

# **Library Buildings around the World**

Compiled by Andreas J. Werner

Frankfurt am Main, 2013

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## **Introduction**

„Library Buildings around the World” is a survey based on researches of several years. The objective was to gather library buildings on an international level starting with 1990. Completeness was neither possible nor intended, but nevertheless a comprehensive compendium has been accomplished.

The countries included are listed in alphabetical order as well as the architects’ offices within each country. The index is arranged according to countries, places, libraries and architects’ offices.

The buildings of each office are listed according to the date of completion. Included are individual buildings as well as libraries integrated into bigger sites serving different purposes.

All kinds of libraries are considered.

The year 1990 has not been selected by chance. The German reunification, the collapse of the so-called Eastern Bloc and the rapid development of electronic communication channels have changed the world effectively since then.

One can say that library buildings were booming starting with 1990, above all in the Anglo-American countries. In Western Europe especially France and the Netherlands are to distinguish. The survey reveals the outstanding role of these countries as far as library buildings are concerned.

It is my pleasure to thank Berndt Dugall, Director of the University Library J.C. Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M. and Ursula Kleefisch-Jobst, Executiv Curator, M:AI (Museum für Architektur und Ingenieurkunst NRW), Gelsenkirchen.

Andreas J. Werner

## **Preface**

Computers and the Internet have revolutionized the flow of information in a similar way to Gutenberg’s printing press in days of old. Today, e-books, digitally available periodicals and networked databases for rapid research are just as valid as books and printed periodicals. The latter have forfeited neither their importance nor their significance, despite the fact that claims to this effect have been made repeatedly from time to time. However, the reverse is true. Every year the Frankfurt Book Fair reports increased publication figures. Accordingly, the age-old task of building libraries is not yet obsolete. Quite to the contrary: Dr. Andreas Werner’s impressive survey of new library buildings throughout the world erected over only the last 20 years demonstrates that the construction of libraries is currently experiencing a boom the likes of which has not been seen in the preceding centuries.

The task of building libraries has become more varied. From the scholars’ “hortus conclusus” to the place where documents were stored, libraries have become educational and cultural establishments, meeting points and leisure-time amusements for all kinds of social strata. Today, new library buildings are seen as driving forces behind the development of districts and towns and, with their sometimes extravagant architecture, a number of these new edifices are considered “signature buildings”, on an equal footing with other cultural buildings such as museums and theaters. Nevertheless, looking at the situation internationally, the social standing of libraries, particularly that of public libraries, does vary greatly from country to country. This is visible not only in the number of libraries per capita but also, and especially, in the amounts of money spent on individual new buildings, and I am not talking about prestigious national libraries, funded by monies raised from sponsors or even financed by a specific tax levied for the library project in question. On this count the English-speaking countries and in particular the United States are world leaders.

Basically, we can distinguish between two kinds of libraries. On the one hand there are academic libraries for universities, central or specialist libraries, as well as the libraries belonging to research institutions, schools and educational establishments and on the other the wide range of public libraries. Private libraries represent a class of their own; most of these are specialist libraries, since the documents they contain reflect their owners’ tastes.

Since the 1980s, scientific libraries have experienced a major upswing as the ever-growing number of students has required a rapid growth in university establishments. This has been accompanied by the change in the way

the academic environment operates because of computers and the Internet. This being the case, new infrastructures – particularly, electronic workstations – have needed to be created or existing facilities expanded. Academic libraries are still characterized by the existence of a central reading room at their heart in the tradition of the great 19<sup>th</sup>-century libraries. In many cases this central hall extends over several stories in the form of “levels” with open workstations directly adjacent to the open-access areas. However, the newer libraries increasingly boast open, flowing spatial continua interwoven, island-like, with working and communication areas of varying sizes, media stations and bookshelves. Two of the most radical examples are the learning center in Lausanne by Tokyo-based SANAA and one of the earliest instances of the black box by Wiel Arets on the University of Utrecht’s campus (2004). In this open-plan entity noises are muffled by means of special materials and by the furniture. Elaborate façades that not infrequently reference the subject of “books” featuring artistically printed glass panels, dyed concretes, natural stone or high-tech materials allow these libraries to step out of the shadow of the respective institute’s other buildings. Now and then, they have even become hallmarks of particular campuses (IKMZ, University of Applied Sciences, Cottbus, Herzog & de Meuron, 2004).

Public libraries have undergone the greatest transformation in recent years. The thinking behind this is not only to make electronic media accessible to the general public but, more especially, to improve the range of educational and cultural services on offer. Germany has long since gone down its own special route in this respect with its public libraries, the “Büchereien”. In the past, one of these institutions’ most important functions was to lend out books and media. But today, public libraries and “Büchereien” are places of culture and leisure-time activities which are enjoyable to spend time in and whose influence radiates out into the surrounding urban districts. Accordingly, the previously prevalent type of public library has undergone fundamental changes. Within an open, flowing space often extending over several stories, various designs and different furnishings make for individual “islands”, not only for the different media, alongside books, periodicals, videos, CDs and access to the Internet and to databases, but also in terms of various groups of users. Different materials and colors have found their way into the libraries, most especially in the sections for children and young people. In the Netherlands, a studio going by the name of AEQUO BV Architects has focused entirely on library interiors, handling the interior design for the library projects implemented by a large number of well-known architectural firms. Spacious entrance areas that entice visitors in from the outside, impressive staircases and escalators providing access to all stories show that new-style libraries have taken their lead from department stores (Joe Coenen, Centrale Openbare Bibliotheek, Amsterdam, 2004). Here, library users are clients and the objective is to keep them in the library as long as possible. One of the first libraries to stage a “path” along the bookshelves was Rem Koolhaas’ library in Seattle in 2004.

Yet it is not only their wide range of media that makes present-day libraries attractive, but also educational and cultural offers. For instance, it is not infrequently the case that libraries include lecture halls, seminar rooms, sometimes small cinemas and theaters and very often restaurant facilities. A more recent development, particularly in English-speaking countries, France and Scandinavia, attaches libraries to other public institutions and commercial enterprises. In the Netherlands it has even been the case that what is known as the kulturhus (house of culture) has become a new focal point of a downtown area or urban district. The new city hall, home to The Hague’s municipal administration and designed by Richard Meier, which opened in 1994, also housed a public library, an innovative idea at the time. One of the rare examples in Germany is the newly opened Forum Mittelrhein in downtown Koblenz, a mixture of shopping mall and cultural edifice (Bentham Crouwell Architects, 2012-13). In Australia, a leisure pool with a library was recently opened in a single complex. Although at first glance this seems bizarre, the idea has its roots in antiquity; after all, Roman baths always included libraries, as well.

The idea of combining the use of libraries with educational programs and access to the media has resulted in libraries being established in socially disadvantaged urban districts. For instance, in London David Adjaye created something known as idea stores in districts largely inhabited by migrants. One of these “stores” was even situated on the roof of a department store. In France, in 19XX, the government introduced a publicly-funded program for what is known as médiathèques. A large number of small and medium-sized libraries are being set up throughout the country, often in districts in need of revitalization or on the outskirts of towns between McDonald’s and rest stops (médiathèque in Troyes, DBL du Besset-Lyon architects, 2002).

However, alongside the construction of new buildings, in many cases – particularly in Europe – abandoned buildings, indeed entire industrial complexes have been reinforced and converted into libraries. In such cases the challenge for the architects is to adopt a sensitive approach to the existing material. One example: MANSILLA+TUNON Artistas created a new home for the regional library and the City of Madrid’s municipal archive on the former site of the Aguila brewery (2004). A firm of Berlin-based architects, raumbewegung, joined forces with ff-architekten to redesign and extend the small station at Luckenwalde, converting it into a

lively municipal library (2008). Mongiolo&Plisson transformed a former foundry into a cultural center with a library. At the beginning of the year, Bibliotheca Hertziana opened its “book garden” by Navarro Baldeweg.

Since time immemorial, especially prestigious buildings have been chosen for the various national libraries as they are considered as important as museums, theaters and opera houses and evidence of a particular country’s culture. Accordingly, over recent decades a number of outstanding library buildings have been erected. One of the prime examples is the French Bibliothèque Nationale by Dominique Perrault which opened in 1995, designed as four glass bookshelves grouped around a central entrenched reading room. The purpose of this stellar building on a former industrial site was to act as the symbol of a new district of Paris. The same applies to the “black diamond” in a one-time dockyard area of Copenhagen, following a design by schmitt/hammer/lassen architects. And in the port of Oslo the experts are presently eagerly anticipating the Deichmann Main Library, designed by Atelier Oslo Architects (currently under construction). In 2008 in Beijing a Frankfurt-based firm of architects, KSP Jürgen Engel Architekten, designed the new national library of China, the third-largest library in the world. In 2002 in Alexandria the once-legendary library of antiquity reopened after 2,000 years in a new building designed by a Norwegian studio, Snohetta, in the form of a flat disk which appears to be swimming in a basin of water.

As far as the architectural design and stylistic vocabulary of the individual libraries is concerned, even a comprehensive survey reveals no distinct trends. On the contrary, a look at what is happening throughout the world reveals the entire breadth of the current repertoire in terms of architectural shapes and designs, something that it is difficult to place into specific categories. Indeed, it becomes clear that a kind of universal architectural style is coming into being under the influence of globalization. Alongside the examples inspired by classic modern European architecture is everything from architecture with a postmodern feel to an internationalized style, from buildings that very much take their lead from technology to sculptural edifices. At the same time, the smaller library buildings in particular tend to clearly reflect local building traditions, shapes and materials, a kind of regionalism – in the positive sense.

Compiled over a period of many years and with an admirable meticulousness, Andreas Werner’s survey is thus also one of the current status of architecture and architectural culture. By profession a librarian, Werner has, over the course of his research, become a connoisseur of architecture. And the survey has developed into a veritable corpus – in the classical sense – on contemporary library buildings.

Ursula Kleefisch-Jobst



## Argentine

### Estudio Borrachia – PYRE Departamento de Planificación y realización edilicia Universidad de Morón – Argentine

Oscar A. Borrachia, Alejandro H. Borrachia

<http://www.estudioborrachia.com.ar>

#### Libraries:

[Biblioteca Central Universidad de Morón – Argentine 2009](#)

Comitente : Fundacion Universidad de Morón, Superficie : 1000 m2

#### Literature:

Carlos J. Vial. “Biblioteca Central Universidad Moron / Estudio Borrachia“. En: Plataforma Arquitectura (19 diciembre 2011)

La Biblioteca és una obra de l'equip d'arquitectes argentí Estudio Borrachia, ubicada a la ciutat de Moron, a la província de Buenos Aires. Té 1.000m2, distribuïts en dues plantes, en un solar estret i llarg. Les dues plantes superiors ocupen només la meitat de la planta, longitudinalment, deixant un gran espai buit, on hi ha les comunicacions verticals i la llum zenital que entra a la Biblioteca mitjançant la coberta. Una coberta d'estructura metàl·lica i corba, i que fou muntada abans que la resta de l'edifici. Es planteja la Biblioteca com un gran espai únic, sense límits ni separacions entre usuaris i documents. Al mateix temps, aquest espai resulta flexible per a futurs canvis, ampliacions o modificacions. Un espai amb un aire de fàbrica, industrial, en què es troben a la vista tant materials constructius, com les instal·lacions elèctriques, la il·luminació, etc. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

### Clorindo Testa, Buenos Aires – Argentine

\* 1923 Naples, Italy

#### Libraries:

[Biblioteca de la Camera de Diptados, Prov. De la Pampa, Ciudad de Sanata Rosa – Argentina 2005](#)

<http://deu.archinform.net>

Arquitectos: Clorindo Testa y Miguel García

Ubicación: Centro Cívico, Ciudad de Santa Rosa, Provincia de La Pampa, Argentina, Superficie: 565 m2

El nuevo edificio para la Biblioteca Anexa a la Cámara de Diputados de la Gobernación de La Pampa, construye un lenguaje arquitectónico que se desplaza hacia cierta estética de la imagen, y que en la concepción plástica de Clorindo Testa y Miguel García, vigoriza la relación entre forma, uso y tecnología y ubica así la arquitectura dentro de la producción del arte contemporáneo. Una premisa fundante del proyecto consistió en la necesidad de diferenciar su escala respecto de la monumentalidad del núcleo urbano. La plasticidad de la implantación quiebra las normativas racionalistas del conjunto, cuando el despliegue curvilíneo de la cubierta cae sobre el parque, y el color amarillo del edificio remite al paisaje invernal y al jardín de girasoles pampeanos. El edificio se organiza en dos plantas en doble altura y un subsuelo destinado al depósito de libros. En la planta baja se ubica la sala de lectura, el acceso general del público y un sector de lectura para niños. Desde el entrepiso, un puente cubierto y rampado hacia el exterior vincula directamente la biblioteca al edificio de la Cámara de Diputados. El efecto escultórico del edificio impacta por la diversidad de distintas geometrías. El ángulo recto, en las plantas de los pequeños volúmenes, se forma con el encuentro entre una curva y una recta para diferir en el desarrollo volumétrico. La exaltación de las partes disímiles produce una discontinuidad que deriva en la sorpresa, así como efectos contrapuestos en las miradas desde el parque y la ciudad. La analogía del caparazón de un animal prehistórico, es reconocida como referente por Clorindo Testa. En el subsuelo, donde se encuentra el depósito de libros, se dispone de una sala de lectura para investigadores y un sector de restauración de libros antiguos, con acceso del público. Los conciertos al aire libre desde la pequeña promenade o las exposiciones interiores, tales como la exhibición de fotos de los desaparecidos de La Pampa, transforman el espacio de quietud de la lectura hacia una forma de lenguaje capaz de integrar la memoria de la historia y la experiencia plástica de la arquitectura. (<http://bibliotequera.blogspot.com>)

[Biblioteca Nacional, Buenos Aires – Argentine 1992](#)

with cooperation Alicia D. Cazzanica and Francisco Bullrich

The National Library of the Argentinean Republic was founded September 1810. In 1960, according to law 12.351, the library got the permission to construct a new building on three hectares in the area enclosed by Avenida Libertador San Martín and Las Heras and the streets Agüero and Austria. A national competition was organised to select the architect, won in 1961 by Clorinda Testa, Alicia D. Cazzanica and Francisco Bullrich. The building however, was not inaugurated until 1993. The library is built in the Brutalist Style, exposing an excessive amount of concrete. The public library is situated in a volume lifted on top of four concrete cores, each containing 13 piles with a diameter of 1.2 metre. The view from the interior of the library towards the city of Buenos Aires is magnificent. The book deposit, a school for librarians and the machine room are located in the basement.

(<http://www.mimoa.eu>)

Municipal public library of Grosuplje is located in the heart of the city and represents one of the most vivid parts of public life in the community with 18.500 inhabitants. Nowadays library members represent 35% of regional population and the percentage grows noticeably every year. Library activity in the community started before the Second World War with social and trade union libraries. Independent public library was established in 1962 and later in 1967 the first professional librarian was employed. The development of the new library information system, technology, social and economic relations resulted the need for a modern library building. Library with modern technical facilities, better access to the library collection and more spacious reading room. In 2003, municipality of Grosuplje started the renovation and in 2007 the new library has been opened. With a quality ICT equipment and services and adequate respond on demanding requirements of modern learning the library fulfilled its role as a knowledge provider. Today library employs nine librarians who provide professional librarian service for each and everyone that grounds in personal

and trusting relation between users and services. Library has approximately 750 visitors per day. It provides large amount of contemporary literature, electronic journals, free access to the internet and comfortable reading and studying areas. The latter are sufficiently equipped with a well chosen collection of key literature, reference material and journals. Visitors can also visit exhibitions in the gallery, drink a cup of coffee in cafeteria or join evening cultural events. For the youngest members library organises special storytelling hours. The image and identity of this library arise also from tight cooperation with local schools, kinder-gardens, cultural and other associations. ( <http://www.librarybuildings.info> )

## Australia

6° see: Six Degrees

### Allen Jack + Cottier Architects, Sydney-Chippendale, NSW – Australia

<http://www.architectsajc.com>

#### Libraries:

#### Rouse Hill Town Centre, Rouse Hill Library, NSW – Australia 2008

In association with Rice Daubney and Group GSA

Library: 2.500 m<sup>2</sup>, \$ 2.500.000

In towns and cities, public space has traditionally served as a meeting place, marketplace and traffic way. Enjoyable towns and cities find a comfortable balance between these three demands, without forfeiting their links with the natural world. The starting point for the design of Rouse Hill Town Centre was a desire to achieve this balance, responding at the same time to the climatic environment of Rouse Hill, and the principles of ecologically sustainable design.

Rouse Hill Town Centre, sits at the heart of the 120-hectare New Rouse Hill site in northwest Sydney, which has been identified by the state government as a major corridor for Sydney's expansion, and will account for 20 per cent of the city's population growth. The New Rouse Hill is a joint venture project between GPT and Lend Lease, and was developed within the context of a masterplan prepared by Civitas Urban Design and Planning in partnership with the NSW Department of Planning and Landcom. The GPT Group is the developer, owner and manager of the \$470 million Rouse Hill Town Centre, which has all the facilities of a small town, including a shopping-centre precinct, commercial space, a nine-screen cinema complex, education, library and community facilities, a health and medical centre, and good transport links. The design of Rouse Hill Town Centre was delivered by a consortium of three architectural firms – Rice Daubney, Allen Jack+Cottier and Group GSA. (Allen)

### Ancher / Mortlock / Wooley, Sydney-Ultimo, VIC – Australia

<http://www.amwarchitects.com.au>

#### Libraries:

#### State Library of Victoria, Melbourne, VIC – Australia 1990 – 2007

The Melbourne Public Library was established in 1853. Library Trustees were appointed and they immediately announced a competition to design the building. The competition was won by Joseph Reed (\*23.02.1823 Constantine, Cornwall, England - + 29.04.1890 Melbourne-Borondaara), the architect of many of Melbourne's notable buildings. Under his design the Library buildings were to be built in several stages. The first Library building opened in February 1856, during the Victorian gold rush. The famous Dome (now called the La Trobe Reading Room) opened in 1913.

(<http://guides.slv.vic.gov.au/slvhistory>)

\$ 120.000.000

The SLV project's restoration and adaptive reuse work has involved 13 adjoining buildings erected on the site between 1856 and 1965. These historic buildings form one of the most significant heritage groups in Australia and are important for having been the principal educational and cultural centre for the people of Victoria over the past 150 years. Of particular significance in AMW architectural work, is the interior restoration of the Domed Reading Room, Queens Hall (future work), McCoy Hall, & reinstatement of the glass rooflights to the dome and the other major toplit former gallery spaces.

The first major buildings on the site, designed by Joseph Reed, are significant as the first purpose built, free public library in Australia and one of the first in the world. Successive buildings are important as the first homes of the National Gallery of Victoria, the Industrial and Technological Museum and its successor the Museum of Victoria. Many of these buildings are now well known and culturally significant icons, such as Queens Hall for its elaborate interior and as an early example in library design; the Domed Building designed by NG Peebles, for its impressively proportioned, high interior space and for the technical construction of its reinforced concrete dome roof which was the largest in the world for its time; and the McCoy Hall with its flanking galleries and clerestory rooflight. (Ancher)

...At the time the main project commenced, in 1989, it was envisaged that the Victorian State Library Redevelopment Project would be completed in five stages over a minimum period of seven years. However, the work has involved significantly more stages and when construction of Stage 6 is completed in Mid 2006 will have taken over 16 years to complete. During this period, the project has seen many changes, including five State Librarians and three changes of State Government. The current project is for the redevelopment of the State Library of Victoria with refurbishment, adaptive reuse and the restoration of the heritage buildings, and the construction of new infill buildings and courtyard enclosures. Restoration and adaptive reuse has involved the 13 adjoining buildings erected on the site between 1865 and 1965. These historic buildings form one of the most important heritage groups in Australia. Of particular architectural significance is the interior restoration of the Domed Reading Room, Queens Hall (future work), McCoy Hall, & reinstatement of the glass rooflights to the dome the other major toplit spaces. ....

([http://www.architecture.com.au/awards\\_search?option?=showaward&entryno=20053135](http://www.architecture.com.au/awards_search?option?=showaward&entryno=20053135))

## **ARM, Melbourne, VIC – Australia**

<http://www.a-r-m.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

**Albury Library/Museum, Albury, NSW - Australia 2007**

€ 8.000.000

“Albury Library/Museum has revolutionised the reading and borrowing habits of the city in the past year. More children are borrowing more books, and the adults are following them. Staff are reporting “a phenomenal increase across a range of services” Border Mail. 26 July 2008. ARM is proud to have provided the architectural services for the Albury Library/Museum. After being appointed in early 2003, ARM began working with Albury City Council to create the combined facility of the Albury Public Library and the Albury Museum. Council’s vision was for a single civic facility to provide a library, museum, community and new IT facilities for the Albury region, all co-located as a new type of public building. Our architectural vision for the building was to bring together reminiscences and almost familiar elements from the Albury region; the giant webbing of the railway bridge over the Murray, the banks, levees and trees of the surrounding landscape, the river course itself, the streetscape of the Civic precinct, the coved cornices of a railway carriage, even the types of materials that one sees on the buildings in Albury. (ARM)

**St. Kilda Library + Town Hall, Melbourne, VIC – Australia 1994**

€ 7.600.000

Vividly aware of the St Kilda context, using associations and symbols of the area, the building architecturally develops the deconstruction of the cargo culture of the ex-colonies. The fetishised culture of world architecture is tested in a local setting. The open space in Carlisle Street has been redeveloped as a civic plaza, establishing a link to the library. The extension of the existing library, originally designed by Dr Enrico Taglietti, involved an upgrade of existing facilities, providing additional book stacks, main desk, entry and public face. Much effort was undertaken to retain the original, and in adding to it, in order to positively extend the fine brutalist work. The new street façade of the addition is a curved bluestone clad “book”, with a flush S curved picture window, an “illustration page” with overtones of a video screen, a simple and evocative image providing an obvious focus for the community. This is symbolic architecture. It is a building which plays a strong role in an important civic space. The monumental idiom of the project continuously tests the proposition of the death of the book, while in stylistic terms the form contests another neo Baroque. (ARM)

## **Brewster Hjorth Architects, Surry Hills, Sydney, NSW – Australia**

<http://www.brewsterhjorth.com.au>

**Rockdale Civic Centre and Library, Sydney-Rockdale, NSW – Australia 2012 (final design report)**

(<http://www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au/Pages/pdf/BusinessPapers/21141-4.07-120723-RCCDesignReport.pdf>)

**James Cook University ICU, Eddie Koiki Mabo Library, Townsville-Douglas, QLD – Australia 2012**

Size: 3.500 m<sup>2</sup>, Cost: \$ 9.000.000, Completed: July 2012

The Eddie Koiki Mabo Library of Townsville’s James Cook University is the landmark and built focus of the Campus which was laid out by the prominent Queensland Architect James Birrell. He also designed the original library building which was to become his Master-work.

The 1966 building had an ‘organic’ plan form and sculptured section and off-form concrete envelope reminiscent of Corbusier’s later work.

This redevelopment reinforces the importance of Birrell’s concept minimising the impact of later additions, to create modern, open, technology rich learning environments. The redevelopment has been designed in three stages.

### **Conceptual Framework**

The completed work is the first stage of a concept design that re-organises all 3 floors of the building: The original undercroft is opened up to create a series of open, interconnected public spaces with the introduction of a new central circulation spine at each level of the building aligning with the Masterplan axis of the campus, incorporating a new south entry to the building, and a re-organisation of its functional zones arranged along the new spine.

Student Reading and Study spaces are positioned to the northern edge of the original building where the full drama of the architecture is revealed.

The new concept responds to the digital-age approach to information access. The physical collection is relocated along the southern side of the building as a permanently accessible resource leaving more space for interactive and collaborative learning.

The conceptual approach to the interior design is to reveal the original robust design of the building with powerful, off-form concrete walls, voids and striking structure, and respond to this in the design of the new interventions.

The spatial arrangements, functional planning and detailed design of spaces and furniture incorporate a light and unconstrained language of curves which relate to the original structure.

### **Program Resolution**

The integration of new “student commons” with 24 hour access, and teaching spaces dedicated to new modes of group and interactive learning were core of the brief requirements for this stage of the redevelopment, Stages 2 and 3 relate to the collection and passive learning spaces on the building’s upper levels.

### **Integration of Allied Disciplines**

The reduced height of the original undercroft necessitated complex underfloor services and HVAC ducting. The work required detailed co-ordination of the architecture with the Building Services engineering. Structural interventions were limited but highly sensitive given the exposed nature of the off form concrete envelope and structure.

### **Public and Cultural Benefit**

The new Eddie Koiki Mabo Library re-asserts its importance at the core of the University and gives new life to a marvelous building. It provides the student body with new spaces for shared and interactive learning, reflecting modern pedagogies, supported by pervasive access to electronic data technology.

The new interior street, along with the adjacent Southern Entry and Landscaping, supports the planned re-organisation of the campus Masterplan towards its original Jeffersonian intentions, with the University Library as the head and centre of the campus.

The Eddie Mabo Library at the Townsville Campus of James Cook University is the landmark building of the University. It was originally designed by the prominent Queensland Architect James Birrell in 1966, with an original and organic concept. The building was built as the centre of the university Masterplan, with Construction being staged over several years. The building was extended in 1991 to its present size of 9,500m<sup>2</sup>.

The redevelopment of the Library aimed to bring it into the 21st century with the creation of technology rich learning environments of various formats to bring North Queensland University education to the forefront of developments in Tertiary education.

#### Design Innovation

The redevelopment will create learning and research environments that build on the advantages of electronic data access and the trend to shared and interactive learning.

The redevelopment includes student "commons" which give up to 24 hour access to students to study for study and research with computer and data access as well as study booths and reading areas that support group learning and research. (Brewster)

#### [Ashfield Civic Centre, Sydney-Ashfield, NSW – Australia 2011](#)

Costs: \$ 15.500.000

Ashfield Civic Centre is a revitalisation of the Ashfield Town Centre led by Ashfield Council with the creation of a new Civic Centre and Public Library on the site of the old Ashfield Council Offices.

The redevelopment of the site includes the 2 original council buildings, and a new 3 level building which integrates all levels of the facility via new lifts and a 3 storey atrium. Facilities include a new Public Library of approximately 2,000m<sup>2</sup>, modern customer services facilities housed in a grand public foyer, new public meeting rooms for 200, as well as Youth Centre, Early Childhood Centre, Council Offices, and an upgraded Town Hall with the seating capacity for 300.

#### Design Innovation

The design of the new Civic Centre extends the benefits of co-location of council facilities by providing a seamless connection to all facilities. The Public Access to all of the facilities are provided within an open and united space where it is possible to speak to council officers, return library material, attend a public meeting or access community services at the one address. Multiple access points are provided from Liverpool Road, the adjacent retail mall and public carparking facilities.

By using electronic book tagging, security is limited to the building perimeter only with the public free to move between facilities in the Centre. The Centre has the feel of a modern department store where services may be accessed electronically, through self service points or by open contact with council staff. The library facilities include for IT access to the public throughout the facility with no separation between the physical collection and electronic services. Checkout and return can be done completely independently of library staff, freeing staff to provide individualised service to users in accessing the collection.

Council offices have been amalgamated onto a single level with an open plan design providing for ease of access of staff with extensive meeting rooms and informed meeting spaces creating a relaxed and interactive environment. (Brewster)

#### [Cooroy Library and Digital Hub, Cooroy, QLD – Australia 2010](#)

Physical Size: 1,650 m<sup>2</sup>, Cost: \$ 8.500.000, Completed: September 2010

The Cooroy Library and Digital Information Hub was developed as part of Mill Place Master Plan for Cooroy, which created a new vibrant link between the existing Art gallery, housed in the Butter Factory Building, and the upgraded rural industry areas, vacated by the closing of the local Mill Place timber mill.

The new Library and Digital Hub creates a bridge between the Butter factory Art Gallery and the main city street, opening up to the recreational park created within the site of the Mill Place timber Mill. The link has been achieved by digging the new library in into the existing slope, bridging level difference of 6 m between the Art Gallery and the recreational park.

The building includes a large new public library design for the Cooroy community and capturing the larger community living in the hinterlands surrounding Cooroy. The library includes a technology rich hub, with digital training rooms, community rooms, community lounge, reading areas and café that can open onto a large covered verandah visually and physically connection it to the recreational park.

#### Building Form

The building was designed a two curved opposed pavilions. The western pavilion is dug into the slope of the site, and is covered by an earth sheltered grass roof. The grassed roof provides the setting link to the art gallery, and extends the grounds and the park and the gallery. A prominent sculpture has been placed at a pivotal junction between the library and the art gallery to unite the creative, cultural and recreation precinct created.

To the east, the library opens to a sunken internal courtyard, edged by a large stonewall, providing much needed cooling in the summer from the stone mass and shading.

To the north the eastern pavilion rises out of the ground, with a beacon lantern positioned at the junction between the two pavilions. The lantern brings in southern diffused daylight into the library, and provides high internal cathedral space where community lounge, café, and reading areas are located. The form of the lantern has been designed with prominent angled elements, continuing the sculptural form and connection to the site. (Brewster)

#### [Yeppoon Library, Yeppoon, QLD – Australia 2009 -](#)

Physical Size: 1.750 m<sup>2</sup>, Cost: \$ 6.500.000, Completed: Stage 1 2009

New Central Library of 1750 m<sup>2</sup> located in the town's central park. The Library incorporates an active lending collection based on a bookstore principle with an internal/external café. The building is designed to be occupied in stages over the next 10 years

#### [Rockhampton Library, Rockhampton, QLD – Australia 2009](#)

Client: Rockhampton Regional Council.

New Regional library of approx 2,500m<sup>2</sup> incorporating a café, exhibition area, large auditorium youth library, and business services centre. The new building links to the heritage school of arts building which is to be upgraded as Council offices and to the existing library building, which will be returned as stack. Together with our Graphic Design Team, BHA developed a river theme, incorporating Rockhampton's high flood mark by hanging bright red buoys at the water level and the quintessential "river tinny" from the roof. In keeping with the local theme, a feature of the library is the "faces" wall, which incorporated images of significant writers who originate from the region. (There have been quite a few well-known names!) The wall creates a historical feature, one that the region is very proud to share. (Brewster)

#### [Ingleburn Library, Ingleburn \(Sydney\), NSW – Australia 2008](#)

Physical Size: 2,150 m<sup>2</sup>, Ccost/Budget: \$ 9.500.000, Client: Campbelltown City Council.

The new Library and Community Centre for the Campbelltown Council incorporates the heritage School of Arts Building, which is to become the central Gallery Foyer. A flexible auditorium to seat up to 300 people as well as a number of smaller activity rooms located off the central gallery. Designed with a line which bends smoothly over the roof and the curved walls. This curved geometry extends into the landscaping. The internal trees extend into the exterior parkland to carry the indoor/ outdoor theme. Both the Library and Community Centre are arranged to address the existing community parkland that is to include a complex child's playground, formal park and amphitheatre. The facility is designed as a 4.5 ABGR facility with complex energy systems including a

night purge system, solar hot water collector, high performance glazing and a displacement air-conditioning system which allows the cool air to be introduced through the floor grills. All of which create an efficient and peaceful environment for users. (Brewster)

**Concord Library Centre, Concord (Strathfield, Sydney), NSW – Australia 2008**

Physical Size: 2,300 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: Canada Bay City Council.

The new library is set to become a new standard of excellence in community facilities. The building's striking design is born from its strong environmental focus with its prominent glass thermal chimneys and gently spinning stainless steel cowls glistening in the sun. The new Library is arranged on 2 levels facing over playground and parkland, looking towards the river and bays. It includes an internal café, community meeting rooms, youth area and business facilities. The internal graphics are strong and intended to work with the building layout to produce an inspiring open light filled environment. The large thermal chimneys work as passive solar powered engines to quietly draw fresh air through the building. Outside air is taken in by the large blue swan necked ducts positioned in the landscape and their drawn through the underground labyrinth where the air is naturally cooled and then gently vented into the public space through floor ducts. (Brewster)

**University of Western Sydney, Campus Campell Library, Campelltown City (Sydney), VIC – Australia 2008**

cost: \$ 8.500.000, completed: June 2008

Major Adaptive Re-use and upgrades to the original Phillip Cox Campus Library building including a complete internal redesign. The original building included exposed off form concrete waffle slabs with a complex triangular pattern. (Brewster)

**University of Western Sydney, Campus Bankstown Library, Bankstown, NSW –Australia 2007**

The Bankstown campus is situated in the suburb of Milperra in the Bankstown Local Government Area.

Costs: \$ 4.500.000

Major upgrade of the Bankstown Campus library and student services area carried out while the facility remained operational (Brewster)

In late November 2006, work commenced on refurbishing the Campbelltown library—in part to accommodate the new medical collection and support the Medical School. Library staff were temporarily relocated to an adjacent area to ensure continuity of services and to enable builders to create a state of the art library. Due to the goodwill of staff and building contractors, library services were available throughout the refurbishment and the building was completed in time for the commencement of Autumn Semester. Brewster Hjorth Architects, the successful tending architectural design company, worked closely with a Library and Capital Works & Facilities project team to plan the client and technology focused refurbishment.

(<http://librarv.uws.edu.au/FILES/report/2007/AnnualReport.pdf>)

**Wallisend Library, Newcastle-Wallisend, NSW – Australia 2006**

Size: 1.750 m<sup>2</sup>, Costs: \$ 7.500.000, completed: February 2007

**Awards:**

**RAIA Hunter Design Awards 2006: ESD, Civic Design & Major Design Award.**

The new Wallsend District Library building is designed to act as a seed or focus for the growth of a sustainable community for Wallsend. It provides exhibition, meeting, library and childcare facilities and links them to the neighbouring Wallsend Plaza Shopping Centre across the street. Since the new Library opened in May 2006 the building has created a large amount of public and industry interest. It also won all major awards for Design, Excellence, Civic Design and Sustainable Design at the Hunter Civic Design Awards for 2006.

The design was evolved to create an open, light and light filled internal space, that provided a range of exciting locations for various facilities, and uses, that could be accessed individually as separate addresses within a single simple structure. The form of the building is created from two curved pavillions that are linked by a central linear atrium. The curves of the building flow from its curved sheet frontage Each pavillion has a 'skillion roof' sloping down towards two large 1.5m high 'v shaped' curved steel box gutters that define the central linear spine of the building.

The building's site runs north/south along the curved sheet frontage; the Wallsend Plaza located behind a large open carpark occupies the opposite frontage. A central walkway 'spears out' from the retail centre towards the new Library. To the north, south and behind the site to the west lie a range of single storey residential scale cottages and a stormwater floor line bisects the site.

The sites flood level required a floor level that was elevated about 1.5m above the ground, this was used to create a large podium for the building with a larger curved flight of steps running almost the full frontage of the building. The podium continues the level of surrounding residential boundary fences forming a base above which rises the high glazed façade of the building to create a form with a more civic scale responding to the intersection of the curved street with the new pedestrian cross axis.

The line of the Plaza's walkway was continued as a cross axis over the road with a new pedestrian crossing and then as the line of the buildings entry.

The intersection of this axis and the central atrium positioned the main public service desk and defined a quadrant of the building, which became the exhibition and meeting rooms. (Brewster)

**Swansea Library, Swansea (Lake Macquarie), NSW – Australia 2006**

Physical Size: 800 m<sup>2</sup> (Library), Cost: \$ 5.600.000, Client: Lake Macquarie Council.

The project provides a home for a range of public facilities over 2 levels. The library on the upper floor sits under the saw-toothed roof and overlooks the 50m long foyer to the community rooms below. Reading areas are located in pod-like balconies suspended over the void. The 4 large meeting rooms are arranged under the library, they can be combined in different ways to suit various uses. They are accessed either from the long foyer or from the large landscaped court running along the western façade. The linear building with long eastern and western 2 storey glass louvre facades is designed to maximise its access to the prevailing north-eastern cooling winds to reduce and eliminate requirements for air conditioning. The saw-toothed form of the building is inspired by the rows of lakeside boat-sheds of the old village, their scale has been enlarged to be viewed at 80km/hour. The curved timber screens along the east and western façade recall the sails on the lake and the waves along the beach. The building is constructed of raw materials; off-form concrete, exposed steel structure, corrugated iron cladding and bleached timber screens with panels of unedged plywood lining to continue the boatshed analogy. (Brewster)



## [Mona Vale Civic Centre, Sydney-Mona Vale, NSW – Australia 2005](#)

Size: 1.700 m<sup>2</sup>, Costs: \$ 7.200.000 m<sup>2</sup>

The common conception of libraries is that of warm, cosy and quiet nooks where readers can sit undisturbed for hours on end, engaged not in the activities of this world, but in those which unfold in the pages before them. With the new Mona Vale Civic Centre and Town Library, however, Brewster Hjorth Architects were required to negotiate this concept with a very different one, for the Centre was to serve as the heart of the community, a place of interaction and involvement, not isolation.

Not just a library, the centre is also the new home for Pittwater Council- a refurbished and refitted space for the Council Customer Service Centre, Meeting Room, and Offices for Planning and Compliance officers. Accompanying the refurbishment of the existing buildings came the birth of a number of refreshingly new spaces. The library, an outdoor café, a parkland amphitheatre, an early childhood centre and an integrated pedestrian path linking the two halves of the village have all provided a refreshed civic focus for the Mona Vale Village, in keeping with the aim of its inception.

The adjacent parkland played an integral role in determining the form and structure of the library, which was to be constructed below it- an underground, earth-sheltered structure. It was conceived as two opposing curved pavilions, arranged around and linked by a central sunken garden between the two halves of the building. The opening to this void is surrounded by a garden of ‘dune’ grasses on the plaza level, which defines the customer access as well as enclosing and containing the café. The curves of the two pavilions create the amphitheatre on the eastern side addressing the park and the curved line walkway on the western side, thus providing light and outlook as well as an external reading area for library users. This latter function was a direct response to the client’s brief.

The relationship between the site and its context that proved so influential on its form and structure also had non-material implications. It actually worked to define and refine its intended function. Because of its relationship to the park, the council desired maximum use of the outdoor public space, to make it the metaphorical as well as actual civic “centre”.

To this end, Brewster Hjorth blurred the distinction between inside and outside by large glass windows that accompany the reading and studying areas. These intimate internal spaces enjoy an external outlook and are brilliantly lit by natural light from the courtyard and the long curved lantern that encloses the main entry ramp. Casual arrangements of outdoor furniture beneath these windows imbue the area with a relaxed, interactive, social atmosphere. The new café located on the plaza level further enlivens this shared pedestrian experience.

Furthermore, in the existing community hall, the eastern wall was replaced with a row of new glass doors to provide the hall with a spill out area along its long side, and to create a more connected space for community and public meetings. Principles of openness and interaction consistently defined the project at every level.

The new structure is entered via a wide, 25 metre long curved ramp, which not only provides public access but also gives a wide dramatic introduction to the open areas of the library. A curved glass lantern runs along the western perimeter of the library and encloses this ramp, defining the pedestrian walkway and utilising natural light. The ramp serves an integral function, as users are first introduced to the nature of the library by their procession down it.

Brewster Hjorth prides itself on its incorporation of various innovative and unique ESD initiatives that take advantage of the building’s location to dramatically cut energy use. Again, the underground form was influential. Preservation of the parkland was just one such advantage. The building’s immersion in soil created a high level of protection from the external environment, preventing transmission of excessive solar radiation during summer and heat loss in winter. When coupled with the high levels of thermal mass inherent in the structural design of the exposed concrete ceiling system, the building enjoys high thermal stability and avoids the effects of diurnal temperature fluctuations. This reduces reliance on artificial temperature control methods. To complement this, the largely consistent ground temperatures were utilised to provide ‘free’ cooling and heating. In an outdoor air tempering system, air is brought inside via an underground masonry duct along the building’s perimeter to naturally maintain comfort levels of its occupants. Consciousness of ongoing maintenance and running costs was determinative of the material selection. Finishes, fittings, lighting and building services were chosen accordingly.

In addition to their traditional roles, work by Brewster Hjorth Architects included design of special shelving, furniture, signage and graphics to create a completely integrated facility. Hence the new building visually and physically connects all the public facilities on the site and provides new important links which allows the village to operate as a unified whole. BHA believe that the public facilities now realise their full potential as a community focus for the village, for they have been successfully linked not only to the rest of the integrated complex, but have also linked that complex to the community at large.+

Top. The external architectural expression was derived from discussions with the original designer, Colin Madigan. The existing form is typical of its period - a sculptured arrangement of simple forms with high pitched roof sections terminating in dramatic half gables

Second. Brewster Hjorth designed special shelving, furniture, signage and graphics in addition to their traditional roles. This helped create a fully integrated and aesthetically consistent facility.

Third. The building form consists of two pavilions linked by this sunken garden which provides light and outlook to its inhabitants. The open courtyard below imbues the internal reading areas with brilliant natural light, challenging the perception of libraries as dark, forgotten nooks.

(<http://www.specifier.com.au/projects/public/34569/Village-Mona-Vale-Civic-Centre-and-Library.html>)

## [Avalon Centre, Library, Sydney-Avalon, NSW – Australia 2005](#)

Avalon Recreation Centre

This Centre is located in the Avalon Shopping Centre and is next to Dunbar Park. It has a sports hall, meeting room and four activity rooms available for hire, one including sinks for art classes. The Centre is suitable for functions, classes, meetings, workshops and exhibitions. The centre also houses the Avalon Community Library, the Avalon Early Childhood Centre and a Pittwater Council Customer Service Centre. (<http://www.pittwater.nsw.gov.au>)

## [Castle Hill Hub, Castle Hill \(Sydney\), NSW– Australia 2004](#)

Physical Size: 2,250 m<sup>2</sup>, Cost: \$ 12.000.000, Client: Baulkham Hills Shire Council.

The new Castle Hill Library and Community Centre were designed to be Australia’s most advanced Library and Community facility. Council invested in a long-term research program of many international facilities before embarking on the project. The library has set new standards in the display of its collection and its integration of reader areas and digital access areas. The new library includes a large ‘bookstore style’ lending library, a café, a fully equipped research oriented reference library and digital research facility as well as a large children’s and youth library. The internal café, which is leased to an external operator is very successful. It is located adjacent to an external secure courtyard. The library is designed to allow food and drink to be consumed inside and for books to be taken outside. The library collection has been arranged by “Genre” rather than by the Dewey System, lounge areas are located around the library in conjunction with the various “lifestyle” collections. Environmental graphics have been

used extensively to create an exciting internal atmosphere, the internal fitout is designed to evoke the feeling of an upscale book store. (Brewster)

#### **Strathfield Library, Strathfield (Sydney), NSW – Australia 2004**

Physical Size: 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Cost: \$ 4.750.000, Client: Strathfield Council.

##### **Awards:**

The project was shortlisted for the RIAA 2004 Awards in the Public Building Category  
MBA Public Building Award 2004

The beautiful new Strathfield Library and Information Centre is a striking, modern building which sits on the same site and replaces the old 1970's Homebush Library. The new 2,200m<sup>2</sup> building is designed to sit comfortably in the tree-lined streets of federation style Homebush residential village and consists of a central lending library, a reference library, a local history library and a children's library. BHA were engaged to develop and document the building's design and follow the process right through to obtaining Planning Approval and assisting during the Construction Phase. The design phase involved intensive consultation with Council and Library staff as well as a series of public and neighbourhood consultation meetings. The building's design introduces a number of features in relation to efficiency and connectivity of the various spaces. The internal design is laid out around a central atrium that visually connects the major facilities of the building over both floors. The atrium also acts as a thermal chimney and lies at the heart of the building's natural ventilation and energy conservation system. A large array of photovoltaic cells are arranged on the building's roof and provide supplementary power for the Centre's operation. (Brewster)

#### **Mona Vale Library, Mona Vale (Sydney), NSW – Australia 2004**

Physical Size: 1,700 m<sup>2</sup> (library) 1,550 m<sup>2</sup> (council admin + childcare), Cost/Budget: \$ 7.200.000, Client: Pittwater Council engaged BHA to design and administer the construction of their new Central Library under the Mona Vale Village Park.

##### **Awards:**

RAIA Commendation Award for Civic Design 2005

RAIA Commendation Award for ESD 2005

MBA Public Building Award for ESD 2005

The project includes a new 1,700m<sup>2</sup> library constructed below ground and connected to the existing heritage library building. The new library is lit by an open central atrium and accessed by a curved ramp which descends through a linear glazed lantern. The existing library building is reconfigured as a new Customer Service Centre for Council and connected to the library by ramp, stair and lift. The Village Park extends over the Library with a new amphitheatre, public plaza and café. The building capitalises on the reduced diurnal temperature variations found below ground to minimise energy consumption. Air intakes use the earth to pre-cool the air supply which is then distributed below floor with a displacement air system. (Brewster)

#### **Five Dock Library, Five Dock (Sydney), NSW – Australia 2004**

Physical Size: 1,800 m<sup>2</sup>, Cost/Budget: \$ 2.500.000, Client: Canada Bay Council, The BHA Design Team wanted to create a memorable, yet state of the art library facility for the new Five Dock Library

From the cosmopolitan café/bookstore to the busy street life of Five Dock village, a feeling of Avant Garde was devised to complement the libraries urban surroundings. Essentially two distinct schemes overlap each other to create a dramatic, vibrant and enticing composition. Brightly sculptured walls make an exciting basis for the library fitout with colours defining various sections of the library. Dividing walls are lined with translucent acrylic and lit from above with bright blue lighting. Highlighting the space is a 28 metre long red wall which runs from the main entry, deep into the heart of the building. The graphics are coloured to match the Library's paint scheme and work with the full palette of internal finishes to create a co-ordinated, exciting and unique internal environment for this important public facility. (Brewster)

#### **Erina Fair Centre, Erina, NSW – Australia 2003**

physical size: 1,200, cost: \$ 4.500.000, completed: 2003

New Branch Library of approx 1,200m<sup>2</sup> built as a tenancy within the new Erina Fair Shopping Centre. The project also included a large Community Meeting facilities & Youth Centre. (Brewster)

#### **University of Western Sydney (UWS), Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS), Milperra Campus, Sydney Parramatta, NSW – Australia 2001**

Size: 2.500 m<sup>2</sup>, \$ 5.000.000

The UWS FASS Project is a new building located on the Milperra campus of the University of Western Sydney – Macarthur for the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. Three departments were to be housed within the building. These included the Department of Aviation, Department of Psychology and a research space for use by the Pro-Vice Chancellor. BHA were engaged to prepare a detailed brief, develop a design, obtain Development Approval and assist during the construction phase.

The briefing and design process involved extensive consultation with the Building Committee, faculty representatives and senior university management. A number of intensive consultative design workshops were held. The project was completed on time and budget. The new building enhances the university campus. The building replaced existing temporary accommodation within demountable buildings. The new building follows the natural topography of the site and is two storeys high at the eastern end, stepping down to three storeys at the western end. A heavy masonry wall on the southern façade of the building wraps around the eastern and western facades, opening up to lightweight profiled metal cladding and glazed curtain wall on the northern façade. An exposed concrete frame on the northern façade reflects the surrounding buildings. Solar protection in the form of sun shading has been incorporated in the design on the northern and western facades. A new covered walkway similar to the existing walkways on campus connects to the existing covered walkways. (Brewster)

#### **Woy Woy Library, Woy Woy, NSW – Australia 2000**

#### **Parkes Library, Parkes, NSW – Australia 1999**

#### **Port Macquarie Library, Port Macquarie, NSW - Australia 1997**

#### **Bowral Town Health Centre, Library, Bowral, NSW – Australia 1997**

physical size: 1750 (library) 1500 (health centre), cost: \$ 6.500.000, completed: July 1997



## **Brown Falconer Group, Maylands, SA – Australia**

<http://www.brownfalconer.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Mount Gambier Library, Mount Gambier, SA – Australia 2010**

Mount Gambier Library is an exemplar project. It contributes significantly to contemporary architectural design practice by demonstrating that public libraries can positively connect with and appeal to all age groups within a diverse community. This is evident in a major cultural shift where ‘meet you at the Library’ is the new catchcry spread throughout this regional city. Collaborative design has been the core strategy for delivery of an architectural and interiors outcome which is fully integrated from a macro to the micro scale. The branding ideas evolved from the initial concept designs for the ‘lattice of letters’ feature screens. ...

([http://www.architecture.com.au/awards\\_search?option=showaward&entryno=2010054419](http://www.architecture.com.au/awards_search?option=showaward&entryno=2010054419))

## **Gregory Burgess Architects, Richmond, VIC – Australia**

<http://gbarch.com.au>

RAIA (Royal Australian Institute of Architects Gold Medal 2004)

### **Libraries:**

#### **Castlemaine Library & Theatre, Castlemaine, VIC – Australia 2004**

This refurbishment and extension of an existing library and theatre is situated within and around a heritage listed building, and underwent a process of extensive collaboration with the local community, the staff and the council. The tight budgetary constraints demanded an innovative and economical approach and the resultant design is an excellent re-use of an important historical building, ensuring its ongoing role and value in the community. (Burgess)

#### **Phoenix Park Community Centre & Library, Stonnington, VIC – Australia 2001**

This community facility including a library, galleries, multi-purpose hall and cafe, involved the re-use of a disused high school building and a newly built wing. The sensitive handling of the interface between the old and the new was central in establishing the new facility in its site. (Burgess)

#### **Eltham Library & Community Centre, Eltham, VIC – Australia 1995**

The Eltham Library is an innovative building in a historic precinct, comprising of a library, gallery, cafe and multipurpose areas. Since the 1930s Eltham has developed a vibrant artistic and cultural community, with a strong environmental focus. The design of the building pays homage to and celebrates this spirit with its extensive use of natural materials, low energy consumption and its sympathetic response to people and the environment. The library has recently been placed under a Heritage Overlay by local Council, in recognition of its outstanding value to the local community. The Eltham Library is known architecturally as one of the best in the state and an icon for Nillumbik Council. It receives visitors from around Australia and the world to view its innovative architectural style. The Shire recently commissioned Gregory Burgess Architects to improve the library’s future trends in service delivery. Part of the brief was to create a secure children’s activity area. It can also be used by parents to read stories with their children in the lovely outdoor setting. (Burgess)

## **BVN ( Bligh Voller Nied ), Brisbane, QLD – Australia**

<http://www.bvn.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Kingston Library, Kingston, ACT – Australia 2010**

### **Awards:**

2010 RAIA Interior Architecture Commendation ACT Chapter

Located amidst Kingston’s bustling shopping strip is the new Public Library, a contemporary take on a traditional community institution. It contains in excess of 20,000 items and is linked into the ACT Libraries network. This is a modern library; a bustling, energetic, open and engaging space. Patrons are encouraged by its location, tactility and welcome nature to drop in. The philosophical approach to the project and its design is to make it as easy and as desirable as possible to visit. A simple diagram of a joinery spine contains the library functions including borrowing, membership, magazine and newspaper reading, internet access, and computer game consoles; occupying a strip down the centre of the space. Fixed shelves are located along the periphery with movable shelves located centrally. This diagram is reinforced with linear light fittings, air conditioning duct and power/data cable trays. Adjacent to the new entry is an intimate reading area, slightly separated from the library proper. A curved, up-lit plywood ceiling above the entry and joinery spine enhances the warmth of the face bricks, timber floor and joinery. The scheme integrates and exposes all of the functions required to run the library with a sense of delight and honesty. (BVN)

#### **St. Edmund’s College, Library Extension, Canberra-Griffith, ACT – Australia 2009**

The extended junior and senior library at St Edmund’s College, Griffith, provide a vital addition to the College’s infrastructure—both physical and intellectual. It provides diverse teaching environments that go beyond the ‘shhh’ of an earlier age. The new library contains different types of spaces; an open stair links the junior and senior library, the sawtooth façade creates enclosed and open spaces as well as providing solar protection, and the corners or ‘ears’ of the implied triangular plan create unofficial gathering areas. The stair, located in the space between the new and old, reveals the original brick façade and allows natural light penetration, fostering the notion of a shared environment between the junior and senior students. The library has a rich tectonic for student and staff use, using simple, robust materials conducive to a sense of warmth and welcome.

(<http://www.architecture.com.au/i-cms?page=14328>)

#### **Civic Square Library and Theatre Link, Canberra, ACT – Australia 2007**

Civic Square is significant in Canberra’s planning history, being encompassed in Walter Burley Griffin’s 1911 award winning design for the National Capital, centred on his axis from City Hill to Mt Ainslie. Adjacent on the podium at the head of the Square are the Canberra Theatre and Playhouse. These were originally linked with an open colonnade, which was later enclosed to form a ticket office, an enlarged theatre foyer and exhibition space. Popularly referred to as “The Link”, this building had numerous design inadequacies – of particular concern was the inequitable access to the building with no ramp to the podium. A decision to relocate the Civic branch of the ACT Library to a new combined Library and Link building enlivened the project to proceed into detailed planning in 2001. The building was completed in 2006. It was recognised early that the briefed accommodation requirements

considerably exceeded the building envelope prescribed in the development conditions, particularly the height plane limit which had been prescribed to maintain the integrity of the vista along the Axis. The solution was found by an encroachment of the building into the Square. This was approved when it was demonstrated that the roof terrace connecting the Square and Vernon Circle contributed a genuine bonus to the public realm and that the integrity of the highly regarded vista was preserved. The new two-storey building provides an expanded foyer for the adjacent theatres, enhanced box office and patron amenities including additional toilets, bar and catering facilities. Space for the relocated Library is provided at the level of Civic Square and under the Link. A long held criticism of the Square has been its perceived lack of life – the asymmetrical form of the building allows continuity of use of the Square for periodic large gatherings; and the glass frontages support the presence of activity in the Square itself. The conservation of the sculpture Thespis, its relocation into the Link, and the incorporation of the new public art Fractal Weave at the head of the Square are integral to the design and together with the adjacent buildings enhance the wider recognition of the Square as an arts precinct. The design engages ecologically sensitive sustainable design strategies including selection of materials with low embodied energy, provision for rainwater harvesting for toilet flushing, and roof-lights that provide filtered natural light to both levels. The building, with its coloured glass sunshades, prominent axial staircase to Vernon Circle and City Hill beyond and its high level of lively public use by both day and by night, is an eye-catching and valuable addition to this prominent and historically significant sector of central Canberra. (BVN)

#### **Library, University of Technology Sydney, Sydney, NSW – Australia 2000**

The extension to the UTS Library make it the largest in the city centre and give the University's metropolitan campus a natural place for students to congregate. The changes, which have been meshed into the existing building via a new elevation to the west, mean that the library is now spread over five levels, with two new multi-purpose levels for reading, shelves and student work spaces. The stack is positioned in the middle of the library floor plate, with reading areas placed near the windows to offer natural light. A wall of louvred windows cut out the western sun and allow light to filter through from the south. Circulation through the building has been improved as a result of a new stairway which links the ground and upper levels. The entrance to the building has also been re-designed so that it is prominent and easy to find, and includes the re-located loans/information desk. Work is underway to provide easier thoroughfares from the library to other parts of the campus. The designers have also made allowances for future expansion: additional shelf space has been factored in for Level 3 and 4. The floor plans for the UTS Haymarket Campus Library are large - almost 3,000 sq.m. - which has assisted the transformation process. (BVN)

#### **National Library of Australia, Executive Offices, Foyer and Mezzanine Refurbishment, Canberra, ACT – Australia 1999**

##### **Awards:**

2000 RAIA ACT Award

1999 MBA, Highly Commended Commercial Interior Award

1999 Wools of New Zealand, Highly Commended Award for Use of Wool

The National Library of Australia was opened in August of 1968 and since its completion has remained one of the National Capitals most prominent buildings within the Parliamentary Triangle. The National Library's Chief Architect - Walter Bunning (\*1912 - +1977) stated that his aim was to design a building that was a contemporary derivation in the spirit of Classical Design. This phrase was adopted for the concept for the refurbishment of the mezzanine level, including the new visitors desk in the foyer. The brief called for a design that both acknowledged the existing architectural features displayed in the foyer while creating a timeless space that took advantage of the prime location. The refurbishment essentially provides new executive offices for the National Library's General Director and Deputy General. It was important to the client to open up the executive suite to encourage communication and visual interaction between the executive staff and visitors to the National Library. The new Ferguson Room which operates as an exhibition space for the Ferguson Collection and lecture room is accommodated on the opposite side of the Mezzanine to the Executive Offices. The brief was extended to include the visitors reception desk in the main foyer. The new materials have been selected to complement the existing elements within the foyer and mezzanine area, while injecting it with new life, reinventing it to equal modern design ideals. The final result of the design is a space which succeeds in expressing the design language of the building with a fresh interpretation, achieving a contemporary derivation of classical design, which will ensure for years to come. (BVN)

#### **Collins Caddaye Architects, Canberra, ACT – Australia**

<http://www.collinscaddaye.com.au>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Merici College Library + Classroom Refurbishment, Braddon, Canberra, ACT – Australia 2009**

Merici College is a large Secondary Catholic Girls' school in Braddon ACT. The original school buildings date back to the 1960s and they have been added to and changed constantly as the school's operational requirements have evolved. The existing school library and administration areas were identified as in urgent need of expansion and modification. Collins Caddaye Architects were charged with bringing this project from idea to reality and the new library and administration precinct at Merici College is the result. The original accommodation was out of date, lacking in natural light and operationally inadequate. By making clever use of the existing structure and by expanding to the north to create additional space and gain access to northern light, CCA have been able to transform the old 1970s style accommodation into a vibrant, light, up-to-date facility that will meet the school's needs well into the 21st century. Intelligent use of materials and thoughtful landscaping has created an entirely new and consolidated address to the school. The expanded library and administration areas now operate effectively and have added a dimension of joy and light to the original dull and uninspiring building. The new works provide a sound aesthetic foundation on which future redevelopment of the school can build. (<http://www.architecture.au>)

#### **COX Architecture, Sydney NSW – Australia**

**Cox and Rayner Architects, Brisbane QLD – Australia**

<http://www.coxarchitecture.com.au>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **City Library, Melbourne, VIC – Australia 2005**

The City Library, a joint venture between the CAE and the City of Melbourne as the first free lending library the CBD has seen in decades, is an exciting development in the life of Melbourne, operated by Melbourne Library Service and provides a range of services to CAE staff and learners as well as the workers and visitors to Melbourne. The rules of the traditional Library have been challenged, the design responds in the following ways. The philosophy of the project was to rework the typology of library in order to

create a new model, and to create a warm and welcoming environment that nevertheless sat comfortably with the 'gritty' Flinders Lane context.

The City Library represents the fusion of many different uses in the creation of a new integrated model. The City Library offers vibrant community spaces for everyone to enjoy including a cafe, gallery, information technology labs, and a conference venue, meeting rooms for community groups to hire; Gallery and projections; free Internet and word processing. These are all spatially woven together with more traditional elements such as book stacks, reading rooms and quiet study areas, organized around a central public space, housed together with the CAE learning spaces, fusing the public and institutional into a socially sustainable community. (COX)

## **Day Bukh Architects, Sydney, NSW – Australia**

<http://www.daybukharchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Central Library Asnæs – Denmark 2007**

(see also: Fogh & Følner Arkitektfirma A/S, Lyngby – Denmark)

#### **Royal Academy of Fine Arts Library, Copenhagen – Denmark**

(see also: Fogh & Følner Arkitektfirma A/S, Lyngby – Denmark)

## **DesignInc, Melbourne VIC – Australia**

<http://www.designinc.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Campbelltown Public Library, Campbelltown (Adelaide), SA – Australia 2010**

Client: Campbelltown City Council, Value \$ 9,000,000

DesignInc completed an extensive \$9M refurbishment of Campbelltown City Council's municipal library. Unveiled in September 2010, the new library resulted in an immediate increase in visitor rates by up to two thousand people per week.

DesignInc transformed the 1980s building into a contemporary facility which is now reflective of the shift in community use of these spaces as borrowers look beyond traditional use and seek additional comforts.

Campbelltown Library's Manager, Ursula Hickey said the brief for the project was very clear.

"We didn't want great innovation or grand ideas; we simply wanted a library that would cater for what is now a very mixed use by a wide range of demographics. It had to work for customers of all ages and the result has delivered that and more," she said.

"For me, the youth area is the highlight. DesignInc created a dual offering, where young people can study for a few hours and then relax and interact with friends in a safe and comfortable environment, has proved very popular. It's testament to the success of the overall design.

"From day one DesignInc were great to deal with and we worked really well together to continue operating throughout the refurbishment. They clearly understood the brief and were always available and quick to respond."

The library has more than doubled in size and incorporates a number of well-defined areas for users of all ages.

The children's area is overlooked by a striking feature – a story tree which was created by Showtrek under the art direction of DesignInc for children's story-telling. High quality audio-visual elements produce 14 different effects on the tree, from starry nights to bright pink ripples, with a range of music and sounds.

A number of other features have ensured the new library acknowledges modern demands yet still caters for traditional users. These include large audio-visual and computing sections, an outdoor reading area and a number of community meeting rooms accessible long after the library has closed.

A strong community connection has been maintained and is evident throughout the library. The local history archive is housed in a room purpose-built to fit an original Council board table and a large double-sided wall hanging – created by local residents – is now well displayed for all to enjoy.

Sustainability was a key focus of the project. Much of the existing building was re-used and an adaptable layout means the library will suit changing needs over the next two decades.

The overarching approach to this project was to create a central hub for the local community. The library now provides significantly improved facilities and a welcoming environment conducive to use by people of all ages.

The marked increase in visitor rates is a strong indication of the project's success. Delivered on time and under budget, the project has affirmed DesignInc's capabilities in the creation and execution of projects of social relevance. (DesignInc)

## **Donovan Hill, Brisbane, QLD – Australia**

<http://www.donovanhill.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **State Library of Queensland, South Brisbane, Brisbane, QLD – Australia 2006**

Donovan Hill + Peddle Thorp Architects in Association

Cultural Precinct, Donovan Hill + Peddle Thorp Architects in Association Client: State Library of Queensland, Project Value: \$76 million, Status: Completed December 2006, Environmental Initiatives: No rating tool applied at the time however: - passive design principles applied to envelope, - providence of materials and off-gassing were vigorously pursued - carpet supplier offered product stewardship - low energy lighting solutions utilised throughout - chilled beam and other innovative mechanical solutions utilised.

### **Awards:**

- 2007 RIAA National Award 'Sir Zelman Cowen Award for Public Architecture'
- 2007 RIAA National Award 'RAIA Emil Sodersten Award for Interior Architecture'
- 2007 RIAA State Awards (Queensland) 'FDG Stanley Award for Public Buildings'
- 2007 RIAA Regional Awards (Brisbane) 'Building of the Year'
- 2007 RIAA Regional Awards (Brisbane)

## **\*Commendation - Public Architecture**

The existing Queensland State Library was redeveloped into a facility more than twice its original size through the reconfiguration of the existing building (10,000sqm) and provision of additional 12,000sqm of new space. In addition to expanding existing facilities the design contains a broad array of new specialist components including: an Indigenous Knowledge Centre, critically controlled repositories, auditorium, triple A exhibition gallery, cafés, business/conference centre, informal gallery and expanded car park. The Site Infrastructure Works for the northern expansion of the QCC includes 20,000 sqm of public open space, a new road system and underground car parking facilities. The briefing and design process spanned a large and complex client group incorporating community and indigenous consultation. The Library itself has over 1,000 differing rooms and delivers 50 service programs simultaneously. Appropriately it is an institution subject to constant change. As the building collects differing staff groups on a single site for the first time, the Architects have been actively involved with organisational restructuring and change management. Environmental Initiatives: No rating tool applied at the time however: - passive design principles applied to envelope - providence of materials and off-gassing were vigorously pursued - carpet supplier offered product stewardship - low energy lighting solutions utilised throughout - chilled beam and other innovative mechanical solutions utilised. (Donovan)

## **Dunn & Hillam Architects, Botany, NSW - Australia** **Workshop 1 Pty Ltd.**

<http://www.workshop1.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Junee Library, Junee NSW – Australia 2009**

**Dunn + Hillam Architects are the recipients of the Premier's Prize for Architecture 2010 for the Junee Library.**

**Master Builders Association awarded Nash Bros Constructions two Regional Building Awards in 2010 for Junee Library**

The Junee Library was part of a long term strategy of town centre renewal and occupies a site previously held by the local co-operative supermarket. It completes a row of storefronts built in the gold rush era and continues the pattern of the elegant curved glass entry, deep awning and parapet, much of which had been removed during its time as a supermarket. Though the long side walls and the beautiful roof trusses remain from the original building this was in other ways a completely new building incorporating the leading edge of sustainable technology and library best practice. The Library has been planned to meet the needs of the rapidly changing and dynamic role of a local library within this rural community, providing space to cater for the breadth of community needs in age, purpose and interest and to allow after hours access and flexible use. Junee Shire Council is leading the way with the Junee Library by investing in quality social capital and pushing resource efficiency.

The environmental systems employ radically simple night sky cooling air conditioning, chilled and heated slab, automated stack ventilation and southern natural lighting. All of this means a huge reduction in energy costs (75% less than a conventional building) and zero water use from the grid. The capital investment on this system was comparable to a conventional system and was funded in part by a DECC Climate Change Grant.

The building was opened in August 2009.

([http://www.architecture.com.au/awards\\_search?options=showaward&entrvno=2010022856](http://www.architecture.com.au/awards_search?options=showaward&entrvno=2010022856))

**A NEW LIVING ROOM FOR JUNEES – WORKSHOP 1 DUNN + HILLAM ARCHITECTS' EFFICIENT AND ENGAGING LIBRARY.**

Review Ian Martin

Architects Lee Hillam and Ashley Dunn of Workshop 1 tell a lovely story about the first public viewing of the new library in the small rural town of Junee in New South Wales. The locals were invited to walk through the building and ask as many questions as they liked. They were pretty quiet until they came to a shed at the back of the library, a room full tanks, valves, pipes and pumps. Then they started asking questions, lots of questions: about the contents of the room, their function, relations and size, their precise details and how they related to the building as a whole. ....

When Dunn and Hillam were invited by Junee Council to turn the dilapidated supermarket in the main street of Junee into a modern library, they set themselves some clear objectives. They wanted to respond with an energy- and water-efficient building, to recycle as much of the existing fabric as possible, and to source new materials from sustainably. They also wanted to respond very particularly to this community, and to this place. Lee was born and raised at Illabo, a few kilometres out of town, and so had a fair idea of the culture of Junee, and the people who sustain it.

Junee is part rail town, part wheat town. On the rail line halfway between Melbourne and Sydney, the township was built up over the last century for the servicing and fuelling of steam and diesel trains. When completed, the Junee Railway Roundhouse was the largest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, as was the Junee Wheat Silo. They are magnificent industrial structures, the kind that would have had Le Corbusier reaching for his camera. They tell a lot about the culture of the place and its people – their pragmatism, directness and, above all, their demand for economy of function. So how do you make a library work in this place – really work, like a steam train or a wheat silo?

Junee has an extreme climate. In summer, hot, dry days are followed by crisp, cold nights. The architects knew of a natural cooling system developed in the 1970s in Phoenix, Arizona, which has a similar climate. The system is ingenious. Rainwater is collected from the roof and stored in an insulated tank. The collected water is sprayed in a fine mist from the ridges of the roof into the cold night air, where it cools, falls back onto the cold metal roof, and then returns to the tank for pumping through the floor slabs during the day to cool the interiors. The chilled water is also used for cooling the air in the building, and in winter a heat inverter pumps warm water through the floor slabs, providing all the necessary heating.

Like a steam train, it works. When I visited the building the temperature outside was 42 degrees. Inside, it was a cool 24. If you want powerful first impressions, this is it – forget the photos. Not bad for a building using a fraction of the energy of a conventional airconditioned building. The concrete slab of the library, beautifully polished and inset with local Murrumbidgee river pebbles, is cool underfoot and, moreover, gives an impression of coolness, like a riverbed – a psychological underscoring that the architects are keen to stress.

Socially, Dunn and Hillam speak of the library as being a kind of living room for Junee. There are comfortable chairs and a big table just off the street, so passers-by can see their friends inside and drop in for a chat. People hang around here reading newspapers and from laptops, and there's a kitchen at the back where you can make a pot of tea. Some local women have even started to bring in ingredients to bake cakes to share around. There's a nice feeling to this room – it really is a place to just hang out.

The library plan has the reading room at the heart with the books at its centre, giving the room a satisfying weight. There is no attempt to create patronizing "zones" with colour coding, or to create dynamic geometries to give the impression of much activity where little exists. It is a calm space, a bit like my ultimate Sydney book room, the Reading Room at the Mitchell Library, albeit on a

much reduced scale. You can wander quietly among the books and take one back to a window seat, which are comfortable, secluded and well lit.

The approach to materials is direct and economical. The building was stripped back to reveal the structure, which is essentially a gable-roofed shed housed within brick walls. Fine Oregon roof trusses were repaired and, where necessary, replaced. Attempts to overtly distinguish original and new fabric were underplayed here, and the room is better for it. The ply ceiling panels complement the Oregon, and give the ceiling a warmth and scale in contrast to the monolithic floor. Victorian ash window joinery with matt black steel surrounds frames a dramatic series of glazed openings from the street into the library, and from the library into the ancillary rooms. This emphasizes the sense of the reading room being an extension of the street, telescoping sightlines from outside to the spaces within. It is a very stark, crisp detail. On the street the steel awning continues the street pattern, as do the ceramic tiles that form the dado. The curved glass announcing the entry to the street recalls similar patterns found locally and in neighbouring towns such as Gundagai. The new ramp to the entry doors provides a suitably scaled approach, and brings the seated eye-line within the building to the level of the standing eye-line on the street. It's a nice touch, making the connection back to the street from within the library very immediate.

There has been some debate over the years regarding the aesthetic of "the shed" and its place within Australian architecture. This building manages to avoid the pastiche often associated with the appropriation of this type, partly because it recycles an existing building, but also because this recycling has been handled so directly, with a keen eye to economy and mechanics, in the way that all good sheds do. Most importantly, it responds to its place in a highly water- and energy-efficient way, just like a Coolgardie. At a time when the planet is heating and we are all being asked to do our bit to draw off a bit of steam, this building repays serious study.

Ian Martin is the director of Patonga Design.

(<http://www.architecturemedia.com/aa/aaissue.php?issueid=201003&article=12&typeon=2>)

## **figure & ground, Brisbane, QLD – Australia**

<http://www.figureandground.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

**Central Queensland University (CQU), Mackay Technology and Information Resource Center, Rockhampton, QLD – Australia 2011**

Today's library has changed. It is at the ever evolving frontier of information resources. Be it in the form of books, journals, internet or other media, they all have one thing in common. Information. It is for this very reason the library is considered the nuclei of every good university. The Technology & Information Resource Centre at Central Queensland University's Mackay campus is at the heart of a master planned vision for the campus. While the activities of the library have evolved rapidly in recent times, the role of the repository as an anchor to the technical, academic, cultural and social operations of the institution has remained significant. In many ways university libraries are in a unique position to communicate the core values of the university. They are the most accessible and interactive facility of the institution, and service all members of the campus community. We recognise this in this project. The design team anticipated challenges and opportunities uncovered by exploring the role of the library in terms of the broader campus. The aim was to realize the influence of good design beyond the material scope of the project. This was achieved through ensuring that each element enhanced and resonated with the context and latent values there in. (figure)

([http://www.architecture.com.au/awards\\_search?option=showaward&entryno=2011048600](http://www.architecture.com.au/awards_search?option=showaward&entryno=2011048600))

## **fjmt (francis-jones-morehen-thorp), Sydney, NSW – Australia**

<http://www.fjmt.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Allen Library, Penrith Campus Library, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, NSW – Australia in design**

**Library, Law Precinct, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW – Australia in design**

**Macquarie University Library, Sydney, NSW – Australia 2010**

...an elegant and timeless design concept that responded to a 'new beginning' at Macquarie.— Judging Panel

Following a design competition, fjmt was commissioned to design this new campus library that will set a new sustainability benchmark for the University. The concept has been inspired by the beautiful landscape of the Macquarie University campus. It brings the landscape into the building, reflecting natural daylight and providing shelter in a way that is directly inspired by the forest of eucalypts on the campus. Currently in construction, the building will be a welcoming, transparent and inspiring landmark building for the university and represents a new generation of library design — full of dynamic, collaborative, open spaces for learning and knowledge exchange. It will include Australia's first automated document storage and retrieval system allowing maximum floor space for learning rather than for the storage of books. (FJMT)

**Faculty of Law Library (Freehills Library), University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW – Australia 2009**

The architects have designed an elegant and spacious structure that cannot fail to inspire our academic staff, administrators and students. A functional and beautiful environment respects those who use the spaces and motivates all who work in the building. — Professor Gillian Triggs (Dean, Sydney Law School)

Following an international design competition, fjmt was commissioned to design this noteworthy development that represented a unique opportunity to transform a key site into a powerful new campus identity and gateway. The design is uncompromisingly modern, providing state-of-the-art workplace, study and learning environments, general teaching spaces, lecture theatres, library, retail, basement car parking and integrated public domain. It incorporates significant sustainable innovation including a double-skin ventilated façade with occupant controlled timber louvres, to control solar gain and glare, mixed-mode, chilled-beam and displacement airconditioning, precinct stormwater collection and an iconic light tower which fills below-grade spaces with an abundance of filtered, natural light. The project has received numerous awards including AIA awards for Architecture, Urban Design and Sustainability. (FJMT)

FJMT designs new university library in Sydney: This international competition-winning proposal transforms the public domain of the heart of the University through the integration of architecture, urban design and landscape architecture. The project redefines the historic relationship of the campus and city to create a generous new public domain with the study of law balanced at its edge. An inventive aspect of the competition scheme was the division of the extensive building brief into podium and superstructures to create an extended new public ground-plane of gardens, squares, and lawns. Below this new civic domain are specialist teaching facilities, and library lit through the environmental and emblematic 'light-tower'. Suspended above are a series of innovative multi-layered glass and timber louvered superstructures that accommodate the remaining brief into fragments that define and frame new public



spaces. Library, teaching and workplace typologies are developed into a series of identifiable and interrelated forms with an emphasis on layered transparency, equity of access, openness, sustainability and collaboration. Emphasis is placed on informal teaching and collaboration spaces such as the 'social-hub' bridges that form an urban window framing the new campus entry. Here teachers and students are suspended in a transparent layer between city and campus, over new public spaces and a more open and equitable campus. Sustainability is infused throughout from siting and urban initiatives which reclaim public space from car-parking, reconnect the campus to Victoria Park and harvest and reuse rainwater, through building wide energy efficient infrastructures and services, passive thermal control, natural light and ventilation systems and environmentally sustainable material selection. (<http://www.worldarchitecture.news>)

The Faculty of Law, Library and Teaching Complex was twice honoured at last night's **Australian Timber Design Awards**. The project won the national Interior Fitout and Best Use of Decorative Wood Veneers categories. The project's distinctive use of timber products made it a prime contender for the awards. Its most prominent feature is the occupant-controlled timber louvres on the east and west façades. These louvres are part of a triple-layered system that provides thermal control through a combination of high performance glass, automated stack effect natural ventilation and automated sun-shading louvers. The system allows individual offices to choose passively tempered natural ventilation, mixed mode air conditioning, degree of sun penetration, views and natural light and provides acoustic screening. Throughout the complex's interiors are other innovative uses of timber veneers. Key areas include the 300-seat lecture theatre, which features folded timber walls, and the Law Library, where the curved profile timber ceiling adds a warm dynamic to the subterranean volume. All timber products were sustainably sourced and certified. (FJMT)

#### **Surry Hills Library and Community Centre, Surry Hills, NSW – Australia 2009**

*The Centre has been designed to achieve excellence in sustainable design and set new high standards in environmental performance for multi-purpose public buildings. [It] will be a starting point for the development of a green rating system for public buildings... [and] an innovative example of design and sustainable design possibilities. — Lord Mayor Clover Moore MP*

This innovative new building provides specific services tailored to community needs and includes an integrated local library, community centre and child care centre. Establishing a new Australian standard of excellence for environmentally sustainable design in civic buildings, the building includes: use of planting together with a thermal labyrinth for passive filtering and tempering of air; incorporation of extensive natural light; solar-tracking timber louvre systems; automated fabric shading; mixed mode ventilation; extensive photovoltaic array; geothermal cooling bores; green roof; rainwater collection and recycling; and sustainable material selection. The project has been rapidly embraced by the community and well received by industry being awarded UDIA Excellence in Sustainable Design award and the Australian Timber Design Awards Public Building high commendation. (FJMT)

This project is prominently located in the heart of Surry Hills, an inner-city suburb of Sydney whose community is characterised by a diversity of age, income and cultural backgrounds. The architectural context is also diverse: residential apartments, terrace housing, shops and commercial/industrial premises vary in scale though their architectural style is predominantly Victorian. The site is very constrained, measuring just 25 by 28 metres and bound on three edges by roads: Crown Street, the main street of Surry Hills, to the east and two residential streets to the south and west. The project's brief was developed in close consultation with the very active local community. The key approach that emerged from these discussions was that the community wanted a facility that everyone could share. Rather than only a library or a community centre or childcare centre, it became clear that it was important to have all of these facilities together in one building, in one place. In this way the building became a truly shared place where the whole community could meet and use in different ways. Important, too, was for the building to represent and reflect the community's values. In response we developed what for Sydney is a new type of public building. It is not a singular typology, for which there are many precedents, but a hybrid public building that is many different things in one: a library/resource centre, community centre and childcare centre all integrated into one modest building and accessible by all. Transparency became an architectural theme at many levels, allowing an inviting and welcoming building that is accessible and open to public view. At the same time it was important that the building was not merely 'transparent', or only expose what is accommodated within, but that it represented and embodied the values of the community. Accessibility, openness, transparency and sustainability were key values as was a general sense of aspiration. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

#### **Hawthorn Community Hub and Library, Hawthorn, City of Boroondara, VIC – Australia 2008**

#### **Max Webber Library, Blacktown, NSW – Australia 2005**

<http://www.libraries.blacktown.nsw.gov.au>

*[The library] is both heroic and intimate, civic space and community space – respectful of both the books and their readers.*

— Tom Heneghan

The new library at Blacktown re-establishes a sense of place and reinforces the public realm within a city environment. It is an open and inviting public building; transparent and welcoming; an expression of the sense of equitable access to information that the contemporary library offers; as well as creating a place for a broad range of activities and gatherings. The library caters for a culturally diverse population and incorporates children's areas, youth areas, technology service areas, flexible function spaces, exhibition areas and a café creating a welcoming centre for community engagement. The project has been embraced by the local community and general public, with four-hundred per cent increase in patronage upon opening and has received many awards including the AIA Premier's Award. (FJMT)

#### **Stamford American International School, Singapore – Singapore 2009**

fjmt's design concept balances functionality and flexibility to create best practice environments for teaching and learning with the iconic aspiration of Cognita's first greenfield "Centre of Excellence" within Asia. The new campus is a significant facility accommodating a population of 2,700 students ranging from ages two to 18. The architectural form is an evolution of the response to the design principles, the brief and the site. A rectilinear series of functional forms is rationally arranged to create a balance of built form and open space, reaching out and integrating with the symbolic heart of the school campus, the oval and associated lawn or assembly area. A full range of educational facilities is provided including classrooms arranged in learning clusters, specialist learning including foreign language teaching environments, music, art, library, theatre, gymnasiums, swimming pool, sporting field, and undercover parking and bus bay. (FJMT)

## **Fulton Trotter, Brisbane, QLD – Australia**

<http://www.fultontrrotter.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Kiama Library, Kiama, NSW – Australia 2009**

1.062 m<sup>2</sup>, \$ 3.000.000

Kiama Library is a sensitive refurbishment and major extension to a popular existing public facility, resolved on a difficult site with significant constraints. The exiting Library was positioned off the main street in a converted squash court centre. The site overlooks the south coast railway line to the scenic coastline of lofty Norfolk pines and jagged basalt outcrops. This distinctive coastal environment and historic public buildings inspired a refreshing extension to the existing Library, providing a unique place for the community to meet, learn and explore. The two-storey brick squash court building, nestled into the northern corner of the site is bound by two blank-walled neighbours. To the south, an enormous 140 year old heritage-listed fig stands, its massive canopy shades the site and street and its roots breach the existing landscape and footpaths. The popular library and Kiama Family History Centre have shared the confines of the brick building since 1989 and desperately needed to extend. The Council completed an initial feasibility with the NSW State Library and elected to redevelop and remodel the existing Library. The building needed to double in size and provide appropriate areas for children, young people, adult and specialized groups. It required modern administrative facilities and improved access, all within a limited budget. The solution was to expand the Library at the upper level and locate tenants, the Family History Centre and the Kiama Community College, at the lower level. The existing shell of the squash court 'box' would be the cornerstone of the new expanded facilities. The design would include a single storey and two-storey extensions that exploit the existing site gradient and wrap around the formidable fig tree. Lightweight materials and structure were used in the extensions to minimize footing costs in the difficult ground conditions. The design is articulated as a series of 'boxes' which accommodate the different areas. The existing squash court 'box', for adults, is lined with rich dark timber shelving that focus toward a theatrically lit raised reading and performance platform. In contrast, the new light filled children and young people library 'box' has a glazed wall that frames the enormous volume of the site's majestic fig. From the car park a series of light-weight timber walkways and decks wrap below the embracing fig canopy to the elevated entry deck and a colourful glazed Reading Lounge 'box'. The entry deck offers views and a popular sculptural chair by local artist Jon Goulder. The entry is signalled by a large timber stair tower, inspired by the town's historic Post Office tower and Norfolk pines. The tower signage by artist Ian Tremewen reflects the patterning of the lorikeets in the pines. (Fulton)

#### **Hay Library + Community Centre, Hay, NSW – Australia 2009**

690 m<sup>2</sup>, \$ 2.000.000

Hay Library + Community Centre embraces the local precinct with it's visually interesting, energy efficient and it's local characteristics of the expressive community. Commissioned by Hay Shire Council with support from Government funding, it is a place for community gathering, education and for memory and reflection. The design is formed by local inspiration such as the Murrumbidgee River, bringer of life and commerce to the area (the surrounding veranda represents this movement), the vast Hay Plain which gives the building it's elevation and strong horizontal elements and the harsh outback sun, provider of energy and light which is made up of the roof by providing shelter from the heat of the sun whilst controlling the level of light entering the spaces within. (Fulton)

#### **Broadbeach Library, Broadbeach, QLD – Australia 2008**

2.500 m<sup>2</sup>, \$ 6.100.000

The extension to Broadbeach Library for Gold Coast City Council increased the size of the existing library three fold. The substantial new part of the building was built over the existing library to allow for the existing building to remain operational for as long as possible. The building was seen as an opportunity to establish an integrated precinct with the existing community building. The form and details for the extension were taken from historic images from the area and included reference to the once plentiful casuarinas in the surrounding water courses, the previous inland sand hills and the colourful 60's beachside architecture. The colourful end walls give the building an iconic presence in the community. The interior is bathed in indirect southern natural light from a series of skylights reducing the reliance on artificial lighting. A neutral internal colour scheme and natural material palette has been adopted. Building services such as air conditioning have been designed to minimise ongoing running costs. Since opening there has been a significant increase in the number of people using the library. The new café, pedestrian link to Pacific Fair shopping centre and the open forecourt which includes the existing community building entry provides a defined activity zone at the entry to the new building. (Fulton)

#### **Tamborine Mountain College Library, Tamborine Mountain, QLD – Australia 2008**

Tamborine Mountain College is a small independent school in North Tamborine. In 2007 the school appointed Fulton Trotter Architects to prepare a masterplan for their school, to accommodate an increase in enrolments from 125 students to 250 students over a number of years. Existing demountable buildings will in time be replaced with new purpose designed buildings to better suit their educational needs.

The Library Building is the second stage of the masterplan and continues the design language from the Stage 1 – Science Building completed in 2009. The school masterplan is inspired by the local topography and the beautiful rainforest environment of the Tamborine plateau. The buildings represent the solid, basalt rock of the plateau, contrasted by lightweight connecting walkways which evoke a sense of walking through the rainforest. The buildings are of a small intimate scale, in keeping with the school's philosophy, and are arranged around a central play space, providing a buffer to neighbouring properties.

Future stages will be constructed to complete the masterplan, dependant on student enrolments and funding availability. Future facilities include a purpose built art + music building, specialist technology spaces, new administration building, and a new sports hall. (Fulton)

#### **Kingscliff Library, Kingscliff, NSW – Australia 2000**

450 m<sup>2</sup>, \$ 1.200.000

"The site for this building is in an area of wetlands close to the eastern Australian coast. The building was designed so as to have minimal impact on the existing landscape of Melaleuca (Paper Bark) trees, ferns and grasses. The architect chose the colours of the window frames and entry wall to represent the brightly coloured parrots of the region."

<http://www.janegrealy.com.au/gallery/134-award.html>

## [Tweed Heads Library, Tweed Heads, NSW – Australia 1999](#)

500 m<sup>2</sup>, \$ 1.200.000

The Bruce Graham Library at Tweed Heads (enlarged and refurbished in 1999) is located in the Tweed Heads Civic Centre.

## [Future Sense + Place Sense, Montain Creek, QLD – Australia](#)

<http://www.placesense.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### [Montessori International College Library, Sippy Downs, QLD – Australia 2010](#)

2011 Queensland Architecture Awards, Sunshine Coast Regional Commendation

2011 Queensland Architecture Awards, Sustainable Architecture State Commendation

2012 Sunshine Coast Regional Council Living Smart Glossies – Resource Saver Award

Montessori pedagogy requires place to be a cultural resource for human development and learning. Therefore the library building aims to show students how it is put together with the authentic expression of materials and structure – revealing the “skin and bones” of the architecture and contemporary building practices/technology.

This aim worked hand in glove with the programmatic need for future disassembly of the building when the College relocates to its future campus. A steel structural frame and modular plywood wall and floor panels provides the generating principle for organising the library into two spaces - a small library pavilion housing the most valuable resources and a larger learning commons in the form of a luminous verandah.

The library fits comfortably in a highly constrained site amongst trees and built infrastructure. The shimmering zincalume cladding on a simple box with skillion roof recalls memories of the local cane shed whilst at the same time establishes a contrasting image of evolution and change for the College. The library verandah’s polycarbonate screens open to visually connect to the surrounding landscape and informal gathering area and like sails can be operated to capture breezes. The small library pavilion offers a generous volume with southern clerestorey capturing daylight and expansive sky views.

(<http://www.placesense.com.au/montessori-college-library.html>)

## [Garner Davis Architects, St. Kilda, VIC – Australia](#)

<http://garnerdavis.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### [Mornington Branch Library, Rosebud, VIC – Australia 2005](#)

### **Awards:**

RAIA (Royal Australian Institute of Architects) Victorian Architecture Award 2005

Our process of mapping the lines of the site for the new Mornington Branch Library resulted in an abstract composition comprising overlaid topographical contours; the direction of prevailing winds; site boundaries; established pathways; the edges of impacting adjacent buildings; compass points and, in deference to the centenary of Matthew Flinders’ 1802 discovery of Port Phillip Bay, a line replicating the drawn description of Flinders’ local navigational path tracing the headland at Mornington. The built library retains the site lines. Paths of travel are marked by directional skylights, nodes and points of discovery within the wide floor plate are highlighted by a detail, an item of geometric joinery or an event on the ceiling. The articulate ceiling proposes spatial control without impacting the permeability of the interior. A glass facade stretches along Vancouver Street, shifting with the navigation line and gesturing to the sea, its transparency showcasing the library’s book collection. All windows are carefully screened with a secondary layer of built shading, providing depth to the facade, ensuring a constant reference between interior and exterior and imbuing the library with a subdued ambient natural light. The new library is physically separated from its existing built context on two planes. Horizontally, spaces are left between the library and adjacent existing municipal offices – resultant courtyards provide outlook, light, and a margin between new and old constructions. In the vertical plane, the library exploits the natural fall of the site, hovering above the walls of its undercroft carpark. In lieu of signage, text annotates the architecture, and information is entwined in narrative. (Garner)

Architects develop ideas differently. Some rely on dogma; others investigate and research; some reproduce previous architecture; and some just dream. Philosophies for design develop from literature, theatre, myths, industry and technology. Exploiting these options, architects imagine a building, which they then attempt to document and have built. But there are some fundamentals that stick. One is the idea that a building is a machine for living in. The modernist creed suggested that the function of a building would suggest its form, spaces and aesthetics – giant ocean liners and rockets were models for architecture. It was found over time - when the expression of architecture became so reduced that it became a simplistic accounting spread sheet - that modernism failed. It did not account for the greater complexities of living, such as emotion, the senses, history, references and faith. The young architects practising as Garner Davis have followed closely this development from modernism to a more complex architecture. Their generation is not weighed down by the dogma of “less is more”; nor does it contain a given set of rules for designing. This makes their work all the more interesting because, on the face of it, their buildings are modern, (most notable their Wagga Wagga offices), yet closer inspection shows how they have given their buildings a contemporary context. This subtle shift is realised in their design for Mornington Branch Library. Not only does the building illustrate a personal architectural philosophy, but also ideas about what makes a small local public library. Garner Davis have realised that there has been a new definition of what constitutes libraries over recent years, so they have used Mornington to exhibit functional changes in library design, but also to define a personal architecture attitude. Like museums, libraries have become more like shopping malls than contemplative places. Main streets, “shops”, big signs, computer screens and hectares of open public “interactive” space have replaced the shelves, nooks and carrels of the past. Garner Davis’ building is on an old municipal site, one that may have discouraged mere mortals, but they have invigorated it with complex ideas and historical connections that imbue the building with layers of meaning, and give it a richness not normally associated with modernism. Not to labour the point, but, at face level, it seems to be a crisp, neat, cleanly detailed building. You could be forgiven if that is all you understood of the architecture. And that is reason enough to marvel at, and enjoy, the richer experience that Mornington offers. The library building is effectively designed as a novel. It has chapters, structure, passages and sentences - all comprising a language that expresses intentions - but without the preaching that often accompanies this style of architecture. The plot centres on a need to assemble more than 50,000 books, plus computers and reading spaces, in a building that is not all new, but modified. The site is almost hidden from public view, and it was to be an open, flexible space - meaning little specificity given to individual spaces. Drama unfolds when we realise part of the design device was to use Matthew Flinders’ navigation course diagrams



as planning set-off points. Walls have two layers that provide depth and reduce sun heat build up, while also allowing cool air to rise through the skins and cool the building naturally. A bonus is that the library remains transparent from outside, and inviting; and from inside, people can associate with the neighbourhood. So the story unfolds of a place with translucent walls, all planned using historical information. It is in the language of the detailing that we realise fully the architects' intentions: eventually, we comprehend the story. Garner Davis exploits modernity in the detail. They use perforated metals, seamless glass, modest steel frames and an almost-all-white palette. There are sheets of glass, some clear some partially white, and abstract open spaces inside and out. Corners and edges of walls are uncomplicated by trims, beads, cover plates and architraves: it is clear, clean expression. A terrace with a metal sunshade roof has the qualities of Mies van der Rohe's Barcelona Pavilion - a study in abstract reduction - and internal joinery is spare, sculptural and understated, like so many words arranged on a printed page. External walls seem to evolve from their smallest part, so the "word" is the "novel", and ceilings are sculptured so they create a second interval in the architecture, a sub-plot if you like, that allows for an expression of light and space that is additional and supportive of the main story line. In summary: well worth the read. (<http://www.theage.com.au> – Norman Day, 23.05.05)

## **Group GSA, Sydney, NSW – Australia**

<http://www.groupgsa.com>

### **Waurm Ponds Library, Waurm Ponds (Geelong), VIC – Australia 2011**

see: Whitefield, McQueen, Irwin Alsop <http://archive.wmia.com.au>

Client: City of Greater Geelong, \$ 5.300.000, 1.000m<sup>2</sup>

A new library and community hub of Waurm Ponds on the outskirts of Victoria in south-east Australia by WMIA. A steel laser-cut solar skin pierced with holes in a range of sizes was generated to wrap the building supplying the necessary solar protection and a strong statement for the new library.

Entrance stairways have been replaced by timber boardwalk ramps and the repeated circular motif ensures a memorable image for the facility's visitors whilst retaining a sense of respect for the surrounding architecture and community amenities. The clean lines and simple silhouette act in direct opposition to the swirling footprint of the established leisurelink centre and promote integration for all users regardless of age, gender or background. (Group)

### **Rouse Hill Community Centre and Library, Rouse Hill, NSW – Australia 2008**

The development of the town centre concept and the architectural design was delivered by a consortium of three architectural firms – Rice Daubney, Allen Jack+Cottler, and Group GSA.

Client: Lend Lease, Site Area: 54.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Contract Value \$ 9.000.000

In towns and cities, public space has traditionally served as a meeting place and traffic way. Enjoyable towns and cities find a comfortable balance between these three demands, without forfeiting their links with the natural world. The starting point for the design of Rouse Hill Town Centre was a desire to achieve this balance, responding at the same time to the climatic environment of Rouse Hill, and the principles of ecologically sustainable design. These principles did not result in a series of add-ons, but were embedded in the design of the building forms themselves. Whilst maximising a feeling of openness within the public realm, the forms control solar penetration of the spaces between them, reducing shopfront heat loadings, and minimising energy loadings. At the same time, pedestrian amenity is ensured – there is always a shady route and the architecture responds directly to the climate. It has all the facilities of a small town, including a shopping-centre precinct, commercial space, a nine-screen cinema complex, education, library and community facilities, a health and medical centre, and good transport links... (Group GSA)

### **West Footscray Library, Melbourne-Maribymong, VIC – Australia 2006**

see: Whitefield, McQueen, Irwin Alsop <http://archive.wmia.com.au>

Client: City of Maribymong, Costs: \$ 1.900.000

A new multi-purpose community facility and a first floor childcare centre in one of the Melbourne's most socially diverse neighbourhoods. -harking back to the days when Footscray was the transport hub for Melbourne's early growth, WMIA have taken the language of transport, trains and containers to create this starting new facility. Using perforated street cladding, the front double void appears solid during the day and when it is at night the facade sparkles. Interesting use of recycled timber sleepers provides solar shading and facade protection. Lighting is hung on wires over the approach to the main entry reminiscent of lights over the nearby train marshalling yards. At the first floor, simple devices such as a floor level window gives the children a window onto the activities of the library below... (Group GSA)

### **Narellan Library, Wollongong, NSW – Australia 2005**

NARELLAN LIBRARY, REVIEW Laura Harding

Laura Harding is an architect with Hill Thalys Architecture + Urban Projects.

Group GSA's Narellan Library and Community Centre is a generous beginning to a new civic centre in an area undergoing rapid change. In Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture, when Robert Venturi expressed a liking for "hybrid rather than 'pure', compromising rather than 'clean', distorted rather than 'straightforward', ambiguous rather than 'articulated', perverse as well as impersonal, boring as well as 'interesting', conventional rather than 'designed'", he could not have anticipated its relevance more than forty years later to the developing character of the burgeoning regional centres of Australia's towns and cities. The township of Narellan on the south-western fringe of Sydney is a case in point and the site of a recently completed library and youth centre by Group GSA Architects. The library is the first architectural component of an ambitious reworking of the town centre being undertaken by Camden Council. As such, it has become an important symbol of council's commitment to revitalization of the centre and the pursuit of change. But the building's presence has posed some particularly difficult questions for the architecture – what is an appropriate architectural expression for a project that will form the heart of a centre which does not yet exist, and how do we reconcile the pristine visage of revitalization with the quirky, lingering imperfection of the present? Narellan has seen considerable change over the past decade that has irrevocably altered the character of the former rural outpost. Ringed by rampant suburban development, it is now completely detached from its Arcadian rural setting. The white noise of passing traffic on the Camden Valley Way is punctuated regularly by the groaning deceleration of articulated vehicles and the hiss of air brakes. A major retail shopping centre has obliterated the block to the north of the library site, presenting a relentless wall of weary precast concrete and loading docks towards the library and a tangled mess of truck ramps and car parking to its remaining frontages. The ultramarine and red stripes of that now ubiquitous suburban landmark, the hardware depot, beckon to the east across a small natural watercourse which is marked by a mature stand of remnant Cumberland Plain woodland. So it is with a Venturian generosity of vision and a willing

suspension of the “pure”, “clean” and “straightforward” that Group GSA have found a foothold in the development of a new civic disposition for the township. Squinting past the dire retail wasteland opposite and drawing on the energy and ambition of a lively local working group and the evolving plans for the town centre, the library has selected its terms of reference carefully, identifying two elements as the points from which to stitch together an urban potential – the site’s strategic corner location on the future “main street” and its proximity to the adjacent eucalypts and parkland. The new library room is a pragmatically detailed glass prism with an overhanging silver cap that draws the adjacent eucalypts deep into the space, its vertical mullion pattern playing rhythmically against the scattered tree trunks in the park. Generous illumination is provided by industrial skylight units and a simple folded plasterboard ceiling that distributes a delicate, mutable light throughout the room. The library is well appointed and well used by scores of children – reading stories, browsing the internet or momentarily forgetting themselves while donning enormous headphones and singly loudly at music stations. ....

<http://www.architecturemedia.com/aa/aissue.php?article=12&issueid=200605&typeon=2>

## **Paul Haar Architecture, Melbourne-Thornbury, VIC – Australia**

### **Libraries:**

#### **Candlebark School Library, Romsey, VIC – Australia 2011**

### **Awards:**

#### **Australian Timber Design Award 2012**

Sitting 4.5 metres below natural ground, this library provides cool, energy efficient shelter for students at Candlebark School. By Sasha Shtargot.

Children might have few better places to learn than in the foothills of the Macedon Ranges, north-west of Melbourne, on the edge of a messmate forest with kangaroos and koalas for school buddies.

Candlebark School, started in 2006 by children’s author John Marsden, has an innovative, free-spirited attitude to education modelled on Fitzroy Community School in inner Melbourne. So when it came to building a new library, the school wanted to display its particular style and approach to learning.

The earth-covered library is a striking example of environmentally sustainable design. It was opened in September last year and cost \$850,000—the money coming from the Federal Government’s Building the Education Revolution program. Why did Candlebark choose an earth-covered building? Architect Paul Haar says the school wanted to build in harmony with the sloping topography so as to keep the inspiring view of the valley below, and it needed a well-designed bushfire shelter.

#### **Location and load-bearing materials**

The library is on a south-east slope below Candlebark’s dining and meeting room, with a view into a valley of oak trees, elms and pasture. It sits on a concrete slab 4.5 metres below natural ground at its northern edge and meets natural ground level at its southern edge. The external retaining wall, made of 290mm core-reinforced concrete, is curved in a half circle. This shape more effectively resists the heavy horizontal forces placed by the earth on the wall. The south wall is curved to broader radius and consists mainly of tall counter-balanced double-hung windows and glazed doors that open to a terrace and the view beyond. Above the glazing, the south wall is framed in seasoned pine, sheathed both sides with structural grade seasoned pine plywood (to retain the edge of earth laid over the roof) and clad with fully compressed cement sheeting. Windows and external doors are framed in recycled Blackbutt hardwood and the pergola on the south terrace is made from salvaged exotic cypress pine.

About 500mm of soil covers the library roof. This depth of earth shields the building against radiant heat from sun and potential bushfire in summer, cold in winter, and stores enough moisture and nutrients to feed the grass and native ground cover plants that grow on the roof. To carry such a load of soil you would think the roof needed to be made of concrete or steel, but Paul says he stubbornly clung to the idea of an all-timber roof frame because of its sequestered carbon, easy workability and aesthetics. Massive post and beam portals of seasoned pine laminated veneer lumber (LVL) were made off site. LVL slabs were shaped and vertically screw laminated into roof beams that span continuously over posts of the same section. It took four men and a crane only 16 hours to erect the roof portals on site. Waste was minimised as off-cuts were used as purlins above the roof beams. Seasoned pine plywood was then laid over the roof purlins.

“In the end it turned out to be a really economical and attractive roof structure for an earth-covered building,” Paul says.

<http://renew.org.au/energy-efficiency/earth-covered-bushfire-resistant-library>

As a site of learning, reflection and refuge, this largely timber constructed school library resonates with its forested setting in the foothills of Victoria’s Macedon Ranges. Built into the side of a hill and with an earth-covered roof, the library preserves an exquisite outlook from the school dining hub above to the open valley below. The library’s siting and earth-covered timber construction also afford 245 students and staff safe shelter from possible wildfire.

Sustainably sourced timbers used throughout the project have engaged the hands and hearts of a school community living in harmony with its forest surrounds.

Large billets of laminated veneer lumber (LVL) have been profiled and vertically screw-laminated into massive portal frames exposed internally to form a visually dramatic and gently warped roof structure that fans out like an opening book to the view below. Together with LVL purlins (ripped from portal billet off-cuts), a Radiata Pine plywood roof substrate and some good waterproofing, this timber roof structure supports 500-600mm of earth, grass, a tractor-mower and students at play.

Ceilings are lined with Hoop Pine plywood and finger-jointed Hoop Pine trim. Windows and external doors are manufactured in recycled Blackbutt. A colossal pergola, chunky internal door frames and courtyard benches are of salvaged Monterey Cypress.

Modular bookshelves and study tables have been constructed using salvaged Blackwood, recycled Messmate and Hoop Pine.

Engineered timber products have been applied with elegance to address a massive structural challenge. They do this and much more in a context where many would think they shouldn’t - in a building that also provides effective wildfire shelter. Complemented by blonde plywoods and salvaged and recycled woods, engineered timber products elicit a warm but powerful architectural expression - a dance amongst the rustic and the refined - a place of strength and solidity that opens to a bright future.

[http://timberawards.com.au/index.php?option=com\\_k2&view=item&id=248](http://timberawards.com.au/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=248)

## **Haskell Architects, Melbourne, VIC – Australia**

<http://www.haskell.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Altona North Community Library, Melbourne-Altona North, VIC – Australia 2010**

October 12, 2011

Stephen Crafti

This is not your normal library, with an open plan and much less formal atmosphere

...

The library, on the corner of Millers and McArthurs roads, inspired the architects to take their cue from the shape of nearby oil refineries, many of which are slowly disappearing from the area. Circular motifs are embedded in the library's precast concrete panels, as are circular windows. Haskell used Alucabond to clad the building, with striations of bright yellow. "Yellow is featured on the pelican's beak which forms part of the Hobsons Bay logo," Haskell says. "Yellow also links to some of the other buildings we've designed in the area, such as the Altona Meadows Library."

The northern elevation of the library was not only designed to create a presence, but also for sun protection. Haskell Architects angled this facade to protect the glazed windows and doors. And although not obvious from first inspection, this facade was designed like a stack of book, some with their "ends chewed off".

While the northern facade is relatively transparent, the western facade, which includes the entrance, is almost entirely finished in concrete with embossed circular motifs. And to protect the double-height glazed walled entrance, Haskell Architects designed an eight-metre-long "chunky" canopy. Clad in Alucabond, it appears to defy gravity. "We wanted to create a sense of arrival. But we also wanted to protect the interior from the western sun," Haskell says.

An irregular-shaped courtyard in the centre of the library provides for a more protected outdoor environment. "We wanted to bring light into the centre of the building. But we also wanted a place where students could come together outdoors," says Haskell, who included chairs and tables in this courtyard. Unlike many libraries, this one includes a cafe, servicing indoor and outdoor seating areas. "Cafes are becoming more popular in places such as libraries. But they're still fairly limited," he says.

With the courtyard in the centre of the building, spaces are loosely arranged around this point. On the northern side is the main library, with a variety of ceiling types, heights and angles. Part of the ceiling features acoustic panels.

"We wanted to animate the spaces, as well as offer different environments. Some people prefer to be in a more compressed space, while others like something more voluminous," Haskell says. Unlike traditional libraries featuring orderly rows of bookshelves and seating, the furniture in the Altona North Library is considerably less formal in arrangement. As well as bookshelves seemingly haphazardly arranged, there are arm chairs and tables. And to complement the open plan there are enclosed study areas, with glass walls and a coral-style arrangement. On the other side of the building are meeting rooms used by the community at large.

...

<http://www.smh.com.au/business/altona-north-library-design-one-for-the-books-20111011-1livh.html>

<http://www.smh.com.au/business/altona-north-library-design-one-for-the-books-20111011-1livh.html#ixzz2OdjbZn>

#### **Altona Meadows Library and Learning Centre, Melbourne-Altona Meadows, VIC - Australia 2006**

\$ 4,500,000

The library is sited in a shopping centre car park. Along with the provision of normal library facilities, a community centre is integrated within the building to maximise flexibility and minimise duplication. The project involves a complex integration of a steel structural system with a requirement to meet a tight institutional budget. (Haskell)

Completed in early 2006 the \$4.5m Altona Meadows Library and Learning Centre was delivered on time and to a very tight budget under a lump sum contract. The new facility is located on a carpark adjacent to the Central Square Shopping Centre and acts as both a library and meeting place for members of the local community. The building has a structural steel frame and is clad with a curtain wall façade with a dynamic roof and wall cladding design comprising colourbond steel. The curved corrugated iron roof and steel structure forms the shape of the building and internal precast feature walls using exposed aggregate line the main hall and rear façade. The centre accommodates a large collection of electronic and print resources, internet lounge, up-to-date information Altona North library design: one for the books

Extechnology training centre, several meeting rooms, and the traditional quiet study areas associated with a place of learning, and dedicated areas for children and young adults' activities.

Completed in early 2006 the \$4.5m Altona Meadows Library and Learning Centre was delivered on time and to a very tight budget under a lump sum contract.

<http://www.kaneconstructions.com.au>

Conceptual Framework The Altona Meadows Library and Learning Centre (AMLLC) combine the original Altona Meadows Library and the Altona Meadows Community House. The Centre had to be:

- a contemporary library serving far more than a reference facility to books and journals
- a hub of community services ranging from cooking, computer and art classes to counseling and support services
- the latest in library and community building technology and would attract patrons of all ages from all sectors. Public and Cultural Benefits The original library was housed in a dark retail tenancy and the community centre in cramped relocatable buildings.

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<http://www.architecture.com.au/gallery/cgi-bin/awardssearch>

## **Peter Hunt Architect, West Perth, WA – Australia**

<http://www.peterhunt.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bunbury Library and Smart Building, Bunbury (Perth), WA – Australia 2009**

Costs: \$ 8,500,500

### **Awards:**

**RAIA Design Commendation**

The building comprises of a 1,500 m<sup>2</sup> state of the art library for the City of Bunbury on the upper level with non government tenancy space of approximately 600 m<sup>2</sup> on the lower level... (Hunt)

## Wanneroo Library and Cultural Centre, Wanneroo (Perth), WA – Australia 2009

Costs: \$ 16.000.000

The new Wanneroo Cultural & Learning Centre is located opposite the main Wanneroo City Council Building along Dundee Road in Wanneroo, with close proximity to the recently completed shopping centre.

The works consisted of the construction of a 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> fully serviced museum, office and library building for both the use of the students and public. The building has been designed and finished with a high quality—externally with pre-finished cladding works including zinc and alpic and internally with high specification, which includes fabric and veneered walls. The floors have been finished off with stone tiles.

The ground floor comprises of a new regional Museum and collection stores, complete with new grand entry from Great Court, Theatre and Museum exhibition. The public building is also equipped with a new café, administration offices and meeting rooms.

The first floor comprises of a new fully serviced Library with an adjacent children's library and garden area. The new library facilities also include group study rooms, business lounge areas with kitchen facilities and a server area.

PS Structures' scope of works also included the installation of the new main and side entry roads as well as the approach to the library with feature paving, car parking and landscape seating.

[http://psstructures.designteam.development.star3media.com.au/projects/project-details/commercial\\_project-2](http://psstructures.designteam.development.star3media.com.au/projects/project-details/commercial_project-2)

## Cambridge Library & Community Centre, Floreat (Perth), WA – Australia 2002

Costs: \$ 6.000.000

The building incorporates 1.800 m<sup>2</sup> library and a public multi use hall, meeting room, customer service centre and amenities over the town square/shopping centre... (Hunt)

## Riverton Library, Canning-Riverton (Perth), WA – Australia 1997

Costs: \$ 3.000.000

### **Awards:**

**MBA Design Award**

2.000 m<sup>2</sup> new open plan library building designed to meet City of Canning community needs well into the next decade through the flexible provision of computer and multimedia reticulation. The creation of a striking civic presence within the surrounding parkland environment was a critical design aim achieved by a prominent entry canopy and clear sense of address. The built form, although emanating its own sense of identity, is responsive to the surrounding residential context. (Hunt)

## **JCY (Jones Coulter Young) Architects and Urban Designers, Perth, WA – Australia**

<http://www.jcy.net>

### **Libraries:**

#### Atwell College, Perth, WA – Australia 2009

Atwell and Kim Beazley School is an innovative and dynamic new school in Perth's Southern suburbs which is founded on the principles of inclusivity and diversity. This new education village brings together some 1800 students including 70 high needs students to share a vibrant educational environment. The village includes the Kim Beazley learning community for high needs students, 6 learning communities (Yr 7 to 12), science, arts, food technology and associated learning spaces, recreating facilities, administration, performing arts and media, a library and student services. *It is the library, the cafnd student services that form the heart of this learning community. Located in the centre of the village and equally distant from the other buildings this pavillon is a wonderfully unique and vibrant place with the flexible and voluminous library space speared by the long cafnd student services element.* The location and configuration of the cafelates strongly to the library as well as to the performing arts building which opens out to an outdoor stage. The library, cafnd student services building will bring a new dimension to the school concept in Western Australia focussing on diversity in learning and knowledge access. Communication, debate, technology, wireless access and mobility are principles of how this building operates. The building is agateway to the world for alle studens both physically ands virtually. This hub extends itself into all parts of the school and onward into the homes of the school community through IT and the creation of a want to gain knowledge and learn. (JCY)

Inclusivity and diversity at Perth's new suburban college. Atwell College is an innovative and dynamic new school in Perth's Southern suburbs which is founded on the principles of 'inclusivity and diversity' and is the flagship for the delivery of inclusive education throughout Western Australia. This new 'education village' brings together some 1800 students including 70 high needs students to share a vibrant educational environment. The village includes the Kim Beazley learning community for high needs students, 6 learning communities (Yr 7 to Yr 12), science, arts, food technology and associated learning spaces, recreation facilities, administration, performing arts and media, a café, library and student services. Located in the centre of the village, it is the library, the café and student services that form the heart of this learning community. This combination of pavilions is a wonderfully unique and vibrant set of elements which include a *flexible and voluminous library* space speared by the long café and student services element. The location and configuration of the café relates strongly to the library as well as to the performing arts building which opens out to an outdoor stage. The project is comprised of 8 buildings and external playing fields on a new large site. Primarily single storey except for one building the primary building materials are 'tilt up' (precast) concrete with patterns set into most panels, 'Vitrapanel' printed panels, metal cladding, roof and glazing. Structure is primarily steel with concrete used on the two storey building and steel roof systems. All roofs are metal and pods which protrude from some buildings are Alucabond. Paving throughout is concrete with patterns overlapped with proprietary paving 'paint' system. Due to tight timeframes the completion was required to be undertaken in two stages in order to open the Kim Beazley and Year 7 Learning Communities for the start of 2008. The rest of the school was opened for the start of the 2009 school year. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

#### ECU Library, Edith Cowan University, Perth, WA – Australia 2004 -2007

Far from the austere and silent libraries of the past the library at ECU responds to the diversity that defines university and student life. The building is as much a place as a combination of facilities. Book on shelves still exist, but they are just one of the resources within a building defined more as a marketplace for learning, communication and interaction. The building houses bookshop, internet cafcoffee shop, and integrated Japenese-inspired courtyard. Also inside is amaga-lab an interactive technology –based research and learning lounge, with a variety of workplaces like beanbags, ottomans, loungesites, booths and rooms. The design's fundamental premise is *that every one studies differently, and if the most comfortable way to study is at home with a laptop, a coffee, a friend and a snack, wy shouldn't that bepossible here ?* (JCY)

ECU Library is brought to life through the latest technology and architectural design. The ECU Library Building creates a new student and campus gateway hub and public domain for the campus, open and welcoming and providing a vibrant and diverse set of spaces for all users on a 24/7 basis (in some areas at this time). It recognises the many varied needs of its users and also embraces different ways of studying and learning, i.e. full time, part time, remote, group, individual, etc. This is a new generation library, as much a place to meet, share a coffee and a snack, buy a book or quietly read. It provides an integrated courtyard and features a full range of the latest technology as well as providing access to printed material, a coffee shop and a book shop. It is fresh, full of natural light and a living building. Built on a sloping site (4m gradient) on the west side of the campus, the building creates a new entry to the campus and brings together 4 major axes which cross in the centre of its foyer, located on level 2. The foyer level is the middle level of the library which has one level above and one below. The 4th level of the building is occupied by the directorate, IT services and an area for library expansion currently occupied by offices. The building is very carefully designed to exclude all direct sunlight whilst maximising the amount of natural light. The coloured aluminium fins play a 100% practical role while also creating a sensual and ephemeral skin. Colours are derived from pixilation of the green/blue of the bush of the area. The three fin colours mix to create a myriad of combinations and at the end of a summer's day the colours change to orange like the beautiful orange which ends all Australian days. Other interior and exterior colours are derived from the colours of native flowers of the region with the purple representing the Geraldton wax. A close interdisciplinary, architect, client and builder team relationship has created a wonderful, sustainable and high quality building that was procured in an amazing time of just over two years (in tie for the closing of the Churchlands Campus) and on budget even within a very volatile climate within the construction industry. For the Client and its users the building represents exceptional quality and value for money both in its capital costs and its life cycle costings which were analysed throughout the design process. For the community, the library provides another facility for the people of Joondalup. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

### **Curtin University, Miri, Sarawak – Malaysia 1999 – 2001**

In association with United Consultants, Malaysia)

The masterplan for the Miri campus describes a multi-use precinct inclusive of educational facilities and residential accommodation set against thriving tropical gardens and a lake. A joint venture between Curtin University in Perth and the Malaysian Government, the campus in Miri, Sarawak provides quality education to local residents as an alternative to studying about in Australia. Stage One is a sophisticated blend of Curtin University's red brick architecture with Sarawak's traditional longhouse forms. This juxtaposition creates a vibrant blend of administration offices, library, student and staff facilities, lecture theatres, laboratories, and general teaching areas in a lush tropical garden environment. (jcy)

### **Kirkbride Boyce Architects, Norwood (Adelaide) SA – Australia**

<http://www.kbarchitects.com.au>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Port Pirie Community Library, Port Pirie, SA – Australia 2011**

A new community library in South Australian city of Port Pirie has now been completed, enveloping the country's longest single railway platform into its design. Composed by local practice Kirkbride Boyce Architects working with engineers Meinhardt, the public facility features large glass panels – no two equal in size or shape – in an effort to enhance natural daylighting and develop a relationship between inside and outside space. The main design challenge on this project was the incorporation of a railway platform into the development space. Andrew Kirkbride, Principal at Kirkbride Architects explains: "Keeping the platform meant building an 80m long façade. Creating interest over such length was a real challenge and the inspiration came from the curving, lineal nature of the Flinders Ranges that not only form the backdrop for the town but also the new library." Double glazed, high performance glass dominates the public-facing wall, with a curved roof overhang to protect the interior space from severe summer sunlight. Engineers Meinhardt took care to optimise internal conditions for those using the facility, as Bob Ellis, General Manager for Meinhardt South Australia reveals: "By using computer modelling during the early stages of the new Port Pirie Library project we were able to validate and optimise the air conditioning design. "The air conditioning system performs flawlessly in temperatures above 40°C. The air distribution system has been designed for low noise and high quality diffused air, to eliminate drafts and ensure good air circulation in both summer and winter. The grilles produce what's known as a coanda effect, forming rotational symmetrical radial jets which supply the air with high turbulence and a large induction effect. The result is high quality, even and draft free indoor air flows." The majority of spaces within the complex are designed to be extremely flexible by minimising circulation routes, providing clear signage and sightlines, and ensuring that the western circulation corridor can also be used as a display gallery, quiet seating area and social meeting spot. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

### **Lacoste + Stevenson Architecture + Urban Design, Sydney NSW – Australia**

<http://lacostestevenson.com.au/website/>

#### **Libraries :**

#### **Sydney City Library, Customs House, Relocation, Sydney, NSW – Australia 2005**

Customs House is one of Sydney's historic landmark buildings, which has featured in the working and cultural life of the city since it was constructed in 1845.

The driving force behind the construction of the original sandstone edifice on Circular Quay was Colonel John George Nathaniel Gibbes, the Collector of Customs for New South Wales for a record term of 25 years from 1834 to 1859. Colonel Gibbes persuaded the Governor of New South Wales, Sir George Gipps, to begin construction of the Customs House in 1844 in response to Sydney's growing volume of maritime trade. The building project also doubled as an unemployment relief measure for stonemasons and laborers during an economic depression which was afflicting the colony at the time.

The two-storey Georgian structure was designed by Mortimer Lewis (\* 1796 London - + 09.03.1879 Sydney) and featured 13 large and expensive windows in the facade to afford a clear view of shipping activity in Sydney Cove. Colonel Gibbes, who dwelt opposite Circular Quay on Kirribilli Point, was able to watch progress on the Customs House's construction from the verandah of his private residence, Wotonga House (now Admiralty House).

The Customs House opened for business in 1845

([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Customs\\_House,\\_Sydney](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Customs_House,_Sydney))

Client: City of Sydney, Architect: Lacoste + Stevenson in association with PTW and Tanner Architects, Completion: June 2005, Costs: \$ 6.500.000

The City of Sydney Library is relocating to Customs House, Circular Quay. Customs House is one of Sydney's finest colonial buildings. The new use of the building, combined with its central location creates a new public interior space in the heart Sydney.



The ground floor of the library appears as a large and comfortable public living room. The atmosphere is warm and the light controlled. The floors and ceilings are dark timber and the leather furniture, lush and inviting, sits on large rugs. The ground floor accommodates the large newspaper and magazine collection on one side, a media wall containing television broadcasting program from all over the world on the other side. It also houses 2 dozen computers available for online research and reading. At the centre of the building, an atrium cuts through 5 levels to the sky. A bright pit under the atrium houses the large city model, reinforcing the footprint of the atrium on the ground floor plane. The pit is covered with a trafficable glass floor. (Lacoste)

Customs House Library is one of the latest additions to the City of Sydney Library Network. Spanning over three levels of the venue, Customs House Library is one of the most stylised contemporary branches of the City of Sydney 9 libraries group, and is open seven days. It is the anchor of the Customs House building featuring bold and modern furnishings, as well as traditional library spaces. With access to this network of libraries holding over 400,000 items, Customs House Library has a collection of over 50,000 items. Highlights of the library include the largest range of local and international newspapers and magazines in an Australian public library, free internet access via library computers as well as unwired broadband, and a beautiful and quiet Grand Reading Room. One of the most coveted features of the library are the lounges on the ground floor and level 1 inviting you to meet, relax, read and absorb the unique Customs House atmosphere.

(<http://www.sydneycustomshouse.com.au/thelibrary/>)

## **Lyons Architects , Melbourne, VIC – Australia**

(<http://www.lyonsarch.com.au>)

### **Libraries :**

#### **Headley Bull Centre for World Politics, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT – Australia 2008**

...Adhering to the architectural firm's guiding philosophy 'form follows ideas', the Hedley Bull Centre is designed to enable and encourage dialogue between the staff and students of the various academic units who inhabit its corridors—interacting as parts of a whole for the common goals of rigorous academic scholarship and teaching excellence. Focused on these goals, the Asia-Pacific College of Diplomacy, the Department of International Relations, the Department of Political and Social Change, and the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre moved into the Centre over one month prior to its official opening. This means that more than 120 individuals (including academic staff, visiting fellows, doctoral students and academic unit support staff) will work in the Centre. Each unit also has its own large library/reading room with windows that look out into a central atrium space, whilst a café will adjoin the Centre. Large water retention tanks, a grey water system, double-glazing, high mass construction, and a 'mixed mode' climate control system have also been incorporated in the design and installed to ensure an environmentally sustainable Centre...

(<http://epress.anu.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/app017.pdf>)

#### **University of New South Wales, Law Building, Library, Kensington Campus, Kensington, NSW – Australia 2006**

...The design is structured around a central 'agora' space which connects all levels of the building and provides a place for formal and informal meeting and exchange. The Law library, located over two levels, is the symbolic and functional heart of the new building. This daylight space allows students and academic staff to study and undertake research in a purpose designed setting overlooking the treed environment of University Mall ...

(<http://www.archdaily.com/101835/university-of-new-south-wales-law-building-lyons/>)

#### **Online Training Centre, Victoria University, St. Albans, VIC – Australia 2001**

3.700 m<sup>2</sup>,

### **Awards:**

2002 Australian Institute of Architects Victoria Architecture Medal

2002 Australian Institute of Architects William Wardell Award (Institutional)

The \$10 million multi award-winning Victoria University Online Training Centre was designed for the Business Studies, Arts Design and Multimedia Departments at the St Albans Campus in Melbourne's west.

Kane Construction's challenge was to not only to encapsulate the explicit architectural elements of the design, but to marry these with a commitment to the local environmental issues, extending to land care and wildlife management. Kane's implementation of strict control measures avoided any disruption to the local protected species and residing wildlife and their habitats.

Extending off existing facilities into a natural grassland area, the 3700m<sup>2</sup> building sits atop stonework batters constructed from locally excavated material. The structure consisted of a reinforced concrete ground and first floor edifice, with steel framed roof and facade.

The distinctive yet simple two storey building was clad in a aught skin of computer generated patterns on Vitrepanel -a first for this product. The reptile-like patterns reflected the flora and fauna of Melbourne's Western plains, and their manufacture expressed the work that the institution promoted - the virtual world from inside a computer flipped to the outside of the building.

The world class facility accommodates over 300 computers and a state of the art multi media lecture theatre. Victoria University students are training with the latest technologies in one of the most stimulating and encouraging learning environments available to design and online technology undergraduates.

The project was delivered under a fixed price lump sum contract in 2001 following a 12-month construction period.

Our working relationship with Kane Constructions has been a rewarding one. An open and professional approach has always been evident and this project was no exception.

Gary Carter, Victoria University

(<http://www.kane.com.au/project/online-training-facility-victoria-university>)

The building is located between a grassland and an established university campus. The building facades are conditioned to their local environs and orientation. The north facade is clad in corporate silver panels in response to the formality of the existing campus architecture. The other three facades are clad in custom imaged panels to form an identity for the building that in some way expresses the work of the computer environment within.

At a distance the building sits comfortably within the landscape. Upon closer inspection the facade is made of a repeated tiled image manufactured in the computer. Rather than attempting to represent digital space, computer technology is used to make a repeating digital tile whose technique and process is wholly of the computer. Constructed in Photoshop and 3D Max, the panel appears to have depth. When tiled the golden stripes/deep furrows form a continuity that wraps the box, an artificial digital landscape.

(<http://architecturelab.net/2010/12/victoria-university-on-line-training-centre-bylyons/>)

## **McBride Charles Ryan, Melbourne-Prahran, VIC – Australia**

<http://www.mcbridecharlesryan.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Monash University, Law, Business and Economics Complex (LBEC) (Central Library), Melbourne, VIC - Australia 2015**

Monash LBEC is a new and prestigious complex housing the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Business and Economics - including its MBA program - together with a mix of retail in the Western Precinct of Monash University's Caulfield campus. The complex aspires to nurture brilliance in the academic community and to make this aspiration tangible to all those who experience the campus.

Central to this aspiration is the manifestation of a scholarly community through a building typology where teaching spaces are flanked by the faculties on each floor, increasing proximity and connectivity between academics, professional staff, students and the professions, and enhancing collaboration, accessibility and the quality of the campus urban experience. Faculty offices welcome informal spaces for meeting and small group learning, breaking down barriers between the disciplines and the research hierarchy. The complex mediates the interface with Dandenong road with a highly formed and articulated concrete panel cladding, protecting the northern aspect from acoustic and thermal considerations in a play of lightness and solidity. Facing the pedestrianised public realm of the Western Plaza, the wall exhibits a 3-dimensional complexity: it is permeable and fragmentary. At the western interface, the meshing of these two conditions integrates the heritage facades along Derby Road, providing Monash Caulfield with a street front address, as well as signifying a memorable 'gateway' to the precinct - a sentinel in the suburbs - acknowledging passing traffic and facing the Melbourne CBD. (McBride)

#### **Brownless Biomedical Library, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC – Australia 2010**

This project involves a major refurbishment to the Melbourne University Bio-Medical Library to provide a 24 hr student learning hub and a one stop shop student service area. The project involves the architects working intensely with a diverse stakeholder group comprising over 20 participants and collaboratively with Melbourne University in the design and tailoring of a wide variety of new learning spaces. (McBride)

### **Project Brief**

Our role was to enliven the space – to take the Original 1960's John Scarborough and Partners building and bring it into line with the requirements of a modern library. In the case of the Brownless Biomedical Library, this meant integrating the traditional library with an IT hub, comprising all the computers and services necessary to work and research in today's university setting. The new library also required a whole spate of rich and varied learning spaces to accommodate the numerous, flexible learning modes. McBride Charles Ryan worked closely alongside both stakeholder groups and Dr. Peter Jamieson, a specialist in this field, to develop the form of these spaces. The result is sequence of outcomes ranging from more private places to read or study alone, workstations for small teams, right through to meeting rooms for large groups. A kind of reading 'lounge room' for students with tight living conditions was considered.

### **Project Innovation / Need**

The existing rectangular plan was disrupted solely by an off-centre expressive spiral stair which ran through the three levels of the library. In response to this circular element, McBride Charles Ryan developed a family of forms to counter-act the rigidity of the original floor plates. As part of the University of Melbourne's scheme, each library was to have its own personality, representative of its parent faculty. The curvaceous response therefore, reflects the organic qualities of bio-medical science.

Similarly the library's palette borrows from the medical faculty. The cardinal red from the robes of its graduates, as well as the white and pinks of the human body. The use of strong contrast and vivid colours helps enliven the space creating a 24-hour dynamic environment; while the blush pink cladding enhances the drum of the spiral staircase, the original design generator.

### **Design Challenge**

The largest challenge for the Brownless Biomedical Library was designing into the existing envelope, as this aspect of the building was unable to be modified. Therefore an economical solution needed to be provided to deal with the problems of a deficient ceiling height and deep floor plate. The radial tiling pattern which emanates from the staircase helps to counter-act these issues, by providing both light reflectance and acoustic dampening. The tessellated ceiling also further reinforces the circular geometry of the scheme while integrating services such as lighting and air conditioning into its pattern.

### **Sustainability**

The Brownless Biomedical library extends the lifespan of the building it occupies. By recycling the entire envelope, and updating the student hub to meet current needs, this project preserves the existing fabric, saving on both the economic and environmental costs of demolition. Furthermore by creating a series of flexible learning spaces, the library is set up to cater for the continuously changing requirements of the future university curriculum.

[http://melbournedesignawards.com.au/mda2011/entry\\_details.asp?ID=10210&Category\\_ID=4654](http://melbournedesignawards.com.au/mda2011/entry_details.asp?ID=10210&Category_ID=4654)

## **Paul Morgan Architects, Melbourne, VIC - Australia**

<http://www.paulmorganarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **RMIT (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology) – Computer Science Flexible Learning Centres, Swanston Library, Melbourne, VIC – Australia 2000 / 2003**

This project involved the provision of a Flexible Learning Centre to RMIT University's School of Computer Science and Information Technology. The Learning Centre provides three Syndicate Rooms (each with 37 workstations), an Oasis (7 workstations), Help Desk, Hot Desk Area, Research Room, Offices, Staff and Student Lounges, Thermal Zone and miscellaneous administrative office.

Here the directional 'chalk and talk' relationship between teacher and student - students as audience - gives way to self-learning from a computer terminal at a workstation. Students sit around large geometric tables of four to eight places, forming cells of activity that allow for an interactive learning context where flexibility and accessibility are important and information technology is maximised. The appended Oasis room is an elliptical space for seven students who wish to work in either a more interactive or silent, environment than their colleagues in the Syndicate Rooms.

In the competitive world of attracting students to computer science, this project recognizes that design innovation reflects the School's self image. (Morgan)

.....Flexible learning principles privilege self-learning as the key idea, where access to databases is critical to navigating the student's learning experience. FLCs are either centres of learning within a pre-existing facility – primary, secondary or tertiary (TAFE or advanced) – or a stand-alone facility. Remarkably, feasibility work for social infrastructure at Melbourne Docklands currently includes an early learning centre, previously known as a creche.

This provides a key into the overarching pedagogical drive behind FLCs, the idea of life-long learning. Life-long learning assumes that in the current “early knowledge age” (post-industrial) access to education and knowledge is critical to personal development, employment opportunities and social connections. As opposed to the previous linear progression from primary to secondary to tertiary education, with each stage clearly bounded, life-long learning assumes a seamless education whereby individuals select from a myriad of learning formats including short courses, distance education, workplace learning or visiting the internet. If life-long learning principles are not instilled early within demographic groups that are currently disadvantaged, these groups are likely to develop social and demographic problems later on.

At the time of writing Morgan McKenna is engaged in feasibility work for RMIT University's Flexible Learning Centre at Hamilton in Victoria's west, an example of an entire facility (an existing veterinary institution) labelled as a flexible learning centre.....

The Computer Science Flexible Learning Centre at RMIT University's city campus introduces a radical shift in the planning of the department's computer laboratories and introduces one of the first applications of the full potential of the FLC idea to the university. The centre provides a Syndicate Room and conventional Computer Laboratory (each with 37 workstations) and an Oasis (7 workstations). It applies several elements of the FLC model: a “think tank” open plan environment that encourages collaboration and cross-disciplinary exchange supported by “oasis” quiet spaces, information technology, teaching staff and resources such as technical support, security, reception and printing. .... A third project for the university was the provision of an FLC within the Swanston Library at RMIT's city campus. In this design 150 workstations, most with computer terminals, replaced stacks containing books and carrels within the Building 8 library designed by Edmond and Corrigan. It is a variation on the FLC theme and contains the requisite elements of open and syndicate space areas, oasis spaces, and resources (information and copy centre). This design assumes the importance of self-learning, through access to the internet, library databases, on-line syllabuses and the availability of computer programs. It responds to one of the top ten student concerns in a university survey and has proved outstandingly popular. ....

<http://www.architecturemedia.com/aa/aaissue.php?issueid=200107&article=20&typeon=2>

## **pentArchi, Campo Mountain (Brisbane), QLD – Australia**

<http://www.pentarchi.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Samford Valley Steiner School Library, Samford (Brisbane), QLD – Australia 2010**

The library at the Samford Valley Steiner School seeks to be an appropriate and specific rendering of Kevin Rudd's 21C BER Building the Education Revolution. One generated to reflect the experiences and cultures contained within the site. Born as direct consequence of the Government stimulus, the opportunity was seized by the school to direct funds not to a single building, rather to create a 'cultural precinct' at the heart of the fledgling Samford Valley Campus. A precinct containing a library and multi-purpose Hall and incorporating essential infrastructure required to service and link the two halves of the school community.

From the foundational buildings designed and arranged by Greg Burgess in the 1980's through to contemporary counterparts, the ambition to build with the spirit of wood was initiated long ago. The library is from the stirrups up a wholly timber framed and clad building.

At the core of the plan is the loggia. A threshold territory receiving and distributing children and visitors alike. It provides a space for informal gatherings connected to the functions of the library/media room and the 'community gathering space'. Most importantly it links the experience of the library activities to the landscape and the broader campus. (pentArchi)

The Samford Valley Steiner School Library seeks to be an appropriate, site specific, bespoke rendering of the National BER stimulus program. The intention to imbue the building with the spirit of wood was an integral response to the landscape, community and material culture found within the Site. The library is from the stirrups up, a wholly timber framed and clad building. It has been designed as a contemporary counterpart to the foundational timber buildings initiated by Greg Burgess in the 1980's within the school campus.

Timber was selected as the appropriate, economic and sustainable material solution. The integrity of a timber framed and detailed building was consistent with the Steiner philosophy and the desire to deliver a building which would 'belong' to its bushland settings. Sustainability and self reliance are encoded in the design. The low embodied energy initially offered by a lightweight timber construction has been paired with solar energy generation and water harvesting, both in excess of the buildings immediate needs, to be utilised within the school.

The Loggia is a core external space additional to the original brief, creating entry and providing an informal gathering point. It is a threshold territory which is on equal terms with the interiors of the library and the landscape. The paired back resolution of this space, framed in timber provides an economic and memorable moment within the school campus.

The Library design is conscience of scale. The building's program, detail and palette of timber cladding systems have been apportioned to subtly generate 3 independent scales. The ultimate expression of which is the floating 'civic' canopy roof. The clearstorey permitting natural light into the library by day, inverting to a lantern set amongst the bush by night.

<http://www.timberawards.com.au/samford-valley-steiner-school-library>

## **Phorm A+D (Architecture + Design), West End (Brisbane), QLD – Australia**

<http://www.phorm.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Samford Valley Steiner School Library, Samford (Brisbane), QLD – Australia 2010**

**also: pentArchi**



## **Six Degrees Pty Ltd Architects, Melbourne, VIC – Australia**

<http://www.sixdegrees.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Deakin University, Burwood Campus Library, Melbourne-Burwood, VIC – Australia 2013**

Deakin University was formally established in 1974 with the passage of the Deakin University Act 1974. Deakin was Victoria's fourth university and the first in regional Victoria; it was named after the leader of the Australian federation movement and Australia's second Prime Minister, Alfred Deakin.

Project Value: \$ 6.100.000 ,Client: Deakin University, Completion Date: April 2013

The modern university library has become the default meeting, and socializing space for students. Part of our brief was to remove the “shhhh!” factor from the Library while still facilitating traditional uses and quiet study.

We pursued the concept of the Library as a “village” where main ‘streets’ take most of the traffic, and secondary circulation paths lead people to different pockets of activity. We designed a series of key village destinations including the ‘village green’ – a central, informal meeting space and group study area; ‘Active squares’- housing various uses such as computer labs, a gallery & checkout, and ‘Pocket parks’ - providing eddies away from the main study area and lounge spaces for relaxation

The intention was to provide a range of possible spaces for students to choose from depending on their need to study needs within an environment that is welcoming, comfortable and dynamic. (SixDegree)

#### **Deakin University, Waurn Ponds Campus Library, Geelong-Waurn Ponds, VIC – Australia 2010**

### **Awards:**

2011 AIA (Vic) Public Architecture (Alterations) Award, Deakin University Waurn Ponds Library

This project aimed to deinstitutionalize Deakin University’s Waurn Ponds Library to improve the student experience and better meet their evolving learning needs. The new library offers more diverse studying and meeting options, it is a social place, a place to exchange ideas and engage actively in learning.

The building comprises a series of spaces including group and individual study spaces, a moot court, an IT training space and a 24 hour access computer room. The new layout encourages interactive study by providing open, booth style group study spaces, influenced by our hospitality work. A café has been introduced into the ground floor, serving on two sides - into the library and out onto new stepped landscaping.

The library is opened up by a new façade to its eastern side, gaining more natural light and providing views over the University Green to Corio Bay. The building edges are integrated with the surrounding external landscaping, so the re-fitted library sits comfortably within the existing central campus precinct. (SixDegrees)

## **Suters Prior Cheney, Pyrmont (Sydney), NSW – Australia**

<http://www.sutersarchitects.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Churchill Community Hub, Churchill, VIC – Australia 2009**

....The Churchill Community Hub is a contemporary model for a community centre that houses a diverse range of user groups and activities, each with differing aims and clients but sharing common facilities whilst improving the interconnectivity of these services within the rural community. It co-locates services within the larger complex. The number of user groups that were to inhabit the completed Community Hub and the process of user group negotiation and participation greatly affected the development of the design. Literally tying competing needs and uses together into one facility was expressed metaphorically in built form with the building being wrapped by a series of built elements; block work, fascia, roof and fence. The Latrobe City Council requested an iconic building that reflects their policy for Environmentally Sustainable design to be used as a learning tool for the users. The design incorporates photo voltaic cells, rain water collection, passive cooling and air flow, zoned a/c spaces and natural ventilation.... All of the community functions are grounded to the site by a Library. The traditional form of a Library has expanded, it is no longer just a repository for books, it is no longer a quiet space. It acts as a service centre operated by the Latrobe City Council where clients can use the library and its facilities and the local council services which operate out of the hub ie paying rates, Centrelink etc. Having different user groups occupying the one building allows for cross over of services, engages the casual visitor in areas that they would not have been exposed to and creates a visibility for groups in the community....

([http://www.e-architect.co.uk/australia/churchill\\_community\\_hub.htm](http://www.e-architect.co.uk/australia/churchill_community_hub.htm))

#### **Blacktown Leisure Centre, Sydney-Blacktown, NSW – Australia 2009**

....The library was to be located to the west of the existing leisure centre and was designed to form a forecourt between the new building, existing building and carpark to help create a ‘civic’ presence and entrance to the facility.

Suters designed the project on the concept of ‘layering’, which was drawn from the site’s several transformations over time, from pre-settlement to farmland to residential development.

“The built form of the library represents these layers. The façade depicts these periods like the pages of a book — a type of three dimensional timeline. The façades wrap around the rectangular form of the building and splay open to the south to create openness within the space,” says Shane Wood, senior associate at Suters Architects.

“The themes are also expressed internally in the library fitout. The library addition continues the grid-like pattern that is expressed in the existing building, which was designed by Cox Group, and explores the edges of structure, technology and entertainment using the spirited colours of the Australian landscape....”

(<http://www.bpn.com.au/features/bpn-reports/read-all-about-it>)

#### **Patterson Lakes Community Hub, Melbourne-Patterson-Lakes, VIC – Australia 2009**

The old Patterson Lakes Community Centre has been re-worked to improve public facilities, with a new library, kindergarten, a refreshed community hall and parking, adjacent to an existing primary school and on busy Thompson’s Road. A sound attenuation wall adjacent to an old age home becomes a barcode translation of ‘Patterson Lakes Community Centre’ with White-trunked Eucalypts planted in rhythm and complicity with the barcode pattern. Permeable surfaces and swales carry runoff into the new trees. Plantings carefully mass vegetation as a sun screen to the library, and existing mature trees have been retained wherever possible. The manipulation of the forecourt ground plane levels is a response to the constraints of road crossing; wheel chair access to the book chute; provision of universal access; and heights of underground piping revealed during construction. Inadvertently then, the forecourt became the place where the rigidity of the suburban footpath was re-invented as a sculpted gathering place.

(<http://saala.com.au/projects/patterson-lakes-community-centre#img-1>)

### **Sacred Heart Primary School Library, Kew (Melbourne), VIC – Australia 2008**

The new Library is in the Sacred Heart Primary School, located on the corner of Glenferrie and Cotham Road in Kew. It was an urban infill exercise with the site being a playground between two impressive nineteenth century buildings, the Sacred Heart Parish Church and the adjacent School Hall. The new Library is respectfully located between these two prominent architectural features, balancing an autonomous presence while maintaining the continuity of the site. The form of the Library is a response to the existing built fabric. The adjacent church is curvilinear, red brick and Renaissance inspired, made up of circular vestibules and a domed roof. These curves are mimicked on the east façade of the Library facing the church. Juxtaposed to these curves is an Edwardian Baroque Hall with pediments and pilasters that intensify the negative space that form the boundary to the children's playground. These angular shapes are replicated on the west façade. The geometric resonances of the existing buildings shape the new insertion, providing courtyards and passages in which the children can play. The school's identity manifests on the exterior of the building via imagery of the schools name sake The Sacred Heart. This provides the building with a sense of place particular to the client group. The literal expression of the bleeding heart of Jesus is represented in plan as a morphed series of traditional heart shapes. Images of the Human Heart bisected by a Love Heart form the base geometry for the layout of the exterior walls. This produces a distorted plan which does not address the polite ideas of scale or proportion but rather a fantastical urban condition. The building acts as a sign. The patterned brickwork spreads along the curved love heart wall, graphically representing the motif, literally drawing a fragment of the Sacred Heart. Entwined thorns are emblazoned like a bill board on Glenferrie Road visually announcing school's identity. Further still the heart shaped building is gripped by an abstracted representation of the Crown of Thorns. A metal clad clerestory with triangular pink, red and rose colored windows punched through, wraps the blood red brickwork tightly. The client required a multi-functional space that functioned as an I.T. classroom, Library, Reading Recovery and a Learning Centre. The multi disciplinary space is large and column free, dissected with a double volume clerestory roof formed from the overarching Crown of Thorns. The clerestory encourages the reliance on natural light and natural ventilation. Further sustainability measures were employed such as zoned lighting and energy saving fixtures and fittings throughout. The materiality of the Library was budget driven. The economic palette selected was brick, painted fibre cement sheet, and metal cladding. All consultants were committed to producing an innovative cost effective outcome. The new library is a unique building shaped by the existing conditions, not fighting for attention in an already star studded composition. (Suters)

### **Caroline Spring Civic Centre / Library, Caroline Spring, VIC – Australia 2008**

As part of an integrated development for the Caroline Springs Town Centre, the Shire of Melton commissioned the development of a 2,500sm library and civic centre. The design for the Caroline Springs Library was inspired by the local geological features of the area, from which the Organ Pipes National Park derives its name. These distinctive columnar basalt formations only occur in a few locations in Victoria and are reflected in many elements of the building, such as: - Tessellated/ Randomised pre-cast walls throughout the building - Large supersized hexagons which formed the main entry elements to both buildings and were created using stepped concrete columns with infill pieces - Cranked glass external façade which extends the visual language of the pre-cast The technical production of these elements was particularly challenging and could only have been possible with teamwork between consultants, suppliers and architects. In geological terms, when one material overlays another this phenomena is referred to as a layer of unconformity. a material no mans land. This layer of unconformity- a noble metaphor for a library and the pursuit of knowledge- became a stylized figuration that framed the horizon of the building as an alpolie edge. This was further articulated by a soft and canopy to the exterior of the building and a light shelf and edge to the clerestory. The layer of unconformity is broken through by an internal north facing clerestory that runs the length of the building. The interior design, which was created in association with Alex Hotchin Design, was similarly inspired by the organ pipes basalt formations. The main internal corridor of the building is punctuated by a alpolie soffit that extends from outside to inside. Feature walls within the main circulation spaces are punctuated with the same hexagonal profile. Given the dual uses for the building- library and civic centre- there was a strong need for zoned areas. This was achieved by predominantly using the ceiling to infer the enclosure of space. Concrete blade walls became key elements within some of the main internal spaces. The floor furnishings utilize interface carpets with a series of treford highlights. These highlights also follow another moment (referred to as the Rosette Stone) in the area's geological history. Within the building our design seeks to explore the experience of knowledge and learning, and importantly the modalities of learning. There are social spaces such as a café adjacent to a magazine and library reading areas, ICT room for school groups, the community and the University of the Third Age. At the western end of the internal street a cohort learning space, coined 'the Bat Cave' by school groups, provides a more private environment for group study and IT presentation preparations. The design team sought to integrate furniture fitout and equipment, signage and library shelving as part of the overall scheme with many items designed as one-offs. In designing the Caroline Springs Library we were conscious of the need to provide constant re-readings of the same building. (Suters)

### **Rouse Hill Library (Rouse Hill Town Centre), Rouse-Hill, NSW - Australia 2008**

### **Taylor Robinson, West Leederville, WA – Australia**

<http://www.taylorrobinson.com.au>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Scotch College, Science, Technology & Learning Centre, Swanbourne (Perth), WA – Australia 2009**

The \$11 million Science, Technology and Learning Centre combines a number of disciplines in one state-of-the-art facility allowing closer collaboration between two important learning areas for the College. The design incorporates a number of key sustainable principles that will enable students and staff to engage with the technologies at work within the management of the building. (Taylor)

### **Edith Cowan University, Mount Lawley Library, Refurbishment, Perth, WA – Australia 2009**

The upgrade of the library on the Mount Lawley campus sees acclaimed university architect, Gus Ferguson's early 1990s building brought into line with contemporary architecture recently completed on other campuses. Major rearrangement of spaces and the addition of a glazed entry foyer have opened the building to the campus to improve visual, physical and functional accessibility. Flexibility is created via a generally open plan consideration with areas for quiet individual study, group learning, casual meeting and gallery. (Taylor)

### **iZone Robertson Library, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, WA – Australia 2008**

This refurbishment involved the creation of a contemporary self-learning area within the context of a traditional library on the Bentley campus. With a focus on the exchange of information, it is a 'technology rich' zone, providing opportunities for study on various levels within a more relaxed, cafe-style environment. Individual work, group work as well as more formal presentations can occur in the largely open area. Zones are created via permeable screens, moveable glazed writing screens and through space-defining floor and ceiling treatments. This project received a commendation from the WA Chapter of the Institute of Architects, won the sustainability award by InterfaceFLOR, and the Innovative Lighting award by Monduluce. (Taylor)

## **Terroir Architects, Sydney, NSW – Australia**

<http://terroir.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **New Town Primary School, Hobart, TAS – Australia 2010**

TERROIR's classroom extensions, new kindergarten and library refurbishment at New Town Primary School (Tas) were completed in August 2010. The vibrant colour scheme used in the classroom extensions is reflective of the School's colours, mediating from yellow to green externally. (Terroir)

## **TKD Architects (Tanner, Kibble, Denton), Mittagong, NSW – Australia**

<http://www.tannerarchitects.com.au>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Frensham Esther Tuckey Library, Mittagong, NSW – Australia 2009**

The Esther Tuckey Library provides contemporary reading and study facilities for the students of Frensham. Replacing an earlier library the new building has become the key hub for the school and includes a spacious reading and study area; book stack facilities; staff offices and work rooms. A simple rectangular masonry form with face brick and render walls, the new building's form, scale, and materials complement its surrounding buildings and presents to the northern courtyard as an elegant formal colonnade, linking the West Wing Building and the School Hall - traditional buildings from the 1920s and 1930s. The new library has a classical and timeless character, while meeting the functional requirements for a contemporary school library. (TKD)

#### **Eagle Vale Central Library/Community Centre, Sydney-Eagle Vale, NSW – Australia 2003**

Eagle Vale Central a new Branch Library integrated with an existing Leisure Centre to provide a Community Cultural Centre consisting of 3 recreational pools a gymnasium, councils administration services, an internet Cafe, adjoining the Library, a Cafe serving the whole of the Centre and a public Meeting Room. Here bold architectural elements, environmental controls and refined detailing help define a new cultural hub and the rise of computer and internet facilities as a resource for research and general browsing. On the western façade a solid masonry wall curves in plan and tapers in section following the contour of the landscape. A higher lighter framed vertical glazed structure interrupts this wall thus defining the entry. In plan the Library fans out providing views over the reserve to the lake and natural non-direct sunlight through large areas of southern glazing. High level clerestory glazing over the centre of this space and the new entrance to the Gymnasium provides further natural light with wide overhangs to avoid direct summer sun. On the east façade splayed shading devices allow light and views to the south whilst screening summer sun. Similar detailing is found on the glazing of the Entry Lobby structure where louvres are constructed outside the glazing with space between for air movement screening out direct sunlight and reducing heat gain.

([http://www.architecture.com.au/awards\\_search?option=showaward&entryno=20042082](http://www.architecture.com.au/awards_search?option=showaward&entryno=20042082))

## **John Wardle Architects, Melbourne, VIC - Australia**

<http://www.johnwardle.com>

#### **John Foss-Russell Building USYD (University of Sydney), Sydney, NSW – Australia 2009**

"The jury found that the scheme by John Wardle/Wilson Architects/GHD was the clear winner for USYD Central, with no commendations awarded to the other proposals." Andrew Mackenzie

John Wardle Architects won an International Design Competition for the USYD Central Building for the University of Sydney. Located on City Road this \$50 million project creates a new gateway for the University and contains a 3500sqm Public Plaza, 4500sqm Sciences and Technology Library, 1000sqm of Specialist Retail and 7500sqm of Student Services spaces and a bridge linking the Camperdown and Darlington Campuses. (Wardle)

#### **Melbourne Grammar School, Melbourne, VIC – Australia 2008**

### **Awards:**

Victorian Architecture Medal AIA

Premier's Design Mark Award, State of Design 2008

National Award for Public Architecture AIA

The Emil Soderstan Award for interior Architecture AIA

William Wardell Public Architecture Award AIA Victoria

"We believe the contemporary library is a place of study open to the world outside, full of noisy discussion of new ideas while still providing space for quieter contemplation." John Wardle

In May 2004, Melbourne Grammar School announced John Wardle Architects as the winner of a design competition for a landmark building on Domain Road, establishing a new front door for the school. The Centre for Learning and Leadership will integrate library and information technology functions, and include a 240 seat lecture theatre and administration centre. The subject of learning becomes the face of the campus through a transparent library envelope. The emphasis is on providing an active space with access to knowledge in a variety of media, electronic as well as traditional forms. The library elevation is an open glass façade that exposes rows of books as well as thriving companion activities, symbolically representing both a repository of knowledge and a shift to a more open and engaging institution. The entry on Domain Road will be expressed as a slice through the new building that reveals the West Quadrangle's 1858 facade. (Wardle)

#### **Hawke Building, South Australia University, Adelaide, SA – Australia 2007**

Client: University of South Australia Partners John Wardle Architects - Design Architects & Joint Project Delivery Hassell Architects - Joint Project Delivery

### **Awards:**

Public Architecture Commendation. Property Council of Australia RLB 2009 Innovation and Excellence National Commendation for Public Architecture. Australian Institute of Architects National Architecture Jack McConnell Award of Merit for Public Architecture.

RAIA SA Awards 2008. - Award of Merit for Interior Architecture.

"It is a facility that communicates architectural distinction...The pre-cast concrete panels with inserted copper accents are designed to weather gracefully to signify the persistence of the institution over time."

This definitive building marks the gateway to the civic expression of a university.

Located on the western end of the city and following a period of the self-assessment, this building reveals the value of the university whilst re-establishing its social standing in the civic realm. It's one of three buildings commissioned by the university to form part of its strategic revitalisation.

With its series of significant public programs - the Anne and Gordon Samstag Museum of Art, Bradley Forum, and former Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke's complete political archive (**Bob Hawke Prime Ministerial Library**) - the building celebrates the university, student life and learning as well as signalling the institution's connection to the city.

Finding expression on both the exterior and interior and unlike the previous opaque university structures, this building is open and transparent with views from Fenn Place up and into the civic spaces and interior. The facade features a rich pattern of misaligned concrete panels and fine copper detailing. It recalls both traditional ideas of the civic institution and the contemporary expression of a future-focused university.

An intertwined two-stranded stairway – one black and one white - becomes an emblematic signature for the entry. From within vistas open up across programs and circulation spaces and then back out into the campus centre. (Wardle)

### **Catherine Helen Spence Library, University of South Australia, City West Campus, Adelaide, SA – Australia 1997 (2003/2007/2010/2011)**

Client: University of South Australia, Partners: John Wardle Architects - Design Architects & Joint Project Delivery Hassell Architects - Joint Project Delivery

Constructed by the University of South Australia as part of the new City West Campus in 1996, the Catherine Helen Spence Building was officially opened in January 1997. The four storey building housing the Library at City West Campus was extended on two floors in 2003 to accommodate the collections moving from the Underdale Campus when it was closed in 2004. The ground floor was extensively refurbished in early 2007 to accommodate the growing demand for study space. Further refurbishments in early 2010 and 2011 have created more study spaces. The building also housed the Bob Hawke Prime Ministerial Library during its inception before it relocated into the Hawke Building in 2008.

Catherine Helen Spence was born in Scotland in 1825 and emigrated with her family to South Australia in 1839. She opened her own school and campaigned for education for women, resulting in the establishment of the first government secondary school for girls. This led to women being accepted in Teacher Training Colleges and eventually into universities.

Catherine Helen Spence was Australia's first truly professional woman journalist and first female political candidate, as well as a fearless social and political reformer. Her influence on suffrage, culminating in South Australia being the first state in the world to give women the right to stand for Parliament, extended beyond Australia. She died in 1910. Considering her work as a writer, educator, journalist, speaker, and reformer it is apt that the Library was named in her honour.

“The library extension ... picks up the concrete grid of the original building, partially inverts its colour scheme, and then works both within and around the grid. On one elevation, aluminium panels provide a colourful infill alluding to the shelves of books within, while on another, precast concrete panels are suspended over the laneway making reference to the building opposite. To the south, the double-storey window reconnects the library to Hindley Street, making a display for pedestrians out of the activity of study groups and their reading materials and, in turn, giving students a view of the very context in which their knowledge ought to find application.” Scott Drake, Architecture Australia (Wardle)

### **Whitefield McQueen Irwin Alsop, Collingwood, VIC – Australia**

<http://archive.wmia.com.au>

**Libraries:**

#### **Waurin Ponds Library, Geelong-Waurin Ponds, VIC – Australia 2012**

Size: 1000 m<sup>2</sup>, Costs: \$ 5.800.000

This golden punctuated shell is the glistening new Library and Community Hub at Waurin Ponds on the outskirts of Victoria in south-east Australia by Whitefield McQueen Irwin Alsop. The firm's concept arose through a simple Wikipedia search of the Waurin Ponds area which confirmed that the region's name originated from a series of interlinked, cascading ponds. Whitefield McQueen Irwin Alsop generated a steel laser-cut solar skin pierced with holes in a range of sizes to wrap the building, supplying the necessary solar protection and a strong statement for the new library.

Besides this shimmering Library and Community Hub, Waurin Ponds is also home to Peddle Thorp Architects and Davis Langdon's Leisurelink complex, a bold, curved waterpark in close proximity to the new scheme. There is also a baseball field nearby which formed a tight site footprint for the design team at Whitefield McQueen Irwin Alsop: “Our experience with other libraries told us people would come, what we needed to do was make the destination worth the visit. The site is a leftover portion of land wedged between two significant sports venues. Our approach was to pull the elevation forward to ‘stick its head around the corner’.”

Entrance stairways have been replaced by timber boardwalk ramps and the repeated circular motif ensures a memorable image for the facility's visitors whilst retaining a sense of respect for the surrounding architecture and community amenities. The clean lines and simple silhouette act in direct opposition to the swirling footprint of the established Leisurelink centre and promote community integration for all users regardless of age, gender or background.

([http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com/index.php?fuseaction=wanappln.projectview&upload\\_id=18951](http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com/index.php?fuseaction=wanappln.projectview&upload_id=18951))

#### **Bachus Marsh Library, Bacchus Marsh VIC – Australia 2012**

Architects Whitefield McQueen Irwin Alsop have designed a new library and community building for the rural community of Moorabool Shire, located in Main Street, Bacchus Marsh about 45 minutes outside Melbourne.

The first new building in Main Street for almost 30 years, the design team, looking for inspiration, turned to the nationally recognised and iconic Avenue of Honour, the elm trees planted along the main road in 1918 to honour those who served in World War I, landmarks the arrival in Bacchus Marsh.

“We quickly realised the full palette of design ideas was available to us in the trees that form the Avenue, the buildings structure, skin and openings were all inspired by the Avenue, a fitting way to add to the Urban fabric by honouring the past and connecting to the future”

The exposed steel frame is a refined ‘trunk and branch’ structure. The skin of the building is dark and finely ribbed, taking the fine lines in the leaves and the darkness generated when the Avenue is in full leaf. The buildings openings are a stripped down representation of the Avenues negative space in the canopy, where sun penetrates the openings, even the green on the steel was colour matched from the green hues of the leaf canopy with full sunlight behind.

The building is part of a precinct master plan and broader cultural strategy for the town. As well as providing a new language to the streetscape, including street furniture and low maintenance planting, the building also acts as an environmental beacon, advertising Councils commitment to positive climate change initiatives.

Council were instrumental in the integration of sustainability initiatives such as Ground Source Heat Loop technology for heating and cooling, an automated night-purge ventilation system, and rainwater harvesting to service the amenities.

([http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com/index.php?fuseaction=wanappln.projectview&upload\\_id=18004](http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com/index.php?fuseaction=wanappln.projectview&upload_id=18004))

### **West Footscray Library Community Learning Centre, Melbourne-West Footscray, VIC – Australia 2008**

West Footscray Community Learning Centre is located at the east end of the West Footscray shopping strip, housing the West Footscray branch library on its original bequeathed site, and co-locating the Neighbourhood House, Occasional Child Care, community rooms and council offices. Conceptual Framework: West Footscray CLC is the result of a close consultative process from inception to completion. Key to the success was the formation and enthusiastic contribution of the Community Reference Group, comprising local residents, traders, users and staff. Public & Cultural Benefits: Catering for the diverse cultural and ethnic mix of local area the facility is designed to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and views in a positive environment. Additional local benefits are expected; by centralizing diverse community activities, the anticipated increase in patronage (which is already occurring) is hoped to reenergize the local shopping strip. Relationship of Built form to Context: Early in the process the community defined for the design team what makes West Footscray, the importance of Footscray as a major transport, container and industrial hub; rail yards, container depots, and factories were strong markers in the collective memory. A series of iconographic images depicting the local urban and transport context were applied both literally and abstractly to the plan, form, mass and detail of the final design. Program Resolution The competing functions' of the program needed to be squeezed' on to the land locked site posing fundamental planning questions. By pushing the entry deep into the site, accessed via a new laneway', the conflicts of long internal corridors and different out of hours access were overcome. The new laneway created a new active edge, promoting accidental meetings' of friends and neighbors. This new front' elevation increase opportunities for naturally lit spaces. Early in the design process the decision was made to push the kids upstairs, the need for access to an active outdoor space allowed the design form stacked containers' to be reinforced, using the play space as a hole' in the stacked boxes. Integration of Allied Disciplines The structural and services solutions have been integrated to create a robust and flexible building, adaptable for future uses, large spans, perimeter location of services, where possible services left exposed, enabling the building to grow, change and morph according to the community's demands. Working in conjunction with local artist Jos Van Hulsen, a front gate, library furniture and internal screening design, built from found' objects were incorporated into the final design. Cost/Value Outcome The construction budget was \$1.9m. Needing to absorb challenging latent conditions of the site and accommodating scope creep, the original budget was closely maintained. Sustainability Low-technology and low-cost solutions were adopted to meet capital budget constraints. The siting and layout of the building uses passive solar design, Lowe glazing is used throughout to minimise demand on the VRV zoned AC system. Response to Client and User needs The response from library patrons, staff and the broader community has been overwhelmingly positive.

([http://www.architecture.com.au/awards\\_search?option=showaward&entryno=2007030253](http://www.architecture.com.au/awards_search?option=showaward&entryno=2007030253))

### **East Melbourne Library, Melbourne, VIC – Australia 2006**

In the realm of the world wide web and digital information and technologies, the relevance of the library has been widely questioned. The new East Melbourne Library and Community Centre shows there is still plenty of relevance left in the local library. This new facility is a striking and inviting building. Designed with much local community consultation. it is an open, relaxed and transparent institution. Since opening, this new facility has exceeded all predictions for visitor numbers. The demographic also seems to have changed, with many younger people and students using the facility. The inclusion of public PC access, along with wireless internet access has been well received. As well as a new library and community centre, East Melbourne has also gained valuable public urban space in the form of a small, open plaza that forms the main street entry to the building. New public seating (using re-cycled timber blocks), paving, landscaping and bike racks have improved the amenity of this part of George Street greatly. Consistent with the City of Melbourne's zero emission by 2020 target, the new facility includes a number of ground breaking ESD strategies to minimise its environmental impact during construction and over the life of the building. The building fabric has been optimised by addressing issues of insulation, shading, daylighting, glazing, thermal mass, natural ventilation and heating and cooling. The incorporation of a Ground Heat Exchange system is the major heating and cooling strategy for the new building, displacing the usual reverse cycle air-conditioning ...

The building is naturally ventilated. Air is drawn through a sub-floor plenum space into the building through perimeter vents in the ground floor. As this air warms and rises, roof ventilators open and exhaust the air. In ESD and daylighting terms, this was a challenging site, with its north-south orientation. The striking form of the building, with its overlapping roof 'shells', is a direct result of this challenge. Shaded perimeter glazing between the various shells gives a beautiful diffuse light throughout the main library hall. Artificial lighting in the library is regulated by sensors, to switch off when sufficient natural light is available. ....This small building, completed in August 2006, is functioning to a remarkably high standard of indoor comfort and has become very popular with the local community.

([http://www.architecture.com.au/awards\\_search?option=showaward&entryno=2007030343](http://www.architecture.com.au/awards_search?option=showaward&entryno=2007030343))

### **Wilson Architects, Spring Hill, QLD – Australia**

<http://www.wilsonarchitects.com.au>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Armidale Dumaesq War Memorial Library, Armidale, NSW – Australia in design (2018)**

Our vision for the Armidale Dumaesq Library stems from the following observations we believe are fundamental to this project. Not only should the building perform as an exemplar for environmental sustainable design but as a library environment, it needs to reinforce the town community as an important social space, recognise its history and celebrate its natural heritage. We have drawn out the human dimensions of this facility and reflected them in the design. Visitors and staff are invited to interact with reading and the IT environments. (Wilson)

### **University of Queensland, Science and Engineering Centre, Gardens Point Campus, Brisbane, QLD – Australia 2012**

\$ 200,000,000

Wilson Architects + Donovan Hill were selected as winners of a design competition in December 2008. The \$200 million dollar project is for 16,000m<sup>2</sup> of bookable Teaching, Learning and generic Research space for Queensland University of Technology's Science and Engineering Faculties.

The site is located in a significant part of QUT's inner city Gardens Point Campus and will involve the removal and remaking the Campus's key communal facilities (refectory, pool, retail and book stores). The brief also requires the project achieve a 5 Star Green Star rating for design and as built under the educational tool V1.



The proposed teaching, learning and research environments will involve innovative collaborative, structured and unstructured student directed learning spaces with strong emphasis on adaptability and space sharing. The SciTech Precinct is due for completion 2012. (Wilson)

#### **John & Alison Kearney Library, Bond University, Gold Coast-Robina, QLD – Australia 2010**

The John & Alison Kearney Library, located within the southern wing of the main arch building at Bond University provides an environment that is inclusive and recognises and supports different types of learners.

Furniture was selected to ensure comfort and support a broad variety of learning modes, and to encourage collaborative work where students can gather as large or intimate groups. Technology is embedded in various ways within, dependent upon the type of zone and the furniture. Wireless connectivity is ubiquitous, and laptop use is extended within and beyond the facility. The study booths zones form the most technology rich spaces within the dynamic lower floor level include large screen LCDs to enable students to effectively and appropriately scale information for display to a group, with laptop connectivity and integrated PCs. Booths are further equipped with document visualizers to assist in student presentations, assignment preparation and the translation of ideas. (Wilson)

#### **Axon Learning Lab, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Brisbane, QLD – Australia 2010**

The Axon Learning Lab is a fully interactive teaching and learning lab for the Electrical Engineering Faculty which supports a range of pedagogical modes. The theatrical set quality of the space encourages students to engage with the alternative modes and to value creative solutions. Groups of 3 students clustered in tables share interactive tablet PC's linked with wall mounted screens. A continuous strip of whiteboard supports creative unstructured group work.

The Lecturer retains control over individual tables through a linked room AMX system that enables switching from group work to didactic mode. (Wilson)

#### **The “Lilly Centre”, Brisbane Grammar School (GBS) Integrated Learning Centre, Spring Hill, QLD – Australia 2010**

The Lilley Centre that located in Brisbane, Australia, is new integrated learning facility for The Brisbane Grammar School. The Lilley Centre was designed by Wilson Architects to transcend the constraints of traditional learning spaces. This education building, represents a significant physical transformation, symbolic and pedagogical shift from the School's 19th century roots. Over the last 10 years, pedagogy has been undergoing significant change particularly in light of the ubiquitous use of information technologies. Aligning the architectural design of these spaces to meet this change globally has not been slower. Much of the organisational framework of The Lilley Centre was built upon the Practice's two-year critical research under an Australian Learning and Teaching Council grant in conjunction with the University of Queensland. The premise of the architecture design is that all space can support learning through a range of learning modalities. As such, strategies to embed this range of didactic, active, discursive and reflective modes are considered throughout the Centre, where students are encouraged to logically extend learning from the teacher-led spaces into the student-directed study areas. Visual and physical thresholds between spaces are climacteric. Access into the architecture building recognises population movement with multiple entries and a high degree of transparency. There are a number of significant and innovative spaces within the Centre. The two-storey active learning space at the entry not only spatially organises the educational building but was also conceived as an extension to the historic Boarders' Lawn and is emblematic of an open access to learning. Extensive use of glass blurs these boundaries as do the external perforated aluminum sunshades which fold back into the space and also critically attenuate noise. Students are encouraged to work collaboratively in groups using the furniture design and technology tailored to replicate and extend classroom learning. The Forum revisits the traditional lecture theatre and enables up to 150 students to break into small groups, collaborate and to then discuss as whole group. The library is integrated into the overall learning landscape. The print collection is secured but is encouraged to be used across the whole building. The arrangement of space allows for logic in the partitioning of noisy active spaces from the quiet reflective study and reading spaces. It is at this quiet extremity that the students enjoy impressive views of the Great Hall and are reminded of the School's heritage. Tags: Alternative education, Australia architecture, Australian Learning and Teaching Council, Brisbane Grammar School, Distance education, Education, Educational building, Great Hall, information technologies, Lilley Centre, Pedagogy Recent Incoming Search : children rehabilitation center design, urban floorplans, zoo architects, residential night club, top architect in delhi, town hall building interior designs pictures, functions of a residential building, the box architecture, external structure architecture, hyundai korea headquarters email, singapore interior, boh building centre, wave house sydney, grimshaw architects southern cross station architectural drawings, building commercial bars, information centre technology park, architectural designs san antonio residential, architect peter harrison, pictures of urban office designs, london royal festival hall floor plan drawing.

(<http://www.topboxdesign.com>)

#### **Bond University Multimedia Learning Centre (MLC), Gold Coast-Robina, QLD – Australia 2008**

The Balnaves Foundation Multimedia Learning Centre (MLC) sets new standards in student services. It enables students to communicate remotely with other lecturers and students, create multimedia presentations and attend seminars and workshops. The MLC features a laptop bar, study booths, digital art displays, wireless Internet, iLearn, printers, plasma screens and a 'collaborative learning room' equipped with a Smartboard, high-definition projector, video conferencing technology and game consoles. The facility was made possible by the extraordinary generosity of retiring Bond University Councillor Neil Balnaves, who donated \$1.5 million towards the \$3.4 million cost of the centre. The MLC is open 18 hours a day, and the extended hours ensure it is well used. A recent survey of student use of the facilities found they were using it for extended or transitional learning between lectures. Of the students using the space, 93 percent said they would recommend the MLC to other students. One responded, "We are so privileged to have the use of such amazing facilities," and said they were "designed in the students' best interests and are world class." Others said they preferred to study in the MLC rather than at home, "because I love the environment," and for some, "it's gorgeous and luxurious, a pleasure to study there." (<http://bond.edu.au>) see also: (<http://epublications.bon.edu.au>)

#### **University of Queensland, Hawken Learning Centre, St. Lucia, Brisbane, QLD – Australia 2006**

The Hawken Learning Centre is a hub for first year engineering students, providing a place to gather and meet, work in groups and interact in a self directed learning environment.

The Hawken building is a series of multi storey buildings connected by atrium circulation spaces. The Learning Centre is placed at the confluence of the main circulation route, and opens up views through previously enclosed tutorial rooms. The room is controlled by swipe card access, but can be opened up with large sliding doors for events and open days. (Wilson)

#### **University of Queensland, Biological Sciences Library, St. Lucia, Brisbane, QLD – Australia 2006**

Wilson Architects were engaged in 2003 to undertake an upgrade of the Biological Sciences Library to provide additional floor space to accommodate increased student numbers and changes in the nature of service delivered by the library/ 'cybrary' and upgrade the building to comply with current building codes, including equitable disability access. The project also explores the potential links between the building and the adjacent Qld Biological Sciences Precinct. (Wilson)

### **Collaborative Learning Centre, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Brisbane, QLD – Australia 2005**

The commission for the Sir James Foots Building included the development of a new genre of teaching facility developed for Academic Services for the University. The Collaborative Learning Centre (CLC) has been developed through a series of workshop events in conjunction with University teaching personnel and key stakeholders. The design workshops were facilitated by Wilson Architects and have encouraged the users to consider alternate methods of teaching by analysing and abstracting the existing teaching models. The outcomes of this method of abstraction led us to develop a series of structured and unstructured, organic teaching spaces able to offer a flexible choice of teaching method, be it relaxed, collaborative, group or individual based. A variety of spatial treatment has been proposed to each of the teaching spaces to further aid in the variety of teaching methods. A combination of loose and fixed benching combined with loose lounge and desk furniture is configured to facilitate individual focused work and/or encourage group interaction and discussion between desk arrangements. The major teaching spaces each cater for between 80 to 100 people.

Wilson Architects also promoted the idea that learning and the process of understanding information usually happens beyond the classroom, and a series of social interaction and contemplative spaces have been created adjoining the teaching spaces, including a coffee shop, student lounge area, loose occasional soft furniture inside with sculptured landscape terraces and gardens outside. Access to wireless internet and email and also large format plasma information displays throughout add to the dynamics of the space. (Wilson)

### **University of Queensland, Resource Centre Ipswich, Ipswich, QLD – Australia 2003**

The Resource Centre Building at the University of Queensland Ipswich Campus was designed to function as a united shop front, a place for interaction between students and the Ipswich Community to be associated with printed and digital technologies and support resources. The facility comprised three buildings interconnected by a two story landscape which stitches the variety of spaces together whilst also providing separation between high energy electronic based group activities and quieter reference library study.

The landscape comprises trees and ground covers with a recirculating water rill as the source of humidity required to sustain plantings in air conditioned environments.

The return air vents for this building are located in the library up stand bench ensuring that recirculated air is drawn through and over the planting medium.

This internal landscape is featured in the 2012 Bloom Exhibition in Canberra which acknowledges the important research being carried out at the University of Technology in Sydney, into the capacities of plant/soil to remove harmful substances from indoor air and the important positive contribution that interior landscape plays to the health and well being and productivity to building occupants. (Wilson)

### **Workshop 1 see: Dunn & Hillam Architects**

## Austria

### ArchitecturConsult ZT GmbH, Graz – Austria

1998 gründeten Günther Domenig, Hermann Eisenköck und Herfried Peyker die Architektur Consult ZT GmbH. 2006 hat sich Günther Domenig aus der Architektur Consult ZT GmbH zurückgezogen.

<http://www.archconsult.com>

#### Libraries:

#### AHS (Allgemeinbildende Höhere Schule), Bibliothek, Wolkersdorf, (Niederösterreich) – Austria 2003

Bauherr: Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft m.b.H., Wien, Wettbewerb: 04/2000, 1. Preis, Planungsbeginn: 06/2000, Baubeginn: 07/2001  
Fertigstellung: 10/2003, Bebaute Fläche: 3.600 m<sup>2</sup>, Nutzfläche: 7.400 m<sup>2</sup>, Umbauter Raum: 35.000 m<sup>3</sup>, Gesamtkosten: 8 Mio Euro

Der Forderung nach größtmöglicher Wirtschaftlichkeit und optimaler Funktion führte zu einer klaren Gesamtkonzeption der mit 20 Klassen ausgestatteten AHS. Den Mittelpunkt des Schulgeschehens bildet die 3geschossige, glasüberdachte Eingangshalle, um die sich in übersichtlicher Form sämtliche Funktionen der Schule gliedern und die wesentlich zu einer angenehmen Atmosphäre im Haus beiträgt. Von hier aus lassen sich alle Ebenen der Schule überblicken, drei massive, Nord-Süd orientierte Trakte mit Klassen-, Lehrer- und Sonderräumen nehmen die charakteristische, schmale Struktur der örtlichen Bebauung auf. Die Fassadentafeln aus rötlichem Ton harmonisieren mit der umgebenden Natur, die sich in den großen horizontalen Fensterbändern widerspiegeln. Architektonische Akzente setzen die in einem scheinbar schwebenden Glaskörper über dem Eingangsbereich untergebrachte Bibliothek und der fast 8 m hohe Turnsaal, der halb in die Erde eingegraben wurde, und dessen Flachdach als Referenz an die Weinviertler Landschaft begrünt wurde. Der als Sportplatz genutzte Freiraum bleibt so in maximaler Größe erhalten und wird, einem ökologischen Konzept folgend, sanft in die Naturlandschaft integriert. (ArchConsult)

#### RESOWI Zentrum (Fachbibliotheken:Recht, Sozialwissenschaften, Wirtschaft), Karl-Franzens Universität Graz - Austria 1996

Planungsbeginn: 1986, Baubeginn: 02/1994, Fertigstellung: 09/1996, Grundstücksfläche: 21.100 m<sup>2</sup>, Nutzfläche: 38.946 m<sup>2</sup>  
Umbauter Raum: 192.180 m<sup>3</sup>, Gesamtkosten: 80.739.518 Euro

Das RESOWI-Zentrum besteht aus Fakultätseinrichtungen für über 14.000 Studenten mit 32 Instituten, einer Fakultätsbibliothek, 11 Hörsälen und einem EDV-Zentrum. Das Grundstück ist 350 m lang und 50 m breit, ist dreiseitig von Straßen eingebettet, südseitig schließt es an das Universitätsgelände an. Das Gebäude ist allseitig vernetzt und ist zentral von Bewegungsadern durchzogen. Sie nehmen die Hauptverbindungen des Universitätsgeländes und der umliegenden Straßenzüge auf. Das gesamte organisatorische Programm wurde in einem langgestreckten Körper aufgenommen. Dieser Körper ist in einzelne architektonische Elemente gegliedert: Die Universitätsbibliothek wurde gegen Osten in Richtung Neubau Resowi erweitert. Der Zubau ist unterirdisch mit der Fakultätsbibliothek verbunden. In den beiden Untergeschossen liegen die Büchermagazine, in den beiden ersten Geschossen die Leseräume und im 2. und 3. Obergeschoß die Bibliotheksverwaltung. Die Wahl des konstruktiven Grundgerüsts erfolgte in Hinblick auf ökonomische Herstellungskosten und auf kurze Bauzeit. Herkömmlicher Stahlbetonbau in den unteren Geschossen und Stahl-Stahlbetonverbundbau in den zwei Obergeschossen sind die gewählten Bauweisen. Die Vertikalkerne sind in Ortbetonbauweise realisiert. Jeder der 7 Bauteile bildet für sich eine eigene statisch-konstruktive Einheit. Die konstruktiven Teile der UB-Erweiterung bestehen zur Gänze aus Stahlbeton, in herkömmlicher Ortbetonbauweise hergestellt. Generell kamen hinterlüftete Aluminiumfassaden zur Ausführung. (ArchitekturConsult)

### Architects.Collective, Wien – Austria

<http://www.architectscollective.net>

#### Libraries:

#### Neubau einer Bibliothek, Dalian - China in design

Bauherr Stadt Dalian, Architekt Architects Collective, Geladener Wettbewerb 1. Preis, Grundstücksfläche 50.000 m<sup>2</sup>  
Baukosten €50.000.000

Die neue Bibliothek wurde als Zentrum für die örtliche Gemeinde mit einem starken Bezug zur nahegelegenen Bucht und dem offenen Meer entwickelt. Das Gebäude wurde in einen Park eingebettet und stellt eine neue Landmark für Einheimische und Besucher dar. Die Bibliothek dient als Symbol für eine kreative und umweltfreundliche Zukunft Pulians. Sie ist ein öffentlicher Ort zum Lesen, Treffen und zur Besinnung. Die zugrunde liegende architektonische Form stellt eine Rose dar, die gleichzeitig traditionell die Blume der Stadt Dalian ist. Die neue Bibliotheksabteilung Pulian ist eine von mehreren Abteilungen der Region Dalian. Jede Abteilung wird durch ein eigenes Blütenblatt symbolisiert und vereinigt sich in der neuen Bibliothek zu einer Rosenblüte. (Architects)

vienna-based practice architects collective has designed the 'dalian library' for the city of dalian, china. the curving exterior shell is conceptually derived from a rose, the city's flower, blossoming towards the sky revealing a focal garden. with a triangular footprint, the transparent structure creates a strong relationship with the nearby ocean. positioned within a park setting, the center will become a landmark for both residents as well as visitors while serving as a symbol for creativity and environmental harmony to the community. all programmatic areas will provide contemplative atmospheres with visual connections to nature within a central courtyard and the encompassing landscaped grounds which continue a petal motif. the undulating building profile will allow views towards the bay from the upper level reading room. circulation will occur through a grand spiraling stair which wraps the central void while stacks are placed at the outer perimeter.

(<http://www.designboom.com/architecture/architects-collective-dalian-library>)



## **ARTEC – Bettina Götz Richard Manahl, Wien – Austria**

<http://www.artec-architekten.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Oberlandesgericht, Zentralbibliothek, Graz – Austria 1995 - 1998**

Dem Raumgefüge des klassizistischen gründerzeitlichen Justizpalastes - 1995 durch die Belegung aller vorhandenen Flächen vollständig ausgereizt und ohne Möglichkeit für zusätzlichen Raumbedarf - ist durch einige Massnahmen, welche das dreidimensionale Potential des Gebäudes gebrauchten, eine Konzentration der inneren Nutzung und eine Vergrößerung und Klärung des räumlichen Angebots überlagert worden: Im ersten Obergeschoss Konzentration der Bibliothek, die als einziger grosser und öffentlicher Raum im freigelegten umlaufenden Korridorsystem mit einer inneren Fassade dem Benutzer sich zu erkennen gibt. Als Meublage im breiten Gangbereich des Hochparterres eingestellte Desk-sharing-Arbeitsplätze für Rechtspraktikanten, von der Wirkung so konzipiert, dass die Wahrnehmung des gewölbten Flurs nicht gestört ist. Über dem - bis dahin nur seitlich durch den davorliegenden Gang belichteten - Hauptstiegenhaus eine Lichthaube, deren Form aus den Randbedingungen des darüber befindlichen Dachgespärres generiert ist. Infrastrukturmassnahmen wie Sicherheitsschleuse in der Eingangshalle und Beleuchtungskonzept und Brandschutzmassnahmen im gesamten Erschliessungsbereich des Gebäudes. (ARTEC)

## **AT.P Architekten Ingenieure, Wien u.a.O. – Austria**

<http://www.atp.ag>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Multifunktionales Zentrum Meidling, (Bibliothek), Wien – Austria 2002 – 2004**

see: Mascha & Seethaler, Wien - Austria

Das Objekt im 12. Wiener Gemeindebezirk Meidling wurde in Planungsgemeinschaft (Architektur) mit den Wettbewerbsgewinnern Mascha + Seethaler, Wien, realisiert.

Die Arcade Meidling ist ein innerstädtisches Einkaufs- und Bürozentrum mit ca. 5.600 m<sup>2</sup> Handels- und 6.000 m<sup>2</sup> Bürofläche, einer öffentlichen Bibliothek und Musikschule sowie einer Tiefgarage. Verkehrstechnisch günstig gelegen (U- und S-Bahnanschluss) trägt die markante Architektur zur visuellen und funktionalen Aufwertung des Stadtteils bei. Die markante, dreigeschossige Passage schafft eine fußläufige Verbindung zwischen der Meidlinger Hauptstrasse und der U6-Station Philadelphiabrücke. Damit wird eine städtebauliche Lücke geschlossen und der lang ersehnte Wunsch des Bezirks nach einer Erweiterung der Fußgängerzone ermöglicht. (AT.P)

## **Berger Parkkinen Architekten, Wien, Helsinki – Austria**

Alfred Berger, Tina Parkkinen

<http://www.berger-parkkinen.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fachhochschule Hagenberg (Bibliothek), OÖ . Austria 2002 - 2005**

Zwei Wege – ein Platz: Beginnend im Ort wird ein neuer Weg angelegt, der Ort – Schule – und Wohnheime verbindet. Am Schnittpunkt dieses Weges mit der Ost-West Verbindung entwickelt sich ein städtischer Drehpunkt. Der „Vierkanter“: Der Baukörper folgt augenscheinlich in seiner Grundstruktur dem klassischen Typus des Vierkanters. Die vier Seiten werden von den Labortrakten und einem Büroflügel gebildet. Der gesamte Baukörper ist jedoch leicht angehoben, um von der Mitte den Blick auf die Umgebung freizugeben. Anstelle des geschlossenen Hofes eines Vierkanters entsteht ein städtischer Raum mit vielfältigen Beziehungen zum Umfeld. Der neue öffentliche Platz bildet ein städtebauliches Gravitationszentrum für das Leben im gesamten Campus aus. Vom campus aus wird die FH erschlossen. Im Westen befindet sich die Eingangshalle mit dem Shop und der Bibliothek. Am Durchgang nach Norden, sozusagen im Drehpunkt, befindet sich die große Cafeteria. Trotz der zentralen Lage ist die Cafeteria als selbständiger Körper angeordnet. So kann der Betrieb auch außerhalb der Schulzeiten geführt werden – das Lokal als Treffpunkt wirken. Eine eigene Verbindungstreppe zwischen Café und großem Hörsaal ermöglicht abends Kulturveranstaltungen wie Filme oder Vorträge. Die Räumliche Gliederung der Schule: Entsprechend dem starken Gefälle des Bauplatzes stellt die vertikale Gliederung des Gebäudes ein wesentliches Merkmal des Entwurfes dar. Der Haupteingang am Campus befindet sich „auf halber Höhe“. Laboratorien und Büros sind in zwei kompakten und übersichtlichen Ober-geschossen untergebracht („Vierkanter“). Die Ebene der Hörsäle befindet sich hingegen unter dem Eingangsniveau. Diese Bereiche werden in der Gestaltung deutlich unterschieden. Der schwebende Körper der Labors wirkt mit seinen langen Fensterreihen im weißen Putz betont ruhig und geometrisch klar und leicht. Demgegenüber erscheinen die Körper der Hörsäle mit Ihren Wänden aus eingefärbtem Sichtbeton schwer und monolithisch, so als wären sie aus dem felsigen Boden gewachsen. Die Abstände zwischen den Hörsälen lassen natürliches Licht in das Hörsaalfoyer dringen. Die Erschließung: Eine Hauptstiege mit Lift erschließt von der Eingangshalle aus alle Geschosse. Eine zweite Stiege im Norden führt am Weg vom Labor zur Vorlesung über die Cafeteria. Die Stiege im Süd-Osten dient lediglich als Fluchtweg. Das Parkdeck: Die Parkplatzebene ist in dieses Gefüge exakt eingepasst. Um die thermischen Eigenschaften des Gebäudes nicht zu belasten, wurde darauf geachtet, die unbeheizten Bereiche direkt übereinander zu stapeln. So liegt unter dem Parkdeck der unbeheizte Technikbereich und darüber der Campus (Außenluft). Text: Architekten. Für den Beitrag verantwortlich: [architekturforum oberoesterreich](http://www.architekturforum-oberoesterreich.at), 10.01.2006 ( <http://www.nextroom.at> )

#### **British Council Austria, Bibliothek, Wien – Austria 2003 - 2004**

Das in den Räumlichkeiten einer ehemaligen Bankfiliale neu eingerichtete British Council Austria lässt schon von der Straße aus tief blicken und gewährt den Passanten freie Sicht in den offen zonierten Raum bis hin zum Garten. Auch die farbkompositorische „Wärme“ (der Braunton von Boden und Wand und die pastelligen Deckenfarben, die zugleich funktionale Raumzonen definieren, sind fein aufeinander abgestimmt) trägt dazu bei, dass im vielgestaltigen Spektrum städtischer Erdgeschosszonen dieses Lokal besondere Sogwirkung besitzt. Und tatsächlich hat das Glasportal einer trichterförmigen Mündung, die mitten ins Geschehen des Info Centres führt: Hier – in der sogenannten Virtual Zone – können an sechs Internet Terminals einfach und ohne zwingenden Kontakt mit dem Personal Informationen der „Visit Britain Information“ abgerufen werden. Die Rezeption bildet die Schnittstelle zum nächsten Bereich, der multifunktionalen Lifestyle Zone, dem räumlichen wie funktionalen Mittelpunkt des gesamten Zentrums. Hier weitet sich bei offenem Wandsegment der Raum zu doppelter Breite, Deckenfarbe und Beleuchtungskonzept wechseln (vom Punktlicht zu „Lichtinseln“), Bibliothek und Sitzgelegenheiten laden zu längerem Verweilen ein, und dank des abtrennbaren / zuschaltbaren Bereichs sind unterschiedlichste Veranstaltungsformate und -größen leicht umsetzbar. Der Studienbereich am Ende des Raums öffnet sich als Ort der Konzentration zum „Englischen Garten“, steht aber auch zu den Teamoffices in gewünschtem visuellen Bezug. Die feine Klinge der Gestaltung: In der Subtilität des Wechsels von Farben, Materialien und Lichtregie lassen sich

sowohl das Raumprogramm als auch dessen „Auflösung“ in ein zwar zoniertes, aber nutzungsaffines Ganzes unmittelbar kommunizieren. (Text: Gabriele Kaiser) (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Bramberger architects, Graz – Austria**

<http://www.bramberger-architects.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fachhochschule (Bibliothek) Bad Gleichenberg, Steiermark – Austria 2002**

Das Fachhochschulgebäude liegt direkt am Kurpark, in unmittelbarer Nähe des Bahnhofes und unweit der Bad Gleichenberger Therme. Es bietet mit seinen 4.500m<sup>2</sup> Nettouutzfläche Platz für 400 Studierende und verteilt die für ein Hochschulgebäude benötigten Räume wie Hörsäle, Unterrichtsräume, Bibliothek, Büros und ein Auditorium Maximum auf drei Geschosse. Der Baukörper soll als Filter zwischen dem Wald am Hügel und dem Kurpark am Fuße des Hügels im Grünraum schweben. Die gesamte Erdgeschosszone ist zum Park hin verglast und lässt die Parklandschaft in das Gebäude einfließen. Die Transparenz in horizontaler Richtung wird in den Obergeschossen in eine vertikale transformiert: Durch ein durchgehendes Oberlicht mit nordseitiger Belichtung fällt das Tageslicht über Öffnungen für Verbindungsstiegen und einen langen Deckenschlitz im Vorbereich der Bibliothek bis ins 1. Obergeschoss und im Foyer bis ins Erdgeschoss. Der gesamte Baukörper profitiert durch seine Lage im Grünen. Alle Unterrichtsräume nutzen den Ausblick in den Wald, während für die Büros der Lehrkräfte und der Verwaltung Durchblicke in den Kurpark im Süden geschaffen sind. Großzügige Lufträume schaffen einen Raumfluss vom Foyer im EG bis zur Vorzone der Bibliothek im 2. Obergeschoss. Die Fassaden sind je nach Orientierung und innerer Funktion verschieden geschichtet. Eine Glasfassade im Erdgeschoss wechselt mit bandartigen Fensterelementen und Stahlblechpaneelen in den Obergeschossen ab. Die Hörsäle und das zentral eingebettete Audimax heben sich durch die rote Putzfassade vom langgestreckten Baukörper ab. (Nach einem Text des Architekten) (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Caramel Architekten ZT GmbH, Wien – Austria**

Günter Katherl, Martin Haller, Ulrich Aspetsberger

<http://www.caramel.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Science Park, Johannes Kepler Universität Linz, Bibliothek, Linz – Austria 2012/2013**

Der Science Park der Johannes Kepler Universität Linz wird bis zu seiner Fertigstellung aus 5 einzelnen Gebäuden bestehen. Sämtliche Teilgebäude wurden so konzipiert, dass sie, im Grundriss wie im Schnitt, durch Höhenversprünge und Knick auf Nachbarn und Umgebung im höchsten Maße eingehen. dadurch entging man zum einen einer starren Gebäudestruktur und schaffte, durch die Versenkung im Hang und dem unter Straßenniveau liegenden Eingangsbereich, eine ebenerdige Anbindung zum bestehenden Uni Areal. Der erste Bauabschnitt, die im Oktober 2009 eröffnete Mechatronik, lässt bereits erkennen, wie die Landschaft zwischen, über und durch das Bauwerk hindurchfließt mit seinen, teilweise schwebenden Bürotrakten, sich in das Areal verzahnt und letztendlich mit dem Gebäude zu einem neu interpretierten Campus verschmelzt. Die großzügigen verglasten Innenatrien verbinden die Geschosse miteinander, lassen Licht bis in die unteren Ebenen fallen und verlangen somit gleichsam nach einem neuen Science-Arbeitsklima der Kommunikation. Wegen der immensen Spannweite und der daraus resultierenden Durchbiegungen ist das Tragwerk als Brückenkonstruktion konzipiert. zwei massive Kerne tragen ein Stahl-Hängewerk von annähernd 160 m Länge. diesem statischen System ordnet sich auch die Gestaltung der Fassade unter. Nicht zufällig sind die Parapete angeordnet, sondern genau an den Punkten der größten Durchbiegung in ihrer stärksten Dimension platziert. dadurch entsteht eine diversifizierende Wirkung nach außen und mehr Individualität im Inneren. ein Spiel, das durch Lamellen verschiedener Tefen und Abstände verstärkt wird. (Caramel)

#### **Science Park Bauteil 2, 3 & Juridicum**

Mit dem Neubau Projekt "Science Park Linz" ging im Mai 2007 eines der herausragendsten universitären Zukunftsprojekte Österreichs in Bau. Auf Grundlage eines mit der Johannes Kepler Universität und den Behörden der Stadt Linz abgestimmten Masterplanes wurde im April 2005 ein städtebaulicher Wettbewerb ausgeschrieben, der von Caramel Architekten aus Wien gewonnen wurde. Der erste Bauteil, das Mechatronik-Gebäude, wurde bereits im Oktober 2009 eröffnet. Das 143 Meter lange Gebäude beherbergt die Mechatronikinstitute sowie zahlreiche Labors und Seminarräume. Der zweite Bauteil mit Gesamtinvestitionen von 26 Millionen Euro wird planmäßig im Sommer 2011 fertiggestellt. Schon im Juli 2009 erfolgte der offizielle Spatenstich für Bauteil 2 und 3 sowie die Erweiterung des Juridicums. Das bedeutet mehr Platz für Forschung und Lehre und die Errichtung der modernsten juristischen Bibliothek Österreichs. Die Bauarbeiten für Bauteil 2 des Science Parks sollen planmäßig im Sommer 2011 abgeschlossen sein. Untergebracht werden hier u.a. die Kunststofftechnikinstitute, das RADON-Institut der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, das K1 Zentrum Wood, die Industrie- mathematik und die Recendt GmbH (vormals Abteilung Sensorik der Upper Austrian Research GmbH – UAR). Mit dem Ausbau des Juridicums entsteht die modernste Rechtsbibliothek Österreichs. Durch die Erweiterung werden überdies die meisten Institute der Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät in einem Gebäude untergebracht sein und zusätzlich Räumlichkeiten für neue Lehr- und Forschungsschwerpunkte der Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät zur Verfügung gestellt. In Bauteil 3 werden die Institute der Informatik, Wirtschaftsinformatik, Mathematik und Statistik auf rund 16.000 Quadratmetern Nettogrundfläche Platz finden. Ausführungszeitraum: Bauteil 1 2009, Bauteil 2: Baubeginn: 3. Quartal 2009 Fertigstellung: 3. Quartal 2011, Bauteil 3 Baubeginn: 2. Quartal 2010 Fertigstellung: 2. Quartal 2012, Juridicum Baubeginn : 3. Quartal 2009 Fertigstellung: 4. Quartal 2010 (<http://www.big.at>)

## **Coop Himmelb(l)au, Vienna – Austria**

<http://www.coop-himmelblau.at>

### **Libraries :**

#### **High School #9 for the Visual and Performing Arts, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2002 – 2008**

The library is deliberately placed in the center of the school courtyard and rises as a truncated, asymmetrical cone with an oculus towards the sky. Through its central location and dynamic but centralized form this "Space of Knowledge" collects and enhances the energies which revolve in and around it and reminds us that the focus of education is to enrich the knowledge of our present and future society in search for new solutions (worldarchitecture)

#### **Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften, Zentralbibliothek, Hamburg – Germany 2002**

see: Germany: Schaub & Partner Architekten, Hamburg: <http://schaub-architekten.de>

## **Architekten Croce-Klug, Graz – Austria**

Helmut Croce, Ingo Klug

<http://www.croce-klug.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **ZMF Zentrum für Medizinische Grundlagenforschung, Bibliothek, LKH, Graz – Graz 2004**

Landeskrankenhaus Universitätsklinikum Graz

Cooperation with Arch. DI Ernst M. Kopper, Wien

Bauherr: AG Steiermärkische Krankenanstalten GmbH, BGF: 11.330 m<sup>2</sup>, HK € 26.400.000

Das Medizinische Forschungszentrum beinhaltet sowohl Funktionsbereiche der medizinischen Forschung als auch Bereiche des medizinischen Lehr-, Lern- und Informationsbetriebes. Die wesentliche Idee des Entwurfskonzeptes ist die Splittung von Lehre und Forschung, nicht im Sinne einer nicht wünschenswerten Trennung, sondern im Hinblick auf einen hochtechnischen Forschungsapparat einerseits und den medizinischen Lehr-, Lern- und Informationsbetrieb andererseits. Die nach außen ablesbare Funktionstrennung manifestiert sich in den beiden langgestreckten Baukörpern, die im Erdgeschoss durch eine dachverglaste Bibliotheksstraße miteinander verbunden sind. Das zweigeschossige Bibliotheks- und Lernzentrum gliedert sich im Erdgeschoss in drei Funktionsbereiche: studentische Einrichtungen (ÖH), Bibliotheksbereich mit Basisliteratur, sowie Lese- und Lernbereich und eine audiovisuelle Einheit. Im Obergeschoss Bereiche für Multimedia und das Bücherdepot. Das Laborgebäude ist zweihüftig konzipiert. Eine Raumschicht mit vorwiegend Laborräumen, diesem gegenüberliegend sind die Nebenräume, Aufenthaltsräume, Ver-/Entsorgung und Diensträume situiert. Funktionell ist es in 6 Arbeitseinheiten unterteilt; diese reichen von Speziallabors für Biomedizin, Zell- und Molekularbiologie bis zu Nuklearmedizin und Radiochemie. Zusätzlich sind eigene Raumeinheiten für Werkstätten, Spezialgeräte und Tierlabors vorhanden. (Croce)

#### **BG/BRG Lichtenfelsgasse, Bibliothek, Graz – Austria 1991**

Bundesgymnasium Bundesrealgymnasium

Bauherr: Zubau und Sanierung AG, Land Steiermark RA 14, HK € 1.640.000

Die Aufgabenstellung war, einen ehemals nach einer Seite ganz offenen Innenhof (durch einen späteren Zubau aus den sechziger Jahren teilweise geschlossen) zweigeschossig zu überbauen und einen bereits stark veränderten Bestand (Ende 19. Jahrhundert) im Erdgeschoss und im Untergeschoss auf diese neue Funktion hin zu adaptieren. Das Raumprogramm für den Neubau sah folgendes vor: Eine Zentralgarderobe im Untergeschoss der Hofüberbauung (Hofterrain) und im Erdgeschoss derselben (Niveau Lichtenfelsgasse) eine Pausenhalle – sowie als Zentrum der Schule eine Bibliothek und ein Buffet. Dazu wurde der ehemalige Haupteingang an der Lichtenfelsgasse wieder aktiviert. Dieser führt nun in die Zentralgarderobe auf Hofterrain und von dort über die bestehenden Treppenhäuser in die Obergeschosse. Während die alten Mauern des Bestandes wieder in ihrer Originalität sichtbar wurden, wurden die neuen Eingriffe mit unterschiedlichen Materialien zum Ausdruck gebracht. Die Anlage lebt vom gegenseitigen Dualismus zwischen Alt und Neu, wobei beide autonom bleiben. (Croce)

## **Delugan Meissl Associated Architects, Wien – Austria**

Dietmar Feistel, Martin Josst

### **Libraries:**

<http://www.deluganmeissl.at>

#### **University of Applied Sciences – FH Campus (Bibliothek), Wien – Austria 2009**

Bauherr: FH Campus Wien, Planungs-, Finanzierungs- und ErrichtungsGmbH, Competition 2005 1st Prize, Completion 2009, GSA 36.000 m<sup>2</sup>, MFA 20.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Ein sanft nach Süden abfallender Hang als Teil eines übergeordneten Grüngürtels und zwei Hauptverkehrsachsen prägen das Grundstück zwischen weitem Landschaftsraum und inhomogenem Straßenraum. Der Entwurf von DMAA reagiert darauf mit einer eigenständigen Form des Objekts, in die beide Raumkomponenten einfließen. Einerseits artikuliert der horizontal gegliederte Baukörper die Präsenz im Straßenraum und andererseits umfassen die Baukörper zwei hofartige Räume, ehe sich diese zu den Freiflächen hin öffnen. Der Baukörper ruht auf einem teils zweigeschößigen Sockelgebäude, in dessen Inneren sich die Prinzipien der Geländeform des Landschaftsraumes fortsetzen. Seine variierende Grundrissgestaltung und gestalterische Maßnahmen im Außenraum gliedern den weiten Raum und durchziehen diesen mit öffentlichen Aufenthaltsbereichen, ohne die Großzügigkeit der Landschaft und die Weite des Ausblicks zu beeinträchtigen. Im Sockel befinden sich die übergeordneten gemeinsamen Nutzungen wie Aula, Bibliothek, Festsaal und Hörsäle. Eine weitläufige Erschließungszone durchquert auf unterschiedlichen Ebenen das Gebäude und führt zu den Räumen in den beiden darüber liegenden linearen Gebäudeschenkeln. Deckenschlitze versorgen diesen internen Weg mit Tageslicht, die tiefer liegenden Ebenen sind über Lufträume mit den darüber liegenden Ebenen visuell verbunden. Brücken, Sitzstufen, Lufträume und unterschiedliche Raumdimensionen schaffen hier einen abwechslungsreichen Erschließungs- und Kommunikationsraum. Die großen, naturbelichteten Hörsaalbereiche sind zur besseren Orientierung und Übersichtlichkeit über die Außenseite des Baukörpers erreichbar. Beide Riegel in den Obergeschossen verfügen jeweils über einen Mittelgang, dessen unterschiedliche Gangbreiten stellenweise bis zur Fassade reichen, um natürliche Belichtung und Außenraumbezüge bis in den Kernbereich der Baukörper zu ziehen. Die Verwaltung der einzelnen Lehrgänge ist auf die Geschoße verteilt und befindet sich jeweils in direkter Nähe zu den Vertikalerschließungen. Auf diesen Geschoßen befinden sich auch die Seminarräume. (<http://www.oegfa.at>)

Mit einem Neubau am „Alten Landgut“ im 10. Wiener Gemeindebezirk wurde kürzlich der neue Stammsitz der FH Campus Wien fertig gestellt. Das Gebäude wird am 25. November 2009 offiziell eingeweiht. Der Entwurf für den Fachhochschulbau stammt von dem Wiener Büro Delugan Meissl Associated Architects und ist aus einem Wettbewerb hervorgegangen. Der Neubau hat eine Bruttogeschossfläche von 36.000 Quadratmetern, er beherbergt 3.000 Studenten und 220 Lehrende und hat 45 Millionen Euro gekostet. Die Architekten erläutern den Entwurf: „Teils gegensätzliche äußere Faktoren greifen an der Lage des Bauplatzes ineinander: Zwischen einem weitläufigen, sanft nach Süden abfallenden Hang als Teil eines übergeordneten Grüngürtels und zwei stark befahrenen Verkehrsachsen (Südost-Tangente und äußere Favoritenstraße) oszilliert der Charakter des Grundstücks zwischen weitem Landschaftsraum und inhomogenem Straßenraum. An der Schnittstelle zwischen charakteristischen innerstädtischen Blockrandstrukturen und aufgelockerter Bebauung der Peripherie bestimmen architektonische wie topografische Komponenten die Leitidee des Entwurfs: Ein eigenständiger, horizontal gegliederter Baukörper, jedoch kein Solitär, dessen Einbettung und architektonische Gestaltung vorhandene Gegebenheiten aufnimmt und im Sinne seiner Bestimmung neu formuliert. Die Höhenentwicklung beginnt am Verteilerkreis moderat, um nach Süden hin einen markanten Abschluss zu finden. Der Neubau der

FH Campus Wien bildet ein Identität stiftendes Merkmal des Stadtquartiers im Süden Wiens. Zwei hofartige, west- bzw. ostseitig orientierte Freiräume werden von der Baustruktur des Hochschulgebäudes umfasst, ehe sich die beiden geknickten Gebäudeschenkel den großen, flankierenden Freiflächen hin öffnen. Diese markanten Gebäudetrakte ruhen auf einem teils zweigeschossigen Sockelgebäude, dessen funktionale und gestalterische Konzipierung in Grundriss und Schnitt vom sanft modellierten, umgebenden Außenraum begleitet wird. Übergeordnete Nutzungen wie Empfang, Aula, Bibliothek, Festsaal, Mensa und Cafeteria reihen sich in schlüssiger Abfolge entlang der variierenden Höhenschichtung dieses Zentralbereichs. Wegeführung und Nutzungsbestimmung bilden in ihrer Komposition ein leichtes Raumvolumen, durchzogen von visuellen wie atmosphärischen Beziehungen. In gestalterischer Entsprechung wechseln Brücken, Sitzstufen, zugewiesene Funktionsbereiche und Lufträume einander ab und ergeben in ihrer Komposition eine innerräumliche Struktur.“ (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

Mit Februar 2008 startet die FH Campus Wien den Bau ihres neuen Stammhauses auf dem Alten Landgut in Wien Favoriten. STRABAG, PORR und Siemens Österreich zeichnen für die Bauausführung verantwortlich. Das Studienjahr 2009/10 werden dann alle Studiengänge bis auf jene der Applied Life Sciences im neuen Haus beginnen. Bis dahin bildet die FH Campus Wien insgesamt mehr als 3.000 Studierende aus. Mehr als 50 Bachelor- und Master-Studiengänge werden zukünftig an der FH Campus Wien geführt. Die Anbindung des neuen FH-Gebäudes an die UI erfolgt bis 2015. Auf einer 13.600 m<sup>2</sup> Freifläche am "Alten Landgut" beim Verteilerkreis im 10. Wiener Gemeindebezirk entsteht mit einer Bruttogeschossfläche von insgesamt 36.000 m<sup>2</sup> der Neubau der FH Campus Wien und damit das modernste und größte Fachhochschul-Gebäude in Österreich. Von DELUGAN MEISSL geplant, von STRABAG, PORR und Siemens Österreich ausgeführt, besteht das Gebäude aus 6 Etagen mit rund 30 Hörsälen, 35 Seminarräumen, 90 Funktionsräumen wie etwa Labor- und EDV-Räume und Cafeteria, Mensa, Bibliothek/Mediathek, Festsaal sowie rund 150 Räumen für Forschung & Entwicklung und Administration.

Anspruchsvolle Architektur mit Impulswirkung für die Stadtentwicklung

"Das Gebäude reagiert auf die besondere Topografie des Ortes, wobei sich in der Dynamik der Form die FH Campus Wien widerspiegelt", streicht DI Dietmar Feistel, DELUGAN MEISSL ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS, hervor. Die Gebäudeform wirkt wie die symbolische Verschmelzung zweier Gebäude in C-Form; die schwungvolle C-Form steht als Symbol für die FH Campus Wien. "Der Bau eines Fachhochschulzentrums gibt dem Bezirk bzw. dem Süden Wiens insgesamt wichtige Impulse. Die FH Campus Wien bietet wienweit als einzige Fachhochschule die Ausbildung für die medizinisch-technischen Dienste und Hebammen sowie die Soziale Arbeit als FH-Studium und ebenso als einzige in Wien die FH-Studiengänge der Biotechnologie und der Bautechnik an. Sie ist insgesamt einer der größten AnbieterInnen technischer Studiengänge in Österreich", führt Willy Behensky, Geschäftsführer der FH Campus Wien, die bildungspolitische Bedeutung des FH-Projekts aus.

Kompetenz in der Errichtung modernster Bildungsstätten

"Bei einem solchen Projekt ist die Zusammenarbeit mit kompetenten und erfahrenen PartnerInnen essentiell", so Behensky weiter. STRABAG, PORR und Siemens Österreich haben bereits bei Hochschul-Projekten wie dem Bau der Fachhochschule St. Pölten und STRABAG gemeinsam mit PORR auch beim Ausbau der Universität für Bodenkultur in Wien ihre Kompetenz in der Errichtung modernster Bildungsstätten unter Beweis gestellt. "Seit nunmehr fast 140 Jahren baut PORR Bauwerke für Forschung und Lehre. Jüngstes Beispiel, auf das wir sehr stolz sind, ist nun der Beginn der Bauarbeiten für das neue Stammhaus der FH Campus Wien, betont Wolfgang Hesoun, Vorstandsvorsitzender der PORR AG. Strabag-Vorstand Ing. Theodor Klais fügt hinzu: "Am Bau der FH Campus Wien eine wesentliche Rolle einzunehmen und durch Mitgestaltung einer modernen Lernumgebung den Grundstein für eine solide Ausbildung unserer Studierenden zu legen, bedeutet, für die Zukunft zu bauen. Unter diesem Aspekt ein Projekt zu realisieren ist für uns eine besondere Freude und Ansporn." Auch Brigitte Ederer, Vorsitzende des Vorstandes der Siemens AG Österreich ist überzeugt: "Eine fundierte und praxisnahe Ausbildung ist das A und O der heutigen Zeit. Darum freut es mich, dass unser Unternehmen auch am Bau dieser modernen Fachhochschule beteiligt ist."

Funktionalität und Nachhaltigkeit für den modernen Lehrbetrieb

Die optimale Funktionalität und technische Ausstattung der Räume für Lehre und Forschung, insbesondere auch der Labors und anderer Funktionsräume sind wesentliche Voraussetzungen für den modernen und praxisierten Lehrbetrieb. Neben diesen wird besonderer Wert auf den Einsatz hochwertiger, ökologischer Materialien und die energetische Optimierung des Gebäudes gelegt. Dazu gehört etwa eine umweltaugliche Kühlung über Betonkernaktivierung. Diese ermöglicht es, die nächtliche Kälte von außen aufzunehmen, zu speichern und damit die Räume tagsüber über die Decke zu kühlen; bei Bedarf wird die Kühlung maschinell unterstützt. Insgesamt stehen die anspruchsvollen Lösungen dieses Projekts in einem ausgewogenen Verhältnis zum notwendigen Kostenbewusstsein. Daten: Grundstücksfläche: 13.600 m<sup>2</sup>, Bebaute Fläche: 8.800 m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttogeschossfläche: 36.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Baubeginn: Februar 2008, Fertigstellung: Sommer 2009, - Bauherr: FH Campus Wien - Planungs-, Finanzierungs- und Errichtungs GmbH, Projektsteuerung und ÖBA: bau-control ZT AG, Architekt: DELUGAN MEISSL ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS  
- Generalunternehmer: Arbeitsgemeinschaft STRABAG AG, PORR AG, Siemens Gebäudemanagement & Services G.m.b.H  
(<http://www.presstext.com>)

## **Dietrich Untertrifaller Architekten ZT GmbH, Bregenz, Wien, St. Gallen – Austria**

Helmut Dietrich Much Untertrifaller

<http://www.dietrich.untertrifaller.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fachhochschule Salzburg, Campus Kuchl, Bibliothek, Kuchl – Austria 2008 - 2009**

Erweiterung des Fachhochschulgebäudes in Passivhausstandard. Bauherr: Weco FH Holztechnikum Zentrum GmbH, Salzburg

Der Campus Kuchl liegt etwa einen Kilometer nordöstlich vom Zentrum Kuchl inmitten landwirtschaftlich genutzter Flächen. Der Campus umfasst zwei Baukörper, die L-förmig zu einander stehen. Das ost-westorientierte Bestandsgebäude aus dem Jahr 1995 ist ein Massivbau in zweihüftiger Bauweise. Der mittige Erschließungsgang mündet im Osten in die neue Passerelle, die als gläserner Gebäudeeinschnitt die Verbindung zum querstehenden Neubau herstellt. Dem Weitblick des Nutzers und der Salzburger Landesregierung ist es zu verdanken, das dieses Gebäude als erster universitärer Bau in Passivhausstandard ausgeführt werden konnte. Über das erdgeschoßige Foyer erreicht man den beidseitig belichteten Saal, der 200 Personen Platz bietet. In den Obergeschossen erschließt ein breiter raumhoch verlasteter Gang die Seminarräume und die Bibliothek. Ein feststehender außen liegender Sonnenschutz aus Weißtannenlamellen reduziert das einfallende Abendlicht und gibt einen gefilterten Blick auf den Vorplatz. Die drei oberirdischen Geschosse des Passivhauses schweben scheinbar über dem Gelände. Sie wurden in einem rahmenförmigen Baukörper zusammengefasst, der die Seminarräume Richtung Süden verschattet und nach Osten und Westen den Blick auf die umliegenden Berge freigibt. Das Gebäude deklariert sich innen wie außen klar als Holzbau. Die tragende Holzkonstruktion ist, wenn notwendig, mit geöltem Birkenperrholz verkleidet. Die Fassaden bekleidet ein offener Rhombenschirm aus unbehandeltem Weißtanne. (Dietrich)

#### **Bundesgymnasium Schoren, Bibliothek, Dornbirn – Austria 2000 - 2003**

Die Schulanlage aus den frühen 1970er-Jahren befindet sich in der Nachbarschaft des Dornbirner ORF-Gebäudes und grenzt mit der Rückseite an die Dornbirner Ach. Ihre dringend erforderliche Erneuerung in thermischer und haustechnischer Hinsicht wurde

begleitet von einer sorgfältigen Überformung und Präzisierung des architektonischen Ausdrucks. Notwendige Zubauten und Ergänzungen erfolgten in angemessener Weise als qualifizierte Fortschreibungen des Grundkonzepts unter Wahrung des Gesamtbildes. Der Hauptzugang von der Straße her erfolgt nicht ohne Pathos durch einen ansteigenden, schmalen, langen Ehrenhof, dessen Ausdruck gesteigert wird von drei Stufensequenzen, die ihn zugleich in distanzierende Abschnitte unterteilen. Gegenüber dieser Schwere wirkt die Leichtigkeit des transparent verglasten neuen Mehrzwecksaals, der linkerhand vorstößt, befreiend. Nicht zuletzt ist es das schlank gestützte Vordach der loggienartigen Stirnseite, die als gedeckter Außenraum über hohe Aufenthaltsqualitäten verfügt und den strengen Charakter des Zugangs entspannt. Das ursprüngliche Konzept ordnete die Nutzungsgruppen windradartig um eine zentrale, mehrgeschossige Treppenhalle, in der sich zwei gegenläufige Züge über ein Zwischenpodest tangieren, sodass eine attraktive architektonische Figur entsteht, die ein Begegnen in der Bewegung provoziert. Diese Qualität wurde erkannt und bewahrt. Der gesamte übrige Innenausbau der Standard- und Sonderklassen, der Bibliothek, der Mensa, der beiden Turnhallen und der Verwaltung wurde nach aktuellen Erfordernissen und mit gesteigertem gestalterischem Anspruch erneuert. Dabei verwendeten die Architekten eine kühl-rationale Formensprache, die auf ein gediegenes Ambiente als Hintergrund für die bunten Schülerscharen setzt. Und es gelingt den Architekten, den spröden Ausdruck der sorglosen Zeit vor der Ölkrise von 1973 nicht einfach zu verdrängen, sondern ihn in seinen technischen und formalen Mängeln zu korrigieren. Noch deutlicher kommt dies bei der Erneuerung der Fassaden zur Geltung, die heutigen Ansprüchen gemäß wärme gedämmt wurden. Die Öffnungen wurden entsprechend den dahinterliegenden Nutzungen differenziert. Der Putzcharakter und die horizontale Gliederung in Schichten mit tiefer liegenden Lüftungsflügeln sowie ausgewogene Proportionen von Fenstern, Rahmen und Gläsern verleihen der gesamten Anlage mit klassisch-modernen Gestaltungsmitteln einen noblen Charakter. (Dietrich)

## **Architekten Domenig & Wallner ZT GmbH, Graz – Austria**

Prof. Arch. Günther Domenig, Gerhard Wallner

<http://www.domenig-wallner.at>

<http://www.domenig.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Hauptschule Wien-Essling, Bibliothek, Wien – Austria 1996**

Bauherr Magistrat der Stadt Wien Baubeginn 1994, Fertigstellung 1996, Nutzfläche 5263 m<sup>2</sup>

Ein Direktauftrag der Stadt Wien führt zur Planung einer Hauptschule im Stadtentwicklungsgebiet Essling. Im Bereich Simonsgasse/ Rosenbergstraße schließt an das zu bebauende freie Feld überwiegend heterogene Wohnbebauung aus Einfamilienhäusern an. Das Entwurfskonzept sieht eine Struktur vor, die eine in sich schlüssige und prägende Umraumwirkung ausstrahlt. Die Hauptachse des Projektes erstreckt sich von Norden nach Süden. Im Bereich dieser Achse befindet sich der "Balken" mit angehängtem Turnbereich, Bibliothek und zentraler Arena mit Speisesaal und Mehrzweckraum. Aus dieser Hauptachse entwickelt sich nach Norden (Haupttrichtung der Stadterweiterung) eine stark ausgeprägte Schwingung, in der sich die Klassentrakte befinden - zweigeschossig und leicht übereinander verschoben. Der erdgeschossige Klassentrakt ist einhüftig erschlossen und verfügt somit über natürlich belichtete Gangflächen. Der zweihüftige Klassentrakt des Obergeschosses erhält die natürliche Belichtung durch Glasdächer. Die barrierefreie Erschließungsorganisation ermöglicht auch außerschulische Nutzungen (z.B. im Turnsaal). (Domenig)

#### **RESOWI Zentrum, Graz – Austria 1996**

In Zusammenarbeit mit ArchConsult – Hermann Eisenköck

Der Neubau der Rechts- Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Karl Franzens Universität Graz beinhaltet 33 Institute, eine Fakultätsbibliothek, eine Aula, Hörsäle und ein EDV-Zentrum. Das Gebäude ist langgestreckt und weist eine Länge von 300m auf. Mit der Konstruktion eines Schwebebalkens, der das untere Geschoß trägt, entstanden Freiräume, in die zusätzliche räumliche Elemente eingeschoben werden konnten. Sie sind optisch erkennbar und ragen als skulpturale Baukörper aus dem Gebäude heraus. Materialien: Sichtbeton, Kunststeinfassaden für die auskragenden Baukörper, Stahl, Betonstein, Glas, Aluminiumlamellen als Sonnenschutz. Gegenüber dem Neubau befindet sich der Zubau zur Zentralbibliothek, der über einem verglasten Teil durch drei vertikale vorspringende Fassadenelemente definiert wird. (<http://www.nextroom.de>) sse:

ArchitekturConsult <http://www.archconsult.at>

## **Eck & Reiter architekten zt-gmbh, Innsbruck – Austria**

gemeinsam mit Architekt Dietmar Rossmann

<http://www.eck-reiter.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universitätsbibliothek Innsbruck – Austria 2009**

Nach Abschluss des Wettbewerbs, den das Architekturbüro Eck & Reiter zt und Rossmann für sich entscheiden konnte, steht die Errichtung einer neuen Fakultätsbibliothek mit einer Fläche von rund 5000 Quadratmetern für die Leopold-Franzens Universität (LFU) Innsbruck kurz vor dem Start. Geplanter Baubeginn ist Anfang 2007. Das Investitionsvolumen beläuft sich auf rund 33 Mio. Euro. Bauherr und Eigentümer ist die Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft (BIG). „Die Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft setzt im Universitätsbereich in den kommenden fünf Jahren Projekte mit einem Investitionsvolumen von rund 620 Millionen um. Damit steigt das jährliche Bauvolumen der BIG um rund ein Viertel. Die ‚UBI neu‘ ist eines der ersten großen Vorhaben der Uni-Bauoffensive, die umgesetzt werden“, so Christoph Stadlhuber, Geschäftsführer der BIG. Die neu gestalteten Flächen, insgesamt 25.000 Quadratmeter, sollen neben der architektonischen Aufwertung auch eine Restrukturierung der Organisationsform unterstützen. Das Gesamtprojekt umfasst die Errichtung einer an die Hauptbibliothek angebotenen Fakultätsbibliothek, die Neugestaltung von Seminarräumen, die Umgestaltung der Eingangssituation und die Restrukturierung der Bestandsobjekte Innrain 50 d-f. „Vor allem aber bedeutet die Zusammenlegung der beiden Bibliotheken in den Bereichen Service und Verwaltung ein deutlich verbessertes Angebot bei gleichzeitig optimiertem Personaleinsatz“, so Manfred Gantner, Rektor der LFU. Während die Neubaufächen hauptsächlich den Bibliotheksbesuchern dienen, ist die „Hauptbibliothek“ in erster Linie als Verwaltungszentrum geplant. Die Wettbewerbsjury begründete ihre Entscheidung für das Projekt der Architekten Eck & Reiter zt und Rossmann vor allem mit dem hohen Kommunikationspotenzial: „...Der Entwurf, so einfach er sich darstellt, befreit die Bibliothek aus vielen Zwängen... und schafft die notwendige Identität für eine so wichtige Einrichtung einer Universität wie sie eine Bibliothek darstellt...“ Aufgrund der neuen Flächen bedarf nun auch das vormalig als Bibliothek genutzte Restrukturierung. Die verschiedenen Institute sollen teilweise verschoben oder neu zusammengeführt und organisiert werden. (<http://www.big.at>)



## **Edgar Egger Architekt, Klagenfurt – Austria**

<http://www.arch-egger.at>

### **Libraries:**

**Bundesbildungsanstalt für Kindergartenpädagogik (baki-päd). Erweiterung mit Bibliothek, Klagenfurt – Austria 2007**

**Fachhochschule Klagenfurt (Bibliothek) – Austria 2001 – 2003**

Cooperation with: Kurt Falle und Toralf Fercher

Der Bau der neuen Fach-Hochschule befindet sich im Süden von Klagenfurt, an der Peripherie der Stadt. In unmittelbarer Nähe dazu befinden sich auch die „Workstation“ von Ortner & Ortner und ein Bürogebäude von Volker Giencke. Dieser Baukörper ist der Erste eines Gesamtentwurfs, der im Laufe der nächsten fünf bis zehn Jahre erweitert werden soll. Der Gesamtentwurf sieht vier parallele Gebäude vor, mit unterschiedlichen, individuell gestalteten Innenhöfen. Auf Grund der unzureichenden Tragfähigkeit des Bodens wurde eine Pfahlgründung ohne Unterkellerung ausgeführt. Die Auskragung der Obergeschosse folgt der Unterkante des Hörsaals. Entlang dieser Neigung verläuft auch die einhüftige Erschließung, parallel zur Glasfassade über alle drei Ebenen. Sie schafft den direkten Bezug zwischen Innen und Aussen. Die Glasfläche sorgt für optimale Lichtverhältnisse im Inneren und bildet Aussen den Kontrast zur orangen Putzfassade. Die Innenräume sind stützenfrei ausgeführt, damit bei Änderungen an den Raumbedarf eine flexible Raumaufteilung möglich ist. (10.09.2001) Für den Beitrag verantwortlich: Architekturzentrum Wien, 14.09.2003 (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Fasch & Fuchs (Hemma Fasch, Jakob Fuchs) ZT-gesmbH, Salzburg – Austria**

<http://www.faschundfuchs.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Pädagogische Akademie Salzburg, Umbau zu einer Bibliothek – Austria 2002**

Umbau der Schwimmhalle einer bestehenden Schule als Bibliothek und Informatikzentrum. Der Altbestand wird kaum verändert. Bauliche Eingriffe in die Tragstruktur und die Fassaden sind auf die Anbindungspunkte beschränkt. Die neuen Funktionen werden als offenes Raumgefüge auf vier Ebenen konzipiert. Zweigeschossige, begehbare Bücherwände wachsen aus dem unverändert belassenen Schwimmbecken heraus, verbunden mit dem Tiefspeicher im Keller. Über den Buchregalen ist durch eine Stahlkonstruktion ein Plateau für die Informatik eingefügt. Diese Ebene kommuniziert über eine Galerie mit in die Brüstung integrierten Lesepulten mit dem Gesamtraum. (Text: Otto Kapfinger, 25.04.2003)

Für den Beitrag verantwortlich: Architekturzentrum Wien, 14.09.2003 (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Feichtinger Architectes (Dietmar Feichtinger), Wien, Paris – Austria**

<http://www.feichtingerarchitectes.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Campus Krems (Bibliothek), Krems, OÖ – Austria 2005**

#### **Der Campus**

Die drei Bestandteile des Ensembles Donauuniversität (DUK), Fachhochschule (IMC) und Zentrum für Film bilden einen zusammenhängenden Campus. Die architektonische und visuelle Übereinstimmung der Einzelbereiche dient der Campusede. Die neue Haupterschließungsachse Ost West mit einer Breite von 4m bildet das Rückgrat, an welchem die allgemeinen Bereiche wie Audimax, Mensa und Bibliothek angeordnet sind. Sie verbindet die DUK mit dem IMC und dem studentischen Wohngebiet sowie der fussläufigen Verbindung entlang des Alaunbachs. Das Audimax am westlichen Ende der Achse markiert den Zugang zum Campus von der Dr. Karl Dorrek Strasse. Er findet sein Gegenüber im bestehenden Kesselhaus, das als Kino ebenfalls der Öffentlichkeit zugänglich ist. Hier erweitert sich der Raum zu einem zentralen Platz. Das Hauptgebäude bleibt als solches klar erkennbar. Die Erweiterungsbauten der DUK folgen dem grundsätzlichen Prinzip von drei Ost-West ausgerichteten Bauteilen. Diese Bauteile nehmen die Gebäudeflucht des Bestands auf. Stege verbinden den Bestand und den Neubau im 1. OG. Es entsteht eine in Nord-Süd Richtung offene Struktur mit vielfältigen Ausblicken auf die Weinhänge. Die topografische Situation erlaubt die Errichtung einer zweiten Bezugsebene. Der Übergang dieses Niveaus zum bestehenden Gelände ist kontinuierlich. Diese Ebene ist als Freiraum mit begehbarem Holzbelag gestaltet, der den Instituts- und Gemeinschaftsbereichen (Bibliothek, Mensa) zugeordnet ist. Sie bildet die Decke der im Erdgeschoss angeordneten Bauteile. Einschnitte in Form von Höfen □ intime Gärten - ermöglichen eine gute Belichtung der anliegenden Räume.

#### **DIE BAUKÖRPER**

Die Institutsbereiche des DUK und der Laborbereich - in sich geschlossene Baukörper Die Institutsbereiche der DUK und der Laborbereich sind in sich geschlossene Baukörper, die auf der Struktur des zweigeschossigen transparenten Sockels liegen. Es handelt sich um in sich geschlossene Strukturen, die auf den Betonscheiben der Treppen sowie den Stützen auflagen. Das konstruktive System erlaubt die Auskragung der Bauteile im Norden. Das Hauptgebäude des IMC befindet sich auf der Wieden im Anschluss an das Studentische Wohnen. In seiner Ausformung entspricht dieser Baukörper dem Konzept der Gebäude der DUK: Eine transparente zweigeschossige Sockelzone für den öffentlichen Bereich, überlagert von einem Baukörper, der den internen Bereichen gewidmet ist. Weitere Bereiche des IMC befinden sich im östlichen Gebäudeteil der DUK, der auch die Labors beinhaltet. Dadurch wird der räumliche Zusammenhang zwischen dem der Fachhochschule zugeordneten Bereich, dem Institut für Biotechnologie, und den Labors hergestellt. Das Zentrum für Film stellt eine in sich geschlossene Einheit dar. Das Kesselhaus, das den Vorführsaal beinhaltet, und ein dem Kesselhaus gegenüber liegendes punktförmiges Gebäude, bilden die beiden Hauptelemente. Sie sind durch die Filmgalerie im Untergeschoss miteinander verbunden. Das Zentrum für Film und das Kesselhaus bilden einen gemeinsamen, diesen Bereichen zugeordneten Platz. Der Festsaal ist ein monolithischer Baukörper. Seine Aussenwände sind aus Sichtbeton. Dem filigranen Erscheinungsbild der Institute wird ein massiver Gegenpol am Eingang des Campusgeländes gesetzt.

#### **FASSADEN HAUSTECHNIK KONSTRUKTION**

Entsprechend der Gliederung der Baukörper sind die Fassaden zweigeteilt: Die öffentliche Zone Erdgeschoss und 1. Obergeschoss - ist zur Gänze verglast und somit einsehbar. Vertikale textile Sonnenstore schienengeführte Gegenzugrollen bilden den Sonnenschutz. Die offenbaren Fassadenelemente sind je nach Positionierung als Dreh- oder Kippflügel ausgeführt. Der Institutsbereich im Obergeschoss ist grosszügig verglast. Ein Viertel der Fassadenfläche ist opak. Diese Fläche entspricht den offenbaren Fassadenpaneelen, die als horizontale Ausstellflügel konzipiert sind. Dadurch kann eine gute Durchlüftung der Räume erreicht werden. Als Sonnenschutz sind vertikale Lamellen aus gelochten (Lochanteil 25%) stranggepressten Aluminiumprofilen vor die Fassade gesetzt. Diese Lamellen sind über eine elektrische Steuerung drehbar und können dem Sonnenstand nachgestellt werden.



Die übergeordnete Steuerung wird durch eine individuelle Steuerung (dem jeweiligen Raum entsprechend) ergänzt. In der Nacht stehen die Lamellen offen □ im Winkel von 90° zur Fassade □ um die Nachtauskühlung zu gewährleisten. Um 4h morgens schliessen sich alle Lamellen, um den Sonnenschutz des Gebäudes auch tagsüber bei Nichtbenutzen der Räume zu gewährleisten. Der Nutzer regelt die Lamellen nach Bedarf, wodurch der Effekt des Erwachens des Gebäudes und ein belebtes Bild der Fassade entsteht. Ein begehbare Steg zwischen Fassade und Lamellen dient der Fassadenreinigung. Durch die Vermeidung des direkten Sonneneinfalls ins Gebäude durch den aussenliegenden Sonnenschutz wird das ungewünschte Aufheizen des Gebäudes verhindert. In Übergangszeiten und im Winter wird die Sonnenenergie passiv zur Erwärmung des Gebäudes genutzt. Ein alternatives Energiekonzept als Antwort auf eine offene und transparente Architektur. Die Behaglichkeit in den Räumen wird durch das System der Bauteilkühlung erhöht: Wasserführende Schläuche sind an der Deckenunterseite in die Betonplatten der Decken integriert. Die Betondecken bleiben unverkleidet, um die Betonmasse als Speichermasse zu nutzen und die Deckenabstrahlung zu ermöglichen. Die Temperierung des Wassers erfolgt über Wärmetauscher Die Frischluft wird über Erdkollektoren konditioniert. Bei den Erdkollektoren handelt es sich um im Erdreich verlegte Betonrohre mit einem Durchmesser von 150cm und einer Gesamtlänge von ca. 600m. Diese Methode ist eine sanfte Lösung um das Gebäude zu kühlen und ergibt ein angenehmes Raumklima. Ein geringer zusätzlicher Energieeintrag ist zur mechanischen Kühlung/Belüftung der Seminarräume notwendig. Eine Konsequenz des Systems ist die sichtbare Leitungsführung an der Deckenunterseite. Dies stellt eine kohärente Ergänzung zu einer ablesbaren klar strukturierten Gebäudekonfiguration dar. Die Verbindungsbrücken sind als temperierte Pufferbereiche konzipiert. Grosszügige in die Fassade integrierte Schiebelemente stehen im Sommer offen. Im Winter sorgen Deckenstrahlheizungen für die Beheizung dieser Übergangsbereiche.

#### Die Konstruktion

Die Konstruktion der Gebäude ist in Betonstützen und Betondecken aufgelöst. Wandscheiben aus Beton und Stahlausfachungen im Randbereich steifen das Gebäude horizontal aus. Die Innenwände sind Leichtbauwände und ermöglichen eine grosse Flexibilität und Variationen an Grundrisskonfigurationen. Die Auskragungen werden von vorgespannten Stahlstützen getragen und im Gebäude rückverankert. Die Lützen sind aus Brandschutzgründen verkleidet. Die Verbindungsbrücken zwischen den Baukörpern sind als Stahlbrücken ausgebildet. Der Kräfteverlauf der konstruktiven Teile ist ablesbar (Zugstäbe massiv, Druckelemente mit statisch entsprechenden Dimensionen Abnahme der Stützdurchmesser nach oben).

#### DIE GESTALTUNG DES AUSSENRAUMS

Die Prädominanz der Landschaft, der Aussenbereiche und die örtliche ruhige Situation erlauben bzw. erfordern eine Miteinbeziehung der äusserlichen Bedingungen sowohl in topografischer Sicht wie auch im Umgang mit meteorologischen Gegebenheiten (natürliche Belüftung der Räume, offene, der Witterung ausgesetzte Verbindungswege und Plätze). Im Sinne eines offenen Campus werden keine Einfriedungen zwischen den einzelnen Bereichen vorgesehen. Der autofreie Campus ist fussläufig frei zugänglich, der Fahrverkehr sehr limitiert. Mehrere Parkmöglichkeiten sind um das Campusgelände vorgesehen: Die Oberflächen Versiegelte Flächen (Betonoberfläche) sind minimiert. Rasenflächen und mit Holzbelag befestigte Flächen (Lärche) dominieren. EG: Die Verbindungswege zwischen den Bauteilen sind befestigt Betonoberfläche gebürstet. Die restlichen Flächen, die Innenhöfe inbegriffen, sind begrünt. 1. OG: Die in diesem Geschoss zugänglichen Aussenflächen (Dächer der darunterliegenden Bereiche - Mensa, Bibliothek) sind im Bereich der Institute mit einem Holzbelag versehen. Die übrigen Bereiche sind bekiest. Der Abschluss zur Alauntalstrasse erfolgt über ein lineares, horizontales Element, eine Bank, die das Befahren der Fläche verhindert. Die ansteigenden Sitzreihen des grossen Hörsaals im Norden übernehmen den topografischen Höhenunterschied des Geländes. Zwei Biotope ergänzen die Aussenanlagen.

## Gerhard Fischill Architekt, Linz – Austria

<http://www.fischill-architekt.at>

#### Libraries:

[Bibliothek BORG-HAK \(Bundes Oberstufenrealgymnasium u. \(Bundes\) Handelsakademie\), Perg, Oberösterreich – Austria 1998 - 2000](#)

Eine Bibliothek als Raumklammer und großmütiger städtebaulicher Ordnungshüter: Die neue Freihand- und Leihbibliothek zweier in den 1960er Jahren errichteter Schulen (Oberstufenrealgymnasium und Handelakademie) schafft als durchlässiges Bindeglied im einstige Niemandsland zwischen zwei Schulhöfen und einer Strasse einen nutzungsoffenen Freiraum, den man im beziehungslosen Nebeneinander der Baukörper bislang vergeblich gesucht hätte. Der Neubau ragt als verlängerter Schenkel des winkelförmig angelegten BORGs Richtung Straße, im Obergeschoss als weiß verputzter Balken definiert, im Erdgeschoss als semipermeables Raumgewebe aus Sichtbetonscheiben und Stützen, das sowohl Schutz bietet (in diesem Bereich sind etwa die Fahrradunterstände, Lagerplätze für Gerätschaften und die Garagen untergebracht) als auch den halböffentlichen, zuvor konturlos auslaufenden Raum locker strukturiert. Die Südseite der lichterfüllten Einraumbibliothek (mässig hohe Regale skandieren die geräumige Nutzfläche) wurde vollflächig verglast, fragile Sonnenschutzlamellen betonen die "dünne Haut", der im Norden und Westen eine betont massive geschlossene Fassade gegenübersteht. Der Architekt konnte mit dem neuen Baukörper gewisse konzeptuelle Mängel des Bestands beheben, die Schliessung allfälliger Wissenslücken bleibt jedoch dem Lehrpersonal und den Bibliothekaren überlassen... (Text: Gabriele Kaiser) (<http://nextroom.at>)

## Ernst Giselbrecht + Partner ZT GmbH, Graz – Austria

<http://www.giselbrecht.at>

#### Libraries:

[HTBLA \(Höhere Technische Bundeslehranstalt\), Bibliothek, Kaindorf \(Steiermark\) – Austria 1994](#)

Planung: 1990 – 1993, Baubeginn: 1992, Fertigstellung: 1994, Nettotonutzfläche: ca.10.400 m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttogeschossfläche: ca.13.000 m<sup>2</sup>  
Umbauter Raum: ca.74.000 m<sup>3</sup>

#### Awards:

Bautenpreis Metall in der Architektur 1994  
Architekturpreis der Zementindustrie 1995  
Staatspreis f. Gewerbe- u. Industriebauten 1995  
Geramb-Rose f. Gutes Bauen 1995

#### Literature:

Ernst Giselbrecht 1985-95, 1996  
Ernst Giselbrecht: Architekturen, 1997, ISBN 3-7643-5750-9  
Ernst Giselbrecht: Architecture as Intelligent Hardware, 1999, ISBN 88-7838-072-5  
Wettbewerbe Nr. 76/77, Aug./Sep. 1988

Architektur & Bauforum Nr. 167, 1994  
Wettbewerbe Nr. 139/140, Jan./Feb. 1995  
Architectural Review, Okt. 1995  
Architektur f. d. Arbeitswelt, 1995  
Peter Blundell Jones: New Graz Architecture, 1998, ISBN 3-901174-36-2  
Bauen mit Aluminium, Huques Wilquin, Birkhäuser-Verlag, 2001, ISBN 3-7643-6411-4

Die Ausbildung von Technikern hat in unserer jüngsten Vergangenheit neue Bedeutung erreicht, da ein neues Technikverständnis im Entstehen ist und somit die kulturelle Komponente der Ausbildung eines Technikers nicht zu kurz kommen darf. Wir wissen, daß in naher Zukunft gerade die Abgänger einer solchen Höheren Technischen Lehranstalt einen immer bedeutenderen Teil in der Bewältigung der anstehenden Probleme zugewiesen bekommen, und daß Facharbeiter und Techniker vermehrt in all unseren Lebensbereichen zur Lösung von Problemen herangezogen werden. Aus diesem Grund muß die Ausbildungsstelle für diese Schüler nicht nur in funktionaler Sicht entsprechen, sondern sie muß vielmehr auch einen kulturellen Beitrag leisten. Die Schule soll also als "Meisterstück" der Technik diese Intentionen vertreten. Es soll gezeigt werden, wie Architektur - gestaltet mit den Mitteln der Technik - welche vor allem sichtbar bleiben sollen, eine Integration in die Landschaft und auch eine Selbstdarstellung der Inhalte der Lehre dieser Schule sichtbar machen kann. Die Schule wird als öffentliche Institution einen besonderen Punkt in der näheren Umgebung von Kaindorf darstellen, und soll aus diesem Grund als architektonischer Akzent ordnend in die vorhandenen Strukturen eingreifen. Um den landschaftlichen Gegebenheiten der Lage des Grundstückes zu entsprechen, wird ein zweigeschoßiger Baukörper, in dem der Theorietrakt und die Verwaltung untergebracht werden, als dominierendes "Rückgrat" der Schulanlage konzipiert. Angeschlossen an diesen Baukörper ist der Werkstättenbereich und der Turnhallenbereich. Diese beiden Bereiche werden auch selbstständig formal ausgeformt, da gerade der Werkstättenbereich und somit die praktische Ausbildung ein Spezifikum dieses Schultyps ist. Der Turnhallenteil wird neben den schulischen Veranstaltungen auch Turniere etc. der Sportvereine der nahen Umgebung möglich machen und so besondere Bedeutung erhalten. Besonders wichtig ist die verkehrstechnische Erschließung der Schule, da ein großer Prozentsatz der Schüler als Fahrschüler zu erwarten ist. Aus diesem Grund wird in der Zone vor dem Eingangsbereich diesen verkehrstechnischen Notwendigkeiten formal auch entsprochen. Die Schule soll als architektonischer Akzent in die Landschaft gesetzt werden. Es wird jedoch vermieden, dies mit einer Konzentration und Massigkeit zu erreichen. Vielmehr soll die 2-Geschoßigkeit und die Aufteilung in Bereiche, die Integration der Schule in die Landschaft fördern. Wie schon erwähnt, tritt der Theorietrakt als Hauptbaukörper (als Rückgrat) der Anlage zweigeschoßig in Erscheinung. Die weiteren Bereiche wie Turnsaal und Werkstättenbereich sind diesem Baukörper untergeordnet und werden eingeschößig ausgeführt. Die formale Gestaltung der Fassade soll den technischen Charakter dieser Schule zeigen und so als Meisterstück der Technik den Schülern demonstrieren, wie mit Technik eine Verbindung von Natur und Bauwerk entstehen kann, und wie gerade durch diese technischen Mittel eine gegenseitige Steigerung der Werte möglich ist. Die Schule wird über einen repräsentativen Vorplatz betreten. Angeschlossen an diesen Vorplatz ist die 2-geschoßige Eingangshalle, welche als Herzstück der Anlage alle wichtigen Bereiche wie Werkstättenbereich, Verwaltungstrakt, Schulbereich und Turnhallenbereich verknüpft. Neben den funktionellen Notwendigkeiten wird diese Eingangshalle auch als repräsentativer Raum für die Schule ausgeformt, in welchem auch öffentliche bzw. halböffentliche Veranstaltungen durchgeführt werden können. Angeschlossen an diese Halle ist ein Schüleraufenthaltsraum und eine Bibliothek und das Konferenzzimmer, welches mit einer zweischaligen Verglasung Transparenz signalisiert. (Giselbrecht)

## Architekt Goltnik, Graz – Austria

Wladimir Goltnik

<http://www.goltnik.com>

### Erweiterung Vorklinik, Bibliothek, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz – Austria 2001

gemeinsam mit Architekt DI Wolfgang Kapfhammer (<http://www.wolfgang-kapfhammer.at>)

Bruttogeschoßfläche: 1.688m<sup>2</sup>, Netto-Baukosten: € 5.500.000

Eine sinnvolle Erweiterung der Vorklinik war lediglich im Bereich des Labortraktes entlang der Harrachgasse in Form einer Aufstockung möglich, die nun als ein großer, silberner, flacher Keil eine Dynamik entwickelt, die sich in Richtung Universitätsplatz bewegt. Die Bibliothek, als Kopfteil schwebend, bietet einen repräsentativen, überdachten Eingangsbereich an, der dem Hauptgebäude bisher fehlte. Im Bereich der Erweiterung der Vorklinik galt es, ein eigenständiges Gestaltungskonzept zu entwickeln, das sich vom Bestand deutlich absetzt und trotzdem ergänzt. Der Nutzung entsprechend wurde die Materialwahl in Stahl, Aluminium und Glas getroffen. Durch von innen beinahe wie Vorhangnetze wirkende Sonnenblenden aus Aluminium wirkt der Baukörper wie ein schwebender Monolith, dessen Fassade bewusst als „keine Fassade“ mit den üblichen Fensterteilungen konzipiert wurde. Im Eingangsbereich lädt, durch Licht und Transparenz erreicht, das neue treppenartige Buffet zum Verbleiben ein. Dem Gebäude wurde durch lebendige Farbgestaltung mehr Sinnlichkeit verliehen, die sich im Kontrast zum Bestand abhebt. (Goltnik)

## Architekturbüro HALLE1, Salzburg – Austria

<http://www.halle1.at>

**Libraries:**

### Stadtbibliothek Neue Mitte, Lehen, Salzburg – Austria 2008

Das Projekt Neue Mitte Lehen ist ein dominantes Stück Architektur inmitten von größtenteils belanglosen Bauten. Stadträumlich ist das Projekt in der Lage dem Quartier eine völlig neue Identität zu verleihen bzw. die Ansätze für die Entwicklung eines neuen Selbstbewusstseins zu vermitteln. Die neue Anlage ist eine Reminiszenz an das ehemalige Stadion Lehen, bei der die Spielfläche eine ähnliche Fassung erhält und einen gewissen Erinnerungswert darstellt. Man könnte auch die Verwendung des schrägen hohen Turms mit der Panoramabalkon als eine zeichenhafte Unterstützung dieser Erinnerung werten. Das Programm beinhaltet im Bauteil West die Stadtbibliothek, Geschäfte und Dienstleistungseinrichtungen sowie Gastronomie. Im Bauteil Ost wurden 48 Mietwohnungen, ein Seniorentreff, ein Veranstaltungssaal und das Kulinarium, eine Cateringeinrichtung und Ausbildungsstätte für behinderte Menschen realisiert. Das Projekt wurde als Teil von Raum : Werk : Lehen, Salzburg – Strategien einer Stadterneuerung - von einer internationalen Jury mit dem 5. Otto Wagner Städtebaupreis ausgezeichnet. Im Dezember 2008 erhielt es auch eine Anerkennung im Rahmen des Architekturpreises Land Salzburg. Bauherren: Bauteil Ost: Gemeinnützige Wohn- und Siedlungsgenossenschaft „Salzburg“, Bauteil West: UBM – Realitäten Entwicklung Aktiengesellschaft, Außenraumgestaltung und Bibliothekseinrichtung: Stadt Salzburg. (<http://www.halle1.at>)

## **Heidl Architekten ZT GmbH, Linz – Austria**

<http://www.heidl.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bücherei + Musikhaus Sarleinsbach, Oberösterreich – Austria 2009**

Bauherr: Marktgemeinde Sarleinsbach, € 1.400.000

Mitten in Sarleinsbach befindet sich das neue Musikhaus mit Bibliothek:

Ein Blickfang im Ortskern – denn es steht nicht zur Gänze am Boden, sondern bildet eine imposante Brücke über die stark frequentierte Durchfahrt des Marktplatzes. Dabei bricht das außergewöhnliche Gebäude in keiner Weise mit dem historisch gewachsenen Ortsbild, sondern gliedert sich vielmehr in die örtliche Struktur ein: Einerseits wird die bestehende, typische Langhofbauweise weitergeführt (der Eingangsbereich zum Marktplatz hin beträgt nur 2,5 m während das Haus m in der Tiefe misst), andererseits wird durch die Gebäudeform die Platzumfassung und damit die Geschlossenheit des Platzes erhalten sowie eine großzügige Durchfahrt (die notwendigerweise breit genug für Sattelschlepper ist) ermöglicht. Das Gebäude, dessen Form eine Reaktion auf die angrenzende Dachlandschaft ist, spannt sich über die Straße und schließt an das Nachbargebäude an – ein oft kritischer Punkt bei modernen Interventionen in historischen Beständen. Doch ist die Anlehnung in diesem Fall eine eindeutige, logische Schlussfolgerung, da es in Sarleinsbach lokal so gegeben ist, dass sich Bauten aus unterschiedlichen Epochen aneinanderreihen und gemeinsam das Marktplatzprospekt ergeben; dies wird bewusst fortgeführt. Der zum Platz hin verglaste, über dem Ortskern schwebende Musiksaal bietet ein unverwechselbares Panorama. Die raumhohen Fensterflächen sind komplett offenbar, womit bei Festen der Marktplatz von oben herab bespielt werden kann. Um die geputzte Fassadenstruktur des Marktplatzes durch zu starke Spiegelungen nicht zu zerstören, wurden verschiebbare Eisengitter angebracht, die Reflexionen vermindern und an die früher typischen Metallläden am Ortsplatz anknüpfen. Im Inneren des Musikhauses findet man vor allem robustes, langlebiges Massivholz, welches das Ländliche verkörpert. Innenhöfe und Glasflächen erlauben interessante Durchblicke und verschiedenste Blick- und Raumbeziehungen. Wie die langgestreckte Gebäudeform war auch ein langer, schmaler Innenhof bereits vorhanden. Dieser wurde wieder aufgenommen, löst sich durch die Verwendung von Glas und Holz allerdings zu einem freundlichen und großzügiger erscheinenden Platz auf. Da die Bibliothek, deren Form einem alten, vor dem Umbau bestehenden Schuppen folgt, vollständig zum Innenhof hin offenbar ist, können beide Bereiche je nach Bedarf erweitert werden und es entsteht ein atmosphärischer, intimer Freibereich in einer dörflichen Struktur. Der Musiksaal selbst ist mit einer Lattenstruktur aus dem gleichen Holz wie die Bibliothek ausgekleidet, die nicht nur eine akustisch bedeutende Mikrostreueung erzeugt, sondern gemeinsam mit der integrierten lattenförmigen Beleuchtung dem Raum auch seine ganz besondere Atmosphäre verleiht. Gleichzeitig verbirgt sie Schränke und Abstellräume, die ausreichend Platz für Musikinstrumente und Serviceeinrichtungen bieten. Neben Bibliothek und Musiksaal wurden weitere Proberäume eingerichtet, die mit den selben Akustikelementen ausgestattet sind, sowie ein öffentliches WC und ein Parkdeck mit 11 Stellplätzen untergebracht, das auf der Hinterseite des Gebäudes versteckt ist, um den Marktplatz autofreier zu halten. Beitrag von architekturforum oberösterreich. (Text: Architekten)

## **Atelier Heiss Architekten, Wien – Austria**

<http://www.atelier-heiss.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Schule AHS (Allgemeinbildende Höhere Schule) Contiweg, Wien – Austria 2011**

Linsenformen umranken die gläserne Eingangsfassade und begrüßen die Schüler der Aspernstrasse. Die neue Schule in Hirschstetten wurde als Anlage mit zwei horizontal betonten Klassentrakten konzipiert. Das gläserne südseitige Atrium mit der Bibliothek im markanten Dachausbau schafft architektonische Identität in einer sonst baulich wenig akzentuierten Gegend. Der ‚Contistreifen‘ fungiert als Rückgrat zwischen öffentlichem Vorplatz und dem privaten Bereich des Innenhofs. (heiss)

## **Henke Schreieck Architekten, Wien – Austria**

<http://www.henkeschreieck.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fachhochschule, Neubau, Erweiterung (Bibliothek), Kufstein/Tirol – Austria 2001 - 2005**

Bauherr: Fachhochschulen-, Errichtungs- und Betriebsgesellschaft mbH, Wettbewerb 1999, BGF 11.027 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 38.631 m<sup>3</sup>

### **Awards:**

2001 BTV Bauherrnpreis für Tirol, Anerkennung

2001 Tiroler Niedrigenergiehauspreis

2001 ZV Bauherrnpreis

Hertl Architekten ZT GmbH, Steyr – Austria

<http://www.hertl-architekten.com>

### **Libraries:**

Internationaler Schulcampus, Linz – Austria 2002 – 2008

1st. Prize

Elfenbeinturmartige Abgeschirmtheit gehört längst nicht mehr zum Selbstverständnis moderner Bildungseinrichtungen. Die vom Stadtrand ins Zentrum übersiedelte Fachhochschule Kufstein signalisiert Offenheit und setzt als kubischer „Lichtfänger“ einen markanten städtebaulichen Impuls, der sowohl in der derzeit realisierten Grundstufe funktioniert als auch für künftige Erweiterungen zum Campus mit Stadtbibliothek und Musiksaal gerüstet ist. Die glatte gläserne Außenhaut des Baukörpers, deren Durchlässigkeit und Farbton mit Blickwinkel und Lichteinfall ständig changieren, ist nicht nur in optischer Hinsicht reizvoll, sondern auch ein bauphysikalisches „Schulbeispiel“ von besonderer Art. Denn die zweischalige Klimafassade mit integrierter Raumlüftung (bestehend aus raumhohen Isolierglasscheiben, die zwischen den ebenfalls geschoßhohen Holzlamellen sitzen sowie steuerbaren Glaslamellen und Lüftungsklappen, die den Wärmetausch regeln) ist nicht nur energetisch innovativ, sondern dient den Studenten des an der Fachhochschule u.a. angebotenen Studienganges „Facility Managment“ zugleich als Forschungsgegenstand und unmittelbar vor den eigenen Augen liegendes Lehrstück. Die zentrale, zweigeschoßhohe Aula - nicht nur für Schulzwecke, sondern auch als öffentlicher Raum für externe Veranstaltungen zu nutzen - ist als nutzungsneutrales und allein schon in seinen Dimensionen luxuriöses Raumgefäß in schlichtem Sichtbeton ausgeführt und über ein Glasdach natürlich belichtet. In allen semi-öffentlichen Bereichen des Gebäudes, die nicht ausschließlich schulinterner Nutzung gewidmet sind (Aula, Café, Erschließungszonen) ist der Boden mit „kühlen“ Terrazzoplatten belegt, während die 28 Hörsäle und andere Schulräume mit einem

“warmen” Industrieparketten ausgestattet sind. In ihrem Dualismus von öffentlichem und schulisch genutztem Raum ist in der Fachhochschule Kufstein das “Prinzip der Offenheit” kein heres Bekenntnis, sondern schlichte Alltagswirklichkeit. (Text: Gabriele Kaiser)

(<http://www.nextroom.at>)

### Eduard Wallnöfer Zentrum für medizinische Innovation ewz - Universitätsgebäude (umit, eurak, azw und tcc) Bibliothek, Hall, Tirol – Austria 2004

Bauherr: TCC Errichtungs- und Betriebs mbH / TCC Studentenheim mbH (<http://www.t-c-c.at>) Wettbewerb 2002, Planung 2002, Ausführung 2003 – 2004, Nutzfläche 17.994 m<sup>2</sup>, Umbauter Raum 71.437 m<sup>3</sup>

Die Idee für den Entwurf beruht auf der Auseinandersetzung mit einem außergewöhnlichen Kontext. Der Standort für die Privatuniversität befindet sich auf einem Parkgrundstück in leichter Hanglage mit wertvollem altem Baumbestand am Rande der Altstadt von Hall. Das städtebauliche Konzept definiert ein Gebäudeensemble, welches aus präzise gesetzten Solitärbaukörpern besteht. Die Stellung der einzelnen Gebäude zueinander erzeugt zum einen urbane Dichte, zum anderen bleiben der landschaftliche Zusammenhang und die Topographie des Geländes unverändert erhalten. Die Topographie bestimmt auch das räumliche Konzept der einzelnen Gebäude, die als Atriumhäuser konzipiert sind. Die Struktur dieser Gebäude bietet gleichzeitig maximale Flexibilität und räumliches Erlebnis. In einer ersten Baustufe wurden zwei Gebäude realisiert; im Universitätsgebäude sind die UMIT (Private Universität für Gesundheitswissenschaften, Medizinische Informatik und Technik), die eurak (Europa-Akademie für health professionals), das azw (Ausbildungszentrum West für Gesundheitsberufe / Krankenpflegeschule Hall) sowie das tcc (Tilak Competence Center) untergebracht, im zweiten ein Studentenheim (campushotel) und ein Kindergarten (kids). Das Erscheinungsbild des Universitätsgebäudes, ein Kubus von 60 x 60 m, ist geprägt von den geschosshohen Sonnenschutzlamellen aus gekanteten Lochblechen, die das gesamte Gebäude umhüllen. Der abstrakte Kubus steht im bewussten Kontrast zur „Dramaturgie“ der umgebenden Landschaft. Gezielte Einschnitte in den Baukörper definieren straßen- und parkseitig großzügig gedeckte Eingangsbereiche. Eine zweigeschossige Aula verbindet das Straßen- mit dem Parkniveau und bildet das räumliche Zentrum des Universitätsgebäudes. Dieser halböffentliche Bereich, um den sich Hörsäle, Seminarräume, Bibliothek und die Cafeteria gruppieren, kann auch als Veranstaltungsraum genutzt werden. Auf einem ähnlich räumlichen Konzept basiert der Entwurf für das Studentenheim. Die räumliche Mitte dieses Gebäudes bildet ein offener Innenhof, um den sich Gemeinschaftsräume mit großzügigen Freiterrassen gruppieren. Die einzelnen Zimmer mit jeweils eigener Sanitärgruppe öffnen sich ausschließlich zum großartigen umgebenden Landschaftsraum. In der bereits in Planung befindlichen zweiten Baustufe wird das Competence Center an der Milser Straße errichtet. Im Sinne einer Corporate Identity bilden UMIT und CC typologisch und formal eine gestalterische Einheit. Durch die Realisierung des zweiten Baukörpers an der Milser Straße gelingt im Sinne des städtebaulichen Konzepts in loser Form der bauliche Lückenschluss zwischen der Haller Altstadt im Westen und dem östlich gelegenen Siedlungsgebiet. (Text: henke und schreieck Architekten) (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

### AHS (Allgemeinbildende Höhere Schule), Heustadelgasse, Bibliothek, Wien - Austria 1999 - 2001

Bauherr: BIG - Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft mbH.

Zwischen Einfamilien- und Reihenhäusern, Gewächshäusern und Feldern, inmitten eines typisch vorstädtischen Milieus mit niedriger, offener Bebauungsstruktur steht (oder sollte man nicht besser sagen liegt?) das große gläserne Geviert der neuen Schule. An der Ecke Biberhaufenweg-Heustadelgasse ist sie (die mit ihren 30 Klassen doch ein wahres Ungetüm sein müsste!) noch kaum zu erkennen. Sie hält die Höhe der umgebenden Bebauung, öffnet sich zu ihr, geht in die Breite und Tiefe des Grundstücks und definiert ihren eigenständigen Ort. Sie schafft sich – gleichermaßen durchlässig wie in sich gekehrt – ihre eigene Umgebung und ihr eigenes Zentrum. Ein- und zweigeschoßige Riegel umschließen ein gegenüber dem Straßenniveau um einen Meter angehobenes Atrium, das räumlich an den an der Heustadelgasse liegenden Erdgeschoß-Vorplatz und die rückwärtige (zweigeschoßig verglaste) Aula sowie an den transparenten, teilweise ins Gelände gesenkten Turnsaal anschließt. Die großzügige Atmosphäre des offenen, mit dunkelgrauen Betonplatten ausgelegten Innenhofs wird durch ungebrochene Sichtachsen verstärkt, so dass man schon vom gedeckten Vorplatz aus einen Blick auf die Basketballkörbe der Dreifachturnhalle und sogar ins dahinter liegende Grünland werfen kann. Die räumliche Gliederung des Gymnasiums könnte klarer nicht sein: Schüler-Entree und Verwaltungszugang sind eindeutig separiert, Mehrzweck- bzw. Servicräume, der Speisesaal und die Lehrerzimmer sind im Ostteil des Erdgeschoßes untergebracht, die Klassenräume im Westen sind direkt an die Sonderunterrichtsräume im Untergeschoß angebunden. Die Klassen im Obergeschoß sind in ihrer ringförmigen Anordnung nord-ost-westseitig zum umgebenden Außenraum geöffnet. Breite Erschließungszonen mit Blickbezug zum Innenhof dienen sowohl als Pausenraum als auch als Garderobe. Den nördlichen Abschluss der Raumfolge bildet die an der Aula situierte Bibliothek mit herrlicher Terrasse auf dem Dach des Turnsaals.

Die großflächigen Verglasungen der Klassen, die Sichtbetonflanken der Erschließung, die holzbekleideten Untersichten der Baukörper, die lattenbelegten Wege und Terrassen, die Lamellenvordächer und die homogene Fläche des Atriums skandieren das weitläufige Gefüge auf unaufdringliche Weise in überschaubare Einheiten, lassen dabei aber zahlreiche Zonen frei, lose und undefiniert. Gerade jene unentbehrlichen "Lümmel-Punkte", die von den Schülern sicherlich mühelos in Beschlag genommen werden, können ein Schulgebäude von der Lernanstalt in einen belebten Ort verwandeln. (...)

(Quelle: Gabriele Kaiser / Architektur Archiv Austria) (<http://www.oegfa.at>)

### Sozial – und Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Bibliothek, Leopolds-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck – Austria 1996 - 1998

#### **Awards:**

**Auszeichnung Neues Bauen Land Tirol 1999**

**Österreichischer ZV-Bauherrpreis 1999**

**Mies van der Rohe Award (Finale) 1999**

Die SOWI-Fakultät liegt auf einem ehemaligen Kasernenareal, mitten in der Altstadt von Innsbruck, am Übergang von der historischen Bebauung zum Naturraum des Hofgartens. Der Neubau, bestehend aus zwei parallelen Riegeln - wurde von den Architekten quer zur gekrümmten und denkmalgeschützten Mauer des Hofgartens angesiedelt. Diese dient im Süden als eine Art Leitwand, die zum Haupteingang und weiter entlang durch das Gebäude in die grosse zentrale Erschließungshalle mit durchgehendem Glasdach führt, die die Verbindung zwischen den beiden Riegelbauten darstellt. Sie ist plateauartig angelegt und bildet so einen Kommunikationsbereich vor den Institutsräumen. Die Südseite weist eine elegant geschwungene, über zwei Geschoße laufende Fassade auf, die die Räume der Bibliothek beherbergt. Die Glasfassade wird von - die Schwüngen nachzeichnenden - Sonnenschutzlamellen begleitet, wodurch die Dynamik dieses Bauteils betont wird. Im Norden treten im Erdgeschoss drei Hörsäle plastisch in den Außenraum und erhalten ihr natürliches Tageslicht über Sheddächer. Hier krägt ein Bauteil als spitz zulaufender Körper in Richtung Osten aus und wird von Betonstützen getragen. Durch die Längs- und Querschließung und die grosszügige Transparenz ist das Gebäude maximal überschaubar. Die reizvolle Innsbrucker Umgebung mit ihren Bergen wird einerseits vom Gebäude durch die Verglasungen aufgenommen, andererseits in den Außenraum reflektiert, was dem Bau seine Monumentalität nimmt. Die vom Nutzer formulierte inhaltliche Idee einer „offenen Universität“ wurde in den Entwurf miteinbezogen und ein

Ensemble von SOWI-Fakultät, Wohn-, Büro- und Geschäftshaus geschaffen. Sie bilden einen Universitätshof, der das Prinzip der „Kommunikation zwischen Wissenschaft und Praxis“ umsetzt. (<http://www.nextroom.at>)  
Für den Beitrag verantwortlich: [Architekturzentrum Wien](#), 14.09.2003

## **Hertl Architekten ZT GmbH, Steyr – Austria**

<http://www.hertl-architekten.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Internationaler Schulcampus, Linz – Austria 2002 – 2008**

Ist. Prize

Ein bestehendes Internatsgebäude in Linz aus den 70er Jahren wird in seiner gesamten Struktur an die Anforderung moderner Beherbergungsbetriebe angepasst. Das Haus bietet in 51 Zimmern Unterkunft für über 200 Lehrlinge im Alter zwischen 14 und 20 Jahren. Die strenge Geometrie des Bestandes ist in Beton manifestiert, weshalb diese Struktur mit neuen Vokabeln zu einer klaren Formensprache übersetzt werden sollte. Hauptmaßnahmen dafür sind eine Neuformulierung der Fassade, der Ausbau der Baukörperprägnanz sowie die Neustrukturierung der inneren Funktionsabläufe. Die wesentlichen Eingriffe sind eine atriumsartige Öffnung des Kernbereiches mit Glasböden zur Förderung der internen Übersichtlichkeit und Belichtung, weiter die Öffnung und Bereinigung der Erdgeschosszone mit visueller und physischer Anbindung an die neue Turnsaaltribünenanlage. Darüber hinaus wird der Baukörper um zwei Geschosse ausgeweitet und das verbleibende Halbgewoss als Sportbereich auf dem Dach den Gästen und Schülern zur Verfügung gestellt. Eine Erweiterung der Großküche definiert einen Hof als Platz vorm Haupteingang. Diese Eingriffe tragen zur Verbesserung der Proportion des Gesamtbaukörpers bei. Das Atrium wird mit der neu formulierten Eingangssituation verbunden. In den Obergeschossen grenzen dann gemeinsame Aufenthaltsbereiche an, die zur Fassade hin geöffnet sind und Beziehungen zur Umgebung herstellen. Jede an einer anderen Position im Grundriss, um die Geschosse räumlich und atmosphärisch zu differenzieren. Auch geschoßbezogene Beleuchtungsvariationen und Gemeinschaftsnutzungen wie Bibliothek, Wohnzimmer mit Fernseher, Wohnküche und Internetlounge stiften Identifikation und regen den vertikalen Austausch unter den Schülern an. Farblich gibt es im Innenraum eine betonte Gliederung in drei Zonen. Die öffentlichen, die in Jadegrün kühl und elegant gehalten sind, weiters Sportflächen, welche mit himmelblauen Böden und Decken strahlen und letztlich die Internatszimmer, welche einen atmosphärisch gedämpften Bereich zur Regeneration der Schüler darstellen. Auf kleinem Raum in Vierbettzimmern organisiert, jedoch mit eigenen Sanitärräumen ausgestattet, sind sie in rubinroter Wandfarbe und kirschholzgetäfelten Decken gestimmt, die Konturen werden aufgehoben, um dem Raum die Enge zu nehmen. Gebürstete Aluminiumoberflächen an Betten und Schränken bilden einen Kontrast, sie schärfen die Grenzen der Privatsphäre. Die Schwelle zwischen diesen drei Welten wird sinnlich erlebbar. Drei funktionale Boxen mit Cortenstahloberfläche strukturieren die große offene Erdgeschoßfläche. Sie erzeugen gleichermaßen kontrastreiche Lichtstimmungen wie räumliche Abschlüsse für den Speisesaal, der an die Galerie der Doppelturnhalle andockt. Drei hier eingeschobene Pflanzhöfe sorgen nicht nur für Tageslicht, sie werden vor allem zur visuellen Attraktion im Saal, in ihrer Anmutung großen Aquarien ähnlich. Baumfarne erzeugen den Eindruck eines kleinen Stücks exotischer Landschaft, das hier eingefügt wurde. Die fassadengraue Decke des Erdgeschosses überzieht in Form von Lamellen auch die Höfe. Die Speisenausgabe erfolgt in einer der Cortenstahlboxen, eingefügt zwischen Saal und neu gestalteter Großküche. Ein Hauptaugenmerk liegt auf der Entwicklung eines energetisch wie gestalterisch hochwertigen Fassadentypus, der weiter Anwendung beim angeschlossenen Werkstatzentrakt und in Folge bei ähnlich gearteten Gebäuden finden soll und kann. Der Charakter der Fassade entsteht durch die streifenartig versetzte Anordnung der verwendeten Materialien, die seine strenge horizontale Gliederung unterstützen. Die den Baukörper beruhigende und alles überspannende Textur leitet sich von Steinmauerwerken ab, deren variierender Glanz aus unterschiedlichen Quarzanteilen in den Steinen entsteht. Je nach Sonnenlicht und Blickwinkel wird der Eindruck von verschieden stark kontrastierenden homogenen Flächen stärker oder schwächer sichtbar. Maßstäblich an die Großfläche angepasst werden ein Meter hohe Paneele aus Emailglas, Blech, Eternit und Solarkollektoren in einem immer ähnlichen Grauwert aneinandergesetzt, der Unterschied ist der Glanzgrad. Neben den deutlichen, energetischen Einsparungen aufgrund der hochdämmenden Fassade – der flächenbezogene Heizwärmebedarf liegt mit 37kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a um mehr als 20 Prozent unter dem gesetzlichen Standard – gelang es durch die in der Fassade integrierten Solarkollektoren wieder einen wirtschaftlichen Betrieb des bereits aufgegebenen Hallenbades im Untergewoss zu ermöglichen. Der extrem niedrige Raum unter der Sporthalle wurde durch Einfügen eines himmelblauen Tonnengewölbes, das die Konstruktion abdeckt, in der Wahrnehmung manipuliert und aufgeweitet. Mit zahlreichen Freizeitqualitäten, die an guten Hotelstandard erinnern, hebt sich das Schülerheim heute wieder ab, die Nachfrage von Schülern aus den benachbarten Berufsschulen ist groß. (Hertl)

## **Harry Hohenfellner Architekt, Feldkirch – Austria**

<http://www.hohenfellner.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Pfarrheim, Bibliothek, Nenzing – Austria 1997**

Bauherr: Pfarrei Nenzing, Wettbewerb 1. Preis September 1994, Entwurf: cand.arch Andreas Cukrowicz/Anton Nachbaur-Sturm  
Ausführungsplanung: DI Arch. Hans Hohenfellner, Baubeginn: Februar 1996, Fertigstellung: April 1997

An Stelle des abgerissenen Vereinsparkhauses packten die Architekten das Raumprogramm in ein lapidares Prisma, das etwa den Hauptmassen der Kirche entspricht, jedoch im rechten Winkel zur Kirchenachse steht. Die Konstruktion ist im Sockel Stahlbeton, EG und OG haben Stahlstützen mit Randträgern, darauf liegen 10 m weit gespannte Betonhohldielecken; ost- und westseitig vorgehängte, vorgefertigte Holz-Glas-Fassaden, Aussenjalousien; leichtes Walmdach in Kupferdeckung. Der Saal im Erdgeschoss ist NW bis auf ein Oberlichtband geschlossen; Bibliothek und Musikraum darüber; Jugendräume darunter mit Zugang und Belichtung von der abgesenkten Nordwestseite. (Text: Otto Kapfinger in „Baukunst in Vorarlberg seit 1980, Hrsg. VAI = Vorarlberger Architektur Institut / KUB = Kunsthaus Bregenz“) (<http://www.nextroom.at>)



## **Wolfgang Kapfhammer Architekt (Wolfgang Kapfhammer, Johannes Wegan, Gerd Kossdorf), Graz – Austria**

<http://www.wolfgang-kapfhammer.at>

### **Libraries:**

[Institutsgebäude III \(Fachbibliotheken\), Karl-Franzens Universität Graz – Austria 1984 – 1990](#)

### **Awards:**

Bundeswettbewerb 1. Preis 1990

Steirischer Landespreis für Architektur 1990

### **Literatur:**

Baumeister, 88, 1991, 12, pp. 24-29

Das neue Institutsgebäude der Universität Graz besteht aus drei Bibliothekskuben als sichtbare Zeichen für die drei innewohnenden Institute, introvertiert absichernd gegen eine verkehrsreiche Straße. Im unteren Geschoss befinden sich Hörsäle mit ansteigender Bestuhlung und dem parallel dazu geneigten Fenster. Des Weiteren gibt es eine über alle Geschosse erhöhte, lichtdurchflutete Galerihalle als kommunikativer "Marktplatz" vieler möglichst kultureller Aktivitäten.

## **Architekt Katzberger, Wien – Austria**

<http://www.katzberger.at>

### **Libraries:**

[Landesbibliothek St. Pölten – Austria 1997](#)

in cooperation with Karin Bily, Wien

Der sehr kompakte von oben belichtete Baukörper eignet sich gut für die Funktion einer Universal-Bibliothek, die mit einem Bestandsvolumen von 600.000 Bänden (Endbestand) einen großzügigen von oben belichteten Lesebereich benötigt. Gleichzeitig wurde die Aussenerscheinung der Baukörper auf die monolithische Oberfläche des gestockten, sehr hellen Kalksteins und präzise Proportionen reduziert. Im Inneren dominiert im Gegensatz zum Äußeren die komplexe räumliche Überlagerung eines informellen polychromen Raumkontinuums. (Katzberger)

## **Architekten Hermann Kaufmann ZT GmbH, Schwarzach – Austria**

<http://www.kaufmann.archbuero.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Textilschule \(Fachhochschule\) Dornbirn, Umbau \(Bibliothek\) – Austria 1997](#)

Das beste Beispiel der Architektur der 60er Jahre in Vorarlberg wurde hier detailgetreu saniert und einer neuen Nutzung zugeführt. Trotz Erfüllung der bauphysikalischen Auflagen ist es gelungen, die elegante und spannungsvolle Architektursprache dieses Baues von Ramersdorfer und Meusburger zu erhalten. Fachhochschule, Kunstraum Dornbirn und das Vorarlberger Architekturinstitut bespielen die neu adaptierten Räume, die teilweise auf Grund der neuen Nutzung geändert wurden. Dort wo neue Eingriffe erfolgten, wurden diese im Sinne der vorhandenen Materialsprache und Detaillösungen umgesetzt. (Kaufmann)

Die „Bundeslehr- und Versuchsanstalt für Textilindustrie“, von Willi Ramersdorfer und German Meusburger 1954 - 1960 realisiert, war zur Entstehungszeit formal völlig „up to date“, bautechnisch eher sorglos. Nach 1991 funktionslos geworden, kam der schleichende Zerfall. Durch Initiative der Architekten, die in dem Bau nicht allein das historische Dokument, sondern die immer noch spürbare Frische des Ansatzes schätzten, wurde der Abbruch verhindert. Das Engagement der Stadt und schließlich auch der Landespolitik gab mit dem Entschluß zur Neunutzung als Fachhochschule den entscheidenden Impuls für die Revitalisierung. Bei der wärme-, schall- und brandschutztechnischen Sanierung waren äußerst knifflige Probleme zu lösen, u.a. wurde das Heizsystem auf Biomasse umgestellt. Es versorgt nun auch das Competencecenter und eine Wohnanlage in der Nachbarschaft. (Text: Otto Kapfinger in „Baukunst in Vorarlberg seit 1980, Hrsg. VAI / KUB“)

(<http://www.nextroom.at>)

This is what a minor miracle looks like. The new college in Vorarlberg is a perfect renovation that has emerged from the ruin of what once had been the textile school (the school moved out of the building a considerable time ago). An almost forgotten landmark in the re-emergence of modernism in Austria has returned triumphantly to the system of regional architectural culture. Politicians, the local economy and the planning authorities of the town of Dornbirn transformed the site through speedy, concentrated action into an excellent example of contemporary reurbanisation. The 1950s architecture by Meusburger/Ramersdorfer which has risen like a phoenix from the ashes now serves a well worked-out concept of use with a standard also reflected in the institution's corporate design that was recently awarded one of the internationally most significant prizes for graphic design in Tokyo.

(architektur-aktuell 11/2009)

### **Awards:**

Menschengerechte Bauen 2000

ZV Bauherrenpreis 2000

Vorarlberger Bauherrenpreis 1999

## **Kaufmann Wanas architekten (Oliver Kaufmann, Maximilian Wanas), Wien – Austria**

<http://www.kaufmannwanas.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Universitätsbibliothek Wien – Austria 2008 on design](#)

Ziel der baulichen Änderung ist die Erweiterung der Universitätsbibliothek Wien unter Verwendung der bestehenden Raumressourcen der Universität. Es wird zusätzlicher Speicherplatz in bestehenden Räumen im Untergeschoss mittels Kompaktregalmagazinen und im Tiefparterre eine neue ringseitig orientierte Entlehnstelle geschaffen. Unterhalb der neuen Entlehnstelle wird ein neuer Bücherspeicher errichtet.

[Erweiterung der HLW/HTL \(Höhere Lehranstalt für wirtschaftliche Berufe/Höhere Technische Lehranstalt\), Braunau am Inn – Austria 2006](#)

Der Erweiterungsbau ordnet sich harmonisch in die bestehende Bebauung ein. Durch die eigenständige und plastische Ausformung des neuen Baukörpers gelingt es, eine spannungsvolle Beziehung zum Bestand herzustellen. Die einge-



schossige Aufstockung der HTL und die zweigeschossige Aufstockung der HWL sind zu einem gemeinsamen Baukörper zusammengefügt. In der Schnittstelle von HTL und HWL ist der gemeinsam genützte Bereich Lern- und Informationszentrum samt Medienraum untergebracht. (nextroom.at)

## **Architekturbüro Kneidinger, Linz – Austria**

Franz Kneidinger

### **Libraries:**

#### **Wissensturm. Volkshochschule – Stadtbibliothek, Linz – Austria 2007**

Arge Kneidinger - Stögmüller

([http://www.linz.at/images/Wissensturm\\_broschuere.pdf](http://www.linz.at/images/Wissensturm_broschuere.pdf))

16-geschossiges Bildungszentrum der VHS und Stadtbibliothek, Stadtbibliothek-Errichtungs GmbH / Eigentümer: Stadt Linz  
NGF 15.400m<sup>2</sup>/ € 32.000.000, Vorentwurf, Entwurf

## **Architektur Krammer, Krems a.d.Donau – Austria**

Ing. Erwin Krammer MAS

<http://www.architektur-krammer.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bücherei / Mediathek / Archiv. Krems a.d. Donau – Austria 2009**

Bauherrschaft: Stadt Krems, Planung: 2006 – 2007, Ausführung: 2008, Eröffnung: 2008, Grundstücksfläche: 6.778 m<sup>2</sup>,  
Bruttogeschossfläche: 1.270 m<sup>2</sup>, Nutzfläche: 850 m<sup>2</sup>, Umbauter Raum: 5.080 m<sup>3</sup>, Kosten pro Quadratmeter: € 1.035

Im Jänner 2009 ist die Bibliothek und Mediathek der Stadt Krems in den bis auf das 13. Jahrhundert zurückgehenden Westtrakt des ehemaligen Kremser Dominikanerklosters übersiedelt. Vorgegangen ist ein aufwändiger Restau-rierungs- und Sanierungsprozess. Auf 435 Quadratmetern erstreckt sich die neue Bücherei in den adaptierten Räumlichkeiten. 31.000 Bücher, 720 Zeitschriften und fast 4000 audiovisuelle Medien stehen für die Büchereikunden zum Entleihen bereit. Eine gemütliche Lesecke lädt zum Schmökern ein, die kleinsten Leser können es sich in der Spielecke mit einem Bilderbuch gemütlich machen. Wer sich lieber mit den modernen Medien beschäftigt, kann an einem der Internet-Arbeitsplätze sei-ne Recherchen durchführen oder über ein eigenes Terminal seine Entlehnun-gen buchen. Eine Einschau in das städtische Archiv und die wissenschaftliche Bibliothek ergänzen das umfassende Informationsangebot. Der Zugang zu sämtlichen Bereichen ist barrierefrei – rollstuhl- und kinder-wagengerecht mit einem Aufzug erreichbar. Kunsthistorisch ausschlaggebend für die Planungen waren die Barockisie-rungsphasen um 1730 im Inneren und um 1740 an den Fassaden. In den Innenräumen war das Ziel – bis auf eine Ausnahme – die Raumschale des 18. Jahrhunderts zu präsentieren. Nach der Entdeckung von Wandmalereien und gemalten Inschriften ent-schloss man sich im Empfangsraum des ersten Obergeschosses einen Teil der Baugeschichte in didaktischem Sinn sichtbar zu belassen. Der Raum beher-bergte im Mittelalter vermutlich die Bibliothek des Dominikanerklosters, wor-auf die Inschriften mit Bezug auf das Alte und das Neue Testament schließen lassen. (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Josef Lackner (\* 1931 Wörgl/Tirol - + 2000 Innsbruck)**

<http://www.nextroom.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Dolmetsch-Institut Universität Innsbruck – Austria 1998 - 2000**

Bauherrschaft Universität Innsbruck

Überbauung (bei laufendem Betrieb) der Universitäts-Mensa. Feuerrot lackierte Stahlfachwerke überspannen den Altbau, drei Stützen und eine Scheibe führen die Last in die Fundamente, neues Stiegenhaus an der N-Seite. Die trocken montierten Gitterträger bilden drei abgetreppte Funktionsbereiche: Seminarräume auf der unteren Ebene mit schmaler Pausenterrasse zum Inn, darüber Lesesaal und Bibliothek, zuoberst eine Kapelle. Die Horizontal- und Schrägverglasungen in Aluprofilen eröffnen prachtvolle Ausblicke auf Stadt und Nordkette. Die lichterfüllte Transparenz der Innenräume wurde nachträglich auf Wunsch der Nutzer zum Teil reduziert. Mit dem Brenner-Archiv eine bedeutende Aufwertung banaler Bausubstanz aus den 1960er Jahren. (aus: Bauen in Tirol seit 1980, Otto Kapfinger) (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Lindner Architektur ZT GmbH, Baden, Wien – Austria**

Gerhard Lindner

<http://www.atelier-lindner.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **ÖNB Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien – Austria 2001 – 2005**

Bauherr: Burghauptmannschaft Österreich, Bauvolumen netto 10 Mill. Euro

Das ehemalige Barockpalais Clary-Aldringen beherbergt nun drei bedeutende Sammlungen der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek : die Sammlung für Plansprachen, das Globenmuseum und die Musiksammlung. Dazu wurde es komplett revitalisiert. Die historischen bedeutenden Teile des Gebäudes wurden mit ihrer Ausstattung restauriert. Für die Unterbringung der Magazinsflächen erfolgte eine zweigeschoßige Unterkellerung und im rückwärtigen Teil nach einem Teilabbruch des desolaten Bestandes eine Erneuerung mit einem mehrgeschoßigen Magazinstrakt. Der zweite Hof ist mit einem Glasdach überdeckt und dient nun als neuer Eingangsbereich. Von hier aus wird das Gebäude mit einer neuen Haupttreppe erschlossen. Aus Gründen der Trennung interner und externer Wege ist das Stiegenhaus mit einer Glaswand getrennt. Ihre Farbigkeit ist eine Anspielung auf die Musik. Neben dem Globenmuseum, dem Esperantomuseum, der Benutzerabteilung und den Büros der Musiksammlung steht auch ein Veranstaltungsbereich in den denkmalpflegerisch sanierten Räumen des zweiten Stockes zur Verfügung. (Lindner)

## **Florian Lutz Daniela Amann Architekten, Innsbruck – Austria**

<http://www.amann-lutz.at>

### **Libraries:**

**Neubau Erweiterung BHAK / BHASCH (Bundeshandelsakademie / Bundeshandelsschule), Innsbruck - Austria 2009 – 2011**

Das Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts von den aus München stammenden Architekten Arthur Ringler und Eduard Klingler im Innsbrucker Sagen errichtete Schulgebäude ist ein typisches Beispiel der sogenannten „Tiroler Gotik“. In den 1970er Jahren wurde der denkmalgeschützte Bau durch Ekkehard Hörmann um einen gerüstartigen, aus der Struktur der alten Fassade entwickelten Aufbau aufgestockt. Für die notwendig gewordene Erweiterung der Bundeshandelsakademie und Bundeshandelsschule wurde 2004 ein Architekturwettbewerb ausgeschrieben, den Daniela Amann und Florian Lutz mit ihrem Konzept eines Solitärs gewinnen konnten, der in seiner ruhigen und monolithischen Gestaltung einen klaren Kontrapunkt zur Feingliedrigkeit des Bestands setzt. Die Grundidee ihres Entwurfs bestand darin, nördlich der bestehenden Turnhalle und von dieser deutlich abgesetzt einen fünfgeschossigen Baukörper zu positionieren, dessen oberste Ebene über die Turnhalle auskragt. Darunter befindet sich eine geschützte Freifläche, von der aus eine Rampe auf das Dach der Turnhalle führt, das begrünt und als Pausenfläche nutzbar gemacht wurde. In den beiden Untergeschossen und im Erdgeschoss befinden sich jeweils in Dreiergruppen angeordnete EDV-Unterrichtsräume, im obersten, annähernd quadratischem Geschoss wurden die Betriebswirtschaftszentren und drei Klassenräume untergebracht. Bibliothek, EDV-Sammlung, ein Projektraum und Pausenflächen bilden im ersten Obergeschoss die sehr offen gestaltete zentrale Ebene des Neubaus, die als Bindeglied zwischen neuem Hof am Turnhallendach, den Sportanlagen im Norden und dem Altbau fungiert, an den sie mittels einer Brücke angebunden ist. Das in seinem Erscheinungsbild und in seiner Substanz erhaltene Bestandsgebäude erfuh eine sog. „Funktionssanierung“ – brandschutztechnische Mängel wurden behoben sowie die gesamte Gebäudetechnik erneuert. Die Unterrichtsräume im Altbau erhielten abgehängte Akustikdecken und neue Bodenbeläge, der große Festsaal und die Kreuzgewölbe der Gänge wurden in Abstimmung mit dem Denkmalamt restauriert. (Text: Claudia Wedekind) Beitrag von aut. architektur und tirol (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Marte.Marte Architekten ZT GmbH, Weiler (Vorarlberg) – Austria**

Bernhard Marte, Stefan Marte

<http://www.marte-marte.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Volksschule Wels-Mauth, Bibliothek – Austria 2009**

### **Awards:**

**Österreichischer Staatspreis für Architektur und Nachhaltigkeit 2010**

Die Volksschule Mauth ist ein Manifest für die umfassende Verantwortung der Stadt Wels und ein Beweis dafür, dass soziale, ökologische und pädagogische Nachhaltigkeit und höchste architektonische Ansprüche miteinander vereinbar sind. Wels ist nach Linz in Oberösterreich die Stadt mit dem stärksten Zuzug und hat einen hohen Anteil an Kindern und Jugendlichen. Aus diesem Grund war für den Stadtteil Laahen der Neubau einer zwölfklassigen Volksschule notwendig geworden. Dass diese Schule etwas Besonderes werden soll, war von Anfang an klar. Einerseits hat sich die Stadt Wels 2008 verpflichtet, in Zukunft alle Neubauten im Passivhausstandard zu errichten, andererseits sollte es eine sogenannte „Bewegte Schule“ werden, denn, so die Schulleiterin Monika Wiesmeyr: „Bewegung ist für die Entwicklung der Kinder wichtig, sie ist eine unerlässliche Form der Erkenntnisgewinnung und fördert die Gedächtnisleistung.“ Außerdem hat die Hälfte der Kinder in den Welsener Volksschulen einen Migrationshintergrund, deshalb sei es wichtig, meint die Bezirksschulinspektorin Barbara Pitzer, „dass die Schule viel Bewegung und Flexibilität ermöglicht, weil Menschen aus verschiedenen Ländern und Kulturen anders lernen.“ Die Architekten Marte.Marte, die den EU-weiten Wettbewerb für die Volksschule Wels-Mauth gewonnen haben, haben die Besonderheit der Schule schon von außen sichtbar gemacht. Das helle zweistöckige Gebäude mit goldfarbenen Fenstern und sonnengelben Jalousien steht selbstbewusst im neuen Siedlungsgebiet und signalisiert, dass man hier gut und gerne lernen kann. Ein Einschnitt an der südwestlichen Ecke markiert den Eingang und bietet Schutz und Geborgenheit für wartende Schülerinnen und Schüler. Der Platz vor und neben der Schule kann von den BewohnerInnen der umliegenden Häuser genutzt werden und ist bei Kindern und Jugendlichen beliebt zum Skaten oder Rad fahren. Viel Licht und Luft Im Inneren orientiert sich der nahezu quadratische Baukörper am offenen Atrium mit Pflasterung, zwei Bäumen und einer Bank. Rund um den Hof führt der Gangbereich mit großzügigen Glasflächen, der in den Bewegungspausen von hüpfenden, tanzenden und spielenden Kindern bevölkert wird. Vor der Bibliothek im ersten Stock, der „Lern- und Forschungsstation“ der Schule, gibt es zum Innenhof hin eine Terrasse zum Lesen. Im Sinne der „Bewegten Schule“ gibt es keinen starren Stundenplan, sondern verschiedene Lerneinheiten, die von längeren Pausen für Bewegung und Essen unterbrochen werden. Auch die Einrichtung der Klassenzimmer, die an der Außenseite des Gebäudes angeordnet sind, fördert die Bewegung: Statt einer großen Tafel gibt es fünf kleinere, die an Schienen nach Bedarf verschoben werden können. Die Tische sind dreieckig und haben an einem Bein eine Rolle, dadurch können sie in verschiedensten Formationen zusammengestellt werden. So kann eine Gruppe in der Klasse zum Beispiel rechnen, während die andere an einem gemeinsamen Plakat bastelt. Auch das führt dazu, dass sich die SchülerInnen mehr bewegen müssen und im Unterricht aktiver sind. Zwischen jeweils zwei Klassenzimmern gibt es einen gemeinsamen Gruppenraum. Zusätzlich stehen ein Werkraum, eine Schulküche mit Speiseraum, ein Turnsaal, die auch für Veranstaltungen nutzbare Aula und großzügige Räume für LehrerInnen und Schulleitung zur Verfügung. Die hellen, offenen Räume unterstützen das pädagogische Konzept, im Gang mit Ausblick können sich die Kinder (und LehrerInnen) gut entspannen, beobachtet Monika Wiesmeyr: „Es geht in der Volksschule ganz stark auch um menschliche und soziale Entwicklung. Wir stellen fest, dass das hier besser gelingt als in anderen Schulgebäuden.“ Die Schulfriedenheit sei dementsprechend hoch, und wenn es Probleme gebe, werde offen darüber gesprochen. Für hohe Lebensqualität sorgt vor den Fenstern verlegt wurde. Jede Klasse hat ein eigenes Lüftungsgerät; in jedem Raum wird der CO<sub>2</sub>-Gehalt gemessen und die Lüftung danach automatisch gesteuert. Die Wartung der Lüftungsgeräte erfolgt vom Gang aus, damit der Unterricht dadurch nicht gestört wird. Um eine Überwärmung an heißen Tagen zu verhindern, gibt es Außenjalousien, die zentral gesteuert werden. Gleichzeitig können sie aber auch individuell in der Klasse eingestellt werden. Eine 28 m<sup>2</sup> große Photovoltaik-Anlage und eine 50 m<sup>2</sup> große Solaranlage erzeugen Strom und Warmwasser. Weichenstellungen in der Bildungspolitik, lobt die Jury des Staatspreises für

Architektur und Nachhaltigkeit. „Hier wird vorweggenommen und räumlich manifest, was Schule sein soll und sein wird: eine differenzierte Welt an Lehr- und Lernangeboten, Raum für unterschiedliche Lernatmosphären, Lerngeschwindigkeiten und Gruppengrößen und für das ungehinderte, die Weiterführung unterstützende Bewegungsbedürfnis von Kindern.“ Die Volksschule Mauth beweise außerdem, dass eine kompakte Form nicht langweilig sein müsse und Erfordernisse der Nachhaltigkeit auch höchsten architektonischen Ansprüchen zu genügen vermögen. (Text: Sonja Bettel) (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Mascha & Seethaler, Wien – Austria**

<http://www.architects.co.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bücherei Schwendergasse, Wien – Austria 2004**

Auftraggeber: MA 19 Architektur und Stadtgestaltung, Wien, Nutzer: MA 13 Bildung und außerschulische Jugendbetreuung  
Wien, Baubeginn: Dezember 2002, Fertigstellung: März 2004

In einem Gebäude der 70er Jahre ist neben Volkshochschule, Musikschule etc. auch die Bibliothek Schwendergasse im 15. Bezirk untergebracht. Weder entspricht das Image einer modernen Bibliothek, welches sich immer mehr den jüngeren Benutzerschichten zuwendet, noch entspricht die Ausstattung dem radikalen Wandel der Medien vom Buch zur CD. Das Gebäude wird behindertengerecht adaptiert, auch Mütter mit Kinderwagen können jetzt die Bibliothek ohne Schwelle erreichen. Kräftige Zeichen werden gesetzt, um das Image zu ändern. Das Innere wird den neuen Anforderungen angepasst. (Mascha)

#### **Bibliothek u. Musikschule, Meidling, Wien – Austria 2002 - 2004**

Bauherr: Arcade Meidling Errichtungs und Verwaltung GmbH, Architektur: ATP Architekten und Ingenieure, Wien und Mascha & Seethaler Architekten, ATP Architekten und Ingenieure, Wien Gesamtprojektkosten: ca. € 34.000.000, Bauwerkskosten: ca. 22 Mio Euro, Kosten pro m<sup>2</sup> Bruttogeschossfläche: ca. 800,- / m<sup>2</sup>, Kosten pro m<sup>3</sup> Bruttorauminhalt: ca. 210,- / m<sup>3</sup>

Die Bücherei liegt im oberen Geschoss des Einkaufszentrums Arcade Meidling und öffnet sich mit einer großen geschwungenen Glasfassade zur Shopping-Mall hin. Die architektonische Dynamik wird auch im Büchereiraum selbst fortgesetzt, wo durch ein innovatives Einrichtungskonzept ein ebenso attraktives wie funktionales Ambiente geschaffen wurde. (Mascha)

Am 10. September 2004 konnte der Wiener Bezirk Meidling sein neues, multifunktionales Zentrum "Arcade" in Besitz nehmen. Über dem Einkaufszentrum und der Mall im Erdgeschoß liegt ein weiteres öffentliches Geschoss mit städtischer Bibliothek und öffentlicher Musikschule samt Veranstaltungssaal. Darüber befinden sich sechs Bürogeschosse, gekrönt von einem kecken Glaskubus in dreißig Meter Höhe am Dach mit schönem Rundblick über die Stadt. Die Planungsgemeinschaft Architekten und Ingenieure, Wien, und Mascha & Seethaler Architekten, Wien, fügten das unregelmäßige Vieleck der Arcade rücksichtsvoll in den umliegenden Baubestand ein, mit dem Höhen und Gebäudekanten eine Einheit bilden. Materialien und Formen sprechen jedoch nun eine deutliche Sprache der Gegenwart auf der ursprünglichen städtebaulichen Restfläche, einer Spätfolge des Wiener U-Bahn-Baus. (<http://www.bauinfo24.at>)

## **Architekt Ernst Mayr, Wien – Austria**

<http://www.ernstmayr.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Arbeiterkammer AK – Medienzentrum, Villach – Austria 2008**

Baubeginn: September 2007, Offizielle Eröffnung: 12. September 2008, Baukosten gesamt: 4 Millionen Euro

Als Sieger des Architektenwettbewerbs ist Architekt Mag. arch. Ernst Mayr aus Wien hervorgegangen. Er zeichnet bereits für die Gestaltung der Hauptbücherei der Stadt Wien verantwortlich. Die Jury unter Vorsitz von Architekt Mag. arch. Paul Katzberger kam zu dem Schluss, dass es Mayr gelungen ist, dem AK-Gebäude einerseits durch ergänzende Fassadenelemente und Betonung des Eingangs eine neue, sehr serviceorientierte Erscheinung zu geben und andererseits auch unterschiedliche Bereiche durch Sichtachsenverbindungen so miteinander verknüpft wurden, dass ein Ort der Begegnung nicht nur mit den unterschiedlichen Medien stattfindet, sondern vor allem auch als Interaktion zwischen den Benutzern untereinander beziehungsweise mit den Mitarbeitern des Medienzentrums. Manzenreiter bezeichnet das Projekt (Fertigstellung 2008) als weiteren wichtigen Baustein der mittlerweile voll angelaufenen Altstadtoffensive und dankt dafür in besonderem Maße AK-Präsident Günther Goach für sein Engagement im Sinne Villachs. Manzenreiter wies weiter darauf hin, dass dafür aus Mitteln der Altstadtoffensive rund eine Million Euro an Fördergeldern zur Verfügung gestellt werde. "Mit dem Ausbau der Musikschule wird jetzt der Kaiser-Josef-Platz zum neuen Medien-, Bildungs- und Kulturzentrum unserer Altstadt." Die Zahl der Musikschüler hat sich in den letzten Jahren verdoppelt. Deshalb wird die Musikschule um einen modernen Zubau erweitert. Der Baubeginn erfolgt bereits im Herbst. "Hauptaufgabe des Wettbewerbs war der Einbau einer modernen Mediathek in das bestehende Gebäude der Arbeiterkammer in Villach. Das ist aber nur Teil eines Gesamtbauvorhabens, im Zuge dessen die gesamte Bezirksstelle umgebaut und damit moderner und kundenfreundlicher wird", verweist AK-Präsident Günther Goach auf das umfangreiche Bauvorhaben der AK in Villach. "Wir wollen die Servicequalität durch raschere Verfügbarkeit der Informationen und Ansprechpartner auch in Villach verbessern und das auch durch bauliche Maßnahmen und optische Transparenz unterstützen", betont Goach. Die Arbeiterkammer werde – so Landesrat Ing. Reinhart Rohr – nun den Anforderungen der heutigen Zeit gerecht. Das neue Medienzentrum und die Konzentration der wichtigsten Arbeitnehmerorganisationen in der Altstadt sei ein Schritt in die richtige Richtung. Das neue Zentrum der Altstadt werde Kommunikation und Begegnung auslösen. Die Alpen-Adria-Mediathek in der Arbeiterkammer Villach wird die bisherige Stadtbibliothek um eine eigene Abteilung für Kinder- und Jugendliteratur erweitern und mit neuen Medien – Hörbüchern auf DVD und CD – sowie einem "Newsroom" mit Internet-Terminals ausstatten. Gleichzeitig wird der Bücherbestand mehrsprachig ausgerichtet. Literatur in englischer, italienischer und slowenischer Sprache wird in Buchform ebenso zur Verfügung stehen wie auf neuen Medien. Dieser inhaltlichen Neuausrichtung und Erweiterung soll auch das neue Architekturkonzept Rechnung tragen: Auf rund 1300 Quadratmetern wird inklusive Archiven und Buchbinderei die räumlich größte und modernste Freihandbibliothek Kärntens entstehen und optimale Bedingungen für die Besucher bieten: durch einen hohen Grad an Transparenz wird die Alpen-Adria-Mediathek schon vom öffentlichen Raum aus erkennbar sein, die Fassadengestaltung ist offen und einladend, Lichthöfe und Fensterfronten sorgen für Durchlässigkeit und natürliches Licht, Außen- und Innenbereich werden optimal verbunden die räumliche Trennung von AK und Bibliothek wird aufgehoben, "Damit wird die neue Mediathek ein Ort der kulturellen Begegnung, ein Treffpunkt für Kultur- und Literaturinteressierte in unserer Stadt, der österreichweit Vorbildcharakter ist", freut sich Bürgermeister Helmut Manzenreiter. Für die Bildungseinrichtungen Volkshochschule und Berufsförderungsanstalt werden in der neuen Arbeiterkammer weiters 27 modernste Schulungs- und Bildungsräumlichkeiten entstehen, davon vier nach aktuellen IT-Standards ausgerüstete EDV-Säle. "Gleichzeitig wurde vereinbart, dass die Stadt Villach so rasch wie möglich mit der Errichtung

einer Tiefgarage im Bereich des Burgplatzes beginnt", betont AK-Präsident Goach. Der AK-Umbau wird rund ein Jahr dauern. Der Spatenstich erfolgt noch im August dieses Jahres. ([http://www.villach.at/inhalt/29224\\_29948.htm](http://www.villach.at/inhalt/29224_29948.htm))

### **Städtische Büchereien Wien Filiale Liesing, Wien – Austria 2004 – Umbau und Erweiterung 2010**

Die neue Bücherei befindet sich in einer ehemaligen Bankfiliale, die Adaptierung des Lokals hat der Architekt der Hauptbücherei, Ernst Mayr, übernommen. Zentrales architektonisches Leitmotiv ist eine geschwungene Funktionswand, die dem Raum einen unverwechselbaren Charakter gibt. Besonderes Augenmerk wird auch dem Kinderbereich gewidmet. Er liegt gleich neben dem Eingang und besteht aus einer kleinen Raumgruppe, in der mit Nischen und verschiedenen Raumhöhen, aber auch durch ein fröhliches Farbkonzept Kinder aller Altersgruppen angesprochen werden sollen. Für Jugendliche wurde ein Raum mit ganz besonderem Flair gestaltet: die Jugendbücherei befindet sich im ehemaligen Tresorraum der Bank, der durch coole Gestaltung punkten wird. Außerdem wird es eine großzügige Zeitschriften-Lesezone geben, in der ganzen Bücherei wurde Wert auf gemütliche Plätze und Schmökerecken gelegt. Zahlreiche PC-Arbeitsplätze mit Internetzugang werden ebenfalls zur Verfügung stehen. (<http://ots.at>)

### **Hauptbücherei Wien, Wien – Austria 1999 – 2003**

Wettbewerb 1998 1st prize, Eröffnung 2003, Bauherr: Stadt Wien, Magistratsabteilung 13: Bildung und außerschulische Jugendbetreuung, Bruttogeschossfläche: 10.600 m<sup>2</sup>, Nutzfläche: 6.090 m<sup>2</sup>

"Energiespender am Gürtel" bezeichnet Bibliotheksdirektor Alfred Pfoser "sein" neues Haus am Urban-Loritz-Platz. Treffender könnte man das im Frühjahr eröffnete Gebäude der Wiener Hauptbibliothek kaum beschreiben. Es präsentiert sich nicht als elitärer Ort des Wissens, sondern als urbaner Treffpunkt, der auch solche Bevölkerungsschichten anzieht, die bislang mit der Institution Bibliothek kaum vertraut waren. Die Idee, inmitten der "Stadtautobahn", in Nachbarschaft zu zwielichtigen Etablissements die neue Bücherei zu errichten, stieß nicht nur auf Gegenliebe. Aber: Der Gürtel ist ein idealer Bibliotheksstandort. Die Anbindung an das öffentliche Verkehrsnetz könnte nicht günstiger sein und schließlich bedeutet der Bibliotheksbaubau außerhalb der noblen Innenstadt, wo die meisten Kulturbauten konzentriert sind, auch ein kulturpolitisches Signal. Geplant hat das von der Bevölkerung mit großem Zuspruch aufgenommene Gebäude der Wiener Architekt Ernst Mayr, der Anfang 1999 als Sieger eines zweistufigen Architektenwettbewerbes hervorgegangen ist. Signifikantestes Merkmal seines Entwurfes: eine Freitreppe zum Platz hin, die nicht nur signifikant ist, sondern auch das Potenzial hat, einen Mehrwert für den öffentlichen Raum anzubieten. Dass Freitreppe und Dachterrasse öffentlich zugänglich sind und den Platzraum in die Höhe erweitern, ist wohl das größte Verdienst des Bibliotheksbaus für die Aufwertung des Stadtraums. Die Flanken sind bis auf ein Fensterband im Bürogeschoß weitgehend geschlossen. Die Verkleidung mit Terrakotta-Paneelen wurde gewählt, um die Schallreflexion so gering wie möglich zu halten. Da Terrakotta schön altert und die am Gürtel unvermeidliche Schmutzbelastung optisch gut ertragen kann, war diese Entscheidung schnell getroffen. Außerdem sind die Paneele im Bedarfsfall unaufwändig auswechselbar. Ebenso wie das Tragwerk der Bibliothek leitete Ernst Mayr auch das Maß der Fassadenpaneele vom Maßsystem Otto Wagners ab, der seine Stadtbahnstationen auf einem Raster von 4,05 Meter aufbaute. Ihre Breite von 1,35 Meter entspricht wiederum einem gängigen Büroraster. Während sich das Gebäude auf den ersten Blick als geschlossene Kapsel darstellt, erschließen sich bei näherer Betrachtung und vor allem von innen eine erstaunliche Durchlässigkeit und Offenheit. Eine Serie von vertikalen Schlitzen gibt im Bereich der Eingangshalle sowie im Veranstaltungs- und Cafeteriabereich der beiden Bibliotheksgeschoße Ausblick in die Seitengassen des Gürtels und zur Stadthalle. Jeweils drei zweigeschoßige Erker stellen mit ihren verglasten Schmalseiten eine Blickverbindung nach außen her. Sheds über den Erkern bringen Oberlicht, drei Lichthöfe in der Mittelachse sorgen für die vertikale Blickverbindung bis auf die U-Bahn-Gelise. Nach Norden öffnet sich das Gebäude in allen Geschoßen über große Fensterflächen und gibt den Blick frei auf den Verkehrsstrom des Gürtels und bis zum Kahlenberg. Die Bibliothek steht mitten im städtischen Leben und lässt ihre Besucher das an vielen Punkten im und um das Haus spüren. Das nimmt dem Bildungsbauwerk jeden elitären Charakter, ist ein Anreiz für die Verkehrsteilnehmer – allein an U-Bahn-Passagieren gibt es hier täglich 35.000 – und eine Einladung, doch einmal die Bücherei aufzusuchen. Überall dort, wo Eleganz und Transparenz gezielt eingesetzt wurden, kamen Aluminium-Profil-Systeme, die die Marke ALU-FENSTER® führen, zur Anwendung. "Sowohl vom architektonischen Standpunkt als auch aus bauphysikalischen Gründen war die Alu-Pfosten-Riegelkonstruktion die einzig sinnvolle Lösung", so Architekt Ernst Mayr. Beitrag von AFL, in: (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

### **Nehrer + Medek und Partner, Wien – Austria**

Manfred Nehrer \*1944, Reinhard Medek \*1944 - + 2003

> 2004 NMPB Nehrer Pohl Bradic <http://www.nmpb-architekten.at>

### **BHAK – Bundeshandelsakademie / BHAS Bundeshandelsschule Gänserndorf (Niederösterreich) – Austria 2003**

Im Schulbau sind die Zeiten der großen Neubauten vorläufig zu Ende. Günther Domenig hat zwar im niederösterreichischen Walkersdorf gerade erst ein ziemlich großes Schulhaus für die BIG mitten auf die grüne Wiese gestellt, aber das ist inzwischen die Ausnahme. Denn erstens werden die grünen Wiesen langsam selten, und zweitens verlagert sich der Schwerpunkt der Aufgabenstellung zunehmend auf die Sanierung und Erweiterung bestehender Schulbauten. Man kann das in Gänserndorf an einem markanten Beispiel studieren, wo alles zusammenkommt, was solche Bauaufgaben charakterisiert: ein sehr knappes Baubudget, ein sehr enges Grundstück und die Notwendigkeit, die Bauarbeiten - abgesehen von den Ferien - bei laufendem Schulbetrieb durchzuführen. Einfach ist das nicht. Am Anfang stand ein Wettbewerb, den das Wiener Büro Nehrer + Medek im Jahr 2000 gewonnen hat. Aufgabe war, zwei bestehende dreigeschoßige Schultrakte, die durch einen ebenerdigen Gang verbunden waren, und einen eingeschobigen Mehrzweckraum im Hofbereich in die Planung einzubeziehen, vorhandene Behelfsbauten, die im Lauf der Jahre dazugekommen waren, wurden hingegen abgerissen. Angrenzend an das Grundstück: auf der einen Seite ein öffentlicher Platz, der hauptsächlich als Parkplatz genutzt wird, auf der anderen der Gemeindefestsaal, der auch als Turnhalle für die Schule dient. Es geht um eine Handelsakademie und eine Handelsschule, Einrichtungen also, die ein relativ großes Einzugsgebiet bedienen. Entsprechend war auch der Klassenbedarf. Nehrer + Medek haben diese Notwendigkeit mit einem Konzept bewältigt, das auf den ersten Blick unheimlich einfach erscheint: Sie haben als wesentlichste Maßnahme über den gesamten Bestand ein Brückenbauwerk - einen Virendeel-Träger - gespannt. Vorne, an der Straße, somit an der Schmalseite des Grundstücks, tritt diese Neubaumaßnahme nur durch eine dezente Auskragung, aber einen besonders freundlichen, sagen wir: kurbisgelben Anstrich in Erscheinung. In der Tiefe des Grundstücks wird dann die volle Länge dieser Neubaumaßnahme nachvollziehbar. Eine simple, aber auch sehr geschickte Maßnahme des Konzepts bestand im Absenken des Schulhofs zwischen den beiden Altbautrakten um ein Geschoß. So wurde großzügiger "Kellerraum" gewonnen - hier ist unter anderem die Bibliothek -, wunderbar belichtet und alles andere als ein Notbehelf. Schließlich wurde dem zweiten Altbautrakt, dem in der Grundstückstiefe, auch noch ein kleiner, relativ schmaler Neubau vorgestellt, der jetzt den attraktiven neuen Eingang in die große Halle flankiert - der alte Haupteingang, vorne an der Straße, existiert aber nach wie vor. Durch diese Maßnahme ergeben sich zwar ein paar Klassenräume, die nicht optimal natürlich belichtet scheinen, aber in einer Schule, in der EDV eine so große Rolle spielt, wird dieses Problem eigentlich nicht virulent, es entspricht eher

einem Bedarf. Denn Bildschirmarbeit bei strahlendem Sonnenschein ist sowieso nicht zumutbar. Nehrer + Medek haben den Altbestand praktisch nicht verändert, sie haben ihn lediglich saniert. Sogar die alten Holzfenster, wenn auch neu gestrichen, sind noch da. Ebenso die sanitären Einrichtungen. Man hatte ja nur ein sehr knappes Budget, Extratouren waren daher nicht möglich. Und dass das gesamte Bauvorhaben in diesem Umfang überhaupt realisiert werden konnte, das hat auch damit zu tun, dass das Büro alle Aufgaben - einschließlich Bauaufsicht und Kostenverantwortung - übernommen hat. Das ist deswegen erwähnenswert, weil heute immer weniger Architekturbüros in der Lage sind, eine so breite Aufgabenpalette zu erfüllen. In Gänserndorf sieht man aber, wie entscheidend es ist, dass alles in einer Hand bleibt, in einer Verantwortung. Denn je mehr Partnerbüros zugeschaltet werden, desto stärker verwässern sich die architektonische Idee, das Konzept, vor allem aber seine Umsetzung. Es kommt einfach etwas anderes heraus, wenn der Architekt selbst entscheidet, wo er sich welche Oberflächen leistet, wo er im Dienst der Sache mehr Geld ausgibt und wo er spart. Bei den Außenjalousien zum Beispiel haben Nehrer + Medek nicht gespart, da haben sie ein besonders robustes System gewählt, weil es hier im Weinviertel immer wieder zu einem ziemlich extremen Windaufprall kommt und ein filigranes Jalousiensystem dem einfach nicht gewachsen wäre. Dafür hat man sich andererseits bei den Terrazzoböden mit einem preisgünstigen Plattensystem begnügt, anstelle eines aufwändigeren Gussterrazzos. Räumlich stimmt alles. Wenn man vom unscheinbaren alten Haupteingang in die Schule hineinkommt, dann steht man zwar vor einem unheimlich langen Gang, aber der weitet sich perspektivisch auf - und vor allem: Man sieht durch bis ganz ans Ende und hinaus ins Freie. Sehr gelungen ist auch die Öffnung und Durchwegung des knapp bemessenen Freibereichs in der Grundstücks-tiefe. Die Einfassung mit einer teils hohen neuen, teils niedrigen alten Mauer ist so aufgeschnitten, dass die Schüler auch den angrenzenden öffentlichen Platz nutzen könnten. Was sie aber kaum tun, weil der zur Schule gehörige Freibereich bei aller Begrenztheit eben ziemlich gut strukturiert ist, auch durch den abgesenkten und von außen zugänglichen großen Hof, so dass offenbar gar kein Bedürfnis besteht "zu expandieren". Das Haus ist natürlich sehr energiebewusst geplant: Es hat Vollwärmeschutz-Fassaden, die zwar nicht zum Attraktivsten zählen, was sich denken lässt, aber das muss man in Kauf nehmen, wenn man auf niedrige Betriebskosten Wert legt. Nur im Bereich des vorgestellten neuen Traktes haben sich die Architekten an der Fassade emailliertes Glas geleistet, und der vorgesezte Windfang ist natürlich ganz gläsern und einladend transparent. Da es flächenmäßig keinen Spielraum gab, bedurfte es schon einer ziemlich minutiösen Tüftelei um das gesamte Raumprogramm unterzubringen. Aber das vergisst man, wenn man durch das Gebäude geht. Und dazu trägt die neue Halle mit ihrer Zweigeschößigkeit sehr wesentlich bei. Da entsteht Luftigkeit, Großzügigkeit, Offenheit, und das überstrahlt und relativiert alle räumlichen Engpässe. Für die Architekten war das Haus, obwohl der Neubauteil ja gar nicht so groß ist, keine leichte Aufgabe. Umbau und Neubau bei laufendem Schulbetrieb, das heißt: Keine lauten Arbeiten während des Unterrichts, und die Schulklassen umgesiedelt in Container, die draußen vor der Baustelle standen. Für Manfred Nehrer kam noch etwas hinzu: der völlig überraschende Tod seines Büropartners Reinhard Medek, in dessen Kompetenz dieses Projekt ursprünglich lag. Medek ist im Frühjahr gestorben, also noch vor den großen Sommerferien und damit einer Phase der intensivsten Bauarbeit. Da mussten im Büro letzte Kraftreserven mobilisiert werden, um diesen Verlust auszugleichen. Übrigens ist eines auffällig: Die Niederösterreicher haben nur wenig Grund, auf ihre architektonischen Aktivitäten stolz zu sein. Es gibt die Hauptstadtplanung, na gut. Es gibt in Krems immer wieder bemerkenswerte Initiativen. Es gibt Ernst Beneder. Und neuerdings gibt es in Wolkersdorf den erwähnten Schulbau von Günther Domenig, der allerdings vom Bund beauftragt wurde. Aber dann muss man, vor allem im nördlichen Niederösterreich, schon ziemlich suchen. Nur Gänserndorf scheint über ein etwas offeneres Architekturklima zu verfügen: Da hat immerhin das BKK-2 eine bemerkenswerte Musikschule gebaut, und da haben Nehrer + Medek schon vor Jahren eine Volksschule geplant, die sich auch heute noch sehen lassen kann. Eine kleine Boshaftigkeit kann ich mir in diesem Zusammenhang nicht verkneifen: Die Volksschule ist seit sieben Jahren in Betrieb und bis heute in tadellosem Zustand; die Handelsakademie/Handelschule wird erst seit wenigen Wochen bespielt - aber unter einem gepflegten Schulhaus stelle ich mir etwas anderes vor. von Liesbeth Waechter-Böhm (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **neubau architektur, vienna – Austria**

<http://www.neu-bau.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fachhochschule Wieselburg (Bibliothek) – Austria 2002**

Am Stadtrand von Wieselburg treffen – wie in Kleinstädten üblich – offene Agrarflächen unvermittelt auf Gewerbebauten und großvolumige Wohnbauten. Und so wie innerhalb der städtebaulichen Struktur Urbanes und Ländliches traut nebeneinander existieren, vereint auch die hier angesiedelte Fachhochschule für Produkt- und Projektmanagement – ein Standort der FH Wiener Neustadt – Elemente beider Welten. Außen Holz und Glas, innen High-Tech, Einsatz nachwachsender Rohstoffe und Transparenz: Das Gebäude spiegelt die Lehrinhalte der Schule wieder und kommuniziert die Beschäftigung des Studiengangs mit nachwachsenden Rohstoffen und Energietechnik in Forschung und Lehre nach Außen. Das architektonische Konzept geht Hand in Hand mit dem pädagogischen Ansatz. Die klare, kubische Gebäudeform sorgt für Ruhe und optischen Halt im heterogenen Umfeld und entfaltet so Wirkung. Offenheit ist sowohl im pädagogischen, als auch im architektonischen Konzept spürbar.

Die Anordnung der konstruktiven Gebäudestruktur ermöglicht maximale Freiheit für zukünftige Entwicklungen. Großzügige, flexible Raumsequenzen und übersichtliche Erschließungsflächen geben der inneren Organisation des Gebäudes eine besondere Qualität. Die nach Süd-Westen ausgerichtete verglaste Erschließungszone bildet das Entree und dient als Aufenthalts- und Ausstellungsbereich. Nach Nord-Osten sind die Unterrichtsräume orientiert, um eine blendfreie Belichtung zu gewährleisten, die Labors liegen im Keller. Das 1. Obergeschoß beherbergt Administration, Bibliothek und einen kleinen Hörsaal. Darüber befinden sich Einrichtungen für die Studierenden, wie ein offener Bereich für flexible Arbeitsplätze, Projekträume und EDV-Bereiche. Soweit es die NÖ Bauordnung für 3-geschoßige Holzbauten zulässt, wurde eine maximale Verwendung von Holzbauteilen angestrebt. Die tragenden Bauteile – Stützen und Decken – sind aus brandschutztechnischen Gründen massiv in Stahlbeton ausgeführt. Als Speichermaße gewährleisten sie ein ausgeglichenes Raumklima. Die Gebäudehülle ist aus vorgefertigten Holzelementen mit unbehandeltem, offener Lärchenholzschalung ausgeführt.

Die Dachkonstruktion bilden BSH-Träger mit aufgelegten hochgedämmten Holzfertigteil-Elementen und einem Gründachaufbau. Die Basis für hervorragende Energieeffizienz bildet die kompakte, schlichte Gebäudeform mit einer im Verhältnis zum Innenvolumen geringen Außenhülle. Die doppelschalige, teilweise begehbbare Glasfassade nutzt die passive Sonnenenergie in der kälteren Jahreszeit, im Sommer verhindert der darin integrierte Sonnenschutz sowie Lüftungsklappen im Dachbereich die Überhitzung der Innenräume. Zudem gestattet die Fassade eine Nachtlüftung und bietet einen Schallschutz vor dem Verkehrslärm der nahen Bundesstraße. Die großen Hörsäle und die Seminarräume im Erdgeschoß sind mit einem Lüftungssystem mit Erdreichkollektoren ausgestattet. Hierbei wird die Zuluft durch im Erdreich verlegte Rohre vorgewärmt bzw. gekühlt.

Für den Beitrag verantwortlich: ORTE architekturnetzwerk niederösterreich, 27.05.2004 ( <http://www.nextroom.at> )



## **NMPB – Nehrer Pohl Bradic, Wien – Austria**

Manfred Nehrer, Herbert Pohl, Sasa Bradic

<http://www.nmpb-architekten.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Theoriegebäude der Universität Wien – Austria on design**

Neubau mit Hörsälen, Seminarräumen, Institute und einer Bibliothek

Bauherr: Universität Wien, 8.000 m<sup>2</sup>, 18.000.000 €

Der Schwerpunkt der Bebauung liegt an der Währingerstrasse, wovon auch der Hauptzugang zum neuen Institutsgebäude - durch eine großzügige Halle mit Durchblick in den gestalteten Innenhof - erfolgt. Von diesem Eingang ist einerseits das Hörsaalzentrum im Untergeschoss als auch direkt die Universitätsbibliothek und die Zugänge zu den Instituten und Seminarräumen in den Obergeschossen erschlossen. Dadurch ergibt sich eine optimale Orientierung im Gebäude zu den unterschiedlichen Hauptnutzungen. Die Universitätsbibliothek verfügt darüber hinaus über eine eigene interne Erschließung. Der Baukörper stellt an der Währingerstraße eine Baulückenverbauung dar, ist jedoch über ein internes Erschließungsgelenk (Erschließungs- und Versorgungskern) mit dem Hoftrakt L-förmig ausgebildet. Der Erker an der Währingerstraße verbindet die unterschiedlichen Gebäudefluchten der Nachbarhäuser und eine Zäsur in den Obergeschossen nimmt die unterschiedliche Gebäudehöhe der Nachbargebäude auf. (NMPB)

#### **Schule MONTE LAA (Bibliothek), Wien 10 – Austria 2009**

NMPB-Architekten in Zusammenarbeit mit AN-architects

Neubau (Pilotprojekt Campus Bildungsprojekt für 0-10Jährige) einer Volksschule, einer Ganztagesbetreuung, und eines Kindergartens, Bauherr: Stadt Wien vertreten durch Magistratsabteilung 19, Architektur und Gestaltung und Magistratsabteilung 34, Bau- und Gebäudemanagement, Bebaute Fläche 5.049m<sup>2</sup>, Grundstücksfläche 8.876m<sup>2</sup>, Umbauter Raum ca. 52.221m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttogrundrissfläche ca. 13.409m<sup>2</sup>, Herstellungskosten netto € 21.920.000

Das Projekt ist die erste Schule des sogenannten Campus-Schulmodells der Stadt Wien und stellt eine multifunktionale Bildungseinrichtung für Kinder von 0-10 Jahren dar. Die Situierung des Campusgebäudes erfolgt im Nordwesten des Bauplatzes entlang des sogenannten Central Parks. Die unterschiedlichen Funktionen der Ganztagsvolksschule und des Kindergartens sind in einer Gebäudeform zusammengefasst. Die Form des Gebäudes folgt der linearen, öffentlichen Grünanlage und wendet sich wie eine Schlange zum Nachbargrundstück. Dadurch entstehen große zusammenhängende Freiflächen: Im Süden (Garten) und Südwesten des Areals (Dachlandschaft auf den Turnsälen) mit Pausen- und Sportflächen verschiedener Nutzung und guter Besonnung. Diese gemeinsame Sport- und Freiflächen sowie Speiseräume ermöglichen besondere Synergien zwischen Schule und Kindergarten. Der Zugang erfolgt von einer gemeinsamen Arkade parallel zum Central Park im Norden. Durch die Zusammenlegbarkeit der Pausenhalle der Ganztagschule mit den Foyers der Turnsäle, der ihnen zugeordneten Bibliothek bzw. Mehrzweckraum sowie des Speisesaals entsteht für alle Campus-Kinder eine Zone des sozialen Austausches. Die Gestaltung der 6.500m<sup>2</sup> Freiraum-Gesamtfläche stammt von 3:0 Landschaftsarchitektur. (<http://www.oegfa.at>)

#### **Fachhochschule (Bibliothek) St.Pölten – Austria 2005 - 2007**

Frisch, fröhlich, farbig. Beinahe aufregend: die Fachhochschule in St. Pölten. Ein Architekturbüro hat sein Konzept belebt. Eine Besichtigung.

von Liesbeth Waechter-Böhm

Genau genommen, ist es ein riesiges Gebäude, die Fachhochschule in St. Pölten: 70 mal 70 Meter im Quadrat. Und es enthält schulische Einrichtungen zu den Themen Mensch/Wirtschaft/Technologie. Ausgerichtet war es in der Planungsphase auf 800 Studenten, dann auf 1.200 Studenten, jetzt sind 1.400 da. Es ist aus verschiedenen Gründen ein interessantes Projekt. Städtebaulich setzt es einen Akzent in einer heterogenen, überhaupt nicht attraktiven Umgebung. Längerfristig betrachtet, soll es aber der Auftakt für eine Bildungsachse sein, die sich bis zum Regierungsviertel hin fortsetzt. Außerdem ist es ein interessantes Errichtungsmodell. Es geht nicht auf einen Wettbewerb zurück. In diesem Fall hat sich der Bauherr einen Errichter und Investor gesucht, der sich verpflichtet hat, das Gebäude nicht nur zu erbauen, sondern auch 25 Jahre lang zu betreiben. Und in dieser Zeit wird sozusagen abbezahlt – dann gehört es wirklich dem Nutzerkonsortium. Das ist eine ziemlich bemerkenswerte Strategie, man nennt sie PPP – Private Public Partnership. Es lässt sich damit sehr zielgerichtet und effektiv, also auch rasch agieren. Im Jänner 2005 wurde mit der Planung begonnen, im August 2005 lagen Baugenehmigung und Ausschreibung vor, im November 2005 ist die EU-weite Ausschreibung erfolgt, am 15. Dezember hat das Bestbieterkonsortium den Bauauftrag erhalten, aufgrund der Wettersituation wurde „erst“ im Jänner mit dem Bau begonnen, im Juni 2007 wurde der Bau fertig übergeben. In der Regel träumen Architekturbüros davon, dass etwas so zügig vonstatten geht. Denn je länger ein Projekt dauert, desto unökonomischer wird es auch. Man darf Manfred Nehrer aber glauben, wenn er sagt, einen vergleichbaren Stress hat es im Büro nie gegeben. Außerdem hat diese Strategie einen Schwachpunkt: Wenn nicht von vornherein vertraglich festgelegt ist, dass gewisse qualitative Standards tatsächlich umgesetzt werden müssen, dann kann das gebaute Ergebnis unter Umständen nur sehr wenig mit der Planung zu tun haben. Nehrer & Medek haben seinerzeit in Vorarlberg, in Lustenau, unter ähnlichen Bedingungen ein solches Projekt realisiert. Das Büro – nach dem frühen Tod von Reinhard Medek und neuen Partnerschaften heißt es jetzt NMPB Architekten – wusste daher genau, worauf das besondere Augenmerk zu richten ist. Und es hat möglicherweise auch deswegen den Zuschlag erhalten – und sicher auch, weil es nachweisen konnte, dass die extrem kurze Bauzeit von der Bürokapazität her zu bewältigen war. Das Haus ist ein großes Geviert, ein riesiger Block. Man betritt es unter einem acht Meter stützenfrei auskragenden Vordach und kommt in eine viergeschoßige Halle. Diese Halle ist das Highlight der Schule, weil hier die räumlichen Voraussetzungen geschaffen sind, um aus einem „Spartenbetrieb“ mehr zu machen. Sie ist Verteilerfläche, aber auch Kommunikationsfläche für Leute, die sonst gar nichts miteinander zu tun haben. Alle Gemeinschaftseinrichtungen sind rund um diese Halle organisiert: die Hörsäle, die Bibliothek, der Festsaal, die Mensa, das Café. Die Haupttreppe, sicher aus Fertigteilen errichtet, ist überdies ein skulpturales Element, das einen spezifischen Akzent setzt. (Es ist übrigens nicht ganz nachvollziehbar, dass die Glasbrüstungen ein Problem sind; ich selbst bin nicht schwindelfrei, habe mich aber nicht verunsichert gefühlt; anderen Leuten geht es offenbar anders.) Und noch etwas Besonderes hat diese Halle: Durch eine Glaswand setzt sie sich in einen Patio fort, von dem die Architekten selbst sagen, dass seine Gestaltung, auch seine Grüngestaltung, bewusst artifiziell ist. Im Gegensatz zur glasgedeckten Halle ist es ein Freiraum. Aber einer, der wie ein Zimmer formuliert wurde. Die eigentlichen Unterrichtsräume sind durchaus bescheiden. Aber schon Nehrer & Medek hatten diese Qualität: Bei ihnen funktioniert immer alles. Das ist auch diesmal der Fall. Die Hörsäle, vom Erdgeschoß erschlossen, sind in die Erde eingegraben; Lichtkorridore davor sorgen nicht nur für die notwendigen Fluchtmöglichkeiten, man sieht immer auch den Himmel. Und das Mobiliar – die Bestuhlung stammt durchwegs von Jacobson – lässt in seiner farblichen Differenzierung tatsächlich die Sonne aufgehen. Farbe ist überhaupt ein Element, das zum ersten Mal in diesem Ausmaß eine Rolle in der Architektur des Büros spielt. Sie ist Leitlinie – übrigens von Ingeborg Kumpfmüller grafisch, auch künstlerisch gekonnt in Szene gesetzt – und atmosphärischer Mehrwert. Jeder Bereich – auch die Stiegenhäuser – ist durch eine eigene Farbe gekennzeichnet, man weiß gleich, wie man wohin kommt. Auch die Materialwahl hat ihre Qualitäten. Auf den großen Erschließungsflächen liegt brasilianischer



Schiefer, ansonsten anthrazitfarbenes Linoleum, es gibt überall sehr viel Holz, es gibt aber auch Eternit und Heraklit, außerdem Sichtbeton und – außen – hochglanzpolierte Aluminium-Paneele. Es hat sicher ein Wandel im formalen Ausdruck des Büros stattgefunden. Und der geht wahrscheinlich auf die neuen Partnerschaften zurück. Die Bauten sind frischer und fröhlicher. Nehrer selbst sagt, früher haben sie sich immer mit Rasterystemen abgequält, jetzt gibt es auch den „römischen Verband“. Die gesamte Außenfassade des Gebäudes ist so gelöst. Horizontale Regelmäßigkeit, aber vertikale Abweichungen. Es gibt einen eingeschnittenen Hof, es gibt eine Terrasse, die sich gegebenenfalls mit dem Festsaal und sogar der Kantine für spezielle Veranstaltungen nutzen lässt. Es gibt durchaus reizvolle Terrassen für die Raucher. Aber vor allem haben die Architekten eine Lösung für die Baukörper-Abwicklung gefunden, die wichtig ist. Es steht nicht einfach ein brutaler Block da. Die Fassaden haben einen Knick, eine leichte Kurve. Optisch verkürzt das die tatsächliche Länge sehr wirkungsvoll. Und solche Lösungen fallen einfach nur Architekten ein, die ihr Metier verstehen, die mit solchen Dimensionen umzugehen wissen. Früher konnte man sagen, dass aus dem Büro Nehrer & Medek immer sehr korrekte, aber auch etwas brave, zurückhaltende Lösungen gekommen sind. Funktioniert haben die Bauten allerdings immer. Jetzt werden sie langsam auch interessant, erfrischend, wahrscheinlich bald aufregend. Die neuen Partnerschaften sind offensichtlich ein Gewinn. Eines der nächsten Projekte aus diesem Büro wird die Erweiterung der Wiener Arbeiterkammer sein. Soviel man hört, ist die Umsetzung nicht ohne Schwierigkeiten abgegangen. Umso gespannter warten wir auf das Ergebnis. Für den Beitrag verantwortlich: Spectrum, 21.10.2007 ( <http://nextroom.at> )

## **Obermoser arch-omo zt GmbH, Innsbruck – Austria**

<http://www.arch-omo.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Konrad-Fiechtl-Schule, Bibliothek, Watten (Tirol) – Austria 1999**

Bauherr: Marktgemeinde Wattens , Grundstücksfläche: Umbau Nutzfläche: 670 m2 , Planungsbeginn: November1997 Baubeginn Fertigstellung: Jun. 1998 / März 1999, Baukosten: € 625.000

Der Dachraum blieb in der bestehenden Form erhalten, wodurch die Raumstruktur bestimmt wird. Die Erschließung zum Dachgeschoß erfolgt von der Halle im 1. Obergeschoß. um eine Raumfolge zu erzielen, die die Raumwahrnehmung des Dachstuhls (Gespärre) begünstigt, wurde auf Gänge verzichtet. als Verbindung fungiert eine Lesegalerie, die sich zwischen den Mittelstehern des Gespärres oberhalb der Kiehlbalken befindet. Die Dachgaupen auf der Nordseite wurden durch ein Glasband über dem Stiegenaufgang ersetzt. zusätzlich verläuft über die gesamte Ffirstlänge ein transluzentes Oberlichtband, das eine gleichmäßige Belichtung ermöglicht, wobei durch die Nordseitige Orientierung ein zu starkes Aufheizen der darunterliegenden Räume durch Sonnenein-Strahlung in den Sommermonaten verhindert wird. Die südseitigen Gaupen sind ebenfalls entfernt und durch Dachflächenfenster ersetzt worden. die Klassenräume wurden zur Pausenhalle hin mit Glaswänden abgetrennt. diese sind auf Augenhöhe mit Porträts von ehemaligen Schülerinnen bedruckt, um den ungestörten Unterricht zu gewährleisten.(Obermoser) (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Ortner & Ortner, Wien – Austria**

<http://www.ortner.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **S.U.U.B. Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Staats- u. Universitätsbibliothek Dresden – Germany 1996 - 2002**

The amalgamation of the various libraries in Saxony (national, federal and university) has resulted here in a library of European rank. Over seven million books and data media are stored here. The building itself is composed of two stone blocks of equal size that face each other across a lawn. Centrally positioned between the two blocks an area of glass that matches the floor area of either block is set flush in the lawn, forming the skylight for the central reading room below. This reading room is the core of a three-storey library plinth that extends beneath the lawn across the entire area of the former sports grounds. (Ortner)

## **park.architekten, Innsbruck – Austria**

Michael Fuchs, Barbara Poberschnigg

<http://www.park.cc>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtplatz und Kulturzentrum (Bibliothek), Landeck – Austria 2010**

Bauherrschaft: Stadtgemeinde Landeck, Wettbewerb: 2007, Planung: 2007, Ausführung: 2008 – 2010

Im Zentrum von Landeck befindet sich das 1927 von Hans Illmer (\*1878 - + 1936) errichtete, unter Denkmalschutz stehende Gebäude des „alten Kino“, in dem seit Jahren ein intensiver Kulturbetrieb (Programmkino und Konzerte) stattfindet. Das Gebäude war in schlechtem Zustand, das angrenzende, aus dem Anfang des 20. Jahrhundert stammende Vereinshaus überhaupt abbruchreif. Über einen Architekturwettbewerb wurde nach einer Lösung gesucht, wie an Stelle des Vereinshauses ein Stadtplatz entstehen kann und zugleich das „alte Kino“ die notwendige funktionelle Erweiterung erhält. Das Projekt von parc.architekten umfasst den durch den Abbruch des Vereinshauses entstandenen Freiraum an drei Seiten mit einer einseitig verglasten Spange aus weißem Sichtbeton. Die Fassaden wurden so transparent wie möglich gehalten, die Rückwände sind über Oberlichtbänder tageshell beleuchtet. Damit werden nicht die Fassaden, sondern die Rückwände des neuen Gebäudes als Platzbegrenzung empfunden. Das Leben in den Bauteilen rund um den Platz – Büroräumlichkeiten an der Stirnseite und ein an das Kino angeschlossenes neues Café – findet quasi auf dem Platz statt. Der Platz selbst wurde komplett frei belassen und ist damit offen für unterschiedlichste Nutzungsmöglichkeiten. Das denkmalgeschützte Kino wurde saniert und von allen Zubauten befreit, in den zweigeschossigen Raum des neuen Kulturcafés wurden Podeste, Bar und Technikkabine als hölzerne Einbauten hineingesetzt – der Bezug zum Platz bleibt bis in den hintersten Winkel erhalten. Im Geschoß über dem Kino wurde der Dachraum freigelegt, die Nutzung dieses Raumes ist noch offen. Konzipiert wurde er für eine öffentliche Nutzung als Bibliothek oder Galerie mit eigenem Zugang, Lift und Nebenräumen. (Text: Claudia Wedekind nach einem Text der Architekten)

## Boris Podrecca Architektur, Wien – Germany

<http://www.nextroom.at>

### Libraries:

#### Stadtbücherei Biberach – Germany 1995

Vom Getreide zu den Büchern: Sechs Ebenen, durch einen Vertikalraum verbunden. In Biberach, Deutschland, wurde ein alter Getreidespeicher zur Stadtbücherei umgebaut. Boris Podrecca zeichnet verantwortlich für Entwurf und Ausführung, von Walter Zschokke

Hat sich schon jemand Gedanken gemacht über den Doppelsinn der Bezeichnung „nicht löschbarer Speicher“, mit der halb qualifizierend, halb abqualifizierend Bücher gemeint sind: daß das Feuer des Inhalts noch nach Jahrhunderten auf Leserinnen und Leser überspringen kann, daß die Erinnerung an ein Buch bis heute weiterlebt, auch wenn die letzten handgeschriebenen Exemplare schon zur Römerzeit verlorengegangen sind, und daß Versuche, durch massenhaftes Verbrennen die Existenz eines Buches auszulöschen, in ihrem Wahn kläglich gescheitert sind. Daß aber die elektronisch gespeicherten Informationen auf Band und Diskette, angeblich sogar auf CD, sich schneller abbauen als selbst jene Bestände der Nationalbibliothek, die leider nicht auf säurefreies Papier gedruckt worden sind, und vom Verfall bedroht sind. Es ist daher weder anachronistisch noch zukunftsfeindlich, wenn sich die Behörden von Biberach im Hinblick auf die Revitalisierung eines alten Speichers für die Stadtbücherei entschieden haben. Bei dem Bauwerk, das auf dem „Viehmarktplatz“ steht, handelt es sich um einen ausgesprochenen Solitär. Die schmalen, nur der Lüftung und einer minimalen Belichtung dienenden Fenster wirken nach außen nur mehr als Scharten und geben dem Bau ein geschlossenes, kompaktes Aussehen. Breitgelagert und an den Seiten zwei Geschoße hoch gemauert, wird das große Volumen von einem mächtigen Satteldach überragt, das an den Stirnseiten von hohen Giebelwänden gestützt wird. Daß der Winkel des Daches mit knapp 55 Grad dem pythagoräischen Dreieck mit den Seiten drei zu vier zu fünf entspricht, zeigt die universale Bedeutung dieser jahrtausendealten Handwerkerregel, mit der ein rechter Winkel fixiert werden kann und die bis heute auf Baustellen verwendet wird. Wen wundert es daher, daß der Rechteckgrundriß mit eins zu 1,63 ziemlich genau dem Verhältnis des Goldenen Schnitts folgt. Die schiere Größe und die autonome Geschlossenheit - neben der lebenserhaltenden Funktion als Getreidespeicher - haben den kulturellen Wert über die Jahrhunderte festgeschrieben. Die sorgfältige Proportionierung hat aber gewiß mit dazu beigetragen, daß das Bauwerk bis in unsere Zeit erhalten geblieben ist, denn als Speicher hat es schon länger ausgedient. Heute ist das Bauwerk denkmalgeschützt. Das Innere ist angefüllt mit Zimmermannsmerk: in der Breite dreischiffig, in der Länge über zehn Achsen mit kürzeren Stützenabständen. Die mit Bögen ausgesteiften Pfosten tragen kräftige Unterzüge, auf denen die breiten Balken der Schüttböden für das Getreide lasten. Das etagenweise hierarchisch aufgebaute Holzwerk bietet Raum für zwei Vollgeschoße und vier nach oben in der Breite abnehmende Ebenen im hohen Dachraum. Dieses Gebäude, das ein integrales Ganzes bildete, sollte für die Verwendung als Stadtbücherei adaptiert werden. Damit lag der Ball beim Architekten. Boris Podrecca, der bei zahlreichen Umbauten seine Sensibilität im Umgang mit bestehender Bausubstanz bewiesen hat, sorgte zuerst einmal für Licht: Im Bereich der mittleren fünf Rasterfelder wurden die Böden herausgetrennt und die insgesamt sechs Ebenen durch einen Vertikalraum verbunden. Um diesen neuen Raum architektonisch wirksam werden zu lassen, schnitt der Architekt im Firstbereich die geschuppte Haut aus Dachziegeln heraus und ersetzte sie durch Glas. Mit diesem Zenitallicht gab er dem bisher emotionslos geschichteten Gebäude eine Mitte, durch die von oben Licht eindringt, das in die angrenzenden Bereiche durchsickert. Folgerichtig wurden auch die Elemente der Vertikalerschließung in diesen hohen Raum hineingestellt: als gläsernes Prisma der Lift, der über leichte Stege zugänglich ist. Weiters für das feuersichere Fluchtstiegenhaus ein Rechteckprisma aus Sichtbeton. Mit den Arbeitsfugen des Betoniervorgangs verschränkte kleine Öffnungen beleben die Oberfläche und verweisen mit ihrer abgetrepten Anordnung auf den Inhalt. Vom Eingang her bis zum zweiten Obergeschoß zieht sich die Raumdiagonale einer regelmäßig von Absätzen unterbrochenen Kaskadentreppe. Diese erschließt und verbindet die drei als Publikumsbereiche genutzten unteren Geschoße. Die darüberliegenden Stockwerke sind nur dem Personal zugänglich. Der Lift und der obere Teil der Fluchtstiege dienen als interne Vertikalverbindung. Während in den oberen Geschoßen Regale und Einzelarbeitsplätze das Bild bestimmen, enthält das Erdgeschoß ein Foyer mit Depotgestellen für Taschen und Mappen. Informationstische, Karteien und ein computerisierter Katalog sowie Sanitäranlagen schließen sich an. Dazu kommt an der dem Eingang gegenüberliegenden Stirnseite ein Vortragsraum, der auch direkt von außen zugänglich ist. Podrecca hat die Mauerschale unangetastet gelassen. Er läßt ihr die Hauptrolle: Er hat keine neuen Löcher hineinstemmen lassen, keine trennenden oder durchdringenden Elemente zu ihr in einen provokativen Gegensatz gestellt. Der in sprödem Weiß verputzte Quader mit Satteldach wirkt derart unspezifisch, daß der Windfang, vor die eine Stirnseite gestellt, als eindeutiges Signal für den Eingang dient. Doch geht es Podrecca vor allem um ein räumliches Prinzip: Nach Durchschreiten des Portals, das heißt nach Passieren der dicken Mauerschale, soll man sich bereits im innenräumlichen Großraum befinden, der Windfangkobel darf den Raumeindruck nicht stören. Obwohl das materialmäßig wie räumlich präzente Zimmermannsmerk gitterartig den von der Mauerschale definierten Großraum füllt, bildet es zugleich ein integrierendes Element, das die Ganzheit des Innenraumes wahrt. Indem die gläserne Schleuse außerhalb steht, wird das räumliche Präludium vor die eigentliche Schwelle verlegt. Um aber den Übergang von innen nach außen weicher zu machen und zu vermitteln, hat Podrecca eine kurze Mauerscheibe in die Öffnung gestellt. Diese leitet den Eintretenden und erweitert den Schwellenbereich auf zwei, drei Schritte zur Übergangszone. Im Gegensatz zu einer richtigen Schwelle bildet diese Wandscheibe aber kein Gehhindernis. Selbst der Bodenbelag zieht sich vom Windfang bis zum Treppenansatz teppichartig durch. Mit diesen gestalterischen Maßnahmen wird die konzeptionelle Strenge des Bestands auf einer unteren Maßstabsebene durch Annäherung relativiert. In anderen Bereichen geht Podrecca dagegen zur Mauerschale auf Distanz, etwa mit den Dachwasserabfallrohren im Bereich der architektonisch empfindlichen Gebäudekanten. Das Freistellen dieser vertikalen Elemente autonomisiert den weißen Körper der Mauerschale. Der Gestalter will dessen Integrität nicht antasten. Für einen visuell sensiblen Menschen hat die Lage der Dachwasserrohre Einfluß auf die proportionale Wirkung der Fassade. Das Abrücken will beiden Teilsystemen formale Identität geben. Sie werden nicht vermischt, sondern säuberlich sortiert und nebeneinandergestellt, jedem wird explizit sein Recht und sein Platz zugesprochen. Das Bauwerk erzählt dem Auge des Beobachters seine Geschichte, aber auch noch andere Geschichten - jedoch nicht verbal, mit der gesprochenen Sprache als Referenzebene, sondern in der Sprache der Dinge, der Materialien, der Formen und der Bräuche. Manches läßt sich erst beim Benutzen, beim Angreifen erfassen, weil erst der unmittelbare Gebrauch den Grund für eine gestalterische Maßnahme erschließt. Boris Podrecca, in dessen Namen sich bereits die kulturellen Sphären mischen, der Vielsprachige, der sich nördlich und südlich der Alpen wie zu Hause bewegt, ist ein Meistererzähler und Vermittler zwischen den Kulturen und Zeiten. Wer bereit ist, sich auf seine Arbeiten einzulassen, gerät in eine Welt, die an die Erzählungen aus Tausendundeiner Nacht erinnert, an Aladins Wunderlampe - das Licht - und an das „Sesam öffne dich!“ zum Raum. Podrecca erzählt mit architektonischen Mitteln, unbeirrt von der bereits auslaufenden Modeströmung einer zur Manier verkommenen sogenannten neuen Einfachheit, aber auch unbeirrt von Entwicklungen, die die Architektur zur Gaudi machen oder sie für den Eintrag in das Guinnessbuch der Rekorde herrichten möchten. Nicht die vorschnelle Festlegung einer äußeren Form

oder die Übernahme eines Stils garantieren für architektonische Qualität, sondern die Tiefe der Auseinandersetzung mit der Aufgabe, dem Bestand, den Materialien, den Formen und den kulturellen Zusammenhängen. Daß man als Architekt dabei auswählen darf, sogar auswählen muß, macht die Aufgabe nur attraktiver, aber auch schwieriger. (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **elsa prochazka architekturbüro, Wien – Austria**

Univ.Prof.Mas.Arch. elsa Prochazka

<http://www.prochazka.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Arnold Schönberg Center, Wien – Austria 1997**

Bereits zweimal war Elsa Prochazka auf der Architekturbienale von Venedig vertreten: 1991 stellte die 51jährige Wiener Architektin im österreichischen Pavillon eine der «13 Austrian Positions» vor; 1996 repräsentierte sie eine der «Emerging voices». Die damals gezeigte Neugestaltung der Wiener Musikergedenkstätten stellt eine spezifische Version der Detailkultur der Stadt dar. Vom Beginn der neunziger Jahre stammt das museographische Konzept des Jüdischen Museums in Hohenems. Bei weiteren Installationen und Ausstellungsgestaltungen reflektierte die Architektin immer wieder das Thema der Präsentation. Die verschiedenen Entwürfe vexieren zwischen zurückhaltendem Minimalismus und eigenwilliger Expressivität. Das jüngste Beispiel in dieser Reihe von Arbeiten stellt die Ausgestaltung des im Vorjahr in Wien eröffneten Arnold-Schönberg-Centers dar. Parallel dazu entstand ein Büro- und Produktionsgebäude für Coca-Cola an der südlichen Stadtkante. Trotz den unterschiedlichen Massstäben kann man bei beiden Beispielen von der kalkulierten Umdeutung einer vorhandenen Bausubstanz sprechen.

#### **Das Arnold-Schönberg-Center**

Mit der Gründung des Arnold-Schönberg-Centers holte man den 1951 in Los Angeles verstorbenen Komponisten in seine Geburtsstadt zurück. Schönbergs gesamter Nachlass wurde von Kalifornien nach Wien transferiert, wo man einen Ort vielfältiger Aktivitäten schuf. Das dafür notwendige Engagement seitens der Politik wurde durch die Entscheidung für eine adäquate architektonische Gestaltung der Räumlichkeiten ergänzt. Diese befinden sich in einem neoklassizistischen Repräsentationsbau von Ernst von Gotthilf-Miscolczy und Alexander Neumann am Schwarzenbergplatz. Bei der Umgestaltung handelt es sich weniger um eine architektonische Interpretation des Themas; Prochazka schuf vielmehr eine der Funktion entsprechende Atmosphäre. Auffällig sind in diesem Zusammenhang die beiden Foyers. Die Räumlichkeiten erstrecken sich über 1300 Quadratmeter und damit über das gesamte Geschoss des ungewöhnlichen dreiflügeligen Baukörpers mit Innenhof. Von den beiden Treppenhäusern öffnen sich relativ schmale Gänge, die dennoch als repräsentative Empfangsräume fungieren sollten: einmal als Foyer für Ausstellungsbereich, **Bibliothek, Medienraum**, Handschriftensammlung und diverse Arbeitsräume, das andere Mal als feierliche Überleitung zum Veranstaltungsraum. Eine gekonnte Verwandlung der Raumatmosphäre gelang Prochazka durch die Einfügung von silbrig glänzenden, massiv wirkenden Wandelementen, die unmittelbar an weiss verputzte Flächen anschliessen. Integriert sind Türen, etwa jene zur Garderobe, die sich nahtlos schliessen lassen, aber auch eine indirekte Beleuchtung und Klappenelemente, die während der Pausen schmale Ablageflächen bilden. Die Wandstücke vereinen somit die Idee des intelligenten Möbels mit einer raumdefinierenden Funktion im architektonischen Sinn. Auch an anderen Stellen verwandelt sich das Möbel in Architektur und umgekehrt. Beim Schönberg-Center galt es, eine «Hybridnutzung» in einen Geschossbau zu integrieren. Zur Lösung dieser schwierigen Aufgabe situierte Prochazka die Funktionen mit besonderer Öffentlichkeit an den Eckpunkten; **die Bibliothek liegt in einem ovalen Raum mit weitem Blick über den Schwarzenbergplatz**, die Ausstellungsfläche bildet ein Rechteck, der Veranstaltungssaal eine ungewöhnliche V-förmige Konfiguration. Unterschiedliche Farben - Gelb, Grün und Blaugrau - visualisieren das Konzept. Für die Ausstellungen wurden nicht nur eigene Vitrinen geschaffen, sondern auch verschiebbare Wandelemente, die je nach den Erfordernissen offene Raumnischen bilden und die Fensterreihe abschliessen können. Beim technisch ausgeklügelten Konzertsaal in elegantem Blaugrau entsteht durch die V-Form eine unter den gegebenen Bedingungen erstaunliche räumliche Grosszügigkeit. Auf Grund der belassenen Glastüren wird die Überlagerung einer etwas älteren mit einer jüngeren Schicht ablesbar. Die spezifischen Raumstimmungen entstehen durch die Verwendung von Halbfertigfabrikaten, und zwar im Sinne einer offenen, lebendigen Ästhetik. Ein gewisser Verfremdungseffekt der Materialien kommt zum Tragen. Den Arbeitsräumen verliehen braune MDF-Platten also einerseits eine «werkstattähnliche» Atmosphäre, farbig differenziert schaffen diese andererseits eine gehobene Stimmung. (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Architekt Jürgen Radatz, Wien – Austria**

<http://www.architekt-radatz.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Wohnung für einen Bücherfreund, Wien – Austria 2010**

In einem denkmalgeschützten Ringstraßenpalais wurden Wohn-, Arbeits- und Laborräume ausgeführt. Aufgrund der vorhandenen Raumhöhe von mehr als 4 Metern konnte im Bibliotheksraum eine Galerieebene für die raumhohe Bücherwand verwirklicht werden. Diese erstreckt sich vom Essraum über den zentralen Bibliotheksraum bis zum Arbeitszimmer in einer Länge von 23 Metern. Die vorhandenen Innenwände zwischen diesen Räumen wurden auf der Fassaden- und der Kaminmauerseite raumhoch „aufgeschlitzt“, das dadurch entstandene Raumkontinuum erlaubt vielfältige Ein- und Ausblicke. Die Galerieebene wurde in einer zarten Holz-Stahlkonstruktion ausgeführt, alle konstruktiven Teile bleiben sichtbar. Die Sanierung der alten Kastenfenster mit den charakteristischen Fensterklappen erfolgte in Abstimmung mit dem Bundesdenkmalamt. Die Böden wurden in der Bibliothek aus geöltem Eichenholz und auf der Galerie und in den Labors als PU-Beschichtung ausgeführt. (Text: Architekt) Beitrag von **Az W** <http://www.nextroom.at>

## **Rataplan-Architektur ZT GmbH, Wien – Austria**

<http://www.rataplan.at>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Literaturhaus, Umbau und Innenausbau, Wien – Austria 1992**

Auftraggeberin: Dokumentationsstelle für neuere österreichische Literatur, geladener Wettbewerb I. Preis Planungsbeginn: November 1989, Fertigstellung: November 1992, Veranstaltungsbereich 1998, Nett Nutzfläche: ca. 1500 m<sup>2</sup>

Im Hochparterre und Souterrain eines bestehenden Gründerzeithauses aus dem Jahre 1903 wurden ein Kommunikationszentrum für Literaturschaffende, eine **wissenschaftliche Freihandbibliothek** mit 30 Lesearbeitsplätzen, Büros, Veranstaltungsräume und Archive geschaffen. Unter den Prämissen eines engen finanziellen Rahmens und strenger raumklimatischer Auflagen geschah der Umbau nach den Grundsätzen der Überschaubarkeit und Offenheit der zu adaptierenden Räumlichkeiten. Entwurfsidee:

Zentraler, durch Oberlichter belichteter Bibliotheksraum mit Verbindung zum Souterrain. Vertikale und horizontale Durchblicke ermöglichen, durch Entkernen der Räume bis auf die wesentlichen Tragstrukturen, großzügige Raumzusammenhänge schaffen. Neue Einbauten als transparente Stahl- und Glaskonstruktionen. Tageslicht wurde über Deckendurchbrüche bis ins Souterrain geführt.

Raumorganisation:

Um den zentralen Bibliotheksraum werden kleinere Räume, wie Foyer, Lese- und Bearbeitungsräume, Kopierraum, Garderobe und Nebenräume sowie ein Expedit zur Anlieferung neuer Bücher situiert. Der Bibliotheksraum im Innenhof des Bestandsgebäudes wird über die Oberlichter natürlich belichtet. Weiters wurde eine Galerie als Stahlkonstruktion eingebaut, um die Regalfächen für die Bibliothek zu optimieren. Der unter der Bibliothek, im Souterrain, liegende Archivbereich wird über das Treppenauge der verbindenden Stahl-Glastreppe mit Tageslicht versorgt. – Ebenfalls im Souterrain befindet sich der Veranstaltungsbereich für ca. 100 Personen – für Ausstellungen, Lesungen und Konzerte geeignet mit separatem Zugang für Abendveranstaltungen. (Rataplan)

## **Riegler Riewe Architekten ZT GmbH, Graz – Austria**

Prof. Arch. Florian Riegler, Prof. Arch. Roger Riewe

<http://www.rieglerriewe.co.at>

**Libraries:**

**Literaturhaus / Franz Nabl Institut, Graz, Steiermark – Austria 2003**

Umgestaltung des Kulturhauses, Wettbewerb 2000 - 1. Preis, Planung 2000 – 2003, Realisierung 2002 - 2003

Literatur in Graz. Diese Verbindung besteht seit Jahrzehnten und hat der Stadt nicht nur den Ruf eingebracht, Zentrum engagierten literarischen Geschehens in Österreich zu sein, sondern wurde auch auf gesellschaftspolitischer Ebene immer wieder thematisiert und diskutiert. Das bizarre Aufeinandertreffen lokaler Bodenständigkeit und avantgardistischen Schriftstellertums in einer Stadt, deren Selbstverständnis sich in hohem Maß aus ihrer südlichen, stark in den oberitalienischen Raum orientierten Lage ergibt, trägt immer noch Früchte und hatte zur Folge, dass im Jahr 2000 von der Stadtverwaltung ein Wettbewerb zur Errichtung eines eigenen Literaturhauses im Bereich des bestehenden "Kulturhauses", eines Palais aus dem 19. Jahrhundert, veranstaltet wurde. Das "Kulturhaus" verfügt über einen L-förmigen Grundriss, dessen längerer Flügel an einer breiten, stark befahrenen Strasse liegt, während der kürzere Teil in eine Seitengasse reicht. Es wurde auf diese städtebauliche Situation mit der Bebauung des Hofes reagiert, wodurch sowohl der Bestand als auch der dazugehörende, etwas tiefer liegende parkähnliche Garten südlich des Palais von baulichen Maßnahmen frei gehalten werden konnte und einer Verdichtung – in Analogie zur inhaltlich verdichtenden Funktion des Literaturhauses als Schnittstelle zwischen Praxis, Dokumentation, Forschung und Öffentlichkeit – der baulichen Struktur des Ortes. Der Neubau besteht aus zwei gelb pigmentierten Sichtbetonkörpern: Einem flachen Kubus, die den Grundriss des Bestandes, wo Büro- und Bibliotheksnutzungen untergebracht sind, bis zur Höhe des Eingangsgeschoßes zum Rechteck schließt und den Veranstaltungssaal, dessen Südfassade sich zu einem im Bezug zum Garten noch einmal tiefer gelegten Platz mit Sitzstufen öffnet, beherbergt. Sie dient als Sockel für einen schmälere, zweigeschoßigen Kubus, der das L des Bestandes bis auf einen schmalen Spalt, in dem ein gläserner Lift die Verbindung herstellt, zu einem U schließt und ein Cafe auf der unteren, sowie das Archiv auf der oberen Ebene beinhaltet. Auf dem Dach des Sockelgebäudes entsteht dadurch eine hochwertige Terrasse, die sowohl die äußere Verbindung zwischen höher gelegenem Palais und abgesenktem Veranstaltungssaal bzw. Garten herstellt, als auch Sitzgarten mit Parkblick für das Cafe-Publikum ist. Aus der klaren Positionierung der beiden neuen Baukörper, ihrer materiellen und farblichen Homogenität und den diversen Niveauunterschieden und Bezugsflächen ergibt sich vor dem Hintergrund des Bestandes und des städtebaulichen Kontexts ein genau ausbalanciertes Gleichgewicht, das das eingangs erwähnte Verhältnis zwischen der Stadt und der Literatur widerspiegelt – ein Verhältnis, das vom Aufeinandertreffen extrem unterschiedlicher Komponenten lebt und in Summe ein überraschendes, vitales Ganzes ergibt.

Eva Guttman

## **Riepl Riepl Architekten, Linz – Austria**

<http://www.rieplriepl.com>

**Libraries:**

**Fachhochschule (Bibliothek), Eisenstadt, Burgenland – Austria 2003**

**Awards:**

**Landesbaupreis Burgenland 2004**

## **Architekturbüro Schwalm-Theiss & Bresich (vorm.: Schwalm-Theiss & Gressenbauer), Wien – Austria**

<http://www.altgasse21.at>

**Universität für Bodenkultur „Schwackhöfer Haus“ (Bibliothek), Wien – Austria 1999 - 2004**

Was sich im Ensemble der Wiener Universität für Bodenkultur farbenprächtig wie ein Neubau präsentiert, ist in seinem Kern ein Umbau: Das ehemalige Laborgebäude der BOKU, ein experimenteller Stahlbau von Anton Schweighofer und Wolfdietrich Ziesel aus dem Jahr 1974, war im Laufe der Jahre buchstäblich vom Rost aufgefrassen worden, dazu gesellte sich ein Asbest-Problem, sodass man sich zur schrittweisen Absiedelung des Gebäudes entschloss. Und so war dem 1976 mit dem europäischen Stahlbaupreis gewürdigte "Meilenstein der zeitgenössischen Architektur" (BIG-Broschüre) nur eine Lebensdauer von rund 20 Jahren beschieden. Zunächst war in der Folge Anton Schweighofer zusammen mit Schwalm-Theiss & Gressenbauer sowie Herbert Bohrn für die Sanierung und Erweiterung der Substanz beauftragt worden, wobei letztere für die Umsetzung zuständig sein sollten. Schweighofer wollte - in Reaktion auf den gestiegenen Flächenbedarf - den Stahlbau in eine raumhältige Glashaut hüllen und auf dieses Weise einen Dialog zwischen Einst und Jetzt aufnehmen, doch dieser Ansatz fand bei der unter Zeitdruck stehenden Bauherrenschaft keine Zustimmung. Und so wurde ein von Schwalm-Theiss & Gressenbauer und Bohrn erarbeitetes Alternativkonzept umgesetzt, wobei der Innenkern des Bestands mit sichtbarer Stahlkonstruktion erhalten bleibt und durch Anbauten aus Stahlbeton erweitert wurde. Vor allem die aus dem Vorgängerbau übernommenen Raumhöhen von 4,5 Meter verleihen dem Haus eine im heutigen Verwaltungsbau unübliche Grandezza. Nach außen hin ist vom rostigen Glanz vergangener Tage nichts mehr zu sehen, nur ein paar Stahlteile liegen wie dislozierte Kunst-am-Bau-Stücke im Rasen. (Text: Gabriele Kaiser) (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Architektur Stögmüller, Linz – Austria**

Heinz Stögmüller

<http://www.stoeg.at>

s.a. Architekturbüro Kneidinger <http://www.architekt-kneidinger.at>

**Libraries:**

**Wissensturm – Volkshochschule.Stadtbibliothek – Linz – Austria 2007**

Arge Kneidinger - Stögmüller

## **Strohecker ZT GmbH, Graz – Austria**

<http://www.strohecker.at>

**Libraries:**

**Universitätszentrum Wall (Fachbibliotheken), Graz – Austria 1991**

Neubau der Karl Franzens Universität, Bauherr: Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft m.b.H., Wien, Planungsbeginn: 1986

Baubeginn: 02/1994, Fertigstellung: 09/1996, Grundstücksfläche: 21.100 m<sup>2</sup>, Nutzfläche: 38.946 m<sup>2</sup>, Umbauter Raum: 192.180 m<sup>3</sup>

Gesamtkosten: € 80.739.518

**Literatur:**

Kroller, Franz, Sigrid Reinitzer, Von der Postmoderne zur Megastruktur. Neu- und Ausbauten der Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz und ihrer Bibliothek, in: B.I.T. Online, 1998,3,pp. 131 – 144

Das RESOWI-Zentrum besteht aus Fakultätseinrichtungen für über 14.000 Studenten mit 32 Instituten, einer Fakultätsbibliothek, 11 Hörsälen und einem EDV-Zentrum. Das Grundstück ist 350 m lang und 50 m breit, ist dreiseitig von Straßen eingebettet, südseitig schließt es an das Universitätsgelände an. Das Gebäude ist allseitig vernetzt und ist zentral von Bewegungsadern durchzogen. Sie nehmen die Hauptverbindungen des Universitätsgeländes und der umliegenden Straßenzüge auf. Das gesamte organisatorische Programm wurde in einem langgestreckten Körper aufgenommen. Dieser Körper ist in einzelne architektonische Elemente gegliedert: Die Universitätsbibliothek wurde gegen Osten in Richtung Neubau Resowi erweitert. Der Zubau ist unterirdisch mit der Fakultätsbibliothek verbunden. In den beiden Untergeschossen liegen die Büchermagazine, in den beiden ersten Geschossen die Leseräume und im 2. und 3. Obergeschoß die Bibliotheksverwaltung. Die Wahl des konstruktiven Grundgerüsts erfolgte in Hinblick auf ökonomische Herstellungskosten und auf kurze Bauzeit. Herkömmlicher Stahlbetonbau in den unteren Geschoßen und Stahl-Stahlbetonverbundbau in den zwei Obergeschoßen sind die gewählten Bauweisen. Die Vertikalkerne sind in Ortbetonbauweise realisiert. Jeder der 7 Bauteile bildet für sich eine eigene statisch-konstruktive Einheit. Die konstruktiven Teile der UB-Erweiterung bestehen zur Gänze aus Stahlbeton, in herkömmlicher Ortbetonbauweise hergestellt. Generell kamen hinterlüftete Aluminiumfassaden zur Ausführung. Insgesamt sind 242 Parkplätze vorhanden, 32 davon überdacht im Untergeschoßbereich des Resowi-Gebäudes sowie eine größere Anzahl von Fahrradabstellplätzen. Die verbleibenden Außenflächen wurden nach Plänen des Gartenarchitekten gestaltet, weiters wurde beim südseitigen Eingangsbereich ein Teich angelegt der gleichzeitig als Regenwasserretentionsbecken dient, Geh- und Verkehrswege wurden asphaltiert, Teilflächen gepflastert. (<http://www.archconsult.com>)

## **Szyszkowitz Kowalski + Partner GmbH, Graz – Austria**

<http://www.szy-kow.at>

**Libraries:**

**Studienzentrum (Bibliothek) Technische Universität Graz – Austria 2000**

Das von den Architekten im Herbst 2000 fertiggestellte Studienzentrum der Technischen Universität Graz auf den Inffeldgründen geht auf einen Wettbewerb vor mehr als zehn Jahren zurück, in dem die Jury mit den Architekten Feuerstein und Domenig die städtebauliche Konzeption des Projekts positiv bewertete. Den angrenzenden Solitärbauten einer Schule und mehrerer universitärer Einrichtungen setzen sie ein Bauwerk zur Seite, dessen zwei weit ausladende Arme einen geschützten Hof - und damit das Potential für ein kommunikatives Zentrum - bilden. Der Außenraum als städtischer Platz war als Ergänzung des heterogenen Raumprogramms gedacht, das eine Mensa, eine Bibliothek, studentische Arbeitsräume, einen Turnsaal und einen Hörsaal vorsah. Zum Zeitpunkt des Wettbewerbs war dieser urban definierte Freiraum der einzige als Treffpunkt und Verweilplatz geeignete Ort des weitläufigen Areals. Die nach außen gerichteten Fassaden des annähernd hufeisenförmigen Baus geben sich überraschend schlicht, ohne wesentliche Vor- und Rücksprünge, leicht gekurvt und in den beiden oberen Geschoßen mit einer Bänderung aus Industrieglas horizontal betont. Die Innenhoffassaden unterscheiden sich von der weitgehend unpräzisen Außenseite wesentlich, und zwar in Proportion, Farbe und Material. Sie weichen nach dem Erdgeschoß in einer sich öffnenden Geste in eine schräge Dachfläche zurück, um aus dieser im dritten und vierten Geschoß als eine Art zweigeschoßiger Erker wieder hervorzutreten. Zwischen der beidseits vierteiligen Gliederung in Blechverkleidung wird mit einem alle Etagen durchziehenden Lichtschlitz die schräge Rasterung, die den ganzen Bau durchzieht, verdeutlicht. Die Innenansicht, ganz in Dunkelorange, soll im Lauf der Zeit zusätzlich durch ein mit Glyzinien bewachsenes grünes Dach gefaßt werden. Die gerasterte Rankstruktur aus Stahlseilen ist allerdings in so großer Höhe installiert, daß fraglich scheint, ob damit der Effekt einer Laube erzielt werden kann. Beim Studienzentrum von einem Bauwerk "wie aus einem Guß" zu sprechen, wie dies in der Charakterisierung Szyszkowitz-Kowalskischer Arbeiten immer wieder geschieht, ist schon durch die unterschiedliche Behandlung der Fassaden nicht möglich, obwohl die Vermeidung allzu großer Kleinteiligkeit zum Ausdruck einer neuen Geschlossenheit beiträgt. Hier ist nicht mehr jede Gerade durch Knicken gebrochen, jeder Bauteil detailreich überformuliert, jeder Raum in einer amorph anklingenden Grundrißfiguration bis zur Penetranz überinterpretiert. Hier wird dem Nutzer Raum gelassen, Raum zur freien Entfaltung eigener Phantasie und zur Aneignung des Raums nach individuellen Vorstellungen. Mehr formale Strenge läßt - gar nicht paradoxerweise - mehr Freiheit. Formalismus tritt bedauerlicherweise dennoch auf, wenn etwa die vertikale Gliederung der Außenfassade durch übergeschoßhohe mattierte Glaselemente just in derselben Höhe und Breite durchsichtig belassen wird, wo daneben, im massiven Wandteil, bandartig Oberlichter eingesetzt sind. Oder auf der Schmalfront des Innenhofs, wo horizontale Fensterbänder mit U-förmig ums Eck geführten Scheinfenstern, die nur an der Außenwand in Erscheinung treten, zu einem dekorativen Element verkommen. Den zahlreichen Freunden dieser Architektur ist das vermutlich egal. Sie heben den unkonventionellen Gestus hervor, die phantasievolle Formenvielfalt, den abwechslungsreichen Einsatz von Materialien und Farbe. (<http://www.nextroom.at>)



## **Treusch Architecture (Andreas Treusch), Wien – Austria**

<http://www.treusch.at>

### **Libraries:**

**Fachhochschule (Bibliothek) Oberösterreich, Campus Wels, Oberösterreich – Austria 2005** Bauherrschaft:

FH OÖ Immobilien GMBH, Wettbewerb: 2002, Planungsbeginn: 2002, Ausführung: 2003 – 2005, Grundstücksfläche: 5.900 m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttogeschossfläche: 23.900 m<sup>2</sup>, Nutzfläche: 15.800 m<sup>2</sup>, Bebaute Fläche: 3.980 m<sup>2</sup>, Baukosten: € 29.600.000

Die städtebauliche Einbindung der neuen Fachhochschule erfolgt in klarer und übersichtlicher Form: Die Schliessung der stadträumlichen Kante erfolgt durch den Baukörper entlang der Stelzhamerstrasse. Dahinter öffnet sich die Hofstruktur, welche um ein Geschoss abgesetzt ist und durch die grosszügige Halle erschlossen wird. Der Haupteingang ist von der Stelzhamerstrasse zurückgesetzt, um einen schönen Vorplatz zu bilden. Die Hofsituation ergibt ein ruhiges und angenehmes Ambiente, um konzentriert zu lernen oder sich in den Pausen gut erholen zu können. Eine klare Form mit ruhiger Fassadengestaltung vermittelt den nüchternen Eindruck einer zeitgemässen und zukunftsorientierten Hochschule. (Treusch)

Architektonisches Erscheinungsbild: Das Gebäude zeichnet sich durch eine klare Konzeption, Transparenz und hohe räumliche Qualität aus. Eine großzügige Halle stellt das kommunikative Zentrum der FH dar, Stege und Brücken verbinden die beiden Hallenseiten. Das offene Raumerlebnis wird durch Oberlichten in die angrenzenden Räume transportiert. Ein helles angenehmes Ambiente wird dadurch erzeugt.

### **Gebäudekonzeption**

Neben zahlreichen Hörsälen, Seminarräumen, Labors und Werkstätten bietet das Raumprogramm zahlreiche Sonderräume: die Mensa im EG, welche über großzügige Glasfronten den Blick von der Stelzhamerstrasse bis zum Pausenhof freigibt, großzügige Auditorien mit ansteigender Reihenbestuhlung, der Repräsentationsraum an der straßenseitigen Gebäudeecke, die Bibliothek, sowie das 2 geschößige CIM Labor.

### **Moderner FH Standort**

Der Neubau ist für ca. 1200 Studenten und 100 Mitarbeiter ausgelegt. Der Ausbildungsschwerpunkt des Standortes Wels liegt in den Bereichen Technik und Wirtschaft. (<http://www.bauinfo24.at>)

## **Architekt Irmfried Windbichler, Graz – Austria**

<http://www.windbichler-arch.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Stadtbibliothek, Mediathek Zanklhof, Graz – Austria 2006**

Transformierung eines leerstehenden geschäftslokals zu einer mediathek als erweiterung des angebotes der stadtbibliothek. es ging darum, mit wenig geld ein robustes ambiente herzustellen, das das überwiegend junge publikum anspricht. es wurden also die einrichtungsgegenstände aus stahl mit naturoberfläche hergestellt, stahlträger und betonscheiben der neuen unterfangungen offen gezeigt, trennwände für den servicebereich und die neuen sanitäranlagen bestehen aus acryl stegplatten ebenso wie die bis jetzt realisierten teile der neuen fassadengestaltung. die böden, parkett und terrazzo, die unter kunststoffbelägen zutage traten, wurden saniert und ergänzt, die trennlinien folgen wie zufällig den nicht mehr existierenden zwischenwänden. auf ein herkömmliches beleuchtungssystem wurde ebenfalls verzichtet, statt dessen wurden kabeltassen abgehängt, je zwei stück parallel, stark- und schwachstrom, mit dazwischen liegenden leuchtstoffbalken. auf diese art ist die elektrische und elektronische ausstattung des lokals jederzeit und einfach adaptierbar und nachrüstbar. teil der entwurfarbeit war das entwickeln neuer möbeltypen, wie zum beispiel des mediathek hockers, der eher eine stehunterstützung denn ein sitzmöbel ist. abgeleitet von meiner unart, mich im atelier auf die kanten der zeichentische zu setzen, hat er ebendiese zeichentischhöhe und erlaubt eine entspannende haltung, praktisch ein lümmeln, das irgendwo zwischen sitzen und stehen liegt. die ruhigen oberflächen sollen das visuelle chaos, das die unmenge von video- und cd- hüllen erzeugt, auffangen und den raum gewichten. die handfesten oberflächen und klaren formen entsprechen dem lebensgefühl der user und auch der betreiber. die positiven rückmeldungen kommen aus allen bevölkerungs- und altersgruppen, manche meinten: "schade, dass das hier kein beisel ist." (Windbichler) wegen des grossen erfolges wurde die mediathek der stad graz vergrößert, erweitert ins untergeschoss, wo die haptik der steinmauern korrespondiert mit dem aluminiumboden, den LED bodenleuchten. das raumschiff ist gelandet. (Windbichler)

## **YF Architekten, Wien – Austria**

<http://www.ypsilonef.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Bundesschulzentrum in St. Pölten, Bibliothek, St. Pölten – Austria 2013**

58 Millionen Euro für Neubau und Sanierungen – Gesamtfertigstellung 2015

In St. Pölten (Waldstraße) wachsen die HTL (**Höhere Technische Bundeslehr- und Versuchsanstalt**) und HAK (**Bundeshandelsakademie**) zusammen. Mit einem Investitionsvolumen von rund 58 Millionen Euro werden die nebeneinander liegenden Gebäude baulich verbunden, verlängert und generalsaniert. Dadurch entstehen ein neuer Eingangsbereich, in dem sich gemeinsam genutzte Räume wie Bibliothek und Mensa befinden, sowie ein neuer, 2.500 Quadratmeter großer barrierefreier Campus zwischen den Schulen. Das neue Verbindungsgebäude wird bereits Sommer 2013 nutzbar sein. Anschließend werden die beiden bestehenden Schulen generalsaniert, im Schuljahr 2015/16 sollen dann alle Arbeiten abgeschlossen sein. Die Gesamtnutzfläche des Neubaus wird 11.200 Quadratmeter betragen, die sanierte Nutzfläche im bisherigen Bestand 21.000 Quadratmeter. Außerdem wird ein neuer, von Lehrern und Schülern der HTL schon lange gewünschter Turnsaal errichtet. Die Gewinner des Architekturwettbewerbes, YF Architekten aus Wien, beschreiben die Funktionalität des Gebäudes: „Die beiden Schulen werden verlängert und fortgeführt. Der Neubau bildet eine Spange zwischen den Riegeln aus den 70-Jahren. Die Unterrichtsräume sind in den Obergeschossen angeordnet, öffentliche Funktionen befinden sich im Erdgeschoss, das dadurch offen und transparent wirkt. Der Campus ist offen und lädt zum Verweilen ein.“ Wolfgang Gleissner, Geschäftsführer der BIG, zur städtebaulichen Dimension des Bauvorhabens: „Die HTL – mit rund 2000 Schülern eine der größten Schulen Österreichs – wird optisch in den Vordergrund gerückt und mit der HAK gleichgestellt. Außerdem können durch die gemeinsam genutzten Räumlichkeiten im Verbindungsgebäude Synergieeffekte perfekt genutzt und Doppelgleisigkeiten ausgeräumt werden.“ Am 22. Juni um 11 Uhr nehmen Claudia Schmied, Bundesministerin für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur sowie Wolfgang Gleissner,



**Geschäftsführer der BIG, Matthias Stadler, Bürgermeister von St. Pölten, Johann Heuras, 2. Präsident des nö. Landtages, Hermann Helm, amtsführender Präsident des Landesschulrates und die Direktoren der HTL, Johann Wiedlack und HAK, Günter Schraik, den feierlichen Spatenstich vor. (<http://cms.htlstp.ac.at>)**

## Belarus

**Viktor Kramarenko, Michael Vinogradov, Minsk – Belarus**

<http://www.kramarenko.com>

### **Libraries:**

**National Library of Belarus, Minsk – Belarus 2006**

### **Publications:**

**B.I.T. online, 2008,3 Motuleswskij, Roman, Stepanovitsch, Dietmar, Die Nationalbibliothek der Republik Belarus**

Viktor Kramarenko and Michael Vinogradov designed the National Library of Belarus as a gigantic diamond - a symbol of the knowledge stored in the books within. During the day, the 23-storey glazed building reflects the light and glitters like a true diamond. To maintain this image at night the architects teamed up with Walter Industries to design a lighting system that is as spectacular as the building itself. The system, which is integrated with the façade, consists of 4646 RGB colour-changing LED fixtures (custom-made), 1349 controllers, 54 splitters, a channel splitter, a converter and a computer that directs the light shows with the aid of custom-designed software. The result is visible from hundreds of metres away and ensures that the library is the new icon of Minsk 24 hours a day. (<http://www.mimoa.eu>) (<http://www.unusual-architecture.com>)

## Belgium

### **ABSCIS Architecten, Gent – Belgium**

<http://www.abscis-architecten.be>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Universiteitsbibliotheek Antwerpen – Belgium on design**

Een bibliotheek is tegenwoordig meer dan alleen maar een plaats waar boeken worden ontleend en teruggebracht. Het is een knooppunt van informatie en een studielandschap dat uitgerust is met de allernieuwste digitale technologie op het vlak van multimedia en beveiliging. Met deze visie in het achterhoofd nam het team van ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN plaats aan de tekentafel en tekende het vernieuwende ontwerp van de universiteitsbibliotheek Antwerpen (UA).

#### **FUSIE DRIE UNIVERSITEITEN**

Door de fusie in 2003 van drie voorheen autonome universitaire instellingen, UFSIA, UIA en RUCA, tot de Universiteit Antwerpen, kwamen de plannen voor een nieuwe bibliotheek in een stroomversnelling terecht. De bedoeling was de menswetenschappelijke bibliotheken op één plaats in de Antwerpse binnenstad samen te brengen. Daarvoor werd de bestaande UFSIA-bibliotheek aan de Prinsstraat uitgekozen. Het plan behelsde de renovatie en uitbreiding van deze bibliotheek, het bouwen van kantoren, vergaderzalen en administratieruimten, en het creëren van een universitaire site voor de faculteit Rechten met de grote binnentuin van het aanpalende Hof van Liere als centraal structurerend element. Om dit te realiseren kocht UFSIA zeven aanpalende niet-beschermd 16de-eeuwse woningen aan de Venusstraat en, achter deze huizenrij, de zware betonnen constructie van de Fotogravure De Schutter. Een bouwhistorisch onderzoek in 2003 wees uit dat de panden niet beschermd bleken te zijn. Hierdoor ontstond de mogelijkheid de bestaande gebouwen integraal te vervangen door nieuwbouw, maar de gebouwen hadden zo'n rijke geschiedenis en het straatbeeld was te waardevol waardoor de architecten opteerden voor een renovatie. Om een architect te vinden besloot de gebouwencommissie van de UA eind 2002 geen architectuurwedstrijd te organiseren, maar te kiezen voor een Europese algemene offertevoorraag. De ontwerper moest zijn architecturale visie en zijn referenties als creatief en uitvoerend architect voorleggen. Vanuit de 12 inzendingen koos de commissie voor ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN uit Gent.

#### **CREATIE RUIMTE EN LICHT**

Vooraleer met de werken in de gebouwen werd gestart, moest de gevel aangepakt worden. "De bibliotheek bestaat uit zeven aparte huizen en elk pand had haar eigen karakteristieke gevel verbonden door een natuurstenen strook aan de onderkant. Om toch uniformiteit te creëren gaven we allen huizen een witte kleur door middel van kalkpleister. De natuurstenen onderkant van de gevel alsook het schrijnwerk bleven weliswaar behouden", verduidelijkt architect Johan Van Den Driessche van ABSCIS ARCHITECTEN. De diversiteit van de woningen bleek ook binnenin een grote uitdaging voor het ontwerpteam. "Om een optimale ruimte te bekomen, stripten we binnenin alles om zo met schone lei te beginnen. We braken alle binnenmuren uit en we zochten een oplossing voor de verschillende vloerhoogtes, ruimtes, gangen en trappen. Om de niveaus op te vangen, gebruikten we trappen en hellingen. We gebruikten de verschillende vloerhoogtes ook om eilanden te creëren waardoor er een niet al te uniforme structuur ontstaat. De bibliotheek speelt hierop in door er de collecties van een bepaald departement of faculteit in onder te brengen." Naast het creëren van ruimte, wilden de architecten ook licht brengen. Een aantal ingrepen droeg hiertoe bij. "Eerst en vooral braken we een deel van de constructie open om een grote lichtschaft te creëren. Hierdoor ontstond een vierkant openbaar plein waarrond de verschillende functies geschikt zijn. De gevels aan dit binnenplein krijgen deels een aankleding in baksteen, deels in glas. Door de circulatiegangen die gecreëerd worden naar dit plein, ontstaan doorsteken voor fietsers en voetgangers. Hierdoor werden de kelders onder het plein helaas onbruikbaar waardoor we besloten ze op te vullen. Binnenin creëren twee grote koepels en een vide tussen de gelijkvloerse en de eerste verdieping de nodige lichtinval."

#### **CIRCULATIE EN AKOESTIEK**

Daarnaast moest ook de circulatie aangepakt worden. Om alle verloop buiten de bibliotheek te houden, werd besloten de circulatie via een centrale trap- en liftkoker te organiseren. Op die manier blijft de circulatie van de eigenlijke bibliotheek en wordt de rust voor de bezoekers gegarandeerd. Om die rust te optimaliseren, besteedden de architecten voldoende aandacht aan de akoestiek in de diverse ruimtes. "We installeerden overal akoestische plafonds en in de studeerhoeken plaatsten we akoestische tussenwanden in hout. Daarnaast zijn er op de eerste verdieping enkele studeerhoeken die volledig omsloten zijn door akoestisch glas. Op de vloer legden we tapijt, dit in tegenstelling tot het parket in de circulatieruimtes. We installeerden ook een elektronische ruisverspreider die constant via een groot aantal luidsprekers vrijwel onhoorbaar een ruis verspreidt die ander geluid moet neutraliseren."

#### **STABILITEITSPROBLEMEN**

Ondanks het feit dat de paddenstoelvloeren in de constructie zwaar genoeg waren om de zware fotografermachines te dragen, waren ze niet voldoende voor een bibliotheek. Tijdens een controle kwamen een aantal tekorten van de constructie aan het licht en moesten we oplossingen zoeken om de structuur zowel horizontaal als verticaal te verstevigen. De vloeren werden versterkt met een bijkomende wapening: op het oppervlak van de betonplaat werden, zowel aan de onder- als bovenkant, koolstofstrips aangebracht om de weerstand en de trekkracht te verhogen. Dezelfde strips versterken ook de balken op de plaatsen waar nu de compactusrekken staan. Enkele kolommen werden nog eens extra versterkt met koolstofvezels."

#### **INTERIEUR**

Voor de inrichting gold de regel: daglicht in ruimtes waar gewerkt wordt, zoals de leeszalen, de open en gesloten studiecellen, de groepsworkshops, een aantal leslokalen en de vergaderzalen. In het meest gesloten gedeelte staan de compactussen. De open boekenrekken zijn gegroepeerd in blokken bij de leeszalen. Voor het interieur koos de architect consequent voordonkere kleuren zoals zwart en antracietgrijs. Het vaste meubelwerk heeft een wit tafelblad op een donker onderstel. "We integreerden op drie verdiepingen verlichting in ovaalvormige gaten in de tussenwanden, die heel subtiel en traag van kleur verandert. Daarnaast vroeg de faculteit Rechten om zoveel mogelijk individuele ruimtes te voorzien. Daarom organiseerden we alle kantoren dusdanig dat ze aansluiten op enerzijds een circulatie-as en anderzijds een open ruimte."

#### **RENOVATIE OUDE BIBLIOTHEEK**

Oorspronkelijk was het de bedoeling om de aanpalende voormalige UFSIA-bibliotheek te renoveren, maar dit plan werd tijdelijk op de lange baan geschoven. "Een van de aandachtspunten waar de bouwheer ons in het begin op wees, was de krappe timing. De studenten waren beloofd dat ze vanaf het academiejaar 2007-2008 hun studies konden starten en afronden op dezelfde campus. Daarnaast was het beperkte budget ook een doorn in het oog van de originele plannen. Ons eerste basisplan zou viermaal meer kosten dan het voorziene budget, plaats van de oude naar de nieuwe bibliotheek.

Bron: Renoscripto nr56 - maart -april 2009 (ABSCIS)

**UA (Universiteit Antwerpen) Faculty of Law, Library, Offices – Antwerpen 2010**  
18.415 m<sup>2</sup>, €14.427.705

De ontwerpogave bestond uit het herlokalisieren van de verschillende bibliotheken humane wetenschappen – die verspreid zaten over de campussen Drie Eiken (UIA), Middelheim (RUCA) en een deel van de binnenstad (Ufsia) – en deze te centraliseren in een stadscampus in de Antwerpse binnenstad, meer bepaald in de door de Universiteit Antwerpen aangekochte gebouwen van de Fotogravure de Schutter in de Venusstraat. Het ontwerp geeft ruimte aan de uitbreiding van de bestaande bibliotheek en aan kantoren voor de faculteit Rechten. De nieuwe universiteitsbibliotheek bestaat uit publieke leeszalen met open rekken en niet-publieke boekenmagazijnen in de kelderverdiepingen. Naast de zuivere bibliotheekfuncties zijn er ook onthaalfuncties zoals een praatruimte en een tentoonstellingsruimte, computer- en vergaderlokalen voor groepswork en de nodige sanitaire, logistieke en technische ruimten. binnenplein met zicht op de leeszaal en detail gevel Venusstraat BIBLIOTHEK EN kantoren RECHTEN UA | ANTWERPEN Om dit universiteitscomplex ruimtelijk te verweven met de omgeving werd getracht om de publieke ruimte door te trekken tot in het bouwblok. De nieuwe hoofdtoegang tot de bibliotheek bevindt zich dan ook op een groot open binnenplein, dat gerealiseerd is door een gedeelte van de gebouwen De Schutter te slopen. Het nieuwe binnenplein werd opgevat als een ruimte tussen diverse gebouwen, met elk hun historische eigenheid. Uniformiteit in de gevels rondom het binnenplein werd dus bewust niet nagestreefd. Sommige delen zijn voorzien van klassieke raampartijen (de oude panden en constructies), andere van lange horizontale lichtstroken (de “magazijn”-constructies) en nog andere werden helemaal beglaasd en voorzien van gegalvaniseerde roosters (de inkompartij van de bibliotheek). De gevels aan de Venusstraat zijn als beschermd stadsgezicht bewaard gebleven en als dusdanig behandeld en gerenoveerd. Inwendige patio's en speels uitgewerkte, ovale gaten brengen het daglicht tot in het hart van de bibliotheek. Voor de inrichting van de bibliotheek geldt de regel: daglicht waar gewerkt wordt: de leeszalen, de open en gesloten studiecellen, de groepsworklokalen, een aantal leslokalen en de vergaderzalen bevinden zich alle aan open ruimtes. In het meest gesloten gedeelte bevinden zich de compactussen. De open boekenrekken zijn gegroepeerd in blokken bij de leeszalen. Het gebruik van kleur is gekoppeld aan specifieke functies. De basiskleur is antraciet: vloeren, boekenrekken, stoelen, tafels, lockers, Het vaste meubelwerk (balies, studiecellen, kolomomkastingen, ...) is afgewerkt in finer. Enkele felle kleuren komen terug in publiekgerichte functies (balies, zitobjecten in vestiaire en krantenleeszone,...) en in de eivormige lichtkoepels in de bibliotheek. Een belangrijk aspect voor de kantoren van de faculteit Rechten is de vraag van de bouwheer om zoveel mogelijk individuele ruimtes te voorzien. Alle kantoren werden zodanig georganiseerd dat ze aansluiten op een van de twee circulatie-assen enerzijds, én op een van de open ruimtes zodat ze allemaal daglicht hebben. Ook hier is kleur gebruikt met een welbepaalde functie: de wanden langs elk van de assen hebben een kleur met de bedoeling zich overal snel te kunnen situeren. (ABSCIS)

**La Maison des Sciences Humaines – Mediatheque, Belval (Esch-sur-Alzette) – Luxemburg 2014**

Association avec Tatiana Fabeck Architecten, Koerich Luxemburg <http://www.fabeck.lu>  
23.415 m<sup>2</sup>, €39.500.000 Opdrachtgever Fondes de Belval

Le 19 novembre 2010, Claude Wiseler, ministre du Développement durable et des Infrastructures, a donné le premier coup de pelle officiel de la mise en chantier de la Maison des sciences humaines à Belval.

La Maison des sciences humaines accueillera les chercheurs et les étudiants en master de la Faculté des lettres, des sciences humaines, des arts et des sciences de l'éducation et du Ceps/Instead (Centre d'études de population, de pauvreté et de politiques socio-économiques).

Le bâtiment aura deux fonctions principales, à savoir l'enseignement spécialisé et la recherche dans le domaine des sciences humaines et sociales. Les activités d'enseignement se limitent aux séminaires de recherche pour les étudiants en master. Elles auront lieu dans des salles de séminaires et salles de travaux pratiques. Les activités de recherche ont pour objectif majeur d'analyser et d'accompagner la société humaine dans son développement. Une partie des recherches est effectuée dans des bureaux tandis que l'autre partie se déroule dans des laboratoires spéciaux comme les laboratoires multimédias ou les laboratoires d'observation, de cognition et de phonétique.

Le bâtiment a une surface brute de 26.500 m<sup>2</sup> et comporte des surfaces de bureaux et des laboratoires. Il aura une capacité de 850 places de travail. Une librairie universitaire et un bistro ouvert au public viennent compléter le programme. Les coûts pour la construction de la Maison des sciences humaines s'élèvent à 67.400.000 euros.

L'architecture

La Maison des sciences humaines est un volume simple et compact qui s'organise autour de deux cours intérieures. Les façades de l'immeuble reflètent l'organisation intérieure: le bâtiment se compose d'une partie supérieure qui se pose sur un socle. Le socle est dédié à des fonctions mixtes, accessibles au public. Il s'ouvre sur un portique et est ainsi perméable et en interaction avec la ville. La transparence des matériaux en façade reflète le caractère ouvert de cette partie du bâtiment. On y retrouve: l'entrée principale avec les structures d'accueil, des surfaces de commerce, notamment une librairie universitaire et une cafétéria, l'administration centrale de la Maison des sciences humaines et des salles d'enseignement. La cafétéria s'ouvre sur le portique et a une vue sur une cour intérieure qui est reliée au premier sous-sol à la médiathèque destinée aux chercheurs et étudiants.

La partie supérieure du bâtiment est affectée à des surfaces bureautiques sur quatre niveaux. La façade est revêtue d'une peau rugueuse et mate composée de panneaux en fibres de béton. Au premier étage se trouve une deuxième cour qui est accessible depuis les salles de laboratoires et les salles d'enseignement et de recherche. C'est un espace convivial pour les chercheurs et employés de la Maison des sciences humaines.

Le bâtiment a été conçu par le groupement de maîtrise d'oeuvre Tatiana Fabeck Architecte et ABSCIS ontwerpgroep et les

ingénieurs B.E.S.T. Ingénieurs génie civil et BETIC Ingénieurs génie technique ainsi que le Studiebureau r. Boydens n.v. qui était sorti lauréat du concours international d'architecture. L'architecture se distingue par la simplicité judicieuse des formes et des matériaux voire la subtilité des couleurs choisies pour les façades et les aménagements intérieurs.

Déroulement des travaux

Dans un premier temps les travaux consistent à stabiliser la fouille et à démolir les structures industrielles dans le sol. Ensuite les travaux de gros œuvre pourront commencer. L'objectif est d'achever l'ouvrage pour 2014.

Inauguration du centre de documentation de la Cité des sciences

Neuf ans après la décision du gouvernement de construire la Cité des sciences à Belval, le projet est finalisé, les premiers chantiers sont en cours. Un grand travail a été accompli depuis les études préparatives et l'élaboration des programmes de construction en passant par les concours internationaux d'architecture et d'urbanisme jusqu'à l'établissement des plans détaillés de construction. Dans l'ensemble, l'État prévoit la réalisation d'une vingtaine de bâtiments dont les infrastructures pour l'Université du Luxembourg et plusieurs centres de recherche publics, de "start up" et d'enseignement, de services et administrations de l'État ainsi que des espaces pour activités socioculturelles et sportives.

Le fonds Belval, chargé de la réalisation de la Cité des sciences, a mis en place le projet en collaboration avec les futurs acteurs et utilisateurs des lieux. Pour documenter les travaux réalisés au cours des dernières années et informer le public sur

L'état d'avancement des bâtiments en cours d'exécution, le fonds Belval a créé le centre de documentation de la Cité des sciences. Dans le cadre d'une exposition interactive permanente, le public est invité à découvrir en détail les projets de construction, les acteurs de la Cité des sciences ainsi que les concepteurs des bâtiments et des aménagements urbains. Le centre de documentation de la Cité des sciences est installé dans la halle de la masse noire au pied du haut fourneau A, en face de la Rockhal. Dans le temps, le bâtiment de la masse noire (600 m<sup>2</sup>) servait de lieu de production à la masse de bouchage du trou de coulée du haut fourneau. Sur son prolongement latéral, la halle comporte à l'extérieur une partie couverte (300 m<sup>2</sup>) contenant des séchoirs dont la fonction était de sécher les poches de fonte afin d'enlever toute trace d'humidité pour éviter des explosions lors du remplissage de ces dernières avec de la fonte liquide.  
(<http://www.gouvernement.lu>)

## **ARJM Architecture & Urbanisme, Brussels – Belgium**

Abdelmajid Boulaïoum

<http://www.armj.be>

**Libraries:**

**Public Library, Boechout – Belgium 2000**

Client : Gemeentekrediet nv / Gemeentebestuur, surface : 1240 m<sup>2</sup>, cost : 1.488.000 €

**Awards:**

**1er PRIX + Prix triennal d'architecture Charles Duyver 2002**

La commune de Boechout possède aujourd'hui sa nouvelle bibliothèque. C'est à l'issue d'un concours que le projet de l'atelier d'architecture ARJM gic fut retenu. Située sur la place Jef Van Hoof au centre-ville, la bibliothèque est le fruit d'une réflexion sur la volumétrie du bâtiment, sur l'aménagement des espaces extérieurs et la symbolique de l'entrée. Un grand auvent devant l'entrée crée une «frontière» entre la place, animée et très fréquentée, et un espace récréatif, plus au calme, que s'approprieraient la bibliothèque et l'école toute proche. La composition architecturale de ce bâtiment est très «vivante». Les architectes ont joué avec les matériaux de façades: briques rouges, briques noires et une fresque intégrée dans un mur de béton. Les murs de briques rouges aux joints colorés s'agrémentent de courbes, de décrochements, de percements et de jeux dans les formats de briques.  
(<http://www.baksteen.be>)

## **Baneton-Garrino Architectes, Brussels – Belgium**

<http://www.bgarchitectes.be>

**Libraries:**

**Public Library Molenbeek-Saint Jean – Belgium 2008 on design**

## **BOB 361 architectes, Brussels – Belgium**

<http://www.bob361.com>

**Libraries:**

**Bibliotheek Dendermonde Library, Social Restaurant & Polyvalent Hall – Belgium 2003 – 2010**

6.300 m<sup>2</sup>, 8.500.000 €

The building site is situated between the main road of the city of Dendermonde and the green bank of the river Dender. Three urban strategies lead to the creation of a new connection of these two contrasting atmospheres. The historical fortifications are transformed into a greenbelt around the centre of the city. The green passage along the library completes the missing link in this structure. Within the urban fabric the complex introduces a new hangout-place, enriching the social network. The presence of schools and the diverse program will activate the site day and night. By creating a physical pedestrian walkthrough, connecting the main shopping axis and the recreational green area, a critical mass of people can penetrate the site. The passage gives the building four active façades. The literal implementation of the program would have been problematic on the building site, as the green passage would have become parking and the building itself would lack dialogue with its surrounding space. By shifting the parking onto the top of the building, the green area can become a pedestrian connection where the main entrance of the library is situated. The roof functions as a public and easily accessible square. The multifunctional hall (exhibitions, functions, lectures...) along the main road and meeting rooms on the "backside" are lifted and can function separately through the roofscape. The 'roof- square' acts as a transit space for the flux of cars and people. It folds to get natural light into the underlying spaces. The large open space of the library is formed by the folding planes of the roof and the floor, creating a space of varying volumes. By setting the book collections down, the occupant has an uninterrupted view of the library space. The central circulation-strip services the different collections and is naturally lit (garden, light- pavilion, skylight).

**Sustainability**

The folded concrete slab incorporates the lighting and the acoustic absorption. Since the building is very deep, the design a sustainable lighting system was very important: the concrete roof is folded in such a way as to allow natural light to penetrate into the core of the building, without causing glare. To realize optimal summer comfort, intensive night ventilation was integrated in the project. Although a library is a very busy and vibrant space, the lighting and acoustic design make it a very comfortable and quiet space. ArchDaily 26.11.12 (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

## **Buro II & ARCHI+I, Roeselare, Brussels – Belgium**

<http://www.buro2.be>

**Libraries:**

**Administrative Centre and library, Ternat – Belgium on design**

The new administrative site is given a strong structuring meaning in Ternat, and at the same time, it functions as a landmark within the city centre. The historically valuable castle is maintained, while the many extensions and outbuildings of the current administrative centre are being replaced by a new construction. Both buildings will start a dialogue with one another. The castle is on the visual axis, predominates and is reserved for ceremonial functions. The administrative functions and the library will be in the new building, which will serve as both a boundary and a transition to the rural area that lies behind it. A socle connects old and new, and structures the square. (Buro II)



## Administrative Centre and library, Veurne – Belgium 2008

in association with Ro Berteloot (Restauration), Gent

Client: City Council of Veurne, Surface: 4.456 m<sup>2</sup>

### **Awards:**

Fidias Awards 2009 - AINB - nomination

The site of the former Augustine monastery, within walking distance of the Grand Place, houses the new administrative centre and the city library. The entrance is an open hall on the location where the old and the new building meet. From there, the internal circulation is organised. The three functions - library, administration and local government offices - can be used independently of one another and have their own internal circulation and access. The new construction itself is an open house with a library and public functions. The restored former monastery houses the trustees. Thanks to its morphology and the use of materials, this volume is rather closed. For the interior, contemporary, fresh materials and colours were selected, which want to reflect the open, contemporary vision and approach of the local government.

At the Peter Benoitlaan, the building is closed: a high solid wall, constructed in the typical local brick, hides the former monastery from the eye. This results in a reevaluation of the urban building block, in which the monastery is included, although it still remains to be seen as a separate entity. The contemporary design and the details make for an outspoken contemporary unit. (Buro II)

Dit administratieve centrum met bibliotheek is gevestigd op een oude kloostersite waarvan één vleugel werd behouden. Dit gedeelte werd in samenwerking met Monumenten en Landschappen gerestaureerd. Het huisvest nu bureaus voor de mandatarissen. De architecten hebben een passend antwoord gevonden op een context waarin men een zekere dualiteit kann gewaarworden, nl. hoe het open karakter uitdrukken dat een publiek gebouw moet bekleden en dit binnen een subtiele herinnering aan een klooster? De architecten hebben vervolgens een architectuur met twee gezichten ontworpen: zeer open aan de zijde van het plein en gesloten aan de straatkant. Aan de zijde van het plein hebben de architecten geopteerd voor een gebouw volledig in glas. Een ongewoon open en transparant beeld. Dit laat het gerestaureerde gedeelte toe om tot zijn recht te komen binnenin dit nieuwe geheel. Aan de straatkant is de toon volledig anders. Men vertoeft er in een totaal andere wereld. De verwijzing naar het oude klooster is haast voelbaar. Een lange muur opgebouwd uit baksteen, doorboord met nauwe, dieper liggende ramen, doet denken aan de beschermmuur van het klooster. Achter deze muren bevinden zich ruimten die rust en discretie vereisen: de bibliotheek op het gelijkvloers en de administratieve diensten op de eerste verdieping. De muur strekt zich uit over gans de lengte van het terrein en omringt het buitenterras dat voor het personeel toegankelijk is. Het massieve karakter wordt verder nog beklemtoond door het metselwerk met dunne voegen. De verwijzing naar de omgeving is ook alom aanwezig in de materiaalkeuze: een gele baksteen die doet denken aan de tinten van de streek. Het gebouw draagt de naam «Seylsteen» - wat een illustratieve naam is omdat het gebouw toch wel dient als een pool om het publiek aan te trekken, net zoals een centraal element in de werking van de stad. Bouwen met Baksteen 4/09 (<http://www.baksteen.be>)

## City Library and Archive “De Letterbeek”, Poperinge – Belgium 2006

Client: City Council of Poperinge, Surface: 1.639 m<sup>2</sup>

This new public building is open and transparent. It is a pleasant attraction point and a flexible workplace that hopes to anticipate on future evolutions. The brick volume connects the city centre with the large adjoining city park. Those who have the time can take a book into the park, which can also function as a location for literary and other events. (Buro II)

Buro II's design for the new city library and archive of Poperinge, is in essence a massive box with three façades in local materials. The inviting entrance is centrally located under the overhanging volumes. Together with a new bridge over the Poperingevaart, the "Letterbeek" forms a new link with the Viscount Frimoutpark. The building itself has an open and transparent character. It is an attractive stopping place as well as a flexible workplace. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

For the new municipal library and the new archive for the City of Poperinge, BURO II & ARCHI+I designed a solid box with three façades in local materials. The inviting entranceway is located in the centre of the flaring volumes. Along with the new bridge over the Poperinge River, the "de Letterbeek" created a new link with the Burggraaf Frimout Park. The building itself is open and transparent. It is a pleasant attraction and a flexible workplace.

By combining the architectural and interior design at the beginning, the final result has been taken to a higher level in both functionality and experience. Indoors and outdoors are in close relationship with each, an idea that had already been implemented in the preliminary design. One of the most significant consequences is the presence of the high windows on the north side of the building. The library thereby benefits from the constant northern light, not only a pleasant light, but also - and most important - light that will not damage the books. (Buro II)

## Xaveer de Geyter Architects, Brussels – Belgium

<http://www.xdga.be>

### **Libraries:**

[Deichmanske Library, Oslo – Norway competition 2009](#)

[Bibliothèque Marne-La-Vallée – France competition 2006](#)

## Studio Plus Architekten, Roeselare – Belgium

Alain Bossuyt, Jonas van de Walle, Eveline Bossuyt, Annick Bossuyt

<http://www.studio-plus.be>

### **Libraries:**

[Mediatheek Puurs – Belgium 2008 - 2010](#)

BOUWHEER : Gemeente Puurs, OPPERVLAKTE : 1.500 m<sup>2</sup>

### **Literature :**

“Puurs Public Library“. En: [Librarybuildings.info](http://www.librarybuildings.info) [Consulta: 16 d'octubre de 2011]

The public library of Puurs is located in the town centre. The remodeled library building is part of an urban renovation plan. The architect used a lot of glass for the front of the building to increase the feeling of openness and transparentness. The result is a library with a human-environment relationship where light and space are the dominant elements. Accentuating the main white with trendy colors brings out the library's bright design. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info>)

La Biblioteca Pública de Puurs és una obra del 2010, de l'equip format per Bossuyt i Van de Walle. Té una superfície total de 1.100m<sup>2</sup>, i va tenir un cost d'1,2 milions d'euros. Està ubicada al centre de la ciutat, i la mateixa biblioteca forma part d'un projecte més ampli de renovació urbana. L'edifici destaca per lús del vidre a la façana principal, que fa que augmenti la sensació d'obertura i de transparència, i de continuïtat visual entre l'interior i l'exterior de l'edifici. Tot plegat configura una biblioteca molt humana, molt abastable, en què la llum i l'espai són els elements dominants. Hi destaca el color blanc, que domina totes les zones de la biblioteca, i que convina amb altres colors, com ara el vermell, el blau i el verd. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

De bestaande bibliotheek was nodig aan een oprissing toe. Het volume had geen uitstraling naar de Hondsmarkt en stond niet open voor de nieuwe evolutie in het gebruik van de bibliotheek. Deze publieke gebouwen zijn niet langer opslagplaatsen voor boeken, maar moeten ruimte bieden om te werken met nieuwe media. De nieuwe uitstraling wordt gerealiseerd met een uitbreiding aan de Hondsmarkt. Het nieuwe volume uit glas reikt met de luifels naar het plein en zorgt voor een uitnodigend gezicht voor de aangepaste mediatheek. (studio plus)

## **Pyramid Formanova, Brussels, Kortrijk - Belgium**

<http://www.pyramidformanova.be>

### **Bibliotheek Tweebronnen, Leuven – Belgium 2000**

Conversion of the Rito RijksInstituut voor Technisch Onderwijs) to town library and archive.

Client: City of Leuven, Area: 9,000 m<sup>2</sup>

In cooperation with Arch. G. Baines , one of the last works of architect Henry van de Velde, Belgium outside a large Vermar enjoyed by the city of Leuven saved from degeneration. The building will have a new life as a city library and archive. The original concept of the building, based on space and transparency is enhanced by contemporary interventions. The introverted extrovert character of the school by bringing in urban life to the courtyard. The study for the renovation is done in collaboration with arch G. Baines. (Pyramid)

Between 1937 and 1940 increased as Urban Industrial, Commercial and Vocational School , but best known as the National Institute of Technical Education (RITO), after the state takeover in 1956. The school was designed by the internationally renowned architect **Henry Van de Velde (1863-1957)**, in collaboration with the Leuven architect **Vital Rosseels**, and is located in the block between Rijschoolstraat the Vaartstraat, the Diestsestraat and Vital Decosterstraat on an urban area where the First World War the monastery of the White Women was located. The modern professional school, made up of a rational concrete skeleton of three storeys, filled with concrete and metal joinery of industrial manufacturing on the outside and nursing preys metals and glazed bulkheads on the inside, is joined by a U-shaped layout with a spacious central courtyard, on an intelligent way, the existing historic urban fabric, respecting the urban pattern of the streets surrounding them to create the appropriate spatial conditions, the function requires. The main characteristics of the former school building, the rational logic of the structure and the consequent great clarity, openness and transparency of the architecture. The main facade of the complex Rijschoolstraat with its tight symmetry and rational play of planes and volumes, one of the few examples of modernist public architecture in the Leuven town. In fact, two close together, parallel walls. A first wall on the perimeter with a low middle section consisting of a ground floor and above a spacious terrace with metal railing, with left and right closed higher volumes connected to the adjacent buildings. In the middle of a large double glazed door into a rear horizontal portal and under a large concrete canopy, flanked on both sides by a low, curved, metal screen, which runs a row of three large rectangular glazed surfaces and always results in a large metal port under a small canopy. Above the window diagonally chiseled high plinth, stone panels, the closed gevelvlak completely lined with the characteristic rounded red light baked ceramic tiles (called "Parysche Plates"). Five feet receding is the cornice of the three-storey high building with a visible concrete skeleton and two regular stacked rows of five and seven monumental glass surfaces with almost square rod division, framed by a covering of red tiles and under a flat roof with concrete cornice. The much smaller wall in the Diestsestraat of two storeys and one bay designed to suit a terraced house and unobtrusively between the reconstruction architecture of the street, is identical materials conducted a similar entrance into a deeper portal, with a large glazed door between sloping sides in blue stone to the bottom of a large concrete canopy, surmounted by a nearly blank wall covered with red baked tiles, where a three-light stone frame, with upper and lower, respectively, the inscription " Technical School "and the shield of Leuven, both of sculptor Oscar De Clerck. Between the wings of the building at Rijschoolstraat and Diestsestraat, a U-shaped complex with a spacious patio sets, further provided with three open internal patios for lighting and ventilation concerns. Interior. The building features a variety of spaces, different of size and function, usually closed by movable metal and glazed walls, giving it a bright transparency and give clarity, enhanced by the spacious corridors and stairs on the inside of the complex against the walls of the courtyard there. These fronts, always under a three storey flat roof, showing a visible concrete frame with masonry and fill large glazed windows with metal surfaces, encased in concrete sections. In 1984, when the Leuven government vocational schools were concentrated in the Redingenhof, the complex was empty and was threatened with demolition. After a difficult protection procedure, which in 1986 was started, and after international protest from the world of architecture, was in 1990, the facades in the Rijschoolstraat and Diest Street as monuments and buildings of the Technical School in the inner area and townscape protection. The city of Leuven decided in the building of the Municipal Public Library and City Archives to accommodate and approved in 1996, good design of the temporary association architect **Georges Baines (\* 1925)** - Forma Nova (R. and J. Feyfer Ketelaer). From 1997 to 1999 were carried out heavy renovation: the 60 years-old concrete structure was not in line with the chosen destination and within the entire area was still destroyed, but rebuilt and adapted to the new function. Both the building and finishing materials have been completely renovated to modern comfort and aesthetic requirements, and internal organization by means of movable walls was completely deserted, so the original sferbeeld little rest. On the other hand, the street facades restored, the entrance door and recovered the original colors of yellow and green-blue cement tile, glazed wall tiles respected. The rebuilt structure conforms properly to its new destination but was modified as appropriate, the patios were roofed over and in the courtyard, on the trajectory of a public transit is, a cafeteria added in a contemporary idiom of steel and glass. Since June 2000 the home building - renamed the Two Sources - The Urban Public Library and City Archives of Leuven, the provincial documentation center, exhibition space, an auditorium, a cafeteria, a radio studio and offices for all related services.

## **Robbrecht en Daem architecten, Gent – Belgium**

<http://www.robbrechtendaem.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **University Library, Restauratie, Gent – Belgian 2007**

On 8 April 1933, Professor Henry van de Velde (\*03.04.1863 Antwerpen – + 25.10.1957 Zürich. University Library Gent 1932 – 1936) was officially commissioned to design the new library of the Rijksuniversiteit Ghent, together with buildings for the Higher Institute for Art History and Classical Studies (HIKO), and the Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Institute, the latter of which was

quickly replaced by an Institute for Mineralogy and Geology. Only the library and the HIKO were actually built on the Blandijnberg – the highest point in the city – on the location of the De Vreesebeuik, once a model neighbourhood for workers. Van de Velde's design for the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy was also never realised. Henry van de Velde designed a high-rise functioning as a book depot, 64 meters high, his 'fourth' tower of Ghent, and a symbol of knowledge. The concrete construction was developed together with his colleagues Gustave Magnel and Jean-Norbert Cloquet. Van de Velde took great care with the belvedere, the highest storey, which was first conceived as a museum of books, but later became a sober reception room for important guests. He himself selected several large interior-decorating firms to carry out the work. Malcorps from Brussels did the interior: the finishing with black marble, ceruse oak and wenge, a plastered ceiling, a parquet floor, the metal radiator covers painted black. At the end of 1939, the interior was almost complete. During the Second World War, the tower was occupied by the German soldiers. They built a look-out at the top of the water reservoir. Later came an anti-aircraft post, which was blown up on the Germans' retreat, resulting in damage to the reservoir. The belvedere, only completed in 1950, gradually deteriorated because of the damage. The construction of the engine room for the new lift in 1967 destroyed the harmony of the space. In 1971, the belvedere underwent not a restoration but a 'renovation', during which Henry Van de Velde's designs for the ceiling and the floor were not respected. This unfortunate intervention suffered rapid deterioration due to poor maintenance. Other parts of the complex were also poorly maintained, adapted and 'renovated'. In 2003, under the impulse of PROJECT2, the urgent need for a complete restoration of the whole building complex was recognised. On 16 September 2005, the board of the university took the crucial decision to borrow 30 million euros for the restoration and renovation. Within a few years, the Boekentoren can once again become a symbol of the Ghent University. (<http://en.scientificcommons.org/41677436>)

The Central Library of Ghent University, designed by Henry van de Velde in the 1930s, is being restored and geared to the current requirements of library use and conservation. To this end, an entrance will be built next to the HIKO, which is part of the original complex, that will generate a new sequence of spaces around the inner garden. This includes among other things a café/reading room, a canopied terrace (which Van de Velde had actually designed) and workspaces for handling digital data individually or in groups. Together with the necessary technical modifications, and making the observation room at the top of the tower fully accessible, this clear-up will restore the building's dignity as a place for study and reading. (Robbrecht)

### **Boijmans van Beuningen, Rotterdam – The Netherlands 1999 – 2003**

Die Anlage des Kunstmuseums Boijmans Van Beuningen am Rotterdamer Museumspark wurde nach den Plänen des belgischen Architektenduos Paul Robbrecht und Hilde Daem (Gent) umfassend umgestaltet, renoviert und erweitert. Neuer Blickfang der Anlage ist ein schmaler 124 m langer Neubau, in dem sich eine Reihe von Ausstellungssälen, eine neue Bibliothek, Arbeitsplätze und ein digitales Depot befinden. Der Neubau verbindet nicht nur die angrenzende Westersingel mit dem Museumspark, er fasst mit einer großen Geste auch die zu verschiedenen Zeiten gebauten Teile des Museums zusammen: das Hauptgebäude von Van der Steur (1935), den de Bodon-Flügel (1972) und den Van-Beuningen-de-Vriese-Pavillon (1991). Über einen Innenhof, in dem unter freiem Himmel Plastiken zu sehen sind, gelangen die Besucher in einen neuen Eingangsbereich, von dem aus die Rundreise durch die Kunstgeschichte vom Mittelalter bis heute beginnen kann. Neben dem Neubau wurde das Kupperstichkabinett renoviert und wesentliche Teile des Van-der-Steur-Gebäudes wieder in den Originalzustand gebracht. Das vormalige Restaurant mit Museumsladen und die Notbüros am alten Eingang wurden abgerissen. Glas: Die Front des Neubaus ist mit Feldern aus Kathedralglas, einer Art Gussglas, vor der Fassade aus Betonplatten gestaltet. Dieses Material lässt Licht hindurch, verringert jedoch die Einblicke auf die dahinter ausgestellten Kunstwerke. Zum Teil sind die Tafeln auch als Schutz der unterschiedlich großen und mit unregelmäßigen Abständen angeordneten Fensterpartien montiert. Eine leichte und filigrane Stahlkonstruktion nimmt die Glastafeln über Punkthalterungen auf. Entstanden ist somit ein Gebäude mit Einsichten und Transparenz ohne den erforderlichen Schutz der gezeigten Werke zu verhindern. Bautafel: Architekten: Robbrecht & Daem Architecten, Gent/B, Projektbeteiligte: Kristoffel Boghaert, Sofie Delaere, Brigitte D'hoore, Chaterine Fierens, Gilberte Claes, Francesca da Fonseca, Shin Hagiwara, Hugo Vanneste (Mitarbeiter), Bauherr: Museum Boijmans van Beuningen und die Gemeinde Rotterdam, Fertigstellung: Mai 2003

(<http://www.baunetzwissen.de>)

### **S.A.R multiprofessionele architectenvennootschap, Gent – Belgium**

<http://www.sararchitecten.be>

#### **Libraries:**

### **De Brug, Schoolgebouw en Bibliotheek, Mariakerke, Gent – Belgium 1997 – 2004**

Bouheer: Stad Gent, Departement Onderwijs, Technische Dienst Schoolgebouw, €3.750.000  
Phase 1: 1997 – 2002, Phase 2. 1997 – 2004

Het project omvat de renovatie en de uitbreiding van het oude gemeenteschooltje van Mariakerke tot een gebouwencomplex met basisschool, dagverblijf en bibliotheek. De nieuwbouw bestaat onder meer uit twee geschrante bouwvolumes en een brug die leidt naar de klassen. Een heldere glasstructuur overdekt dit deel van de circulatie-as. (S.A.R.)

### **Universitaire Bibliotheek, Universiteit Antwerpen – RUCA – Belgium 1997**

Bouwheer: Universiteit Antwerpen, €5.849.000

Drie grote geledingen, een auditorium voor 450 personen, een bibliotheek, seminarieruimten en kantoren omsluiten de agora.(S.A.R.)

### **Stramien cvba Structuur & Architectuur, Antwerpen – Belgium**

<http://www.stramien.be>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Dorpshuis, 's-Gravenwezel – Belgium 2008 – 2011**

700 m<sup>2</sup>, €750.000

VILLAGE CENTRE. OLENFurnishing public spaces and buildings Olen Centre, Location: Village, City / Town: Olen  
Client: Olen Municipality, Production: 2005 to 2009. Planning Study, Design: Pattern cvba

This layout is designed to strengthen the historic heart of Olen. On the large square, with its beautiful historic green dries, through traffic and parking will be banned. The removal of a cross road makes room for a square switch "that binds together the whole to more space for various events. A simple and uniform construction of public space, the preservation of authentic buildings and the planting of more trees, the character of this innovation. (Stramien)

### **Plantijn Hogeschool (Library), Antwerpen – Belgium 2006 – 2009**

15.000 m<sup>2</sup>, €11.000.000. Renovation and interior design and architecture college library archives, Location: Long New Street - St. Jacobs Market, City / Town: Antwerp, Client: Province of Antwerp, Production: 2006 to 2009. Design and realization Design: TV Stramien - IRS

After removal of the Central City Library of Antwerp to the Site Permeke were the Plantin-Provincial College, the Provincial Archives and Provincial Archives Architecture The new recipients of this complex. Outdated technology and lack of insulation requires a thorough renovation. Architectural expression of the new features (auditorium, study area) leads through the accumulation of the College, juxtaposition of the archives and a new courtyard to significant presence in a rather bleak neighborhood. (Stramien)

### **Permeke, Antwerpen – Belgium 1998 - 2005**

15.000 m<sup>2</sup>, €15.000.000, Permeke. ANTWERPStorage shed to library renovation, construction firms and Grand Café Location: The Conincsquare, City / Town: Antwerp, Client: Antwerp. Production: 1998 to 2005. Design (winner), design and realization, Design: Pattern cvba i.s.m. IRS Engineering

This project was winner of the design for the redevelopment of the former garage complex 'Permeke 'to the Coninckplein. The whole block has been substantially addressed. At the plaza is a glass cube with the transition to the Grand Café renovated central hall containing the Central Library. Highlights are an auditorium and reading room on the ground under the glass on the garage roof floor. Two courtyards bring light and green in the block.

### **VBM Architects, Brussels, Leuven – Belgium**

<http://www.vbmarchitects.com>

at the end of 2007 VBM architects has transformed in two new offices: LAVA Architecten, Brussels

<http://www.bvbarchitects.com>

Bogdan & Van Broeck Architects

<http://www.lav-a.eu>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Administrative Center /Public Library Bonheiden – Belgium 2005**

Client City of Bonheiden, VBMarchitecten (Now BOGDAN & VAN BROECK Architects and LAVA Architecten), Structural and Technical eng Stabo cvba, 3.008 m<sup>2</sup>, €3.333.679 ex. vat and fee, 2004 – 2005.

This ecological town hall expresses open management, low threshold and high accesibility with a communicative attitude towards the citizens. Outside and inside rules a well controlled transparency, notonly between the visitors and the “political powers” but also amongst the personnel itself. Moreover, without any muscular boasting, the building adds social control and a homely feeling of safety to its surroundings. (Bogdan)

## **Brasil**

### **Aflalo e Gasperini Architectos, São Paulo – Brasil**

<http://www.aflaloegasperini.com.br>

#### **Libraries:**

**Biblioteca São Paulo – Brasil 2010**

4.500 sqm

The antithesis is strong and the metaphor becomes obvious. Where before a prison, now freedom: of knowledge, of ideas, of books. It is in this place, that could carry a dark memory forever, where is located the Sao Paulo Library. The old Carandiru penitentiary complex, in Sao Paulo, has changed its face: now it is the Youth park. Within the park, the Library, which contributed to the urban impact of this revigoration in a way that could surpass the quarter limits, bringing people from every corner of the city granting to them leisure, entertainment and culture. The building has an ample area with zenithal illumination, assuring great flexibility in the layout. The structure is composed by 20 columns and 10 beams, spaced each 10 meters. The furniture has funny and colourfull tones and ludical serigraphies were proposed in the glasses to give more intimacy to those who will read or research. The library is organized as a bookstore, aiming to attract a non-reader public as well. The idea is that this project can be replied in other cities. A new library, implemented in Brazil but inspired in the public library of Santiago, Chile. The program we find in the building is composed by a ground floor with reception, quantity, auditorium for 90 people and reading modules for children and teenagers. The existing terrace on this floor was covered by a tensor structure, that reminds “nautical tents”, receives a cafeteria, sitting areas and performance spaces. In the upper floor we find another quantity space, several reading spaces being one module restricted to adults in addition to multimedia areas. There are special furniture such as tables for people with visual deficiency and ergonomic desks to physical deficient. In order to attend the accessibility regulation the floor finishing was made in a way that could be tactil, railing with two heights, inscriptions in Braille as well adequated ramps. The upper level terraces in the east and west facades, with higher insolation, were covered with pergolas made with reforestation eucalyptus and polycarbonate, assuring a pleasant space for performance as well living room. The remaining facades are composed by pre-molded panels with texturized finishing. More than a beautiful and different library, this new institution has the mission to be the central of 961 libraries in the state of Sao Paulo – spreaded in 602 municipalities. (Aflalo)

### **SPBR Arquitectos, São Paulo – Brazil**

<http://www.spbr.arq.br>

#### **Libraries :**

**Midiateca PUC – RIO, Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro – Brazil 2010 – 2011**

#### **Awards:**

Second Holcim Award – Sustainable Construction 2008/2009

Holcim Awards 2008 / 2009

#### **Literature:**

GA Document International 2009, n.108, junho 2009, ADA Edita - Tokyo

**Biblioteca, Santana de Parnaibo, São Paulo – Brazil 2003**



# Bulgaria

## **Studio 8 ½, Plovdiv, Bulgaria**

studio 8 ½ is a new and young space, established and based in Plovdiv, directed mainly to designing of conceptual projects and architecture ideas, as well as participating in international competitions.

<http://studio812.eu>

### **Libraries:**

#### **ConTemporary Library, Plovdiv – Bulgaria 2012**

Although the wooden library by Studio 8 ½ was placed inside the abandoned 16th century Turkish bath for less than one week, it set an example for how new and old architecture can complement one another and introduce new uses.

This was the objective of the Art Today Association, when it assigned the project to Studio 8 ½ for the Urban Dreams Contemporary Art Festival, which took place in the vibrant Bulgarian city of Plovdiv from 20 October to 30 November.

Placed right in the centre of the hammam – as the Turkish baths are called – the installation consisted of a sitting area, a bookshelf and a multimedia point, fulfilling the main functions of a library.

Circular, like the bath's main hall, the library was made entirely of wood, left in its natural colour to contrast with the old stone and brick surface of the surrounding space. The form was spiral-like, directing the gaze to the grandiose 13-m-high cupola of the building. A simple but well-designed lighting system stressed the building's refined details and provided light to the installation, creating a discrete and sophisticated unity between the two.

<http://www.frameweb.com/news/contemporary-library-by-studio-8-1/2>

#### **New Public Library “Otets Paisiy”, Plovdiv - Bulgaria 2011**

The project reveals a conceptual vision for a new public library, which would be housed in a waste tram at the “Otets Paisiy” Street in the town of Plovdiv. This is the exact street where the first trolleybus was passing through 55 years ago. The street is “cut” because of urbanization reasons, but has preserved itself as a parallel and alternative city culture, collateral to the main pedestrian and touring zone in the city. The project offers a new life for a small city square, which has lost its main function through the years. During the past years a number of foundations turn serious attention to this bohemian part of the town's past and present. They initiated projects, exhibitions and festivals. This library will fill in to some extent a palpable gap, formed by the lack of cultural centers and sharpened by the closing of the historic square nearby and the emblematic for the city book-store, bearing also the name of one of the holiest Bulgarians- Otets Paisiy. (Studio 8 ½)

## Burkina Faso

Article 25: the built environment's charity'

Report by Article 25 written for [www.e-architect.co.uk](http://www.e-architect.co.uk)

School extension takes shape in natural stone in Burkina Faso

Author: Martin Spring

A keenly awaited £200,000 school extension is now visibly taking shape in Burkina Faso in West Africa, unaffected by the civil war currently waging in neighbouring Mali. The design was developed in London by Article 25 who now monitor the construction works on site. The emerging walls proudly display their local origins in rugged laterite stone blockwork that was quarried out of the ground less than five miles away.

Local masons are skilled at laying blocks of local laterite sandstone:

When completed in June, the three new classroom blocks and latrines will substantially increase the size of the existing Bethel Secondary School in the provincial town of Gourcy. Bethel school is overwhelmed by local families' demand for education, in a country that the UN Development Programme calculates suffers one of the world's lowest literacy rates. Once enlarged, the school will be able to accept many more of the children it currently has to turn away.

New classroom and latrine blocks will have raised roofs for cooling ventilation:

The first section of wall sets the standard for masonry and metal louvred windows:

The construction site has an orderliness that demonstrates capable management. This is shared between contractor Mantral and Article 25's site representative, Kodzo Adali-Mortty; both are based in Burkina Faso's capital, Ouagadougou, two hours drive away. Bilingual architect Adali-Mortty is an ideal intermediary between Article 25 architects in London and Mantral's 20-strong, French-speaking construction team. He files weekly reports brimming with progress photographs and details of challenges encountered to which the London team and Mr Adali-Mortty find proposals for their solution.

One of the main challenges encountered so far has concerned the supply of laterite stone. As the stone is simply dug out of the ground nearby, it avoids the expense of concrete blocks made with imported cement and has the benefit of being denser than concrete blockwork. Laterite walls absorb much of the tropical heat that builds up in the afternoon that would otherwise make the classrooms unbearable. Some 20,000 laterite blocks are required and to meet the supply schedule Mantral subcontracted the quarrying of the stone to two teams, each comprising of 5 experienced masons. As well as masonry and laying concrete strip foundations, work on site includes a welding workshop where metal louvred shutters are assembled for windows and doors.

Rough laterite blocks from the quarry are precisely dressed to shape on site:

Soon after the three classroom blocks and latrine are completed in June, construction will start on a second phase that will include a library and sports changing facilities. The project is funded by the UK charity, Giving Africa, and the completed school will be run by the local operator, AEAD. The long-term plan is that Bethel's new school extension should serve as a cost-effective, environmentally friendly prototype that will be rolled out across Burkina Faso.

Metal shutters for windows and doors have adjustable louvres to control daylight and rain penetration:

13 Nov 2012

Construction starts on prototype school in Burkina Faso, West Africa

Author: Martin Spring

Burkina Faso Schools

1 Nov 2011

Article 25 Project Update : Secondary Schools in Burkina Faso, West Africa

Author: Jemma Houston, Article 25 Project Architect

Burkina Faso Secondary Schools

([http://www.e-architect.co.uk/africa/burkina\\_faso\\_schools.htm](http://www.e-architect.co.uk/africa/burkina_faso_schools.htm))

## Canada

### **acdf Architecture, Montréal, QC - Canada**

<http://www.acdf.ca>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothèque Municipale de St-Constant, St-Constant, QC – in design**

La richesse des différentes strates paysagères d'un rang agricole constitue le point de départ de notre démarche conceptuelle d'implantation urbaine. Ce nouveau projet cherche à revitaliser la rue Saint-Pierre et à lui redonner son importance, comme le font les rivières ou les routes pour un ensemble de rangs agricoles.

L'analyse des lignes de force (lignes des propriétés) permet de constater la richesse du dialogue possible entre les deux côtés d'un axe véhiculaire par la simple alternance des cultures et des textures végétales. Ce principe d'organisation architecturale et paysagère peut être transposé à plusieurs échelles du projet : au niveau urbain sur la rue Saint-Pierre, dans la planification intérieure de la bibliothèque (rythmique, traitement au sol, signalisation, etc.) et dans l'aménagement des espaces commerciaux.

Le volume épuré de la bibliothèque contient la connaissance comme la matière première contenue dans les wagons de train. Les parois de verre au niveau du rez-de-chaussée accentuent la diffusion et le rayonnement de l'institution. Le langage architectural des bâtiments s'inspire des wagons et de leur simplicité volumétrique et tectonique (bois et métal). Ainsi, le nouveau projet consolidera la thématique ferroviaire de la rue Saint-Pierre et de la ville de Saint-Constant. (acdf)

#### **Ville Saint Eustache, Bibliothèque Guy-Bélisle, Saint-Eustache, QC – Canada 2012**

**projet lauréat concours d'architecture de la bibliothèque de Saint-Eustache, 2010**

010-11-09

La nouvelle bibliothèque: un pavillon phare à l'entrée de la ville!

(Saint-Eustache, le 9 novembre 2010) Le maire de Saint-Eustache, M. Pierre Charron et le conseiller municipal responsable des dossiers culturels, M. Raymond Tessier, ont dévoilé le concept architectural qui été retenu pour la nouvelle bibliothèque municipale de Saint-Eustache. Le projet, résolument contemporain, a été présenté par l'équipe formée par les firmes Opron Construction Inc., ACDF Architecture, SDK et Associés, ainsi que Pageau Morel et Associés.

Le bâtiment offre une vue unique sur la rivière des Mille Îles, une luminosité exceptionnelle et une remarquable fonctionnalité des lieux et des espaces. Son architecture intègre plusieurs principes écoresponsables, en misant tout d'abord sur la compacité des volumes, l'économie d'énergie et l'utilisation de matériaux nobles assurant une pérennité du projet.

« Le nouveau bâtiment fera le pont entre la ville et la nature, entre la tranquillité évoquée par le cours d'eau et la vie mouvementée de la ville. Il agira comme un pavillon phare à l'entrée de notre municipalité. L'aménagement valorisera la présence de l'eau et les paysages riverains du site. La perspective permet d'ailleurs d'imaginer un bâtiment ayant les pieds dans l'eau », a déclaré M. Charron.

Faisant preuve d'innovation dans le cadre de ce processus, la Ville a obtenu l'aval du ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine du Québec, afin d'effectuer un appel de candidatures selon le principe dit de design-construction. Selon ce concept, des équipes formées de constructeurs, d'architectes et d'ingénieurs ont dû préalablement se qualifier et répondre aux critères établis par la Ville. Une fois qualifiées, ces équipes ont préparé leur projet, selon le programme de besoins et le devis de performance répondant aux exigences de la municipalité. Un comité de sélection, composé de représentants du ministère, d'architectes et de représentants municipaux, a analysé les projets soumis pour déterminer qui serait l'équipe lauréate.

« Cette façon de faire constitue un véritable projet-pilote pour le ministère, qui observe attentivement le processus que nous avons mis en place. D'autres organisations pourraient être intéressées à avoir recours à ce procédé, puisqu'il a l'avantage de limiter au maximum les dépassements de coûts et de faire respecter un échéancier serré de construction, tout en respectant scrupuleusement les critères de transparence en matière d'attribution de contrats », a ajouté le maire Charron.

Bénéficiant d'une subvention de 3,1 M\$ du ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine, le bâtiment de 2600 m<sup>2</sup> sera érigé au montant de 9 M\$. Les travaux devraient débuter au printemps 2011 et la bibliothèque devrait ouvrir ses portes au début de l'été 2012.

La bibliothèque sera construite sur le site situé en bordure de la rivière des Mille Îles, à l'entrée du pont Arthur-Sauvé. « Situé au croisement des deux grands axes routiers que sont le boulevard Arthur-Sauvé et le chemin de la Grande-Côte, ce site offre une position géographique avantageuse. Il est aussi très bien desservi par le transport en commun et offre une vue exceptionnelle sur la rivière des Mille Îles. Le prolongement de la promenade Paul-Sauvé, depuis la mairie jusqu'à la nouvelle bibliothèque, en passant sous le pont Arthur-Sauvé, compte aussi parmi les atouts majeurs du projet », a rappelé M. Tessier.

Par ailleurs, afin d'assurer la fluidité de la circulation dans le secteur, l'entrée du stationnement sera aménagée dans la partie est du terrain, ce qui assurera un dégagement suffisant du pont Arthur-Sauvé. Un feu de circulation sera implanté au coin de la rue Landry, afin de faciliter l'accès au stationnement et de sécuriser le secteur. Celui-ci offrira d'ailleurs 95 cases, soit plus d'espace que ce qu'exige le règlement d'urbanisme pour un bâtiment de cette envergure. Un débarcadère sera construit en face de la porte principale, permettant aux autobus et aux automobilistes de faire descendre leurs passagers en zone sécuritaire.

Avec ce projet, la Ville doublera la superficie de la bibliothèque par rapport à celle existante. Les lecteurs jouiront de salons de lecture confortables et accueillants, de fauteuils « familiaux », facilitant la lecture parent-enfant, d'un coin allaitement pour les mamans et d'une zone pour les poupons. Les enfants bénéficieront de l'ajout d'aires de lecture et de jeu. Les adolescents y trouveront leur compte avec l'aménagement d'une section dédiée avec des documents, des postes Internet et du mobilier choisi en fonction de cette clientèle. Une agora sera aménagée pour les animations.

La nécessité de construire ce bâtiment est liée à l'accroissement de la population de Saint-Eustache, qui a plus que doublé depuis la construction de la bibliothèque actuelle, dans les années 70. Celle-ci ne répond plus aux normes de qualité reconnues pour les bibliothèques publiques québécoises. (<http://www.ville-saint-eustache.qc.ca>)

#### **Bibliothèque Laure Conan et hôtel de ville de La Malbaie, La Malbaie, QC – Canada 2011**

Consortium with Bisson Associés, Québec, QC <http://www.bissonassociés.com> and Architecte Norman Desgagnés, Saint-Joseph-de-la-Rive, QC

Client: Ville de La Malbaie, Costing: 6.5M \$, Area: 2,040 sqm

Le parti architectural et urbain a été de révéler le potentiel et la valeur patrimoniale paysager commune aux habitants de La Malbaie en venant créer un belvédère culturel.

La stratification programmatique en continuité avec la topographie existante permet à l'hôtel de ville et la bibliothèque de rester en interconnection et de faire le lien entre la ville et le fleuve.

En transposant la typologie des galeries des maisons typiques de La Malbaie à l'expérience de la bibliothèque. La Galerie de lecture donne l'occasion aux citoyens de se retrouver dans un instant commun entre la ville et le fleuve.

Le projet de la Bibliothèque/Hôtel de ville de La Malbaie réconcilie ainsi la ville actuelle avec son patrimoine paysager et historique étroitement lié au fleuve Saint-Laurent. (acdf)

Located on the edge of the St. Lawrence River, La Malbaie was one of Canada's first holiday resort towns. The new Laure Conan Library and City Hall in La Malbaie, emphasizes the importance of offering a contemporary architecture with a "story to tell." The project's main narrative focuses on the value of the site's historic landscape as it symbolizes the reconciliation between the present city, and the historical landscape closely linked to the St. Lawrence River.

The city's name La Malbaie, or "bad bay", is said to have been born from the expression used by Samuel de Champlain, and describes the many maritime mishaps related to the bay and its heavy rising and falling tides. The architectural concept of the project is based on the dialogue and contrast between: city/river, wood/stone, and opacity/transparency. The architectural approach integrates several eco-responsible principles: the basic idea of compactness, energy savings, and the use of local resources.

The project also encouraged local workers to become highly involved in the construction of the project. The abundant use of locally produced wood siding was justified given the crisis currently affecting the forestry industry in the province of Quebec. The dialogue created by the contrasting outdoor materials (dark and light wood, stone, glass), and the visual openings and structural features, are several of the strategies used to create a unique multipurpose building that fully integrates itself into La Malbaie's urban condition, the natural landscape, and historical narrative.

The site's highly sloping topography that reaches towards the St. Lawrence River is one of the bases of the architectural concept. Responding to this dramatic site condition, two different entrance levels were created to access the building while integrating the library and city hall in a very simple volumetric concept. The stone base positioned on the lower portion of the site hosts the city hall, while a wooden clad box rests on top, housing the Library.

This concept offers a contemporary architectural image against its neighbouring built environment. The use of wood, stone, and conceptual references to the history of the site, fosters a harmonious integration of the building into its context in a contemporary manner. Reading, study, and consultation areas are all located along the façade with an expansive view on the river. Through the fragmentation of the two main masses, certain programmatic functions also receive full views towards the city.

Further, the spaces located between the two dominating elements of the city and river; offer a unique atmosphere to experience. The city council room and all city hall offices have full fenestration with a view on the water. The positioning of the building on the site preserves the original views from Nairne Street towards the river. The library's wooden volume extends over the principal outdoor staircase forming a viewing device that amplifies and frames the view on to the St. Lawrence.

The fragmentation of the library volume reduces the depth of certain sections of the building, allowing complete transparency through the library from Nairne and Saint-Étienne Streets towards the St. Lawrence. The plan of the library is organized to form an open space without structural columns. It is therefore possible to organize the library in many ways, increasing efficiency and flexibility for the future.

The centrally located service counter offers views on every section of the library requiring supervision. This approach is essential in the context of a small library operating with a minimum number of staff. The multipurpose room is accessible from the entrance hall of the building, or by an independent entrance from the exterior public space. The positioning of the room also provides direct visibility on Saint-Étienne Street.

The cantilevered form of the library also protects an outdoor space that functions as an extension of the multi-purpose room. This gathering space is also equipped with small bleachers, that can be used for story telling, exhibitions, community receptions, and as a rest area for cyclists and pedestrians using the trails along the St. Lawrence River. ArchDaily 03.12.12 (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

## **Architects Alliance, Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.architectsalliance.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Newnham Campus, Renovation & Expansion, Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology, Toronto-ON - Canada 2003**

\$ 45.700.000, 5.416 m<sup>2</sup> Construction, 29.165 m<sup>2</sup> Renovation.

Poorly related, inefficient buildings and dark, congested hallways: this was Seneca's Newnham Campus before the College undertook a major renovation and expansion project. Today, it stands transformed as a bright, graceful and modern campus.

aA's rejuvenation of Seneca's first campus turned a collection of buildings with failing exterior envelopes into a welcoming, unified, energy-efficient environment. Three skylit atriums were punched through the deep floor plates, funneling natural light into the core of each building. The existing buildings were re-clad in clear and coloured glass and corridors moved to the building edges, where exterior views help students to orient themselves within the complex. A new, equally transparent Faculty of Business building gives the College a new presence and visibility in the neighbourhood. The architects renovated classrooms, labs, and the College library, created a new 220-node. (architectsAlliance)

## **Arndt Tkalcic Bengert Architects (Atb), Edmonton, AB – Canada**

<http://www.archatb.com>

### **Libraries:**

joint venture with Teeple Architects, Toronto, ON (<http://www.teeplearch.com>)

**Edmonton Public Libraries, Clareview Community Recreation Centre and Library, Edmonton, AB – Canada 2013**

In partnership with the City of Edmonton, the Clareview Community Recreation Centre and The Clareview Library is a year-round multi-purpose facility which integrates the library with an aquatic centre and fitness centre along with outdoor sports fields and park spaces. Construction on the entire facility is set to begin Fall 2011 with expected completion in Fall 2013. The library will be approximately 18,000 square feet. (<http://www.epl.ca/about-epl/building-projects>)

## **Atelier TAG (Manon Asselin), Montréal, QC - Canada**

<http://www.ateliertag.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Bibliothèque Raymond-Lévesque Saint Hubert, Ville de Longueuil (Montréal), QC – Canada 2010**

SAINT-HUBERT. La nouvelle bibliothèque municipale qui sera bientôt construite dans l'arrondissement de Saint-Hubert sera unique en bien des points. Située au cœur du Parc de la Cité, elle s'harmonisera à merveille à son environnement puisque sa conception est tout ce qu'il y a de plus «vert». La Ville de Longueuil a dévoilé aujourd'hui le concept architectural de cette bibliothèque, qui intègre tous les principes fondamentaux du développement durable. Réalisé au coût de 14 M\$, le bâtiment moderne privilégiera des matériaux nobles, notamment le bois torréfié, qui se veut être actuellement le meilleur choix écologique, de l'avis de l'architecte Manon Asselin. Grâce à son toit végétal, à une abondante fenestration et au système géothermique qui permettra un transfert de chaleur, l'hiver, et de fraîcheur, l'été, la consommation d'énergie sera réduite de 50% et le bâtiment utilisera plus de 40% des énergies renouvelables. Les eaux de pluie provenant du toit seront captées pour servir à l'irrigation des marais environnants et pour rafraîchir la cour intérieure du bâtiment plutôt que d'être dirigées vers le système d'égout pluvial.

«La Ville de Longueuil a été visionnaire en demandant une conception qui a recours aux principes fondamentaux du développement durable. C'est d'ailleurs la première fois qu'une telle exigence est faite lors d'un concours d'architecture provincial», a spécifié Manon Asselin, du consortium d'architectes retenu, Manon Asselin + Jodoin Lamarre Pratte. La nouvelle bibliothèque regroupera sur une superficie de plancher de 4000 m<sup>2</sup> une collection de quelque 230 000 volumes, soit 140 000 de plus que dans l'actuelle bibliothèque. Elle ouvrira ses portes au printemps 2010. (<http://lecourrierdusud.canoe.ca>)

This project, a new main library for the borough of Saint-Hubert in Longueuil, represents the winning entry in a Quebec-wide architectural competition held in the fall of 2008. The building will be situated at the northwest entrance to the Parc de la Cité, the city's principal civic park covering 50 hectares of land. Straddling city and park, the library acts simultaneously as a gateway pavilion, an institutional building, a civic structure and a cultural centre. It is conceived to provide designated areas for young families, children, daycare and school groups as well as for adolescents, adults and retirees. It will provide a platform not only for learning but also for vital intergenerational exchanges within the community. Its program will offer traditional library services, access and dissemination of new technologies as well as a wide range of public activities including a café and multipurpose exhibition room. Since the beginning of the 20th century, Saint-Hubert's built environment and cultural heritage has been intimately linked to Quebec's aeronautics industry. Due to its geographic location, Saint-Hubert benefits from unique meteorological conditions resulting in a remarkable potential for wind energy. The architecture of the new library is sculpted in response to this force of nature, poetically materializing and celebrating the presence of the wind while technically seeking to take advantage of this resource for its bioclimatic strategy. Delicately sited between protected wetlands and a red maple forest, the new library explores an essential link with Saint-Hubert's most important natural environment. Beyond the formal allegory of the flying carpet, the architectural concept is foremost an elementary bioclimatic response to the site's conditions. Its geometry speaks of the renewable natural resources of the earth--the wind, the sun and the rain. From west to east, its roofscape bends under the prevailing winds. The giant cut at its centre collects the rainwater in a retention basin while the wood blades of its filigree envelope filter the sunlight. The façade composition of wood louvres, inclined according to the path of the sun, highlights the constructional nature of the filigree assembly and its spatial and aerial qualities. The programmatic elements are organized in a single continuous move that unfolds from the public place to the forest, delineating a central open court. This exterior court forms the geographic, social and perceptual heart of the library. Acting as contemplative space and oasis, the court visually connects while keeping adjacent program elements physically separated. While allowing for the deep penetration of natural light, it facilitates orientation, organizes the different collections, and ensures the tranquility of the main reading room. In winter, its carpet of snow will accentuate the luminosity and peacefulness of the library spaces. Working with a team of engineers from the very outset of the competition, reduction in environmental footprint was taken into account throughout the development of the project by considering the synergy between the building's key phases of design, construction, commissioning and maintenance. As such, the project's bioclimatic concept relies on using as much as possible the surrounding climatic resources: sun, water, wind and earth--in the form of geothermal energy. Moreover, the building's HVAC is supplemented by a controlled natural ventilation system and the protected microclimate of the central exterior court.

GH: The simple elegance of this proposal is a joy to behold. The library will be a glass pavilion in the woods. I could imagine spending hours reading there. I generally hate folded buildings, but this one has subtle folds sculpted by the sun's path. These architects have serious talent.

JPL: This very poetic project constitutes a great example of sensitive and mature planning. The architects worked with the metaphor of a flying carpet, creating a central organizing element through the introduction of an open court flooded with natural light. This area solves several programmatic issues while allowing the users to easily relate to the various sections of the library. The compact building envelope remains remarkably open to its park-like setting which will no doubt provide users with a variety of rich experiences. The detailing seems to be carefully thought through and the use of wooden slats on the façade nicely echo the surrounding woods.

PR: This is a fabulous library that is true to its concept, and thoughtfully and elegantly composed. With respect to the interior in establishing a connection to the forest, the building's massing is purposeful, with generous spatial conditions. However, the design certainly contains a lot of glass in its building envelope for such a cold climate, something which should necessitate the use of high-performance glazing.

#### **Bibliothèque Municipale de Chateauguay, Chateauguay, QC – Canada 2006**

Architect Atelier Tag and Jodoin Lamarre Pratte et Associes Architectes

Client: City of Chateauguay

The winner of an open architectural competition that was held in Quebec in 2001, the new Municipal Library of Chateauguay is located in the city's Honoré-Mercier park, a welcome addition to the existing cluster of municipal services buildings on site. Chateauguay, a south-shore suburb of Montreal, fell prey to the urban sprawl that started in the 1970s. Quite apart from its importance as a home to more than 150,000 documents--including periodicals, reference and audio-visual material--the new library functions as an important symbol of renewal in this bleak landscape of tract housing and strip malls.

The architects clearly understand the important role that a small municipal library plays in such suburban context, and have created a true public space that is meaningful to its community and a source of civic pride. To convey a sense of monumentality critical to the project's success, architects Manon Asselin and Katsuhiro Yamazaki conceived of the street-facing front elevation as an expansive plane of roughly hewn stone suspended high above the ground on pilotis, articulated through simple load-bearing masonry, preserving scale, mass and texture. In contrast to this solidity, the largely glazed back elevation opens the library's contents and inner functions to the natural amphitheatre of the park. The library maximizes the site's public setting to create a focus of social spectacle and community gathering.



The ground floor works with the natural grade of the site in communicating a fluidity of public functions: café, periodicals reading area, internet atelier and multi-purpose meeting room. A grand stair dominates the lobby and leads to the second floor, emerging into the double-height oblique hall, a vast space which contrasts to the ordered density of the stacks on the second and third floors. Conceived as "clearings in a dense forest" of printed material, the various reading areas and work rooms interspersed with the stacks on these floors can be perceived as inner courts that provide framed views of the exterior landscape. Julien De Smedt: The Bibliothèque Municipale de Châteauguay appears as a villa in the landscape. By that I mean that it manages to address and invite its surroundings with the ability of a smaller structure: the park climbs over a multipurpose room and turns its roof into a piece of nature. A similar work of continuity occurs on a programmatic level, where the classical idea of a promenade architecturale is revisited by the injection of diagonal visual relationships, thickening the overall richness of the building. I particularly appreciated the sobriety yet clarity of the material choices as well as the economy of ornament. The raw aesthetic contributes to focusing the means towards practical/active effects rather than stylistic waste. Canadian Architect 2006-05-01 (<http://www.canadianarchitect.com>)

## **B + H, Toronto, ON – Canada**

B+H Architects (formerly known as Bregman + Hamann Architects), founded in 1953, is an international architecture, interior design and urban planning firm. Based in Toronto

B+H BuntingCoady is now B+H Architects  
October 15, 2012

October 15, 2012, marks an important milestone in our firm's progress in British Columbia. On this date we are completing the transition that began in 2010 when we acquired Bunting Coady Architects and merged the firm with our existing Vancouver practice. Now, in accordance with regulatory directives, our team previously known as B+H BuntingCoady Architects is being rebranded B+H Architects. Our hospitality interior design team will retain their current name, B+H CHIL Design. Our Vancouver practice is thriving as one of Western Canada's leading architecture and interior design firms, renowned for designing buildings that are healthy, integrated and energy efficient. The practice has earned a strong position in the Vancouver market, and has received numerous awards for design quality and building performance. Recent examples include many awards, amongst them three top rankings from the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties, being awarded to Broadway Tech, a Canadian Architect Award of Excellence win for Heritage Mountain Middle School, the Shangri-La Vancouver being rated the #1 luxury hotel in Canada by TripAdvisor as well as having been awarded an exclusive and highly-coveted Five Diamond AAA rating, and a total of four B+H CHIL Design projects being ranked among the top 25 hotels in Canada by TripAdvisor. To steer the Vancouver practice towards future success, Bruce Knapp will be leading the team in his role as Managing Principal. B+H is committed to maintaining the focus on sustainability that our Vancouver practice is so well known for and ensuring that it continues to integrate with our global operations. At the same time we will continue to thrill clients and guests alike with the most exciting and memorable hospitality environments. We thank our clients, employees, and industry partners for their contribution to our success thus far, and look forward to many more years of world-class projects lead by our team in Vancouver and our teams around the world

<http://www.bharchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **[Heritage Mountain Middle School, Anmore, BC – Canada in progress](#)**

Client: School District No. 43 (Coquitlam), Size: 58,437 ft<sup>2</sup> | 5,429 m<sup>2</sup>

### **Awards:**

**Heritage Mountain Middle School received a 2011 Canadian Architect Award of Excellence.**

The underlying goal of the new middle school design is to create an environment for learning that captivates the imagination of the students and actively encourages exploration and growth. The space intends to simultaneously stimulate teachers, staff and visitors through their experience within the school. The result is a design that creates a series of carefully considered, light-filled spaces which seamlessly integrate into the natural landscape.

Rather than advancing with a response based on the idea of "teaching", the design team consciously redirected point of view and formalized a creative response from the standpoint of "learning". Understanding the manner in which children learn, interpret and discover our world provided the underlying methodology for the design of the new middle school which focused on education through interaction. This approach was a fundamental means of informing and ultimately formalizing an architectural response which was a direct result of the act of interpretation and discovery. It allowed the design team to approach the design process without preconception or reticence. The derivative is a design which innovatively responds to the specific program, the client's needs, budget constraints and simultaneously addresses the unique challenges of this particular site. As a synthesis, the product is a design concept which places emphasis on student exploration and provides a learning-based environment which has been conceived "through the eyes of the students".

The tiered building design is characterized by an earth-bermed lower level which supports the elevated main classroom level where the building effectively acts as a new connective link between the upper Anmore Village and the lower Port Moody side adjacent to an existing Secondary School. The main level of the school is a "U-shaped" configuration where the two primary classroom wings and the centrally located library open onto a common elevated courtyard space which optimally binds the program spaces in which students learn. (B+H)

#### **[Canadian Music Centre, Toronto – Canada 2012](#)**

Client: Canadian Music Centre, Size: 623ft<sup>2</sup>/190m<sup>2</sup>

Located in Central Toronto, The Canadian Music Centre holds Canada's largest collection of Canadian concert music, and acts as a resource centre for students and composers. The building was originally constructed in 1892 in the Queen Anne style. This project saw the renovation of the second floor, which had previously comprised a series of walled-off offices, into a modernized, open-plan area including a performance space, library, and lounge, as well as private offices and a washroom.

Throughout much of the floor, walls and drop-ceilings were removed to create a more fluid and bright space. The entry to the central staircase was relocated and opened up to provide views into the performance space when entering the floor. The performance space was designed to feature a grand piano, and also includes a small sound room for recording performances. In the library area, fixed shelving was replaced with a series of movable storage units, designed to be able to adapt to the needs of the organization and to accommodate both archival materials and more modern storage media. The lounge area includes a kitchenette and seating, providing a meeting place for music students and composers.

Original features were retained where desirable, including fireplaces, stained glass, leaded windows and wainscoting. (B+H)  
**University of British Columbia Okanagan - Engineering, Management and Education Building, Kelowna Canada 2011**

Joint Venture in association with MQN Architects MQN Architects, Vernon, BC <http://www.mqnarchitects.com>  
Client: UBC Properties Trust, Size: 174,957 ft<sup>2</sup> | 16,254 m<sup>2</sup>

The Engineering, Management and Education Complex (UBCO) contains both the Faculty of Applied Sciences (Engineering) and the Faculty of Management. The two buildings are connected by a central atrium and organized around shared amenities, including common areas, classrooms, lecture theatres and a collegium. Within each faculty area there are customized faculty and administration offices, a variety of teaching and research labs as well as library facilities. The modularized building form is designed to easily adapt to future expansion.

The west side of the Engineering and Management building contains three stories of laboratories. Engineering lab spaces contain skylights for natural day lighting and reduce the overall load on artificial lighting. The use of natural ventilation and day lighting has been employed throughout, with as many labs, offices and classrooms as possible having both operable and vision windows. (B+H)

**University of New Brunswick — Hans W. Klohn Commons, Saint John's, NL - 2010 Canada**

B+H worked in association with Sasaki Associates.

Client: University of New Brunswick, Size: 40,000 ft<sup>2</sup> | 3,700 m<sup>2</sup>

The Commons is expected to become the heart of the UNB Saint John campus. This library will bring together the people, services and activities that support the learning environment, creating a more integrated and nurturing student-focused academic experience. In addition, it will provide gathering spaces that help to foster a sense of community for students, faculty and staff and that can be used to draw people from the greater Saint John community to the campus.

This project is registered and targeting LEED Silver certification. (B+H)

**Kwantlen Polytechnic University - Coast Capital Library, Surrey, BC – Canada 2010**

Client: Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Size 57,726 ft<sup>2</sup> | 5,363 m<sup>2</sup>

**Awards:**

**Green GOOD DESIGN**

The renovation and expansion for Kwantlen Polytechnic University - Coast Capital Library accommodates the expanding demand and growth of the educational program and envisions a re-establishment of the Library as the primary building on campus and is envisioned as the “campus heart”. The overall Library’s vision statement was to create “a dynamic centre dedicated to successful learning”. The renovation incorporates a complete envelope remediation and the replacement of the existing entry with a revitalized two storey glazed lobby space incorporating a gallery and sitting area on the ground floor and a study “balcony” on the second floor. The central three storey atrium features north glazing providing natural daylight and visual transparency between the library and the campus courtyard beyond. The atrium ground floor accommodates a 60 seat learning commons and provides a transition space between the renovated north wing library and the new three storey west wing. The flexible east wing accommodates learning labs in addition to group and individual study spaces. This project was completed by Bunting Coady Architects, who merged with B+H in December 2010. (B+H)

**Okanagan College Centre for Learning, Kelowna – Canada 2009**

In association with MQN Architects

Client: Okanagan College, Size: 73,754 ft<sup>2</sup> | 6,852 m<sup>2</sup>

**Awards:**

Okanagan Mainline Real Estate Board’s Commercial Zone’s Commercial Building Awards

Institutional Community Award, Green Award and Judge’s Choice (Awarded to Bunting Coady Architects who merged with B+H in December 2010)

Okanagan Mainline Real Estate Board’s Commercial Zone’s Commercial Building Awards

Institutional Community Award Size

LEED Gold Certified

The Okanagan College Centre for Learning is a 6,852m<sup>2</sup> addition to the existing college library located in Kelowna, British Columbia. The new five-storey interdisciplinary facility is connected to the existing building with a three story light filled atrium. The primary gathering space is characterized by pedestrian street which stretches along the entire east/west axis. This space has been conceived of as an agora which effectively binds the old to new, links the indoor and outdoor spaces, and creates a centralized meeting space which encourages academic and social interaction.

The “Centre for Dialogue” is the focal sculptural element elevated within the main atrium. The circular room is constructed of local wood and is designed to reflect the “basket art” of the indigenous people of the region which encourages the traditional learning circle concept of education. This is consistent with the overall mandate of the learning centre’s initiatives to encourage the open exchange of ideas and the development and application of critical thinking skills. The entire facility offers a variety of components to educate visitors about the building’s mechanical systems and the overarching principles of sustainability and the buildings relationship to environment.

**Archives of Ontario / York Research Tower, Toronto, ON – Canada 2009**

Client: PCL Contractors and Plenary Group, Size: 248,970 ft<sup>2</sup> | 23,130 m<sup>2</sup>

**Awards:**

**CDBI: 2012 Award of Excellence - Runner-up**

Located on York University's Keele Campus and envisioned as a hub of people and information, this project has three components: a 3-storey, 127,220 square foot podium containing the new Archives of Ontario; the 6-storey, 121,750 square foot York Research Tower; and a station entrance for the future Spadina subway line extension. The project has received LEED® Canada-NC Silver certification. B+H and PCL Constructors Canada Inc. were members of the team led by the Plenary Group who was selected by York University to design, construct, finance and operate this facility.

**McGill University, Redpath Library Cyberthèque, Montréal, QC – Canada 2008**

with ékm architecture (<http://www.ekmarchitecture.com>), Montréal, Québec – Canada

930 m<sup>2</sup>

This project's first phase involved a master plan to transform McGill's most historic library into a new type of academic library geared towards a new Internet generation. The second phase was to execute a 10,000 sq. ft. portion of that plan on the campus level of the library. Features include glassed-in group study pods, banquettes, quiet tables with or without computers for individual study, an e-classroom for information skills classes and programs, assignment production area, central information point called the genius bar, and casual study areas with bright, comfortable lounges. B+H worked in association with ékm architecture on the design. (B+H)

**Nordic International Management Institute, Chengdu (Sichuan) – China under construction**

Client: Chengdu Beixin Knowledge City Real Estate Co. Ltd., Size: 25,115sm

Designed and planned with the cooperation of the EU, this low density facility in Chengdu is an international business-education school to train business professionals who want to work in the international market. Strong sustainability principles are implemented across a wide range of landscape and architectural programs.

The grand central courtyard is a public open space that anchors the entire site and is used for a variety of activities. The Institute includes administration buildings, teaching buildings, multi-media centre, collaboration college, serviced student apartments, sports centre and supporting retail facilities.

**Bing Thom Architects, Vancouver, BC – Canada**

<http://bingthomarchitects.com>

**Libraries:**

**Surrey Public Library, City Centre Library, City of Surrey, BC – Canada 2011**

80,000 sq. ft., CAD 33,000,000

If we want a stronger Canada as well as stronger provinces, then our cities have to be stronger, too. That's the way Surrey Mayor Dianne Watts sees it, even though our cities receive only about eight cents out of every tax dollar Canadians pay. And from those few pennies, cities must fund a multitude of service costs, including big-ticket items such as police and fire protection. The fiscal imbalance continues to tilt away from equilibrium as both senior governments continue offloading their responsibilities on to the most junior and least-powerful governance partner. So it's all the more remarkable that Surrey is proceeding with its ambitious Civic Centre Development Project, which will provide B.C.'s fastest-growing metropolis with a new city centre to serve as the South of Fraser region's central business district. It will include a new city hall and large civic plaza next to an expanded Simon Fraser University. There'll be new office towers, a performing arts centre and a new main library. There'll be upgrades to King George Highway and the nearby Skytrain system, plus a new bus exchange. All this is about to happen adjacent to the existing one-million-square-foot, 25-storey Central City office tower and nearby Surrey Recreation Centre between 102nd and 104th avenues.

The first phase will be construction of the the Surrey Central Library. Council on Monday saw new design sketches of this \$30-million library by local award-winning architect Bing Thom. In an interview Wednesday, Watts described the designs as "stunning." But the 65,000-square-foot library is under the gun time-wise, Watts explains, because it's a jointly funded project under Ottawa's fiscal-stimulation program and must be completed by March 31, 2011. "The three levels of government are contributing \$10 million each and now the next phase is to put the library out to tender," the mayor says. Next on the agenda is relocating the existing 134,000-square-foot city hall at 14245 56th Ave. into a new city hall/office tower complex at the new city centre. "We've simply outgrown the existing city hall's space," the mayor says. "We need at least 150,000 square feet in a new city hall, plus room to grow." But Watts acknowledges that the new city hall, which is now in the design phase, will be far more than bricks and mortar to house city staff and council. "The city has to take the lead here," she says. "If we expect the private sector to invest in our downtown core, then the city has to invest in the core as well." The existing city hall will be either leased or sold to help fund the new premises, which will be developed as a city hall and office tower in conjunction with the private sector, Watts says. The Civic Centre Development Project's final component will be a performing arts centre that will contain a 1,600-seat theatre and a 250-seat studio theatre. Watts also says she's confident that the total project can be completed within several years--without serious impact on Surrey's tax levels, which are the currently the lowest within Metro Vancouver.

[blewis@theprovince.com](mailto:blewis@theprovince.com), © Copyright (c) The Province

80,000 sq. ft., CAD 33,000,000

**Surrey Public Library Board: Vision Statement for the City Centre Library:**

Surrey's new City Centre Library will be a unique state-of-the art environmentally friendly landmark that provides access to the broadest range of information, learning opportunities, and diverse cultural experiences. The new City Centre Library will be:

•The centrepiece for Surrey's City Centre; adorned in architectural excellence for the 21st century, the library will contribute to the vitality of the City and put Surrey in a class with other great cities.

•A foundation for the City's future success by boosting economic and cultural activity and attracting visitors from all parts of the country.

•A source of pride and a great public space, where the community gathers to celebrate, reflect, connect and share information, knowledge, and culture.

•A trusted centre that inspires learning and knowledge exchange, empowers people and encourages open dialogue.

(Adopted by Surrey Public Library Board September 27, 2007)

Scheduled to open Summer 2011, this new library designed by Bing Thom Architects, as the first piece of a new development, will be a critical anchor that will set the stage for the future development and transformation of downtown Surrey.

It marks the beginning of a major civic investment in the area that will continue the transformation of downtown Surrey that began with BTA's Central City project, completed in 2004. This new civic development will ultimately include a new city hall, large urban plaza, underground civic parkade, performing arts centre, and additional commercial space. All of these uses will be arranged adjacent to one of the most intensively used transit hubs in Metro Vancouver. "We are thrilled to again be contributing to the future of downtown Surrey," stated Bing Thom. "This is a great opportunity to create something exciting for the future that will attract a wide variety of people to the downtown." Creating dynamic environments that look to the future of Surrey is nothing new to BTA. Nearly a decade ago, the firm designed the incredibly vibrant Central City, which sits down the street from the new Surrey Library. The architectural and social innovation evident at Central City—a fusion of office space, a shopping center and a university—is further exemplified in BTA's library design. Like Central City, the library encourages the gathering of diverse groups of people from the surrounding community. Its design features large windows, a welcoming entrance and central atrium with clear sight lines that allow visitors to quickly orient themselves in the space. The form of the building is inspired by the curvature of the adjacent University Boulevard with an added dynamism provided by their outward slope. Designed to LEED standards, the outward sloped walls also provide solar shading. BTA understands that the role of the library is changing and that the book collection is no longer the central focus. With advances in easily available electronic information and inter library loans, providing the appropriate spaces

for evolving library activities is now the priority. These activities range from the traditional research and education roles to the need for libraries to become a point of connection and even a gathering place in the community. As a result, the design includes a diverse mixture of large interconnected “high” spaces with generous natural light and “low” more intimate spaces to accommodate the book stacks and individual activities like studying and writing. In all cases, the spaces have been deliberately kept informal to make the library feel like an extension of the patron’s living room. As Thom says, “The design evolves out of the need to provide a space for reading, studying, and above all, gathering as a community. This building is very flexible and will accommodate all of these purposes.” Surrey is the second largest and fastest growing city in British Columbia. In fact, the population is expected to outgrow the originally proposed 65,000-square-foot library in a span of about five years. As a result, BTA encouraged the city to future-proof the building by constructing 78,000 square feet now. The excess space will be rented out for educational and other complimentary uses until the library can grow into it. Similarly, there is a full level being built underground, which can later be integrated into an underground civic parkade, another strategy for future expansion and integration with the community. As BTA Principal Michael Heeney states, “Surrey City Centre Library is the beginning of a whole new civic initiative that’s going to further establish the downtown for this growing and important city.” (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

### [Woodbridge Library, Washington, DC – USA in progress \(2015/16\)](#)

Client: DC Public Library, Size: 22.500 sqft. , Budget: \$ 13.000.000

Jaclyn Hersh, Woodbridge Librarys Redesign, Architech Newspaper 14.04.10

The ongoing redesign of Washington, D.C.’s Woodridge Library takes into account the rapidly evolving world of technology that is changing how and what we read. Created by the design team of Bing Thom Architects and Wienczek + Associates, the modern 22,500-square-foot library will stand apart from its 1958 single-story predecessor with its white walls and interior curves surrounded by exterior angles. Similar to his previous collaborative design process for the Surrey City Centre Library in British Columbia, Thom met with the Woodridge community while drafting this design, listening to them share their visions, which could be reflected in a rear entrance that will open directly out onto the grassy Langdon Park. Other elements further reinforce this indoor-outdoor relationship: an open multi-story floor plan, large windows providing an abundance of natural light, and a rooftop deck. Thom’s design fosters a place for community interactions and gatherings of different sorts and sizes, even after library hours, while still supporting traditional intimate spaces for reading and studying. (<http://www.archpaper.com>)

This new neighbourhood library is conceived as an elegant treasure chest that orients library patrons towards the verdant Langdon Park behind the site. A welcoming entrance opens into a central circulation area that is bathed in natural light. All levels of the building are quite open with clear sightlines providing interesting internal views to complement the views out to the park. The library is designed with a great deal of flexibility to support a wide range of activities. These activities range from intimate reading spaces through to grander spaces that could be used to accommodate larger community assemblies. (Bing)

### [Briere, Gilbert + Associes, Québec, QC – Canada](#)

<http://www.brieregilbert.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### [Bibliothèque Montarville, Boucherville, QC - Canada 2009](#)

**Brrière, Gilbert + associés, architectes en collaboration avec Denis St-Louis, architecte**

Existing Area: 1,700 sqm, Extension Area: 1,470 sqm, Budget: \$3.4 M

**PROGRAMME SOMMAIRE** Construite il y a plus de 25 ans, la bibliothèque de Boucherville doit s’agrandir et revoir ses aménagements existants de manière à développer sa mission et ses services en lien avec les nouvelles tendances sociales, culturelles et technologiques.

**GRANDES ORIENTATIONS** Dès nos premières appréciations du contexte existant de la bibliothèque municipale de Boucherville, c’est notre compréhension du potentiel d’interrelation inexploité avec le boisé du Parc de la Rivière-aux-Pins qui a motivé notre approche conceptuelle et son développement. C’est donc par une architecture décrochée et ouverte que nous croyons pouvoir communiquer l’essence même d’un lieu dont la fonction essentielle est la découverte et l’ouverture sur la connaissance et le monde. **ÉNONCÉ DU PROJET** Inspiré de la logique formelle du bâtiment existant, soit quatre carrés similaires qui tournent autour d’un même centre, l’agrandissement suggère le glissement et le décrochage d’un de ces carrés vers le boisé existant. Ce glissement engage ainsi de nouveaux liens ouverts entre le bâtiment et son environnement, redéfinit le cœur de la bibliothèque et assure l’unité de l’ensemble, voire l’intégration de l’existant et du nouveau avec le boisé.

Dans ce sens, un grand volume de bois complètement ouvert sur la nature ainsi qu’une nouvelle promenade d’accueil, axe formel de circulation extérieure traversant tout le site, sont les deux principaux éléments qui structurent le paysage et clarifient l’appropriation des lieux.

Positionné entre l’existant et le nouveau, le nouveau hall, son comptoir de prêt et son atrium organise les espaces intérieurs et permet de distinguer clairement et rapidement les principaux secteurs de la bibliothèque, dont les trois collections générales (jeunesse, adolescents et adultes) situées sur chacun des trois étages de l’agrandissement. (Brière)

The Montarville – Boucher la Bruère Public Library is located in the downtown core of Boucherville, a town of 40,000 situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence River just east of the Island of Montreal. Built more than 25 years ago, the municipal library needs to expand and reconfigure its existing facilities so that it can better pursue its mission and provide services in accordance with new and emerging social, cultural and technological trends.

This project, which was the award winner in a 2007 architectural competition, consists of a three-storey expansion (1,470 square metres) plus an indoor renovation and refit of the existing structure (1,700 square metres). It includes an atrium, a new entrance hall, a new library promenade, a new loans counter and a complete reorganization of all the library collections. floor plans

After an initial assessment of the library’s current context, it was the untapped potential for a visceral connection to the wooded area in the adjoining Rivière aux Pins Park that was the stimulus for our conceptual approach and further development of that idea. In contrast to the existing building, whose introverted geometry suggests only the slightest relationship with its immediate social and natural environment, our approach adopts an open, barrier-free design that we believe will convey the very essence of a centre whose essential function is discovery, as well as openness to knowledge and to the world.

An expansion that is simple, open and effective, to the benefit of all library patrons. Given the opportunity to emphasize and highlight the adjacent woods, the library expansion project offers, in terms of its implementation, its architecture and its three storey

volume, a formative gesture that defines the landscape and encourages visitors and users to come to the library. Like a unifying link, the expansion pulls together the component parts, giving concrete expression to the new physical and visual elements that connect the library to its urban context and the Rivière aux Pins Park.

Inspired by the formal logic of the existing building (four similar squares that revolve around a central core), the expansion suggests for one of these squares a shift in emphasis and an opening up to the nearby woods. This establishes new, open-ended connections between the building and its surrounding environment, redefining the heart of the library and ensuring a comprehensive unity, integrating the existing building with both the new addition and the adjacent woods.

In that sense, the two main elements that give structure to the landscape and clarify its harmonious integration are a large wooded area completely open to nature and a new library promenade, a formal exterior pathway that runs through the entire site.

The woods are an identifying element visible from the street and the surrounding area, heralding the presence of a cultural institution in an urban landscape. The three floors of the new extension, in addition to reducing the actual building footprint at ground level, mean lower costs and preserve as much as possible the trees adjacent to the building. The three storeys are home to the library's three general collections – books for children, adolescents and adults.

elevation & section

Taking advantage of the natural topography of the site and of the proximity of the trees, a large three-storey glass wall allows for diverse visual links between the indoor spaces and the woods. Consequently, each clientele (children, adolescents, adults and senior citizens) benefits from a distinct relationship with the vegetation, the trees and the foliage, which inspire calm, silence and rejuvenation.

Directly linked to existing footpaths, the new promenade runs alongside the building. It follows the contours of the topography and directs visitors toward the new reception area and main entrance, thereby anchoring the library to its immediate context, its neighbourhood and its town.

Taking maximum advantage of the sunshine from the building's southern exposure, the promenade organizes pedestrian access and traffic throughout the site. It serves as an efficient physical and visual link connecting the various component elements – the main entrance, the multipurpose room and adjacent terrace, the service entrance, the two parking lots, the woods and the river and two nearby roads (Chemin du Lac and Rivière aux Pins Street), as well as the residential sector, two parks (Parc de la Mairie and Pierre Laporte Park) and Boucherville's old historic centre.

In response to the introverted organization and the constrictions of the existing indoor space, we opted for an open spatial organization that is centred round the new lobby. With its loans counter and its atrium, it is the veritable heart of the project.

Positioned between the old and the new and extended vertically via the atrium, the lobby is a central locus that allows for quick, clear identification of the main sectors of the library.

The new reception area sets the tone, facilitating orientation and serving as a point of reference. As soon as visitors enter the building, they are literally plunged into the imaginary world of children. Located just below the entrance, the children's sector offers a direct view of the woods from the lobby and the reception counter, and from the library sections located in the existing structure.

Visible throughout the atrium, an access ramp serves as a continuation of the lobby and leads to the children's section, the main staircase and the elevator. It is a veritable architectural promenade that serves both as a transition between the various sectors and as a place to discover the entire library. These comings and goings offer other visual perspectives of Rivière aux Pins Park, thereby enriching the journey from one floor to the next.

The various sectors (periodicals, audiovisual materials, children's/adolescent/adult sections) benefit from new reading areas that have a visual connection to the adjacent woods. The history, genealogy, documentary and reference sectors are located in the existing building near the loans counter and information desk. The administrative sector is located nearby, ensuring optimum supervision and control.

The main lobby, the multipurpose room, the technical services and the administrative offices have all been relocated so that they have a direct connection to the library promenade. Relocated to the front of the building, the reception and library service areas will become intermediary spaces that make the vital connection between reading and urban life.

Reflecting its educational vocation, the new library's use of wood, its big open spaces with views of the outdoor landscape and its geothermal heating system convey respect for the environment and pride in our culture.

In addition to reducing costs, the use of wood (untreated natural cedar) and conventional planks-and-strips siding ensures a smooth transition from the existing wood-and-brick building. 14.04.10 ArchDaily (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

## **Groupe Cardinal Hardy, Montréal, QC – Canada**

<http://www.cardinal-hardy.ca>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Saint-Laurent Borough Library, Montréal, QC – Canada on design (2012)**

The Minister of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women, Christine St-Pierre, the Mayor of Montréal, Gérald Tremblay, and the Mayor of Saint-Laurent and Vice-Chair of the City of Montréal Executive Committee, Alan DeSousa, yesterday announced the winner of the Quebec-wide architectural competition for the new library in Montreal's Saint-Laurent Borough. Also present at the announcement were Helen Fotopoulos, who is responsible for culture, heritage and the status of women on Montréal's Executive Committee, and Lise Bissonnette, Chair of the competition jury. The chosen project was submitted by the team composed of Cardinal Hardy/Labonté Marcil/Éric Pelletier Architectes en consortium/SDK et associés inc./Leroux Beaudoin Hurens et associés inc. "I would like to congratulate the winning team," said Minister St-Pierre. "It will have the marvelous task of designing a space dedicated to knowledge—an ideal place where users can develop a taste for reading and become attuned to culture. By incorporating premises reserved for the exhibition and conservation of works of art, the library will truly serve as an environment adapted to the needs of Borough of Saint-Laurent residents." "Not only are our libraries key sites that enhance neighborhood life for Montrealers, they play an essential role in strengthening Montréal as a city of knowledge and culture," stated Mr. Tremblay. "And while we have focused over the last few years on making our libraries more accessible and enriching their holdings, we also know that the quality of our libraries' architecture plays a crucial role in ensuring that Montrealers take pride in using them." "I congratulate the competition winners, whose proposal responds to the vision of the project that we had set for ourselves and that is based on a thorough study of our community's needs and of the wishes voiced by citizens during the consultation process," expressed Mr. DeSousa. "On behalf of Saint-Laurent Borough Council, I would like to thank the jury and the technical committee, who undertook their task brilliantly." "With Montréal being a UNESCO-designated City of Design, I am delighted that we have architectural competitions such as this one for the new Saint-Laurent library," added Ms. Fotopoulos. "These competitions allow us to enhance the quality of our built heritage while also calling on the creative genius of our home-grown talents." "All of the four finalists submitted proposals that were highly noteworthy from an architectural standpoint," said Ms. Bissonnette. "However, the winning project presented the best combination of assets in terms of the building's functionality and its ability to integrate easily into its urban and natural environments."



#### Description of the winning project

In compliance with Montréal's policy on sustainable development for municipal buildings, the project is aiming to obtain LEED "Gold" certification (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). A true cultural gathering place, the new building will include, in addition to the library, an exhibition space as well as the Musée des maîtres et artisans du Québec's collection conservation center. The building will consolidate the role of the Boulevard Thimens civic axis and also help enhance the value of the Parc Marcel-Laurin woodland by providing it with a new point of entry. The winning team, for its part, stated: "The new Saint-Laurent library is a place where users will feel a sense of ownership—of knowledge, of culture, of the site itself—as well as discovery. This isn't a project about architecture alone: it's also about landscape. Located between Boulevard Thimens and Parc Marcel-Laurin, the new library integrates into the site by drawing on the major elements of the park. As such, the building connects the city with the surrounding landscape, and serves as a point of connection that allows users to explore its site—inside and outside, from Boulevard Thimens as well as from the park. Visitors will discover the building by approaching it from a variety of spaces both intimate and dramatic, spaces that, by offering a variety of access pathways, set the stage for the site as well as for its users." According to the established schedule, the winning firm will develop the plans and specifications for the new building throughout 2010. Construction will begin in 2011 and continue into 2012. The building is slated to open at the end of 2012. (<http://raddblog.wordpress.com>)

### **Anne Carrier, Lévin, QC – Canada**

<http://www.acarchitecte.com>

#### **Libraries :**

[Bibliothèque Félix Leclerc, Val-Belair, Ville de Québec, QC – Canada 2009](#)

#### **Awards :**

Prix d'excellence 2009 de la construction en acier de l'ICCA-Québec [quebec.cisc-icca.ca/excellence](http://quebec.cisc-icca.ca/excellence) 09.19 Agrandissement de la Bibliothèque Félix Leclerc, Québec

Pour une expression équilibrée de l'espace comportant à la fois de la rigueur et une intégration harmonieuse entre l'acier, le bois et le verre. Dans la nouvelle partie de la bibliothèque de Val-Bélair, à Québec, l'acier est apparent partout, à l'intérieur comme à l'extérieur. La structure d'acier du bâtiment existant, construit en 1987, devait être remise aux normes, notamment sismiques. On a choisi d'insérer un mur de refend ductile en acier, une technique utilisée pour la première fois à Québec. Dès l'amorce du projet, on a voulu faire participer la structure à l'expression architecturale. Le voile de bois structural est soutenu par des poutres d'acier qui trament l'espace, puis s'effacent devant la grande baie de fenestration s'ouvrant sur le parc. Toutes les parois de verre ont également une structure d'acier supportant les meneaux. La finesse de l'acier et la minceur du pontage de bois donnent une grande légèreté à la toiture. À l'arrière, un oculus a été percé au-dessus d'une oeuvre d'art. (Carrier)

[Bibliothèque René-Richard et Centre d'archives régional de Charlevoix, Ville de Baie-Saint Paul, QC Canada 1998](#)

Située entre l'église et l'aréna sur un site originellement désorganisé mais hautement stratégique, la nouvelle bibliothèque permet de lier deux pôles importants, l'église et l'aréna, en requalifiant un parcours générateur d'activités culturelles, en plein coeur du secteur patrimonial de Baie-Saint-Paul. Le corps principal du nouveau bâtiment s'implante naturellement le long de la rue Forget, sur les traces d'une ancienne grange, tandis que la section nord reprend discrètement l'alignement des terres ancestrales. La transparence de la façade et la pente du toit affirment l'appartenance de la bibliothèque à l'espace collectif. Un volume opaque abritant la salle d'animation vient s'y loger, révélant son contenu à l'espace public par une large vitrine. L'intervention atténue la présence de l'aréna et accompagne les piétons entre la rue Fafard et la section nord de la ville. Pour appuyer ce geste, le bâtiment s'ouvre radicalement sur la rue et se ferme à l'arrière, où il ne laisse filtrer que la lumière naturelle requise. (Carrier)

### **CEI Architecture, Vancouver, BC – Canada**

<http://www.ceiarchitecture.com>

#### **Libraries:**

[Okanagan Regional Library Vernon Branch, Vernon, BC – Canada 2012](#)

Client: Okanagan Regional Library, \$ 12.600.000, 30.000 sqft.

#### **Awards:**

Excellence Award, Community category 2012

Thompson Okanagan Commercial Building Awards

Judges' Choice, 2012

Libraries are welcoming and inspiring places for all who seek information and knowledge, and are evolving from being perceived as book repositories to community service centres. Flexibility for the future is more important now than ever.

Working cooperatively with the ORL Team and TASK Construction Management, we endeavored to ensure that the New Vernon Library is configured to meet the changing needs of users and tap the potential of emerging technologies. Using our 'Listen-First' approach to design, this project promises to be a model for community sustainability, enhancing access, promoting literacy, and ensuring a healthy environment for users and staff.

The design phase of the project was initiated with our signature Design Charrette. This intensive three-day event involved members of the ORL Board, ORL executive staff, Vernon Library staff, Library users, Community Groups, Representatives from the City of Vernon, and the entire Design Team. The results of the charrette are manifest in the final plans for the project and show the strength of an Integrated Design Process. The building design met the many different objectives of the project and resulted in a unique expression that is current, while still responding to the past.

The area of the new library has expanded, now with 30,000 square feet over two floors of modern, open space boasting city-wide views and lots of natural light. The main floor features a kids area, teen area and a 125-person community meeting room opening directly to the street. Upstairs via an open staircase flooding both floors with natural light are public internet stations, a computer lab and study space, smaller meeting room, adult reading area and offices for library staff. (CEI)

[Tommy Douglas Library, Burnaby, BC – Canada 2009](#)

Client: City of Burnaby, Costs: \$ 9.100.000, Size: 15.500 sqft.

#### **Awards:**

Tommy Douglas Library achieves LEED Gold, May 17, 2012

Library Building Award of Merit, 2010, BC Library Association

This bright, 17,500 square foot library serves the diverse Edmonds Town Centre neighbourhood with a catalogue of over 80,000 books and reference materials. The project, a joint venture between CEI and Diamond and Schmitt Architects, incorporates a variety of sustainable features, including a green roof, natural daylighting, geo-exchange heating and an underground cistern that collects rainwater from the roof that is in turn used for landscape irrigation.

The design of the facility emphasizes openness and accessibility. The main library space is a large room with a high ceiling. Exterior glazing adds to the sense of transparency and connectivity between library patrons and pedestrians outside. Given the importance of the site, which faces Kingsway, a prominent thoroughfare, the scale of the building as viewed from the street influenced the design. The high ceiling contributes to daylighting by allowing high-level light from the clerestory windows to diffuse across the room. The added height helps with the ventilation of the space — automated, high-level windows open to allow hot air to escape, exploiting natural convective forces.

The library has been described by visitors as “light and airy,” and “bright and welcoming.” It is achieving its goal of providing the community with a social gathering place that encourages reading, research and interaction. According to library statistics, Burnaby residents borrowed 33 percent more items from the new Tommy Douglas Library in its first full month of operation than they did from the former branch in a comparable month, suggesting that the library has opened a successful new chapter for residents of Burnaby. (CEI)

## **CS&P (Carruthers Shaw & Partners) Architects Inc., Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.csparch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Cambrian College Learning Commons, Sudbury, ON – Canada 2008**

April 2008: Cambrian College today opened its Library and Learning Commons. This \$2.5 million expansion reflects some of the newest and most progressive directions in the evolution of the traditional library. The Library and Learning Commons, which is now over 20,000 square feet in size, is the College’s hub for information, study, research, and out-of-classroom learning. It provides an environment where users can access traditional library resources, technologically-advanced learning tools, and both group and individual study spaces. “When this project was initiated, we listened closely to the needs that were identified by our students and addressed these as part of the renovations,” said Cambrian College President Sylvia Barnard. “This facility supports the educational experience of Cambrian students, ensuring that they have access to a wide variety of materials that will help to enhance the knowledge they gain through their programs.” The Library and Learning Commons is a bright, strategically-designed space that facilitates access to information and provides support to the research and studying aspects of the learning environment. The additional space, combined with the renovations that comprised the project, has allowed Cambrian to integrate some strategic leaning support services with both traditional and new directions. (CS&P)

#### **Sheridan Library Learning Commons, Sheridan College, Trafalgar Campus, Oakville, ON – Canada 2008**

Located at Sheridan’s Trafalgar Campus, the recently completed Library Learning Commons (LLC) is the first phase of a two-phase Library Master Plan completed by CS&P Architects. The LLC transforms an existing 15,000 sf warehouse-like space into a spacious, light-filled and technology-enhanced support environment designed with student’s comfort and convenience in mind. The programme for the facility houses a number of distinct spaces including technical support, seminar and group study rooms, computer labs, presentation and conferences spaces and a large information commons with hub resources spaces that function as totemic elements within the large, double-height volume. (CS&P)

#### **Kimel Family Education Centre, Community Hebrew Academy of Toronto (CHAT), Toronto, ON – Canada 2007**

(in joint venture with Petroff Architects)

CHAT is the coeducational Community High School of the Greater Toronto Jewish Community. We welcome students of all Jewish affiliations and beliefs. Founded with a small number of students in 1960, we have grown to over 1,400 students on two campuses. CHAT has a teaching faculty of over one hundred and seventy, including over sixty Jewish Studies faculty. We are known for the caring dimension of our teaching; the close student-teacher relationships; and the family atmosphere within the school - both within each grade and across the grades. A full team of Guidance Counsellors and a system of Staff Grade Teams have ensured that our most important qualities remained intact as our school has grown. A successful programme of Peer Counselling and Peer Tutoring maintains our tradition of mutual student-to-student help. We offer a comprehensive range of educational services, ensuring that we are meeting the individual educational and social needs and interests of a very wide range of students. Our General Studies programme prepares students for University entrance in Canada, the United States and Israel; we have an enviable record of success. We provide Remediation and E.S.L. at both Campuses through Learning Centres. Special Education is provided at CHAT TC. Our campus can accommodate students with physical disabilities. (<http://www.chat-edu.ca>)

The plan of this independent secondary school is program driven, simply organized as a ring of classrooms around two courtyards and major public rooms, layering outdoor spaces with art, books, dialogue, technology and spirituality. The building knits together transparent programmatic elements with compelling views through these spaces to the campus beyond. This resulted in an open and light-filled school environment, which dissolves boundaries and fosters exploration. (CS&P)

#### **Welland Civic Centre, Welland, ON – Canada 2005**

Welland Civic Square, City Hall and Public Library

The challenge of this revitalization project was to provide a generous home for the two principal users ( Welland City Hall and Welland Public Library ) on the same limited site, without diminishing the identity or public front for either occupant. The building’s cross-section provided the solution, with an entrance on Main Street for the City Hall and an entrance on the Canal side for the Library. The Council Chamber reads as a freestanding object and establishes a “dialogue” across the new civic square with the historic 19<sup>th</sup> century limestone courthouse. (CS&P)

#### **Technology Enhanced Learning, Georgian College, Barrie, ON – Canada 2002**

This major addition and renovation is the first project for the new campus master plan developed by CS&P Architects and Urban Strategies. The addition of the Learning Resource Centre creates a new public face to the highway and main playing field. The building achieved exceptional energy conservation performance, and state of the art integrated technology, adding lecture, seminar and meeting rooms, smart classrooms, staff offices and social spaces for over 2,500 students. (CS&P)

## **DAM Architects, Montréal, QC – Canada**

<http://www.desnoyersmercure.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothèque Kirkland, Kirkland, QC – Canada 2011**

Client : Ville de Kirkland, Coût : 2 545 000 \$, Fin des travaux : 2011

À l'aube de ses vingt ans d'existence, la bibliothèque municipale de Kirkland demande à être rénovée et son environnement, rajeuni. Le programme des travaux comprend l'intégration d'un nouvel ascenseur à l'entrée existante pour permettre l'accès universel aux espaces situés en sous-sol ainsi qu'une rénovation complète des systèmes mécaniques et de l'éclairage des salles de lecture. DMA propose une approche en continuité avec le bâtiment existant, où l'entrée est toutefois complètement remodelée pour marquer le renouveau et ouvrir la bibliothèque sur la communauté. Ceci est conçu de manière à laisser entrer la lumière naturelle par le Nord, tout en ne gênant pas les activités de lecture à l'intérieur de la bibliothèque. (DAM)

#### **Bibliothèque Fraser Hickson, Montréal, QC – Canada Concept 2009**

Client : Église Trinity Memorial

En 2009, L'institut Fraser Hickson vend ses installations de Notre-Dame de Grâce et projette de se relocaliser sur un site plus petit afin de réduire ses coûts d'opération à long terme. Le projet élaboré par DMA propose de relocaliser la bibliothèque au sous-sol de l'Église Trinity Church, permettant ainsi également à l'Église de rationaliser et moderniser ses installations (ajout d'un ascenseur et transformation du système de chauffage) et réduire ses propres coûts d'exploitation.

Le projet est conçu en deux phases : la première visant l'installation, à court terme, de la salle de lecture principale au sous-sol de l'église; la deuxième phase profite du potentiel de développement permis par le zonage du site et vise un agrandissement de la bibliothèque sur le terrain adjacent à l'Église, avec une nouvelle adresse autonome et des infrastructures d'accueil indépendantes de celle-ci. Ce projet, qui demeure aujourd'hui un bel exemple d'optimisation dans le développement immobilier d'un patrimoine religieux, est encore à l'étude et à l'étape de recherche de financement. (DAM)

#### **Bibliothèque du Parlement d'Ottawa, Ottawa, ON – Canada 2008**

joint venture with: Ogilvie and Hogg et Spencer R. Higgins and Lundholm Associates

Client : Travaux Publics Canada, Coût : 78 000 000 \$, Fin des travaux : 2008

Designed by Thomas Fuller (1823 Bath Enland – 1898 Ottawa Canada) and Chilion Jones (1838 – 1912), and inspired by the British Museum Reading Room, the building is formed as a chapter house, separated from the main body of the Centre Block by a corridor; this arrangement, as well as many other details of the design, was reached with the input of the then parliamentary librarian, Alpheus Todd. The walls, supported by a ring of 16 flying buttresses, are load bearing, double-wythe masonry, consisting of a hydraulic lime rubble fill core between an interior layer of finished stone and rustic Nepean sandstone on the exterior. Around the windows and along other edges is dressed stone trim, along with a multitude of stone carvings, including floral patterns and friezes, keeping with the Victorian High Gothic style of the rest of the parliamentary complex. The roof, set in three tiers topped by a cupola, was originally a timber frame structure covered with slate tiles, but is presently built of steel framing and deck covered with copper. The initial overall combination of colours—grey Gloucester limestone and grey Nepean, red Potsdam, and buff Ohio sandstones, as well as purple and green slate banding—conformed to the picturesque style known as structural polychromy.

The main reading room of the Library of Parliament

The main reading room rises to a vaulted ceiling and the walls and stacks are lined with white pine panelling carved into a variety of textures, flowers, masks, and mythical creatures. In the galleries are displayed the coats of arms of the seven provinces that existed in 1876, as well as that of the Dominion of Canada, and standing directly in the centre of the room is a white marble statue of Queen Victoria, sculpted by Marchall Wood in 1871. The northern galleries are also flanked with the white marble busts of Sir John Sandfield Macdonald; Prince Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII); Alexandra, Princess of Wales (later Queen Alexandra); and Sir Étienne-Paschal Taché.

La Bibliothèque du Parlement, classée monument historique national, a ouvert ses portes à l'origine en 1876; elle a été modifiée en 1953 à la suite d'un incendie majeur. Ses qualités architecturales exceptionnelles et son profil sur la colline parlementaire en font la meilleure référence au Canada du style « néogothique de la grande époque victorienne ».

Le mandat octroyé à DMA (en consortium) consistait en la conservation et la réhabilitation de cet édifice remarquable. L'étendue des travaux comprenait le remplacement des toitures, la restauration des fenêtres, la consolidation des murs porteurs en maçonnerie, la rénovation des espaces intérieurs, le remplacement des systèmes mécaniques/électriques désuets et la conservation des finis intérieurs. Pour l'intégration de nouveaux espaces pour les livres et les systèmes mécaniques, 13 mètres de profondeur fut excavé dans le roc sous le bâtiment et ces services furent distribués verticalement de manière à les intégrer et à les dissimuler.

La préservation de l'esprit patrimonial existant à la Bibliothèque du parlement a inspiré la stratégie de conservation dans la conception des nouvelles interventions mais sans imitation servile. (DAM)

#### **Cour Suprême du Canada, Library, Ottawa, ON – Canada 1995**

Client : Travaux Publics Canada, Coût : 18 000 000 \$, Fin des travaux : 1995

Bâtiment construit en 1951, il fut décidé vers la fin des années 80 de procéder à une mise aux normes du point de vue sécurité-incendie, de remplacer la toiture, de rendre le bâtiment accessible aux personnes à mobilité réduite et surtout de réorganiser la bibliothèque pour recevoir plus de 500,000 volumes et pour assurer la préservation de la plus importante collection de droit civil et de droit commun au Canada.

La bibliothèque à l'époque de la construction du bâtiment avait été aménagée dans la partie sud du troisième étage. Les problèmes d'accessibilité et d'espace ont depuis rendu ces espaces inadéquats pour une bibliothèque de cette importance. L'objectif principal consistait à trouver l'espace nécessaire pour loger le programme proposé par les responsables de sa réorganisation, de lui conférer un caractère en harmonie avec la noblesse des lieux et de l'intégrer au fonctionnement de l'ensemble du complexe judiciaire avec une relation directe avec le grand Hall d'Honneur au rez-de-chaussée. (DMA)

## **Diamond Schmitt Architects, Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.dsai.ca>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Brentwood Library, Toronto, ON – Canada 2012**

The Brentwood Library reopened recently following a two-year renovation and expansion designed by Diamond Schmitt Architects. The updated library adds 30 percent more public service, collection and staff space configured on a tight site in the suburb of Etobicoke, Ontario.

The form of the original (1955) two-storey east wing is maintained and connects with a three-storey addition by a double-height Reading Room that houses the library's main book collection and seating areas. This central spine features an exposed steel-tension truss-and-wood roof as a sculptural element and fully glazed north and south elevations have clear and coloured translucent glass panels. Natural lighting is abundant throughout the library and all occupied spaces have windows and outdoor views.

The cladding consists of curtain wall, zinc panels, split-faced limestone masonry and charcoal-hued brick – materials that reference the adjacent precinct and the library's siting between commercial interests to the south and residential to the north. Landscaping furthers this transition with the addition of benches and a shade park with shrubs, ornamental grasses and perennials.

"This library reflects the multi-purpose role libraries serve in the community and provides a wide range of highly visible program space for group and individual activities," said Donald Schmitt, Principal with Diamond Schmitt Architects.

Next to the entrance hall on the main floor, the Urban Living Room comprises a lounge with soft seating around a fireplace with an original Group of Seven painting by A.J. Casson. This high-circulation area features computer stations, new fiction, periodicals and multi-media. A 90-seat community room serves as a quiet study area and supports public functions with audio-visual equipment and a kitchen. The balance of the ground floor contains the KidsStop Interactive Early Literacy Centre – intimately scaled zones according to age groups and story-time activity.

The second floor features another fireplace seating area, the adult book collections, a computer learning centre, a group study area and an enclosed Teen Zone with large screen TV. Office and support areas are located on the third floor.

Traditional and contemporary finishes create an elegant and playful interior. White glazed concrete block defines the spine, which features vertical banded lighting. A rich chocolate carpet field connects program areas that have distinct floor colouring and patterns. Black walnut wood is used for all shelving, millwork, wall panels and benches. An array of contemporary colourful chairs, tables and loose furnishing further provide contrast and a sense of fun.

"We strive to make our branches welcoming, accessible and inspiring neighbourhood hubs, and I think the Brentwood Branch renovation has achieved these goals," said Toronto Library Board Chair Paul Ainslie.

Sustainable design initiatives include reusing the structure of the west portion of the former building's foundation walls, steel columns and second floor assembly. The existing arched glulam beams and wood roof deck previously concealed by acoustic tiles have been restored and exposed. A high performance building envelope, energy-efficient mechanical features and a radiant floor heating system reduce energy consumption. A mechanized shading system controlled by light sensors enhances indoor lighting and control. An elevator was added and the ground floor of the existing wing was lowered to grade, for full accessibility. Canadian Architect 11.11.12 (<http://www.canadianarchitect.com>)

#### **Harris Learning Library, Nipissing University / Canadore College, North Bay, ON – Canada 2011**

Client; Nipissing College, Canadore College

The three-storey, 56,000-square-foot library serves as a new gateway to the shared Nipissing and Canadore campus and doubles the size of existing collection space and student user space. Key architectural elements include two large, fully glazed volumes that bookend the building with a double-storey study hall at one end and service space at the other. A three-storey skylight atrium serves as the axis for student orientation and provides natural day lighting throughout. A unique feature is a terraced reading area with built-in seating on a gentle grade between the first and second floor. The periodical reading room provides views over the evergreen forest landscape.

This library serves equally as a resource centre and a town square for information exchange where students can access group study space, computer rooms, distant learning facilities, informal study space and traditional reading rooms. The configuration transitions from social learning on the lower floors to study space that is quieter and more focused on the third floor. A special feature of the library is the Treaty Learning Centre, designed for studying the experiences of First Nations in Canada. (Diamond)

#### **University of Ontario, Institute of Technology, University Library, Oshawa, ON - Canada 2011**

### **Awards:**

2012

Copper Development Association / Canadian Copper and Brass Development Association, North American Copper in Architecture Award - New Construction

2008

RAIC / CIP / CSLA, National Urban Design Awards - Medal of Excellence for Community Urban Design

2007

Building Magazine, Outside the Box Award - Green Building Design

2006

Society for College and University Planning / AIA Committee on Architecture for Education, SCUP Awards - Honor Award for Excellence in Planning for a New Campus

The Brick Industry Association, Brick in Architecture Awards - Bronze

2005

RAIC - Award of Excellence for Innovation in Architecture

With its 650 fully computer-connected workspaces and electronic classrooms, as well as its dramatic, three-storey glass rotunda, the library at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology in Oshawa, Ontario, is a showplace for the twenty-first century. Much attention has been paid to the quality and variety of student space in this facility. Large study halls overlook the landscaped commons and provide a variety of table, carrel and lounge seating. Enclosed rooms are provided for group study, seminar discussion and quiet work activities. A small sixty-seat café in the library overlooks a reflecting pool/ice rink and a stormwater management pond. The library houses a print collection of about 125,000 books, with a significant emphasis on reference material, but it is the provision of wired and wireless connection to electronic collections that distinguishes it from libraries in most other post-secondary institutions. The library has been designed to achieve an energy efficiency target of 30-per-cent below ASHRAE 90.1 standard and to obtain LEED Gold certification. (Diamond)

### **Library and Learning Commons, Centennial College, Toronto, ON – Canada 2011**

Centennial College is moving ahead with a visionary plan to construct a new library and classrooms that will add much-needed academic space at its flagship Progress Campus, thanks to a \$35-million infrastructure investment by the federal and Ontario governments. Construction is set to begin in August, with occupancy slated for as early as the summer of 2011. The 104,600-square-foot building, situated just north of the main campus entrance, will include a full-service library as well as 22 additional classrooms, lab space and a large lecture theatre. The project is supported by the Knowledge Infrastructure Program (KIP), a federal-provincial initiative to renew Canada's college and university campuses. "We're delighted by the news that our bold library project has earned financial support from two levels of government," says Ann Buller, Centennial College President and CEO. "It's wonderful to see our colleges recognized by both Ottawa and Queen's Park for helping to develop the advanced skills so essential to Canada's growth." The new library will offer state-of-the-art technology with both in-house and remote access to digital resources, as well as print and visual media collections. The learning-centred environment will be open, dynamic and physically adaptable to accommodate various needs. A 'Learning Commons' will function as a gathering place offering a gallery, small performance area and classrooms with instructional technology and presentation technology suites. Under KIP, Ontario will invest \$27.7 million towards the new building and the federal government will provide \$7.3 million in support. Centennial itself will contribute \$5.8 million towards the \$46-million project, which is expected to create about 460 construction jobs. The new library is part of a \$143.5-million rejuvenation plan for Ontario's oldest college. Centennial is planning for additional enrolment growth when its campuses are linked by Toronto's proposed light-rail transit lines. (Diamond)

### **Tommy Douglas Library, Burnaby, BC – Canada 2009**

The Brock Learning Commons, designed by Diamond & Schmitt Architects Inc., will be an inviting learning space where physical surroundings and student services will converge to create an environment that supports the informal and social dimensions of learning. Centrally located at the heart of the campus on the main floor of the James A. Gibson Library, the Learning Commons will also encompass the area previously occupied by the University Book Store. The renovations will result in an open expanse of more than 20,000 sq. ft. dedicated to student learning space and service. The Learning Commons is a partnership among Career Services, the Centre for Teaching, Learning and Educational Technologies, the Library, and the Student Development Centre. The partners are very grateful to our students for their strong endorsement of the \$4.5 million Learning Commons project by committing \$1 million over 5 years from the Brock University Students' Union Strategic Expansion Fund.

### **Gerstein Science Information Centre, Reading Room, Toronto, ON – Canada 2008**

#### **Awards:**

Awards of Excellence from the Ontario Association of Architects in 2010.

In 1996/97 the Frank Gerstein Charitable Foundation made a donation to the previously named Science and Medicine Library and the library became known as the Gerstein Science Information Centre.

Prior donations in 1990-93 from full time undergraduate students improved the disabled entrance to the building.

Beginning in the early 2000's, a series of gifts from the Morrison family inspired the construction of the library's Morrison Pavilion which is dedicated to study space for students. The Bertrand Gerstein Family Foundation made donations which aided in the restoration of the beautiful ceiling and skylight of the original reading room, now called the Gerstein Reading Room. The Marvin Gerstein Reading Room was also modified and now shows its previous beauty.

Donations from George Kiddell and the estate of Dorothy Ashbridge Bullen have enhanced facilities within the library.

The building renovations designed by Diamond & Schmitt Architects between 2001-2008 have received several architectural awards. (<http://www.donate.libraryx.utoronto.ca>)

### **North Vancouver City Library, Vancouver, BC – Canada 2008**

The North Vancouver City Library is a landmark building servicing a growing community. The library and surrounding plaza generates urban vitality and provides a community meeting place that compliments the surrounding business district.

The distribution of program space within the library is used to create superb study spaces overlooking either the Civic Plaza or the Courtyard with unheralded mountain views.

Energy to the library is provided by the Central Lonsdale District Energy Plant, located beneath the plaza. A large array of solar panels following the south slope of the roof monitor, provide heat for domestic hot water to the District. (Diamond)

The Heart of the City

Located in what is considered 'the heart of the City', the new North Vancouver City Library encompasses three levels of public space totalling 36,000 square feet. More than twice the size of the old library, the new state-of-the-art facility features an expanded collection of 150,000 library items, including DVDs, CDs and games. The adjoining Civic Plaza offers free wireless internet connectivity for the public and a unique and welcoming gathering place for the community. Featuring a wireless café terrace, market promenade and amphitheatre, the plaza provides easy access to the new library, City Hall, Lonsdale Avenue and the Central Lonsdale neighbourhood.

Green and Gold Standards

The new library is one of the City's newest green buildings. Designed by world renowned architect, Jack Diamond and Diamond + Schmitt Architects Inc. in a joint venture with CEI Architecture, the North Vancouver City Library was constructed to a minimum LEED Silver standard. The City aims to achieve a LEED Gold standard in the near future. The library also represents a first for the award winning Lonsdale Energy Corporation: it is the first facility in Central Lonsdale to enjoy high efficiency district energy service using rooftop solar panels to generate alternative energy. (<http://www.cnv.org>)

### **Pierre Berton Resource Library, Vaughan, ON - Canada – 2004**

Client: Vaughan Public Libraries

#### **Awards:**

2007

Ontario Library Association - Award of Excellence

2006

American Library Association / International Interior Design Association, Library Interior Design Competition - Honor Award, Public Library

2005

City of Vaughan, Vaughan Urban Design Awards - Honourable Mention

The Pierre Berton Resource Library is designed to serve the information, cultural, learning and leisure needs of a growing multicultural population. Vaughan Public Libraries has been at the forefront of mobilizing new technology to benefit library users.



**The new library incorporates an array of Internet-access computers, word-processing stations, and CD-ROM terminals to meet the ever-growing demand.**

The facility is also designed to optimize the library's visibility in the community. The north facade along Rutherford Road is glazed, exposing all the activity inside. The double-height Internet café protrudes from this facade, and its media installation acts both as a beacon and as a source of information to library users. The second-floor study lounge breaks out of the main building mass, commanding a presence along Rutherford Road and providing views to the adjacent Boyd Conservation Area. (Diamond)

### **María A. Shchuka District Branch Library, Toronto, ON – Canada 2003**

December 1, 1999

To: Budget Advisory Committee

From: City Librarian

Subject: Proposed Reconstruction of Maria A. Shchuka District Library  
York Eglinton - Ward 28

Purpose:

To respond to the request from the Budget Advisory Committee that the City Librarian report back on the feasibility of reducing the size and scope of the Maria A. Shchuka District Library so that it is not deemed to be a district library and rationalize the reconstruction.

Financial Implications and Impact Statement:

There are no financial implications to the Library's original capital submission except for the effect on cash flow resulting from deferment.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that this report be received for information.

Background:

At the November 16, 1999 Capital Budget Review meeting with the Budget Advisory Committee, the City Librarian was directed to report on the feasibility of reducing the size and scope of the Maria A. Shchuka District Library so that it not be deemed to be a district library and rationalize the reconstruction. The Maria A. Shchuka Library, formerly the "main" library of the City of York Public Library, provides service to the entire community (1996 population = 146,534). Prior to amalgamation, reconstruction of this 24,000 square foot library was a priority of the City of York Public Library Board. Studies were undertaken to investigate reconstruction and expansion to 48,000 square feet. More recently, it was designated by the Toronto Public Library as one of the 17 district library locations. The current reconstruction proposal replicates the existing square footage and addresses the structural and service deficiencies.

Comments:

The most recent study "Interim Report on Maria A. Shchuka Library Branch Feasibility Study Update" (July 1998) conducted by the Randolph Group in association with A. J. Diamond, Donald Schmitt & Company, summarized the following major deficiencies:

- (1) Internal building layout a labyrinth;
- (2) A multitude of rooms and walls which make the collections virtually inaccessible without staff assistance (eg. children's collections divided into three separate rooms);
- (3) Customers are totally unaware of the second floor since stairs and elevator are not very visible;
- (4) Poor access and movement for those with disabilities (eg. one program/meeting room totally inaccessible);
- (5) Insufficient seating and study areas;
- (6) Inadequate, outdated and inefficient HVAC, electrical and mechanical systems;
- (7) Collections overcrowded and poorly displayed;
- (8) Sightlines are non-existent and therefore security problems abound.

In short, the present building does not function effectively as a district library.

As a district library, Maria A. Shchuka provides a higher level of reference service and collections than is available in neighbourhood branches. The community is used to, and expects this level of service, and anticipates its continuance. At a public meeting on October 21, 1999, the community was informed of the proposed reconstruction, and also of the plans for future service. The response to the proposals was very positive.

The branch is situated in an area of the city with high demands for services for children, youth and seniors. Enhancements to service such as improved computer and electronic resources, more study areas, literacy services, as well as improvements to Youth and Children's services have been identified as being essential to the needs of the community. A reduction of this library in size and function (ie. to a neighbourhood branch) would effectively diminish service levels for the community.

It is worth noting that although the Oakwood Village Library and Arts Centre is in relatively close proximity to Maria A. Shchuka Library, as a neighbourhood branch it is not large enough to fulfill a district library function. It has a mandate as an arts centre which gives it a very different and special focus.

All other libraries in the district are categorized as neighbourhood libraries, and have neither the physical size nor collection depth to fulfill a district function.

Of particular importance in the proposed reconstruction project is the issue of partnerships. These partnerships have been thoughtfully conceived and executed to enhance both community and district library services:

- (1) The Toronto Public Library has agreed to provide the land for an affordable housing component in partnership with the "Let's Build" initiative of the City of Toronto, Community and Neighbourhood Services. This has already been through an "expression of interest" process, and four proposals have been received.
- (2) A Youth Resource Centre will be accommodated within the proposed square footage in partnership with COSTI, a highly respected and longstanding community organization. Such a partnership is dependent on the service mandate of a district library.

Conclusions:

In summary, the reconstruction of the Maria A. Shchuka District Library will provide a better, not a bigger library. Also, the combination of a district library in partnership with a youth centre and affordable housing would contribute to the development of the community and the planned revitalization of Eglinton Avenue.

It is not feasible to reduce the Maria A. Shchuka Library to neighbourhood status as this would result in a severe reduction in service and limit the Library's ability to respond effectively to identified community needs (eg. literacy, computer skills, special needs of families, youth, seniors, ELS and immigrant communities). (<http://www.toronto.ca>)

### **Gerstein Science Information Centre, The Morrison Pavilion, Toronto, ON – Canada 2003**

The Gerstein Science Library comprised three wings constructed in 1893 and 1912. With the Sigmund Samuel addition in 1952, it was essentially a warehouse for books and had become a disorienting, dysfunctional and inadequate facility. The master plan for the library set out a phased strategy of interior renovation, restoration of heritage reading rooms and construction of a new wing. The Morrison Pavilion, only 9 metres wide, extends the full length and height of all five floors and forms a new facade on the forgotten ravine east of the building. Limestone cladding and new bay windows emulate the material and proportion of the 1912 wing. New



reading rooms at each floor bring 650 new student seats into daylight and provide views to the landscape and the city. Book stacks are consolidated in the relatively windowless interior. A new continuous stair between the existing facade and the new wing provides a clear, visible connection between all five floors. This design adds only 11 per cent to the area of the library but creates a 70 per cent increase in student places, a 50 per cent increase in collection space and a 20 per cent expansion in staff accommodation. (Diamond)

## dp.Ai see. David Premi

### Dub Architects, Edmonton, AB – Canada

<http://www.dubarchitects.ca>

#### **Libraries :**

#### Edmonton Public Libraries, Mill Woods Library, Seniors and Multicultural Centre, Edmonton, AB – Canada 2014

joint venture with Hughes Condon Marler, Vancouver BC (<http://www.hcma.ca>)

##### Location

The new Mill Woods Library, Seniors and Multicultural Centre will be situated in the immediate vicinity of the Mill Woods Town Centre and Mill Woods Transit Centre. The new library is planned to be in the order of 25,000 square feet, almost double the size of its current location (approx. 12,800 square feet). Expected completion date is Summer 2014.

Currently the Mill Woods Branch is the only library branch serving residents in the City's southeast, defined as the area south of 63 Avenue/Argyll Road and east of Gateway Boulevard.

##### Statistics

In 2010, the Mill Woods Branch was the second most visited EPL branch with nearly 633,000 visitors (a 5.6% increase over 2009). Items borrowed from the Mill Woods Branch increased by 19% during this time with over 1.2 million items borrowed in 2010 ranking it third among all EPL branches. The Mill Woods Branch serves an area of about 84,800 people.

##### Diversity

Mill Woods is a culturally diverse community, with many residents speaking languages other than Canada's two official languages of English and French. The 2006 federal census shows that non-official languages are the mother tongue of 29% of the target area's residents, as compared to 26% of Edmonton residents. As well, 17% of the Mill Woods Branch service area's population speaks a non-official language most often at home, which is higher than the City figure of 13%. The 2006 Canada census data also indicates that compared to Edmonton as a whole, the residential neighborhoods of the Mill Woods Branch service area have a higher percentage of immigrants, with 28% of the population having been born outside Canada, as compared to 23% for the City of Edmonton.

The Mill Woods Branch works collaboratively with Mill Woods agencies and organizations to provide programs and services that meet identified needs, particularly those of newcomers and immigrants of all ages. (<http://www.epl.ca/about-epl/building-projects>)

This project involves the design and construction of a new Library, Seniors Centre and Multicultural facility. Set within the context of suburban malls and big box retail, the new building announces its civic presence by dramatically revealing the functions through a sculptural interior space. The building is designed such that public areas of the library act as « carved » spaces within the larger structure, with support spaces hidden within the « solid » portions of the building's form. The material expression of the concept further emphasizes the contrasting spatial characteristics. Translucent portions of the building contrast with the public spaces that are light in colour, creating bright, airy multi-storey public spaces and reading rooms. (Dub)

#### Jasper Place Branch Library, Edmonton, AB – Canada 2012

The new Jasper Place Branch Library design reflects the Edmonton Public Library's aspirations to create an open and memorable presence in the community. The design attempts to satisfy the following:

- A sustainable building that fulfills present and future library needs and uses.
- A welcoming space that acts as an inclusive designation for all demographics of the community.
- A flexible space that will be able to accommodate future reorganizations of the collection and reading areas.
- A distinctive building that announces its unique role in the neighborhood as a place for public use.

##### SITE DESCRIPTION

The Jasper Place Library's role in the neighborhood landscape has changed over time. Originally the library prominently faced a large shopping mall parking lot. Over the years, a fire-hall was added to the north side of the site, and the mall has since undergone expansion, partial demolition, and partial replacement with medium-density condominiums. The current library itself has been renovated and expanded several times to the current size of 10,700 sq ft, and caters to a diverse demographic of approximately 38,500 people. In recent years, the number of users has grown, increasing demands on the facility. Reassessment determined that the library required expansion to 15,000 sq ft, as well as a redesign to suit the library's latest objectives. A building audit was conducted to compare expanding the existing facility, which has continuing structural problems, with constructing a new facility to replace the existing one. Evaluation concluded that a new facility would best serve the needs of the library and community.

##### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of a new 15,000 sq ft library at the intersection of 90th Avenue and Meadowlark Road. Fronting onto 90th Ave, the library primarily consists of a large public space over two levels. The ground is occupied by most of the staff functions, as well as a double-height reading room consisting of book stacks and reading areas. This public area extends above the staff area to a mezzanine level overlooking the central space. Stairs (some of which are designed to double as reading spaces or an amphitheatre) are located at the ends of the mezzanine to form a continuous loop for patrons to circulate. An elevator is also provided as an option. A publicly-accessible outdoor terrace is featured on mezzanine level at the south side of the building. An undulating concrete roof structure with metal cladding covers the building footprint, and descends on the east and west. Glazing is predominantly used on the north and south facades, overlooking landscaping to the north and the entrance plaza to the south. Washrooms and the Community Room (used for library programs as well as by the community at large) are located adjacent to the entrance, so they may be used independently after library hours. Mechanical and electrical rooms are located on a basement level below the staff areas. On-site parking for library and fire-hall staff, as well as some public parking, has been provided along 156 Street on the east side of the site. The majority of public parking is located on the street along 90th Avenue.

##### DESIGN EXCELLENCE

The design was in part inspired by the original 1961 Modernist design of the Jasper Place Library, and that period when the community was growing. The project will express civic pride, and celebrate structural honesty with distinctive roofscapes and strong profiles set against the prairie sky and surrounding trees. The proposed design attempts to utilize the library and community facilities to give the larger Meadowlark Community a distinctive landmark distinguishing it from other communities in the city. While the form of the building distinguishes it from the surroundings, it does so by working with the particular qualities and

opportunities of the site. From the road, the design recognizes the site's exposure to vehicles traffic and the potential West LRT along Meadowlark Road. For the pedestrian and patron, it offers the community a friendly welcome by using transparency to open its south and west faces to the passerby. The design addresses the challenges and opportunities of building in Edmonton's climate. The large southern exposure of glazing will invite considerable sunlight and thermal comfort during the winter, while being shaded from the summer sun by a combination of an overhang, sunshades, glass coatings, and trees. Additional natural light will be provided by the glazing on the north facade, while the more opaque east/west facades will limit the heat gain that comes from the horizontal morning/evening sun. The roofscape is designed to shed water and melting snow through a series of peaks and troughs. The concrete structure will be insulated and clad with a metal roofing system. Although the materials were chosen in part for their durability and ability to express a sense of civic permanence, they will be used in a sinuous form that also evokes an inviting and playful softness. The concrete structure will be exposed to the interior space, which continues over the entry plaza. Sustainability on all fronts is a central focus. The design seeks to create a memorable space of lasting social value. The functional longevity will be strengthened by an open, flexible floor plan that can accommodate future reorganization and adaptation. Environmentally, the facility will use the LEED® standard (aiming for a minimum of LEED® Silver certification) to ensure sustainable strategies. The project will incorporate a public art component through the Edmonton Public Art program. While a specific artist/work has yet to be determined, the expectation is that the artwork will be thoughtfully and meaningfully integrated into the architecture and site. (<http://www.e-architect.co.uk>)

## **ekm (Emond, Kozina Mulvey) architecture, Montréal, QC – Canada**

<http://www.ekmarchitecture.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **McGill University Redpath Library, Cyberthèque, Montréal, QC – Canada 2008**

The redesign by EKM and **B + H Architects** addresses both the library user experience and the radically changing nature of library collections and functions. Nowadays, says Douglas Birkenshaw, a partner at B + H, "the library needs to be a door onto the digital world, and the librarian the doorkeeper." That's certainly the case at the Cyberthèque. No longer a container for physical books, the space instead provides easy access to McGill's growing collection of over two million electronic books and over 50,000 journal databases. "Whereas a hard-copy book may be borrowed 60 or 70 times in a semester, the electronic version will be downloaded 10,000 times," says Janice Schmidt, McGill's director of libraries. "The library has to reflect that reality."

## **Arthur Erickson († 2009), Vancouver, BC - Canada**

<http://www.arthurerickson.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Walter Koerner Library, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC – Canada 1997**

with: Architectura and Aitken Wregglesworth Association

see also: Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC-Canada 1965/ Donald Kaufman Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 1987

see also: <http://www.images.goggle.de> (Walter Koerner Library)

€24.000.000

In 1991, the area immediately to the west of the underground Sedgewick Undergraduate Library was confirmed as the site for Walter C. Koerner Library. Construction began in January 1995. Sedgewick/Koerner continued to operate, maintaining most library services. The two underground floors of Sedgewick were renovated and upgraded to current library and safety standards. These two levels were extended on the west to become the base of the new construction between Old Administration, Mathematics, and the Math Annex. The Walter C. Koerner Library opened officially on March 10, 1997. The new construction extends five stories above the level of the mall. The new design, while classical in order and structure, is modern in material and technology, with a central entry on axis with the Main Library and a tripartite vertical organization into base, body, and attic. The base is composed of a battered granite wall, complementing the materials of the Main Library. The granite is from the same quarry as the granite used on the Main Library. There is a course of clerestory windows and a continuous planter above. On the front façade, the three mid levels are sheathed in a flush plane of glass shielded by a system of external glass screens. The transparency of these levels allows the building to 'read' as a library and permits the maximum amount of appropriately screened daylight into the building. Level seven, the classical attic, is set back from the levels below. This level is finished in a sloping natural zinc roof. Zinc is a soft grey material that weathers and ages well. This is also the major material of the side elevations. The back façade is clad in stucco with a grid of diamond-shaped windows. The central nave is top-lit by a shallow vault of translucent glass. Walter C. Koerner Library totals 17,200 square metres: 7,000 square metres of new construction and 10,200 square metres of renovated space from Sedgewick Library. Functions within the building are composed of 54% for collections (6,420 shelving units for an approximate total of 800,000 volumes), 25% for service and offices, and 21% for 920 study spaces. Funding was through donations to UBC's World of Opportunity Campaign, with matching funds from the provincial government and the President's discretionary funds. It is named in honour of Walter C. Koerner, recognizing his lifetime commitment to and support of the University and the Library and his substantial gift toward the construction of Koerner Library. ( <http://www.library.ubc.ca> )

## **FGMD Fournier Gersovitz Moss Drolet & Associés, Montréal - Canada**

## **Fowler Bauld & Mitchel, Halifax, NS – Canada**

<http://www.fbm.ns.ca>

### **Libraries:**

#### **New Halifax Central Library, Halifax, NS – Canada 2014 (in construction)**

see also: Schmidt Hammer Lassen Copenhagen, Denmark

Client: Halifax Regional Municipality

People in Halifax had a look at what the city's new \$55 million Halifax Central Library will probably look like at a meeting Thursday night — and their final say in its design.

The architects unveiled scale models and colour slides of the publicly inspired structure that will replace the aging library across the street.

Construction will begin next spring at the corner of Queen Street and Spring Garden Road, and it will bring a modern look to an historic city.

"It sort of reminds me of a pile of books, and lobster crates thrown on top of each other," resident Joe Jollymore, said of the design, Thursday. "So, it almost brings that feeling of that's what our community is, part of our history."

It will be a glass building with an open concept, dotted with meeting spaces, gaming stations, and a lot of books — 50 per cent more than are in the old library that it's replacing.

It's a design the public helped create along the way. The architects held a series of public meetings to get input into what the library should look like.

"I like seeing the transition of how all of our ideas were changed into what it looks like tonight," Hillary Webb said.

Others are taking more of a wait-and-see attitude toward the new library.

"You know, the old library had a personality to it. I just think it will take time to get used to the new design," Teresa Wooshue said. Project director George Cotaras said the major components of the design have now been decided.

"At the last public meeting, we showed an extreme opposite of that, where things were very much aligned," he said. "We got a reaction to that saying, 'No, no, we like the twist; we want it back.' So now we've twisted it back a little bit, but not to the extreme that it was before."

With big decisions such as overall design out of the way, Cotaras said there will just be some tweaking over such things as colour and furniture.

The library is expected to open in 2014.

The building is being designed by a collaboration of architects from Fowler Bauld & Mitchell Ltd. of Halifax, and Denmark's schmidt hammer lassen architects. 05.11.10 (<http://www.cbc.ca>)

### **Citadel High School, School Library, Halifax, NS – Canada 2007**

Value: \$25 Million

#### **Description:**

The winner of an architectural design competition, Citadel High School was designed to replace two existing high schools in downtown Halifax. At the foot of historic Citadel Hill, it occupies one of the most significant sites on the peninsula and has many unique features. These include a modern, curving west facade, transparency through to and into the three main components of the school (academic, arts and athletic), exposed steel in the classrooms permitted by a performance-based code solution evaluated by computer modeled fire simulations, steam from the adjacent QEII Hospital complex as the source of heating, and other energy and water saving features. Opening September 2007 and LEED Silver certified, the three story building also includes an additional community gymnasium and the shell for a 900 seat theatre. (Fowler)

The design for the new Central Library in Halifax, Canada was recently revealed at the fifth public consultation meeting. At this last public consultation meeting in the design phase of the Halifax Central Library, the architects identified the trends from all four of the prior public meetings and showed how the building design has responded to the users' ideas.

The 45 million Canadian dollars (€33 million) Central Library in the Canadian port city of Halifax, Nova Scotia will have a clear Canadian reference as well as a detectable Scandinavian design heritage as the winning team behind the design is the Canadian architectural practice Fowler Bauld & Mitchell and Danish schmidt hammer lassen architects. In March 2010, Fowler Bauld & Mitchell and schmidt hammer lassen architects won the international competition to design Halifax Central Library. "In the design process we have been particular keen on reflecting the spirit of the local community as well as the 'genus loci' of the site making Halifax Central Library unique in many ways. We believe that Halifax Central Library will become a landmark cultural hub for the community," said Morten Schmidt, Founding Partner at schmidt hammer lassen architects.

At this point, Fowler Bauld & Mitchell and schmidt hammer lassen architects enter four months of Design Development, with a final public presentation and unveiling of the final detail design in March/April 2011. Breaking ground is scheduled for mid 2011 and the library is due for completion in early 2014.

schmidt hammer lassen architects works with libraries across all scales from branch libraries and central libraries to university libraries. The practice is renowned for the extension of The Royal Library in Copenhagen, Denmark, and has also designed Halmstad Library and the extension of Växjö Library in Sweden. Ongoing library projects include The University of Aberdeen New Library in Scotland, UK, The Urban Mediaspace, Scandinavia's biggest public library, in Aarhus, Denmark and the new Highlands Library for Edmonton Public Libraries in Alberta, Canada. 13.01.11 (<http://www.bustler.net>)

### **Dalhousie University, Dalhousie Computer Science Building, Halifax, NS – Canada 1999**

Size: 73,000 sq.ft.

#### **Awards:**

**2000 Faculty of Computer Science Building, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS | Citation**

#### **Description:**

Winner of a Lieutenant Governor's Award for Architecture in 2000, this 73,000 sq. ft. building for the Faculty of Computer Science, was completed in August 1999 utilizing fast-track construction management procedures. The contemporary design is unique for its five story atrium and exterior walls clad with zinc panels on a highly energy-efficient curtain wall system. As an innovative, flexible and efficient, high performance learning environment, the building is demonstrative of a supportive work environment. With high levels of natural light, abundant internet connection ports and an open, welcoming atmosphere, it has become a learning place of choice for students within and outside the faculty. Green and energy efficient features include operable windows, in-floor radiant heat in the atrium to reduce the ambient temperature, a sport cooling strategy for the atrium to provide maximum effect where best suited, a water source heat pump system, low energy lighting systems and controls, low water consumption w.c. fixtures and hands-free controls at sinks. The robust, exposed concrete structure is used for thermal mass to reduce peak cooling and heating loads.

This commission was shared by Brian MacKay-Lyons Architecture Urban Design and Fowler Bauld & Mitchell Ltd. Mackay-Lyons was responsible for design while Fowler Bauld & Mitchell prepared all construction documents and provided full site services. FBM coordinated the work in close partnership with the construction manager to meet fast-track construction schedules and budgets. Five tender packages were prepared in order to accelerate the schedule and meet the university's target date for completion. (Fowler)

### **Walter Francl Architecture, Inc., Vancouver, BC – Canada**

<http://www.franclarchitecture.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **John Richard Allison Library, Regent College, University of British Columbia, Vancouver – Canada 2007**

Mention solar energy and people often think of individual roof-mounted panels. Mention stained glass and people think of traditional windows in churches. Not too many people would think to combine them, but artist Sarah Hall has done this and more, with the first stained glass installation in North America to utilize solar cells. The stained glass is the central element of a wind tower that will complete a new \$10 million, 28,000 square foot theology library at Regent College on the University of British

Columbia campus in Vancouver. The library officially opened on Saturday, September 29th. The aerodynamic forty-foot wind tower was designed by Vancouver architect Clive Grout, in collaboration with Walter Francl Architects, as a natural ventilation system for the underground library building and a functional symbol of Regent's commitment to a sustainable environment. The engineering for this tower was both innovative and elegant; Hall's task was to bring further beauty and interest to the tower, while continuing the theme of alternative energy. At the heart of the glass design, titled "Lux Nova", is a luminous column of light, flowing like a waterfall in silvery blue, violet and white. Included in this column is an array of solar cells that will collect energy during the day and use it for nighttime illumination – acting as a beacon for the surrounding park. Arranged within the design are twelve dichroic glass crosses, creating an ever-changing rainbow of colour. Woven through the flowing waterfall of light is the Lord's Prayer in Aramaic which acknowledges the theology library below. Solar cells are a nearly perfect energy source, as they generate electricity without emitting harmful greenhouse gases. Being durable, they can transform a glass façade into a clean, long-lasting energy source. Inspired by the vast and attractive energy-collecting facades she saw in Europe, Hall began to incorporate them into her art glass. Physicist and activist Ursula M. Franklin, C.C.FRSC, writes, "Colour, light and art have brought joy and inspiration to people throughout the ages. There is something both real and unreal about light and colour. They are tangible and distant, familiar and mysterious. Light and colour are constant companions of body and soul. They constitute a many-faceted door to the mind, and the artist's use of these elements has often reflected their own society best understands of the natural world. While in recent decades electrically generated light sources have stimulated artistic imagination, it is only now that the new scientific insight - that light can generate electricity - has been translated into a new and unique artistic offering. Sarah Hall's new windows illuminate, but they also create light. Incorporating photovoltaic cells, her installation bestows a double gift: beauty and helpfulness. What more can we wish for? " Sarah Hall, RCA is an architectural glass artist who is renowned for pioneering imaginative projects. The windows incorporate techniques such as fusing, airbrushing, tempering, lamination and sandblasting. These techniques give the windows a light, lyrical quality - along with breath-taking color. The windows were created in collaboration with Glasmalerei Peters of Paderborn, Germany. "Stained glass has a thousand-year history," she says. "Using solar energy is one way of bringing new technology to an art form that most people consider traditional and unchanging. However, tradition is not for keeping the ashes – but the fire alive. By forging art with a source of energy we create a powerful image of how we can live in this world." (For further information visit: [www.SarahHallStudio.com](http://www.SarahHallStudio.com))

## **Group2 Architecture, Edmonton, AB – Canada**

<http://www.group2.ca>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Edmonton Public Libraries, Meadows Community Recreation Centre and Library, Edmonton , AB – Canada 2013**

joint venture with Perkins Will (Shore Tilbe Perkins Will) <http://www.perkinswill.com>

Project budget: \$119,000,000

The Meadows is a new community hub in South East Edmonton. It combines a recreation centre with a public library under one roof, and is surrounded by a district park. The rec centre portion includes an aquatics centre, fitness centre, gymnasium, arena (2 rinks) and multipurpose rooms. (Group2)

17th Street in southeast Edmonton, is a collaboration between EPL and the City of Edmonton. In addition to the library, this multi-purpose facility includes indoor skating arenas, swimming pools, fitness centre and gymnasium, as well as outdoor sports and recreation fields. Construction on the entire facility is set to begin September 2011 and is expected to open Spring 2014.

(<http://www.epl.ca/about-epl/building-projects>)

The library will be approximately 15,000 square feet and features an outdoor culture bowl and reading garden.

#### **Innisfail Public Library, Innisfail, AB – Canada 2011**

Project budget: \$8,900,000

The Innisfail Public Library addresses both how the library operates as a business and how it is organized as a facility. The design focuses on creating an open, flexible interior environment with an abundance of natural light. The exterior highlights the connection to the natural environment and combines materials and volumes in a holistic manner. Upon entering the building, each programmatic function is revealed through a series of open and inviting spaces. The building includes exposed interior/exterior wood columns in the central spaces and full glazing on the east wall shaded by mature trees.

The library is both open and flexible in order to respond to current and future needs. The perimeter and free standing bookshelves effectively envelope the user with library materials while also framing views to the exterior. Sustainable design principles are incorporated throughout the project that promises to set a positive example for similar development across the province. (Group2)

#### **South Fisch Creek Education Recreation & Library Complex, Calgary, AB – Canada 2002**

Project budget: \$43,000,000

### **Awards:**

The project was the winner of CEFPI Architectural Building Design award 2001 (Alberta Chapter), Calgary Award for Accessibility 2002 and Illuminating Engineering Society Award of Merit for the Entire Complex and for the Shawnessy Library and Alberta Construction Magazine listed the project as #1 of "The best in 2002 Institutional Construction".

The Complex is a partnership with the City of Calgary, Calgary Public Library and Calgary Roman Catholic Separate School. It is the first of its kind in Canada with the number of diverse partners, involving a highly collaborative process to ensure the needs of each partner. The school is a 1,800 student high school with 300 seat theatre, labs for food & fashion, mechanical shop, video production / multi-media centre, arts, drama and music studios, and two full size gymnasiums. The YMCA includes 25m lap pool, leisure and whirlpools, gymnasium, climbing wall, elevated banked running track, dance studios, café and daycare. The complex also includes a 1770 m<sup>2</sup> public library and community facilities including an additional gym, twin ice arenas with bleacher seats, locker and official rooms. (Group2)

**Dan S. Hanganu, Montréal, QC – Canada**

<http://www.hanganu.com>

**Libraries :**

**Marc-Favreau Library, Montréal, QC – Canada on design**

Montréal, February 15, 2010 – This past December, the four finalist firms in the competition to design the new Marc-Favreau Library submitted projects of high quality that complied with the core development requirements: family aspect, integration of new information technologies, importance of design, and concern for sustainable development. After deliberating, members of the jury unanimously chose the project submitted by the firm Dan Hanganu Architects, citing, among other reasons, the firm's modern approach to the image of a new generation of libraries. The winning submission also stood out for the following reasons: The design quality is a perfect fit with Montréal's status as a UNESCO City of Design. With regard to the building's façade, the jury appreciated the way the transparent central volume framed by two masses of masonry (including the existing building at 700 Boulevard Rosemont) blends with the new section dubbed "Le Coffre," which will house the main stacks. The central area, called "La Lanterne," becomes an avant-garde window open to the outside. The whole seems to be borne by the image of Sol (the character famously portrayed by the late Marc Favreau), ubiquitous on the imposing column in the forecourt. The project is well suited to the street grid and the site. The fluidity of the spaces provides "breathing room" for Parc Luc-Durand, in the rear, which will be surrounded by several other new buildings. Inside, the jury liked the amply lit spaces, the generous opening of the library onto the forecourt, the way the reading rooms face the green spaces outside, and the pride of place given to the multipurpose room and multimedia room, strategically sited behind glass in La Lanterne so that passersby cannot fail to notice the activity within. Also notable are the multigenerational aspect of the design, and a number of elements borrowed from nature, such as wood elements and a living wall, evoking Mr. Favreau's interest in the family, ecology and sustainable development. (<http://mtlunescodesign.com>)

MONTRÉAL, le 25 mai 2012 - C'est avec fierté que le député de Laurier-Dorion, monsieur Gerry Sklavounos, au nom de la ministre de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine, madame Christine St-Pierre, le maire de Montréal, monsieur Gérard Tremblay ainsi que le maire de l'arrondissement de Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie, monsieur François William Croteau ont marqué officiellement aujourd'hui le début de la construction de la bibliothèque Marc-Favreau. Rappelons que cette bibliothèque, qui sera située à deux pas du métro Rosemont dans l'arrondissement de Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie, vient combler le déficit en bibliothèques de ce quartier. Cet important projet de 19 M\$ bénéficie d'un soutien financier du ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine, de la Ville de Montréal et de l'arrondissement dans le cadre de l'Entente sur le développement culturel de Montréal.

« La consolidation du réseau des bibliothèques publiques constitue l'un des axes principaux de l'entente culturelle entre la Ville de Montréal et le ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine et un engagement dans le cadre du Plan d'action Montréal métropole culturelle 2007-2017. La nouvelle bibliothèque viendra combler une lacune dans ce quartier à forte densité familiale et permettra ainsi d'améliorer la qualité de vie des citoyennes et des citoyens de l'arrondissement. Afin d'accroître l'accès à la culture de la population, le gouvernement du Québec investit chaque année des sommes importantes dans la rénovation, l'agrandissement et l'implantation d'équipements culturels dans les centres de diffusion, les salles de spectacle, les musées et les bibliothèques », a déclaré le député de Laurier-Dorion, monsieur Gerry Sklavounos.

« Le début de la construction de ce qui sera l'une des plus belles bibliothèques de Montréal est une excellente nouvelle pour les citoyens de l'arrondissement de Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie et pour l'ensemble des Montréalais. Cette bibliothèque avant-gardiste conjuguera design, développement durable et convivialité, en plus de remplir admirablement son rôle visant à encourager la lecture et à augmenter l'accès à la culture pour l'ensemble des citoyens. La bibliothèque Marc-Favreau sera très certainement appelée à jouer un rôle important comme pôle culturel, social et communautaire », d'ajouter le maire de Montréal, monsieur Gérard Tremblay.

Monsieur François William Croteau est particulièrement enthousiaste de voir enfin se concrétiser ce magnifique projet tant attendu. « Je souhaite ardemment que la bibliothèque Marc-Favreau, pensée et imaginée par les équipes de l'arrondissement et de la Ville, conçue par la firme d'architectes Dan S. Hanganu, et réalisée par la firme Sept Frères Construction, soit un lieu culturel prisé et fréquenté par les résidents de tous les âges de l'arrondissement. Elle viendra augmenter leur qualité de vie, tout en rehaussant magnifiquement le paysage urbain de ce secteur en pleine revitalisation. »

Rappelons que quatre grands axes d'aménagement ont guidé la conception de la bibliothèque afin qu'elle devienne ce lieu privilégié d'information, d'éducation et de culture : vocation familiale, nouvelles technologies de l'information, design et développement durable.

Rappelons également que la nouvelle bibliothèque Marc-Favreau fait partie du vaste projet de mise en valeur du site des anciens ateliers municipaux qui comprend de nouvelles tours d'habitations à vocation mixte ainsi que le site Bellechasse, en voie de développement, qui transformera le paysage urbain de ce grand quadrilatère. (<http://www.montreal2025.com>)

**Faculty of Law Nahum Gelber Library, McGill University, Montréal, QC – Canada 1996 - 1998**

**Unique library for a unique school**

New students entering McGill's Gelber Law Library for the first time may be curious about the large statue of a hare that greets them in the lobby, standing upright and seemingly full of purpose. The Nijinski Hare, as he is known, is one of many pieces of art that add a distinct flair to the facility. That particular item, a former resident of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, is a loan from Nahum Gelber, a law alumnus who you may have guessed was instrumental in making the library a reality. In the Nahum Gelber Law Library, the Nijinski Hare looks busy as always. Owen Egan

The library opened its doors in 1998, rescuing scores of students and faculty from the previous library, often described as overcrowded and stuffy. Designed by one of Canada's most influential architects, Dan Hanganu, the Gelber Library is a bright, beautiful, contemporary building. It is an integral part of the law faculty and of its program as well. Every law student must follow two years of legal methodology courses, the research section of which is taught by a librarian. This way, every student is provided with an opportunity to hone their skills in what John Hobbins, law librarian, terms "information literacy" — the ability to find information in the electronic world. (Hobbins notes that required courses make for a captive audience.) Without taking anything away from the artwork or research potential, the greatest benefit to users of the Gelber Library is undoubtedly its impressive collection, which makes it, for Hobbins, "unlike any other Canadian academic law library." It is a collection based on a policy developed by the librarians that reflects the unique nature of the law school it serves. In 1998, McGill's Faculty of Law adopted what is known as a trans-systemic approach, whereby both common law and the civil law are studied together, with an emphasis placed on legal traditions, comparative law and the internationalization of law. The library had to suit this reality. "Other libraries offer professional training for a particular jurisdiction — we don't really do that," explained Hobbins, adding, "We tend to look at law as an academic discipline rather than as professional training for the bar." That attitude echoes the underlying philosophy of the law school. The Gelber Library spends a larger portion of its budget than most law libraries on books and monographs, as opposed to "continuations" — journals, serials, periodicals. In so doing, it supports research (rather than training) and intensive study that is international in scope. When choosing additions to the comparative foreign collection, for example, Hobbins refers to the FIGS rule



— French, Italian, German, Spanish — representing some of the more important civil jurisdictions in the world. The library also boasts a remarkable rare-book trove, kept in a climate-controlled room that houses the Wainwright Collection, primarily the work of early French jurists on pre-Napoleonic Civil Law, and the Canadiana collection of early Canadian, British and American titles. These collections are considered national treasures and can be viewed upon request. The Nijinski Hare looks as if he has somewhere important and interesting he needs to be. If he is looking for something important and interesting to read, he is already in the right place. Pascal Zamprelli (<http://www.cgill.ca/reporter>)

## **Hariri Pontarini, Toronto, ON - Canada**

<http://www.hariripontarini.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Richard Ivey School of Business, UWO, The University of Western Ontario, London, ON - Canada** **in progress**

\$75,000,000 | 240,000 sqf

Hariri Pontarini Architects approached this design from the inside out, capturing what is meaningful and singular about Ivey to build community and design a building that reflects its unique team-based learning approach. With its more opaque masonry, the exterior conveys a timeless expression that relates to the form and materiality of a traditional campus. The inner core around the court is a space to experience vibrancy, energy and warmth, reserved for the inner experience of the school. At its most elemental, the design is a simple, three-storey quadrangle building surrounding a landscaped courtyard. The shaping of the design is anchored in the team-based learning that happens both formally and informally throughout the school. Special program elements—dining hall, library and amphitheatre—are afforded distinctive treatment as pavilions, attached to the main circulation. These pavilions extend into the surrounding landscape as distinct objects with unique social and spatial experiences, part of the external identity the school conveys as a confident global leader. (Hariri)

#### **Faculty of Law (Library), University of Toronto, Toronto, ON – Canada in progress**

\$60,000,000 | 160,000 sqf

The North American competition-winning design for the renovation and expansion of the historic University of Toronto Faculty of Law responds directly to the client's ambition to create a law school among the finest in the world. Although internationally renowned for its diverse faculty, sought-after students and distinguished alumni, the school's existing facilities had not kept up with the Faculty's growth. The design involves the careful weaving of history with a contemporary vision of community that is at the heart of the design. The Faculty's Dean Mayo Moran has championed this design as a landmark building at the Faculty's privileged position between Queen's Park and Philosophers' Walk, and the design responds with three simple gestures: a crescent-shaped classroom and office wing overlooking Queen's Park, the renovation of an outmoded library as a luminous pavilion connecting to Philosophers' Walk, and the creation of a unifying gathering space, the Law Forum, to bring a new heart to the Faculty. Working from the insight that the quality of the social network and unified sense of community are the most important advantages a law school can confer upon its students, the Law Forum answers the need for a galvanizing social space to bring students and faculty together in a singular gesture, permitting the previously fragmented Faculty to function as a unified, coherent community. As all roads proverbially led to Rome, so too all routes pass through the Forum: it is the focal point of all social activity, circulation and passage, the animated heart for events and celebrations, the open centre that links old and new. Like its ancient Roman precedent, the Forum is a place of animated conversation, debate and laying the foundations of the social networks that are the informal basis of a broad humanist education and understanding of systems of justice. (Hariri)

#### **Pape Danforth Library, Toronto, ON – Canada 2006**

\$1,900,000 | 9,000 sqf.

### **Awards:**

**2009 Toronto Architecture & Urban Design Awards Award of Excellence—Building in Context/Public**

Our renovations to this neighbourhood library involve extensive reworking to the interiors of the original Pape building, while maintaining the integrity of the historic building envelope, and increasing the branch's street presence with a fresh face, large windows and improved signage. Maximizing on the availability of natural light, the alterations include the addition of skylights and bay windows, which also provide passersby with a lively glimpse of the warmth and activities inside the building. The new library is more accessible to children, seniors and to those requiring barrier-free access, through the relocation of the main entrance to the highest grade of the street. The inclusion of a prominent central stair to the second floor, a new, full-sized elevator that connects all three floors, and improved circulation routes and reference systems throughout. (Hariri)

#### **Schulich School of Business (Library), York University, Toronto, ON – Canada 2003**

\$ 110,000,000 | 300,000 sqf

**Siamak Hariri, Partner-in-Charge, Joint-Venture with Young + Wright Architects**

### **Awards:**

**2007 Ontario Association of Architects Awards Design Excellence Award**

**2006 Governor General's Medal in Architecture**

**2004 Toronto Construction Association 'Best of the Best'**

The 300,000 sqf building for the Schulich School of Business both participates as a model citizen in the urban design master plan for the whole campus and at the same time establishes its own individual identity as a refined composition of buildings. Occupying a whole block of the campus, this complex is a composition of individual buildings skillfully brought together thematically, materially, and volumetrically into a unified whole. The Executive Learning Centre program accommodates mid-career students who attend special classes and are housed in a hotel attached to the school. These students are at the south end of the building, marked by the landmark tower and double height dining room for the Executive Learning Centre. Schulich's Executive Learning Centre (ELC) reinforces the School's mandate of innovative learning with a first-class corporate setting. The ELC is a 60-suite integrated residence and education centre offering short-term and long-term residence programs to business executives and corporations. In the manner of the world's best boutique hotels and first-class lounges, the ELC simulates a familiar and elegant business environment that caters to executives in every detail with stylish guest suites; a strong sense of privacy; spectacular views; enhanced classrooms with comfortable furniture; a fitness facility; lounges equipped with personal internet access; and an elegant dining room serving fine food and an outdoor courtyard. Each guest suite is equipped with a fully integrated desk and work area. The ELC's combination of



residential dwellings and sophisticated, educational environment with spaces for team teaching and team learning brings corporate learning to a new level that is unmatched in Canada today. (Hariri)

**HCM see: Hughes Condon Marler**

**Hotson Bakker Boniface Haden Architectes + Urbanistes, Vancouver, BC – Canada**

<http://www.hotsonbakker.com> (see also stantec: <http://www.stantec.com>)

**Libraries:**

**Quest University Canada, Library, Squamish, BC – Canada 2007**

Area Library 44,170 sqf., University Services 31,550 sqf., Academic 50,660 sqf., Recreation Centre 28,202 sqf.

Budget \$ 100,000,000, Completion September 2007 (Phase 1)

Tanya Southcott (Tanya Southcott is an intern architect living and working in Vancouver):

The challenge of place-making in the heart of Sea to Sky Country is to create an architecture that is responsive to the dramatic landscape of coastal British Columbia rather than subservient to it. Located in Squamish, a community geographically midway between Vancouver and Whistler, Quest University is Canada's first private not-for-profit, secular liberal arts university. It was created through the vision of David Strangway, a former president of the University of British Columbia who had a vision to build a private university soon after he retired as president in 1997. The process of creating Quest University was not without its challenges from those who felt that the university would undermine the public educational system. Despite these challenges, Strangway managed to open the university in 2007, with 160 students enrolled in an institution that charges a \$25,000 annual tuition. Today, the \$100-million campus considers itself an integrated community that draws its inspiration from its spectacular context while nurturing an intimate sense of community akin to the European hillside village, albeit one with state-of-the-art sustainable design.

In 2003, Hotson Bakker Boniface Haden Architects + Urbanistes were retained by the Sea to Sky Foundation (now known as Quest University Canada) to develop a master plan for the university. Located at the mouth of Howe Sound, the new campus sits atop 240 acres of coastal mountain range in the Garibaldi Highlands about 10 kilometres outside Squamish's town centre. The first phase of the project featured the design of key campus buildings including the library, academic building, services building and the recreation centre. Yet to be completed, the second phase will feature more community-driven development including residential market housing, a chapel, a theatre and a neighbourhood commercial hub, not to mention more academic buildings to accommodate a student population that will eventually surpass the university's current capacity of 800 students. The university marks a new direction for postsecondary education in Canada. Designed primarily for undergraduate studies, the liberal arts and science program approaches its curriculum thematically, integrating multiple disciplines into intensive three-and-a-half-week "blocks." Classes are kept small through seminar-based learning with a student-to-teacher ratio of not more than ten to one. Even the university's motto--Intimate, Integrated and International--attempts to describe this unique educational experiment while setting the stage for an architectural manifestation of its ideology. The opportunity to develop a campus design that responds to the university's philosophy while addressing the students' yearning for a different educational environment is unprecedented. Winding its way up and around the campus, the approach along University Parkway reveals a series of robust buildings carefully integrated into their natural surroundings. Of note is the central academic complex that sits at the top of the steeply sloping knoll like a modern acropolis. But rather than design pristine sculptural objects set against the landscape, the architects designed campus buildings to firmly embrace the site and its surrounding beauty. At the core of the university, buildings are designed to take advantage of dramatic views that frame a series of interlocking plazas. The campus's library sits on the uppermost peak while the academic and services buildings are set into the more steeply sloping western portion of the site. Collectively, they frame the main outdoor social area for the campus whose fourth side opens up to the landscape beyond. Outdoor walkways, landscaped open spaces and large terraces link one building to the next and tie the complex together through numerous opportunities for visual connections with the outdoors. The library serves as both the heart of the campus and a gateway to the university community. Yet it is an introverted, centrally focused building constructed around a large three-storey interior atrium functioning as the main social hub for the building. High clerestory windows allow daylight to penetrate deep into the interior, creating a room that is warm and welcoming, even during the shorter days of winter. An opportunity for impromptu social engagement, the central staircase connects the administration, student services and café at the ground level with the upper two levels of the library. With 360-degree awe-inspiring views as a panoramic backdrop, only the view from the library stacks uses the landscape as a visual focus. The academic building is the largest building in the complex. Organized around a central exterior courtyard that follows the natural contours of the site, each floor plate is designed to create a series of social spaces that contribute to the academic life of the school. Modestly sized seminar rooms are located along the perimeter of the building, while smaller breakout rooms are focused inwards. Wide corridors with framed views of the courtyard below and the mountains beyond link these two areas together. To give another level of expression to the building, each study and meeting space is coded by door type and differentiated by glass panels that feature a different piece of a larger poem. Both the services building and recreation centre are designed as meeting places for students and faculty as well as the local community. The double-curved roof of the services building opens up toward the south while overhead doors open up to the patios and plazas to maximize sunlight and provide opportunities to connect outdoor spaces with the large informal cafeteria and multipurpose room. To date, the recreation centre accommodates a collegiate-level gymnasium, fitness area, squash courts and change rooms. Commercial units are still under development and have yet to become operational. As the first development along Village Drive--the university's main street--the recreation centre offers the opportunity to become a more authentic village centre once development in the area increases. While the experience of each building is governed by its individual program-driven design, the buildings complement each other throughout the complex via common materials, colour, and their relationship with the outdoors. The materiality of the buildings--heavy timber and laminated beams, or horizontally laid corrugated metal siding--is clearly informed by the industrial context of the region. Canopies and shading devices are assembled from a kit of parts, adapted throughout the campus to further enhance the user experience. Along with concrete, metal, glass and wood, colour is used to unite the architectural expression of each building and becomes a tool for wayfinding within the complex. Individual floors within each building are distinguished by fields of colour, as are prominent circulation cores that become beacons of colour and light. Both compact and walkable, the campus is also completely accessible. Visitors are dropped off at the library where access to all buildings and amenities is convenient and close. Parking and service areas are located underground, along a "utilidor" that runs beneath the complex and beyond pedestrians' experience. These are accessible from one entrance bay only, thereby eliminating requirements for excessive service access roads. Part of the mandate for Quest University was to use environmentally, socially and economically responsible principles going back to Strangway's original motto, and to this end the strategies read like a checklist. Geothermal heating and cooling, used as the main energy source for the campus, are distributed through radiant-slab systems. Siting was sensitive to the existing conditions of the landscape to minimize rock blasting while retaining the maximum number of trees. Moreover, the design of interior and exterior spaces was also governed by solar orientation. All buildings have operable windows for

natural ventilation and user comfort while exterior sunshades and high-performance glazing were used wherever appropriate. Locally sourced materials, the use of bioswales, infiltration fields and retention ponds further reduce environmental impact of the campus. Though modest in program and spatial requirements, Quest University could have easily been accommodated by one building with a more compact footprint. As it sits, the campus uses 60 acres to accommodate fewer than 1,000 full-time students, faculty and staff. The decision to spread the program across the site reflects a socially motivated attempt to instill a more urbane, user-friendly environment for the new student population. The use of circulation to enhance social interaction in the creation of more sustainable spaces has been a focus of Hotson Bakker Boniface Haden's work since their redevelopment of Vancouver's Granville Island in the 1970s. While the transformation of a dilapidated industrial site into a vibrant, livable community was visionary at the time, its successes draw significantly from its location in the heart of a metropolis of over two million people. Quest University, by contrast, feels empty and isolated, and its ability to act as a catalyst for local development might better be served by a more integrated approach. Currently under capacity, the state-of-the-art facility is limited in terms of the social and support networks it can offer its young student body and in the level of security and control the secluded campus can provide. For Squamish, a town historically fuelled by the local pulp-and-paper mill, the development of a postsecondary institution helps position the community within a larger global context while creating new economic opportunities for residents otherwise affected by the decline in the British Columbia forest industry. By using the campus as an opportunity to showcase British Columbia and its landscape, Quest joins a long tradition of pioneering and speculation that has made the West what it is today. While the long-term viability for private postsecondary education in Canada remains to be seen, the ambition of Quest University's architecture speaks to the potential of such an institution and its long-term possibilities for the region. (<http://www.canadianarchitect.com>)

### **Mount Royal College, Roderick Mah Centre for Continuous Learning, Calgary, AB – Canada 2007**

#### **Awards:**

**LEED: Certified Gold**

Centre for Continuous Learning, Calgary, AB Client: Mount Royal College, Hotson Bakker Boniface Haden architects + urbanistes, in collaboration with Cornerstone Architecture, prepared the master plan for a new integrated complex as a part of Mount Royal's Lincoln Park Campus expansion. In collaboration with Stantec, HBBH designed the first phase of this complex - The Centre for Continuous Learning. This adult-professional training facility is a 4470 square metre building and includes a 450 seat Great Hall, two computer labs, ten classrooms and a 60 seat training room wired to accommodate comprehensive IT and display media servicing. The Centre can also accommodate and host special events. This project is the College's first Leed® certified building and consumes up to 40% less energy than a similar, traditionally designed space. Features include: concrete construction to help regulate the temperature inside the building during all seasons; angled windows to maximize natural light; windows that automatically open in the evening to cool the building and provide fresh air supply; a rainwater collection and retention system to reduce treated water consumption in the washrooms, solar chimneys to allow hot air to escape; and sun shades on windows to keep the building cool in the summer. (Hotson)

### **Hughes Condon Marler, Vancouver, BC – Canada**

<http://www.hcma.ca>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Mill Woods Library, Seniors Centre & Multicultural Centre, Edmonton - Mill Wood, AB - Canada 2014**

This project involves the design and construction of a new Library, Seniors Centre and Multicultural facility. Set within the context of suburban malls and big box retail, the new building announces its civic presence by dramatically revealing the functions through a sculptural interior space. The building is designed such that public areas of the library act as 'carved' spaces within the larger structure, with support spaces hidden within the 'solid' portions of the building's form. The material expression of the concept further emphasizes the contrasting spacial characteristics. Translucent portions of the building contrast with the public spaces that are light in colour, creating bright, airy multi-storey public spaces and reading rooms.

This project is a joint venture with Edmonton-based DUB Architects and is a LEED Silver candidate. (Hughes)

### **Jasper Place Branch Library, Edmonton, AB – Canada 2013**

Joint Venure with DUB Architects, Edmonton <http://www.dubarchitects.ca>

The Jasper Place Branch Library design reflects the Edmonton Public Library's aspirations to create an open and memorable presence in the community. A welcoming and inclusive space, this sustainable design is flexible and will fulfill present and future library needs and uses. This distinctive building will announce its unique role in the neighbourhood as a place for public use.

For this project, HCMA is working in joint-venture with Dub Architects, an Edmonton-based firm. (Hughes)

The new Jasper Place Library design encompasses the Edmonton Public Library's aspirations to create a flexible, open and memorable presence in the community. The design satisfies the following aims: A welcoming space that acts as an inclusive designation for all demographics of the community; a distinctive building that announces its unique role in the neighborhood as a place for public use; and a sustainable building that will fulfill present and future library needs. With an eye to a potentially bookless future, this iconic, 15,000 sq ft library is focused more on social spaces than on books. The ground floor is occupied by staff functions as well as a double-height reading room consisting of book stacks and reading areas. This public area extends above the staff area to a mezzanine level overlooking the central space. Stairs—some of which are designed to double as reading spaces or an amphitheatre—are located at each end of the mezzanine to form a continuous circulation loop for patrons. This landmark project will generate civic pride, with its distinctive roofscapes and strong profiles set against the prairie sky and surrounding trees. The facility will set the larger Meadowlark Community apart from other communities within Edmonton. From the road, the concrete roof acts as a unifying enclosure and reinforces the continuity of public space. The design takes advantage of the site's exposure to vehicle and pedestrian traffic and the potential of light rail transit along the adjacent road to the west. For the community, it offers a friendly welcome by using transparency to open its south and west faces to passersby. Sustainability on all fronts is a central focus. The design seeks to create a memorable space of lasting social value. The functional longevity is strengthened by an open, flexible floor plan that can accommodate future reorganization and adaptation. The facility is targeting LEED®-Silver certification.

Sebatian Jordana, Jasper Place Branch Library, 07.07.10 ArchDaily (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

### **Whistler Public Library, Whistler, BC – Canada 2008**

Gross square footage: 1,400 m<sup>2</sup>, Total construction cost: \$6.7 Million

#### **Awards:**

**AIA/ALA Library Building Award 2003**

The building form minimises summer, solar heat-gain while maximising desirable northern light suitable for reading.

The resultant gently sloping building section provides dramatic views to the mountains to the north and a strong visual connection between interior and exterior spaces. This indoor outdoor connection has been accentuated by the use of natural building materials that include locally-quarried basalt on the building's totemic elements, locally harvested cedar for cladding and an innovative, laminated-wood roof structure made from second-growth hemlock (worldarchitecturenews)

Hughes Condon Marler Architects showcase locally sourced hemlock in Whistler's new public library, by Jane F. Kolleeny. As the key location for skiing events at the 2010 Winter Olympics, Whistler, British Columbia, will no doubt be irrevocably imprinted on people's minds this winter. Two hours north of Vancouver, the village occupies a narrow valley along the Sea to Sky Corridor of the Coast Mountains. With over 200 ski runs, the area has become a top resort for winter sports and a natural for the Olympic races. While the 10,000 residents of Whistler prepare for the onslaught of spectators, athletes, and the media arriving in February, they can seek respite in their new 14,500-square-foot public library, designed according to green principles by Vancouver-based Hughes Condon Marler Architects. The library, which opened in January 2008, has been lauded for its design, functionality, and sustainability by locals and the international design community alike.

#### Program:

Strictly enforced methods for harvesting wood ensure that British Columbia, whose land mass is two-thirds woodland, serves as a leading global provider of wood from sustainably managed forests. In addition, government requirements encourage design teams to use indigenous wood as a primary building material in local construction. When the architects expressed an interest in hemlock, the Coast Forest Lumber Association (CFLA) offered them incentives to incorporate it in the library's design. The CFLA provided 20-by-26-foot lengths of the wood, and the architects and structural engineers investigated how best to utilize these structural members in a manner that resolved the wood's susceptibility to warping and bending. The design team also needed to satisfy a challenging program, which included significant green features, a durability to withstand heavy winter snow load, and the need for a daylight interior open to mountain views.

#### Solution:

The architects sought a design that reflects both the drama of the garland of peaks circling Whistler as well as the village scale of the town, modeled after a Swiss village. "With its pitched roofs and fake trim, romantic to a fault, the typical design of buildings in the village is popular with tourists and has its place, but is not becoming for a civic building," commented Daryl Condon, the firm's principal in charge. "So we took a more intellectual approach," he continued. The front of the building, with a raised wall of high-performance glazing and an exposed ceiling, contains the main areas of the library. The rear lies in a lower elevation with standard ceiling heights and more intimate gathering areas. The height juxtaposition responds to the differences in scale between the surrounding mountains and the village. Existing parking is tucked under the front of the building, creating a plaza in front of the library where strolling pedestrians can congregate. The building features hearty structural roof panels fabricated from interlaced hemlock. "Managing the snowfall is a major consideration. You either hold the snow on top of the building, or provide a dump zone for it to drop into that does not interfere with pedestrians," added Condon. "So we did both, but maximized the amount held on the roof." The structure gains strength from its staggered arrangement, steel I-beams, and king-post trusses. In between each 4-foot-wide panel, a narrow column accommodates conduit to allow a clear expanse of panels overhead. Off-site prefabrication of the components using modeling software allowed the team to keep to a tight schedule, and to fulfill sustainable goals, including "quality control, economies of scale, low-embodied energy, and a reduction in the amount of glues used in production," explained Condon. The architects' daylighting scheme minimizes the need for electric light while maximizing northern light suitable for reading. The gently sloping building provides dramatic views to the mountains, establishing a strong visual connection between outside and inside. In addition to the hemlock, building materials include locally quarried basalt, and cedar for cladding. Ground-source heat exchange, underfloor heating and cooling, and high-efficiency boilers provide energy savings. Windows can be operated manually or controlled by a digital system. A green roof covers 80 percent of the library, reducing storm-water runoff and increasing insulation. The high-performance library is the first municipal facility in Whistler to apply for LEED Gold certification and is projected to use 45 to 50 percent less energy than a comparable facility with conventional systems.

#### Commentary:

The Disney-like character of the adjacent village posed challenges for the architects. Using vernacular mountain design elements, including heavy-timber construction, abundant local stone, and broad overhangs, they succeeded in responding to the context while raising the bar for good design. Martin Pardoe, project manager of the Whistler Public Library, commented, "The local community's prescriptive design approach challenged the library team to reinterpret existing design guidelines. The [team's] innovative and contemporary interpretation has produced an original look that is the new precedent against which other projects are evaluated." Since opening, visitation has increased by 185 percent and the library has become one of the community's favorite gathering places, a true measure of success. (<http://archrecord.construction.com>)

### **Renfrew Branch Library, Vancouver, BC – Canada 1995**

#### **Awards:**

**RAIC Governor General's Awards for Architecture**

**AIA Western International Design Awards**

The library provides bold civic design and sensitive siting within a park context while emphasizing community-use and public accessibility. An iconic roof extension greets patrons, while keeping out direct, potentially damaging sunlight. The library offers facilities for all demographics—quiet, light-filled carrels, seating areas, a media centre, a children's section (with lower ceilings), and a common areas for families. Careful siting improves pedestrian movement around the library as well as the existing adjacent park and community centre.

This project was completed by HCMA's predecessor firm Hughes Baldwin Architects. (Hughes)

### **Jodoin Lamarre Pratte et Associés Architectes, Montréal, QC – Canada**

<http://www.jlp.ca>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Bibliothèque Raymond-Lévesque St. Hubert, Ville de Longueuil (Montréal), QC – Canada 2010**

Projet réalisé en consortium : Manon Asselin | Jodoin Lamarre Pratte architectes en consortium

see: Atelier TAG (Manon Asselin), Montréal-Canada

<http://www.arc.umontreal.co/prof/Manon.Asselin/>

Dates de réalisation : 2007 à 2010, Superficie : 4000m<sup>2</sup>, Budget : \$ 12.000.000

Le jury apprécie le parcours suggéré par l'organisation du projet et il est sensible à la qualité et à la variété des espaces proposés. Il estime que la qualité des liens visuels entre les espaces de la bibliothèque enrichira l'expérience des visiteurs ; les espaces proposés

pour la lecture lui semblent étudiés avec un souci du bien être des lecteurs. Il est sensible aux efforts de mise en œuvre d'un contrôle de l'environnement audacieux, basé sur une analyse convaincante des conditions climatiques locales mais aussi sur une technique de mise en œuvre délicate. -commentaires du jury, concours d'architecture

Le projet, dont l'inauguration a eu lieu à l'automne 2010, est récipiendaire du «AWARD OF EXCELLENCE 2009» du Canadian Architect, de 2 Trophées Contech 2011, soit comme projet lauréat de la Distinction en développement durable et d'une mention honorifique pour Pratiques novatrices, du prix GOLD - COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE remis au Design Exchange de Toronto en décembre 2011 et récemment d'un GRAND PRIX DE DESIGN 2011 en développement durable.

La nouvelle bibliothèque de Saint Hubert, 5ième plus grande bibliothèque du Québec, a une vocation civique et culturelle d'importance pour sa communauté. C'est un lieu où le savoir et la culture sont rendus visibles et où l'amour de la lecture peut se propager et se renouveler pour en faire profiter plusieurs générations de citoyens.

Outre l'allégorie du geste architectural, le concept du tapis volant est d'abord une réponse bioclimatique élémentaire aux conditions du site. Il en résulte une construction durable incorporant la géothermie active et passive, la ventilation naturelle des espaces intérieurs, la gestion des eaux de pluie en respect de l'environnement humide voisin et une insertion compacte sur le site de façon à minimiser les coupes d'arbres existants.

L'enveloppe de la nouvelle bibliothèque de Saint Hubert témoigne des ressources inépuisables des éléments de la nature: le vent, le soleil et la pluie. D'ouest en est son toit se plie et se replie sous les vents dominants. Les pentes végétalisées, qui en résultent, animent les espaces intérieurs par la couleur de leurs fleuraisons. La grande entaille du tapis végétal délimite un préau, accroît la pénétration de la lumière naturelle et facilite la ventilation passive. Les eaux de pluie qui la traverse sont captées dans un bassin minéral filtrant qui s'écoule vers la place publique et marque l'embrasure du parc. Depuis la douce lumière septentrionale jusqu'à la lumière zénithale du midi, l'enveloppe s'entrouvre et se déploie selon l'angle et l'orientation du soleil. Les lames de bois ajourées, qui l'habille, modulent l'intensité de la lumière et réduisent l'éblouissement. Le bois de l'enveloppe, une ressource naturelle locale renouvelable, est le choix écologique par excellence au Québec.

Les éléments programmatiques, développés sur 4000m2, sont organisés en un mouvement continu qui se déploie depuis le parvis, de la ville au boisé, du plus bruyant au plus calme, de la douce lumière septentrionale jusqu'à la lumière zénithale changeante du midi. Le préau forme le cœur géographique, social et perceptuel du bâtiment. La fluidité spatiale qu'il engendre facilite les rencontres fortuites et catalyse les relations humaines. Ainsi l'organisation des fonctions autour d'un espace extérieur commun enrichit la communauté en favorisant les activités intergénérationnelles.

La localisation centrale du comptoir de services et ses catalogues informatisés organisent l'espace de l'entrée et structurent l'axe de circulation principal. Au nord-est, les aires dynamiques multifonctionnelles sont regroupées et forment un ensemble autonome facilement accessible depuis la place publique. Le café et l'espace presse, qui l'animent, jouissent d'une grande transparence en continuité avec la place publique ainsi que d'une terrasse protégée au cœur même du préau. Au sud-ouest, le secteur jeunesse, adjacent au comptoir de services, offre une grande visibilité à la fois depuis le comptoir principal et celui de l'aide aux lecteurs. Enfin la zone des services techniques est adossée au comptoir de services. Cette localisation permet une excellente relation fonctionnelle et procure au personnel des espaces de travail paisibles et illuminés par la lumière matinale du sud-est.

Depuis le grand escalier, on accède aux aires calmes de l'étage. L'ascension s'ouvre sur un morceau de ciel bleu cadré par le toit végétal. L'aide aux lecteurs, située à l'embrasure de l'escalier, permet un contact visuel direct avec l'espace multimédia et l'espace ado. D'ici les autres collections se déploient autour du préau: référence, romans et documentaires adulte. L'espace histoire et généalogie, en continuité avec la référence, forme une percée visuelle depuis le comptoir jusqu'aux bureaux de l'administration. Le rayonnage avec éclairage intégré, diminue la quantité d'éclairage requis et la consommation énergétique. Le parcours architectural culmine sur la salle de lecture dont la grande baie en projection délimite le portail du préau, s'ouvre sur la place publique et le paysage montérégien. (Jodoin)

### **Bibliothèque de Châteauguay, Ville de Châteauguay, QC – Canada 2003**

Projet réalisé en consortium : Manon Asselin architecte | Jodoin Lamarre Pratte et associés architectes en consortium

see: Atelier TAG (Manon Asselin), Montréal - Canada

<http://www.arc.umontreal.co/prof/Manon.Asselin/>

Dates de réalisation : 2001 à 2003, Superficie : 2 530m2, Budget : \$ 5.900.000

Lauréat d'un concours d'architecture parmi plus de 60 projets présentés et 4 projets finalistes, ce projet pour la Bibliothèque municipale de Châteauguay est situé dans le centre névralgique de services municipaux de la ville de Châteauguay. La nouvelle bibliothèque se lit comme un mot clé que l'on aurait écrit en caractère gras pour en accentuer la présence dans l'ensemble d'un tissu urbain hétérogène.

Telle une pierre levée, la bibliothèque municipale se démarque en élevant symboliquement son «cabinet de livres» en pierre des champs au-dessus du paysage Châteauguais d'arbres et d'eau. De par la force poétique de son abstraction, la pierre levée de la bibliothèque de Châteauguay marque l'embrasure entre la ville et la sérénité du parc qu'elle délimite. Le concept architectural proposé s'inscrit dans la simplicité de la forme et la matière.

Le «cabinet de livres» en pierre est l'élément architectonique unificateur qui permet une continuité avec l'héritage historique de Châteauguay. Cette pierre levée qu'est la nouvelle bibliothèque de Châteauguay est avant tout la manifestation concrète de sa mémoire collective dont la portée irradie à travers l'ensemble du site.

Le projet proposé exploite la topographie naturelle du Parc Mercier et établit un tête-à-tête intime avec le paysage. En partie entrelacée et en partie superposée, l'architecture devient paysage et le paysage architecture. La nouvelle bibliothèque donne accès à plus de 150,000 documents, incluant les périodiques, documents de référence et documents audio-visuels, et s'organise en deux grands secteurs : les activités publiques sont en continuité et animent le paysage alors que la bibliothèque proprement dite s'ouvre dans le plan oblique de l'étage noble.

Accédé à partir du grand escalier de la «place publique», le «hall oblique» de la bibliothèque s'ouvre sur le feuillage du petit boisé. Lieux d'orientation, d'information et de services, la transparence du «hall oblique» permet une interaction visuelle continue entre les différentes constituantes du programme et la sérénité du parc. En circulant à travers les nombreuses strates de livres on découvre des clairières de lecture et de travail qui s'ouvrent sur le ciel. Localisés au même endroit sur tous les niveaux du bâtiment, les services de la bibliothèque forment un axe vertical charnière qui permet un lien visuel direct avec toutes les constituantes du programme. (Jodoin)

### **KPMB see: Kuwabara**

## **Kohn Shnier Architects, Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.kohnshnierarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

**University of Toronto, E.J.Pratt Library, Toronto, ON – Canada 2001**

(with Shore Tilbe Irwin + Partners)

### **Awards:**

**Ontario Library Association Award of Excellence Azure 2002**

Unexpected colour and materials mix with a range of work options, a great art collection and comfortable study areas to create one of most popular and loved libraries at the University of Toronto

**University of Toronto, The Shore and Moffat Library. Faculty of architecture, landscape and Design, Toronto, ON – Canada 1998**

This library and reading room uses the limitation and idiosyncracies of the existing building to fashion unique and delightful spaces where design students find both respite and inspiration. The space overlook the Eric Arthur Gallery and can be linked to it for special events. (Kohn)

## **Alar Kongats Architects, Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.kongatsarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Hespeler Library, Hespeler (part of Cambridge), Ontario, ON – Canada 2006**

14,000 sqf.. \$3,200,000

### **Awards:**

**Canadian Architect 2004 Awards of Excellence. (Hespeler Library.) Canadian Architect. December 2004.**

The Hespeler Library addition and renovation in the Town of Hespeler, Ontario (now part of Cambridge) wraps a 1922 Carnegie Library in this historically significant textile mill town within an elegant and generous glass case. The new building envelope is contemporary in its materiality with modulated ceramic frit patterns on glass that weave around the building to create varying degrees of transparency that respond to interior activities and views. The design pays homage to both the community's historic textile past and its current technology-driven service industries while showcasing the Carnegie Library as an important piece of the town's history. "This is a clear, elegant solution to the problem of expanding an existing historic building. Old and new co-exist in an unexpected way through conceiving of the new as a kind of "wrapper," rather than a separate building. The fine scale of the texture of this "wrapper" defers to the character of the existing building. At the same time, the wrapper is not neutral, but is composed of several layers that change to achieve varying levels of transparency." (Kongats)

The Hespeler Library is an existing community public library located in the Village of Hespeler in Cambridge, Ontario. Its history is rooted in the manufacturing and textile milling industries, which was particularly active during the first half of the last century. The library is located in the village's historic core and its redevelopment is a large component of the City of Cambridge's plan to reinvigorate the area's potential for recreational, tourist and cultural uses. The intention to redevelop the existing library rather than build a new facility reinforces the notion of preserving local history while providing the capital cost savings of building on a greenfields site. The project addresses three key issues: shortage in space, site context, and the unification of several past renovations and additions made to the original Carnegie building. The library will remain on the northeast corner of Tannery and Adam Streets in Hespeler's historic core, while the proposed redevelopment is located to the east of the existing building. The architectural image of the redeveloped library conveys a unified, accessible and contemporary quality achieved by delicately enveloping the existing building with a new transparent structure extending along Adam Street and the newly relocated entrance along Tannery Street. The materiality of the envelope pays homage to Hespeler's history as a textile town by layering a woven wire cloth and a ceramic fretted pattern within panes of glass. The modulated density of the layering of materials within the panes of glass around the building permits varying degrees of opacity and transparency, and also allows natural light to penetrate deep into the space while reducing glare. The density of layering almost disappears completely at the front façade of the Carnegie building, thus revealing the showcase object. The area of the facility will increase from an existing 7,000 square feet to 14,000 square feet, organized on two levels connected by stairs and a double-height space located around the perimeter of the Carnegie building. The design for the redevelopment originates with the existing building and has evolved into a series of visually and physically linked spaces defined by differing architectural qualities of size, materials, light and views. The design opposes the modern standard of a library as a neutral warehouse space with unlimited flexibility and an undefined physical presence. In order to ensure the relevancy of the library redevelopment design for the future, anticipated growth areas within the building have been accommodated without sacrifice to the architecturally defined spaces in the current design so that each of the individual rooms will maintain its intended use while being capable of absorbing volume increases. Monteyne: Of all the entries, it is this project that best exemplifies the potential of architecture to create exceptional experiences within the realm of day to day life. The parti of this project is simplicity itself, and yet complexity and exceptional beauty result from the subtle variations in the plan and manipulation of tectonic elements such as cladding. Shnier: The proverbial "ship-in-a-bottle," this proposal is straightforward and unapologetic in the way in which it subsumes the historic structure. This practical and bold proposition is unencumbered by extraneous architectural mumbo-jumbo. For this project to be possible, it would have to have a client that is as fluent in the potential of the gesture as the architect is. Yarinsky: This is a clear, elegant solution to the problem of expanding an existing historic building. Old and new co-exist in an unexpected way through conceiving of the new as a kind of "wrapper," rather than a separate building. The fine scale of the texture of this "wrapper" defers to the character of the existing building. At the same time, the wrapper is not neutral, but is composed of several layers that change to achieve varying levels of transparency.

Client: Cambridge Libraries and Galleries, Architect team: Alar Kongats, Sofia Di Sabatino, Philip Toms, Danielle Lam-Kulczak, Samer Hoot, Tim Lee, Structural: Egberts Engineering Ltd., Mechanical: Lam Associates Ltd., Electrical: Lam Associates Ltd.

( <http://www.canadianarchitect.com> )



## **Kuwabara Payne McKenna Blumberg Architects (KPMB), Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.kpmbarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **University of Toronto, Rotman School of Management – Toronto, ON - Canada 2012**

The Rotman Expansion, the winning scheme in an invited design competition designed by Kuwabara Payne McKenna Blumberg Architects (KPMB), was officially opened in September. The Rotman School is part of the University of Toronto and according to a recent Financial Times survey of MBA programs, is ranked one of the top 10 business schools in the world for faculty research. The expansion project was conceived to create a vibrant global hub in which to evolve Rotman's core mission to promote the power of creativity, innovation and integrative thinking in 21st-century business education.

As Roger Martin, Dean of Rotman, said, "We now have the hardware necessary to engage in next building of Rotman's software – the programs and the people – to be best in the world for Canada. The interplay of this hardware and software opens huge possibilities."

The nine-storey-high project is seamlessly integrated with and doubles the size of the Rotman School's home on the University of Toronto's downtown campus. It is also connected to an existing Victorian residence. KPMB conceived a vertical campus to fit the varied program of tiered classrooms, study rooms, research centres, study lounges, and dedicated student spaces on a tight urban site. The project features many spaces for gathering, including the event hall, a state-of-the-art teaching and meeting space. The 500-seat event hall is the centrepiece of the project, its large elevated glass box facing out on to St. George Street to broadcast the vibrancy of Rotman's programs to students of U of T and the city. The multi-level south atrium features a large-scale serpentine staircase with a hot pink accent which simultaneously reduces reliance on elevators and increases interaction between students and faculty.

Marianne McKenna, partner in charge for KPMB of the Rotman expansion, says that the design process was inspired by the Rotman's Integrative Thinking™ program: "the design is a direct reflection of broad thinking, flexibility and teamwork involving the input of the Rotman and the University of Toronto."

Targeting LEED® Silver certification, the project exemplifies sustainable design principles and prioritizes the well-being of students, faculty, staff, and visitors. The interior is filled with natural light, fresh air, and spectacular views of the university's campus.

Terraces with green roofs and a courtyard provide access to the outdoors. In scale and massing, the KPMB design responds to the surrounding context, between the residential scale of the historic 19th-century residence and the massive Brutalist architecture of the Robarts Library across the street. It is sited to respect views and minimize shadow impact on Massey College to the east.

Design partner Bruce Kuwabara said, "The expansion project is both contemporary and in dialogue with the history and the architecture that surrounds it. An expression of the hallmarks of the Canadian experience – tolerance and openness – the Rotman is now open and poised to help move Rotman forward in Canada and on the world stage." Canadian Architect 05.10.12

<http://www.canadianarchitect.com>

#### **Joseph S. Stauffer Library and Computing Center, Queens University, Kingston, ON – Canada 1994**

230,000 sqft., €29,000,000

### **Awards:**

2001 City of Kingston Livable City Design Award

1997 Governor General's Award of Merit

1990 Winning Scheme, National Design Competition

The winning entry in a national design competition, the Joseph S. Stauffer Library and Computing Centre implements the vision of Queen's University to establish a library system for the 21st century. The project houses a collection of approximately one and a half million volumes within a fully networked environment containing digital information resources including Internet access.

The project offers a contemporary interpretation of collegiate architecture to respond to the historic campus context. The architecture is inspired by the vertical proportion and rich silhouette of academic architecture at Queen's as well as European and North American precedents. Traditional forms and materials are translated in a modern idiom conditioned by contemporary building methods, materials and systems. The building occupies the northwest corner of the principal campus intersection at Union Street and University Avenue. An octagonal stone and glass element announces the main entrance to the library. A central stack building organizes the plan and soars above a series of smaller perimeter building elements that accommodate reading rooms. A skylit circulation spine clarifies the sectional organization of the plan. The exterior material palette of limestone masonry, wood and metal refers to the history of limestone architecture in Kingston. Inside, cherry wood, painted metal and stone bandings are used to evoke the warmth and richness of collegiate architecture. The colour palette comprises buff yellow, lavender blue and terra cotta red, variations on the Queen's tricolor theme. Custom-designed furnishings incorporate wire management to provide desktop power and data delivery to all user positions. (Kuwabara)

#### **Raether Library and Information Technology Center, Trinity College, Hartford,**

#### **Connecticut – USA 2003**

\$ (USD) 30,000,000, 118,000 s.f. renovation of two buildings: the original 1952 building and a 1977 addition, 60,000 sq.ft. of new construction.

### **Awards:**

2004 Connecticut Building Congress, Project Team Runner-up Award

2004 Connecticut Real Estate Exchange Award

The Raether Library and Information Technology Center is envisioned as a new locus for the Trinity College campus, fitting into the institution's larger vision to elevate its academic standing in New England and enhance its architectural position in the urban fabric of Hartford. The Library and IT Center is arranged as part of an arrival courtyard with a two-storey cloistered arcade connecting it with the neighbouring performance theatre. In architectural and programmatic terms, the Center is intended as a place of cultural, academic and social intersection. The Raether Library and IT Center houses a double-height reading room for study and research. The new addition is linked to the existing buildings by a three-storey atrium, which contains the principal circulation stair with multi-level links connecting the existing with the new. Physical and intellectual access to the library and collection is enhanced through increased stacks and reader spaces, new circulation and reference desks, electronic training labs and a new 24-hour zone for computer use, study and socializing. The project employs such enduring and New England-appropriate materials as local red brick and brownstone. Inside, wood-paneled reader alcoves with views of the campus enhance the learning experience. Vitrines and shelves lining the Reading Room showcase Trinity College's significant collection of rare books and manuscripts. (Hughes)



## **Moffat Kinoshita, Hamilton, ON - Canada**

Cannon Design acquires assets of Moffat Kinoshita Architects.

<http://www.cannondesign.com>

Cannon Design, an internationally recognized architectural, interior design, engineering and planning firm with offices throughout North America has acquired the business of Moffat Kinoshita Architects. Moffat Kinoshita Architects' principals and employees will become an integral part of Cannon Design's regional network. Cannon Design is consistently ranked among the leaders in planning and design for the health sciences, higher education, sports and recreation, as well as corporate and commercial development. At present, with a staff of over 700 delivering services through 14 regional centres, the firm is working in 32 US states, 7 Canadian provinces and 15 countries in Latin America, the Middle East, the Far East, Asia and Europe. Cannon Design has been operating in Canada since 1985 through offices in Vancouver, Victoria and Toronto. Over the last 40 years, Moffat Kinoshita has earned a reputation as a well-respected, award-winning design firm with a portfolio of work in healthcare, higher education and civic architecture throughout Ontario, Canada and abroad. Along with Cannon Design's staff of ten Toronto-based interior designers, Moffat Kinoshita's staff of 30 will continue to serve clients through existing offices in Toronto and Hamilton.

## **Levitt Goodman Architects, Toronto, ON - Canada**

<http://levittgoodmanarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **York University, Keele Campus, Learning Commons, Toronto, ON – Canada on design**

York University has selected Levitt Goodman Architects to develop detailed designs for its competition-winning design for a 26,390-square-foot renovation of York University's main library on its Keele campus. The "Learning Commons" will provide users with a mix of group study areas that will shift York University's 40-year-old Scott Library into a progressive learning environment. The \$2-million renovation will be the first initiative on the campus specifically designed to reflect York's pedagogical shift from a teacher-centered approach to active and collaborative learning. The three-stage selection process began with an invited list of 12 firms. Four shortlisted firms were invited for an interview from which three firms were hired to participate in a two-week design competition. Levitt Goodman was selected for its balance of fresh ideas and proven accountability. The firm's winning scheme offers a mix of open and semi-private multipurpose areas designed to promote interaction, collaboration and group study. The first part of the multi-phased initiative will proceed under the direction of Brock James, Levitt Goodman's partner-in-charge of the project. The library will remain open during the construction period, which is expected to commence in the spring of 2010, with a projected completion date for the start of the fall semester. "The concept of a library is changing into a very active public place," said Brock James. "With this project, York University is making a powerful commitment to its students. We look forward to helping the university to make the library one of the campus's key learning environments. It will be designed to encourage connections with both colleagues and the wider world. We regard this as a significant opportunity and an exciting design challenge." The Scott Library renovation furthers Levitt Goodman Architect's specialization in library design. The firm's recent library projects include the Musagetes library at the University of Waterloo School of Architecture, Bridgenorth Library, the five-year multimillion-dollar renovation of the Queens Square Central Branch of the Cambridge Libraries system and the \$24.9-million renovation of the Kitchener Public Library (in association with Walter Fedy Partnership and Phillip H. Carter Architect) which will be completed in 2013.

This is the first in a series of stories about York University's new learning commons that will examine different aspects of this innovative, learning-centred place for students. The learning commons, which will be housed in the Scott Library on York's Keele campus, will feature an innovative design, a green retrofit to lighten its footprint and supportive programming for students. Phase 1 of the commons will open in September 2010. York has always striven to do things differently from other Canadian universities and nowhere is this more apparent than in how the University is approaching the creation of its new learning commons. A learning commons is a new kind of flexible learning space where students can work individually or collaboratively in groups and have access to a variety of academic supports such as research, writing and learning skills assistance. Learning commons are typically situated in academic libraries and are sometimes referred to as information or library commons. Above: A conceptual drawing of the Collaboratory area in York's new learning commons. The learning commons will be located on the second floor of the Scott Library. Starting this summer, the second floor of the Scott Library will undergo a major facelift as walls are torn down, new areas are opened up and the space is reconfigured into a learning commons. The space will feature comfortable seating, collaborative work areas and a hub that will bring research, writing and learning skills development supports together in one place. The renovation will add hundreds of new study seats, open up thousands of square feet and will include a green retrofit that will decrease its footprint and energy consumption. The library's IT capacity and capability will also be enhanced with LCD screens for collaborative work and desktop workstations. The learning commons will feature distinct regions or zones: The Collaboratory will feature modular furniture, including sofas, easy chairs and tables that can be moved and regrouped. A central stepped area will create a layered seating area where students can plug in and stretch out. There will be booths where groups can meet and work together and review findings and presentations on large flat-panel screens. The Hub will offer a place to go for academic support. The Hub will be the home of the research, writing and learning skills consultation "pods". In addition, the area will be equipped with instructional spaces and computer workstations. The Salon will house the Scott Library's collection of reference books and will contain quiet pockets of lounge furniture, as well as important modern Canadian art by David Partridge, Claude Tousignant and others. Two state-of-the-art group study rooms will be available for booking by small groups of up to eight people. An art walk will display work by York students, faculty and staff. "York University's new learning commons will be very cutting edge," says Mark Robertson, associate University librarian. Robertson and Norma Sue Fisher-Stitt, York's associate vice-president academic learning initiatives, together with a team of faculty, librarians, staff and students, have been working for more than a year on developing and refining the concepts and programming for the University's learning commons. As part of their work, the group conducted focus groups and surveys, and engaged in dialogue with students about what kind of library and learning commons they wanted and needed. "Last year we did a series of focus groups with students to find out what they needed from their libraries," says Robertson. "The findings were very interesting. Students told us that when they leave the formal setting of the classroom, they need a place to absorb what happens in the classroom. They need spaces where they can engage with their learning, either on their own or with their peers. York is a commuter university and as a result, the need is higher for this kind of place for students. "Students talked about the need for a variety of different types of differentiated spaces for their learning. Typically libraries have been very formal environments designed for individual study," says Robertson. "The libraries have those spaces, but students said they also need more informal areas for collaborative work. "We asked students who we saw working in Vari Hall, in hallways or cafeterias why they were there and they told us that they had spontaneously decided to work together. Many said that such meetings couldn't take place in the library because they had to book the group study rooms in advance," says Robertson. "It quickly became clear that this was an important part of learning that would be enriched because of all of the services, resources and collections that exist in the library," says

Robertson. "It was an aspect of learning that was not being accommodated." The development of areas like the Collaboratory is a response to this kind of need, says Robertson. He pointed out that in some respects, the Scott Library atrium is already serving as an informal collaboratory. "Floor sitting is a very common sign in the atrium. This speaks partly to the need for additional seating, but in many cases it's because students are looking for places to work together without disturbing others." "The other aspect was the social learning that was taking place. Students said they need to work in groups because they are receiving an increasing number of assignments that involve group work," says Robertson. "Students are also studying more together and discussing what they are learning among people in their group." This is an aspect Robertson feels mirrors the social lives of today's students, who collaborate online through Facebook and chat. But the collaborative areas are not the only thing that will make the learning commons unique. At the core of the learning commons will be a new integrated model of academic support. The Hub area just off the atrium will be the home of a variety of services previously scattered across campus: research, writing and learning skills support. A team of librarians, tutors and other professionals will be offering drop-in consultations and workshops to help students achieve their academic best. "Libraries have always had research assistance. But the integration of writing and learning skills in the learning commons recognizes the non-linear nature of academic work. Research, writing and learning do not happen separately. They are woven into each other and so the approach we are taking with the Hub is more holistic and more convenient for students," says Robertson. The Hub area will contain service pods that will be jointly staffed by the Scott Library Reference Department, the Writing Department and the Learning Skills Program in Counselling & Disability Services. The Scott Library project, says Robertson, is intended to create a variety of new informal environments and provide more integrated academic support services. "We want students to feel a sense of ownership over this space," says Robertson. Flexibility will be key to the new learning commons with everything from increased electrical drops, ubiquitous access to accessibility software, modular furniture, whiteboards and partitions, shared LCD panels, multimedia production technology, couches, comfortable chairs and lots of natural light. In the future, there may even be a café in the learning commons, says Robertson. Quiet study areas, group work rooms and flexible classrooms are planned for future phases of the commons. There are also plans to revitalize the atrium as a forum or piazza for cultural functions such as author readings, book launches and displays. (<http://www.yorku.ca>)

### **Kitchner Public Library, Kitchner, ON – Canada 2013**

The renovation and expansion of the Kitchener Public Library and the accompanying Civic District Parking Garage has been granted approval based on designs by Toronto architecture firm Levitt Goodman Architects in association with the Kitchener-based Walter Fedy Partnership and Phillip H Carter Architect.

The \$24.9 million library will include the complete renovation of the existing facility along with the design and construction of a 25,000 sq ft addition. The project also includes an \$18.5 million, three-level underground parking garage that will service the entire Civic District. The new library aims to enhance the lives of residents as a centre for information, imagination and community that will contribute to the economic and cultural life of the city. The parking garage will discretely alleviate the parking deficiency in the area and provide a platform for a future public square, helping the project in its aim to reach Gold LEED status.

The project will proceed under the direction of Janna Levitt, principal-in-charge, and David Warne, project architect, both of Levitt Goodman. The library will remain open during the construction period, which is expected to commence in 2010, with a projected completion date in 2013.

Levitt Goodman led team was selected for the project because of its design ability, its long-standing commitment to Kitchener Public Library and its recognition that this project will play a central role in the future of the region as a cultural destination. Levitt Goodman has authored the past three feasibility studies for KPL and participated in the Civic District design charettes. Other Levitt Goodman projects include the Waterloo Regional Children's Museum and the University of Waterloo School of Architecture. Phillip Carter has successfully overseen over 50 libraries including renovations to over 25 Toronto Public Library Branches. The Walter Fedy Partnership will provide expertise in parking garage design, LEED, mechanical, electrical and structural engineering and has a history of local civic projects. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

### **Queens Square Library, Cambridge Library System, Cambridge, ON – Canada 2012**

#### **Queens Square Library renovation**

We were hired by the Cambridge Library to execute a five phase renovation of their main branch. To date we have completed the first two phases, both of which were aimed at bringing the central branch in line with the CEOs desire to bring all aspect of the library, starting with patron services in to the 21st century. In general, our client wanted to reinvigorate the main branch by transforming the physical environment from a more sombre and traditional branch into a bright, welcoming and open experience. One of the key elements of this was the redeployment of staff through the introduction of RFID both in the self check out and check in and the elimination of the traditional circulation desk. The design of the self check out was guided by our client requirement for a experience that would be open and playful. We designed the checkout as a combination of permanent and moveable elements, with ample room at all 3 station to allow maximum flexibility for all patrons. A parent with a stroller, baby bucket and/or a toddler can now easily check out his or her books while keeping an eye on the kids at one station while a group of teens can be congregating around another. The self check in area was designed as a feature prominently located at the entry area. We playfully displayed the conveyor system beyond by leaving strategic gaps within the slatted wood wall. A bench for seating is conveniently placed for kids to sit/stand and watch the action within. A small shelf beside the book slot allows for a patron to stack a multitude of library material allowing an easy returns process. The choice of materials was carefully selected. The existing building, purpose built in the 1970 is a beautiful example of regional modernism, with its exposed brick and steel structure. Distinct architectural features such as the steel stair and landings are, even after 40 years, still attractive and robust. We wanted build on this language with the current renovations. The exposed and powder coated steel both provide the continuity with the existing building and insure a finish that is both extremely durable and attractive. The marble is a new material we introduced that is an extremely durable and elegant finish which also offers the patrons and staff an elevated and timeless environment in which to work and learn. The existing cedar ceiling was refurbished and playfully updated by cascading it down the wall of the new self check in. The Douglas Fir, also used in the original building, is reintroduced in key points such as the new reception and patron services desks and at the ends of all the book shelves, adding an element of warmth in to the current palette. Finally all the lighting was replaced with energy efficient fixtures that increased the output while consuming less energy. The tube light "chandelier" suspended in the double height space defines the new reading area insures proper illumination while adding an element of visual delight, both in the day and in the evening. Janna Levitt, May 3, 2012 (<http://www.accessola2.com>)

### **Bridgenorth Library and Community Hall, Bridgenorth, ON – Canada 2009**

\$ 1.600.000, 790 sqm

#### **New Bridgenorth library wins Green Building Award by Anita Locke**

The Bridgenorth Library and Community Hall was this year's winner of the Green Building Wood Design Award of the Ontario Wood WORKS! organization. Ontario Wood WORKS! exists to promote the use of wood and wood products in commercial, institutional and industrial projects. Wood WORKS! is an industry-led initiative of the Canadian Wood Council. Its goal is to

promote the use of wood and wood products in innovative construction projects and to acknowledge the contribution of wood use advocates. The Bridgenorth library was designed by Levitt Goodman Architects, Phillip H. Carter Architect and Blackwell Bowick Partnership Ltd. The award was presented at an Awards Gala on November 5 at the Old Mill Inn, Toronto. In submitting their entry, the Levitt Goodman principals noted that “By constructing this main branch public library for Bridgenorth entirely of wood products we were able to set the tone of a great lodge or grand community cottage that supports the vision of the town and takes cues from the nearby landscape. “Employing wood frame construction, beyond simply using a renewable resource, allowed us to substantially reduce the quantity of finish materials and to implement other sustainable design elements. “Veering away from conventional construction detailing, we decided to expose as much of the wood structure as possible. This strategy included exposing the wood framing in the walls, much of which is not hidden behind the typical layer of gypsum board thus eliminating a large quantity of material that would normally be required. The porous nature of the exposed wood and its high level of surface articulation absorbs and disperses sound negating any need for acoustic treatments in the library spaces. “The economical cost of wood frame construction allowed us to include other sustainable design techniques without going over budget.” The wood products that were used in the construction of the library and community hall included LVL wood studs, engineered joists, double plywood trusses, oriented strand board, plywood, Glulam timber, Maibec wood siding, Hardi panel siding, red oak (vener plywood, solid core doors and wood shutters), and clad wood windows. The architects also incorporated other sustainable design elements such as a high level of insulation to reduce energy usage, large roof overhangs to block summer sun, large windows to allow maximum interior daylighting to reduce electricity consumption and many other features. Brock James of Levitt Goodman Architects says, “The great thing about this Wood Works Award is that it recognizes that smaller communities can create top quality public facilities. The Bridgenorth Library and Community Hall has a local feel and addresses the community’s needs with an affective green approach that respects the Township’s budget. Township staff wanted a building that would satisfy practical concerns while creating an inspiring space worthy of community aspirations – what a great way to invest our public resources.” (<http://www.lakefieldherald.com>)

### **Musagetes Design Library, University of Waterloo, School of Architecture, Cambridge, ON – Canada 2004**

Renovation of 12,000 sq.ft in a converted silk mill

The Musagetes Design Library is part of the University of Waterloo Library system dedicated to architecture books, periodicals and a rare book archive; which integrates closely with the larger School of Architecture. The front door of the library is a custom engineered 8'x10' cantilevered glass door suspended in a steel frame which is counter-balanced across bearing pivots by a 900-pound steel ballast. (Levitt)

### **MacKay-Lyons Sweetapple Architects, Halifax, NS – Canada**

Brian MacKay-Lyons, Talbot Sweetapple, Melanie Hayne

<http://www.mlsarchitects.ca>

#### **Libraries:**

### **University of Toronto, Academic Resource Centre, Toronto-Scarborough, ON - Canada, 2003**

see also: <http://www.rdharch.com>

The Academic Resource Centre is located at the heart of John Andrew’s Brutalist Scarborough Campus of the 1960’s. The new building is conceived as functioning as a “town square”- the backdrop to the intellectual heart of the University, contrasting markedly with Andrews’ serpentine hill-town aesthetic that straddles the valley edge. This project involves the creation of a new central library which will serve the entire Scarborough campus, combined with a new 500-seat lecture theatre and a small art gallery. The building program embraces 18,000 square feet of renovated space and 80,000 square feet of new construction on two floors; the program incorporates 17,000 square feet of book stacks, 665 study spaces with 90 networked study units, laboratories and workrooms comprising an 8,300 square feet Teaching and Learning Center, an extensive Collections Management and Circulation Area, Advising and Career Center, and supporting offices. The Academic Resource Centre is the first stage of the University’s program of planned new growth. This development must respect the architectural vision of John Andrews, while considering the future potentials of the site and its surrounding area. To this end, a strategy that combined consolidation and infill was used. In addition to the new program of construction, extensive renovations of existing buildings were undertaken. The new building has a potential for vertical expansion, with the possible addition of a third floor in a later phase. Horizontal expansion can be facilitated through the repetition of the modular ‘boat’ forms on plan. Additionally, the archetypal courtyard, street and boat forms may be repeated as the needs of the university develop and change. (MacKay)

### **Marshall Tittlemore Architects, Edmonton, AB – Canada**

<http://www.mtalink.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Edmonton Public Libraries, Highland Branch, Edmonton, AB – Canada 2013**

Joint Venture with Schmidt Hammer Lassen, Aarhus, Denmark (<http://www.shl.dk>)

The Highlands Branch has been serving customers in northeast Edmonton, Highlands, Montrose and Bellevue communities since 1962 when it began operations in a storefront. In 1963, the branch moved into a cottage at 8606-118 Avenue and was affectionately known as the “Little House Library”. The current building, located at 6710-118 Avenue, was constructed in 1964. Since that time, the area’s population has grown and its needs related to library service have changed.

Construction will begin soon and we hope that a new library stimulates further development and upgrading along 118th Avenue as well as improving the quality of life for area residents. The proposed design is intended to be an open pavilion conveying the idea of democracy and openness, that the building is open to all; a free public space, a place to read, a place to learn, a place to meet, a place to be. The new Highlands Branch - being re-built in its current location - will be a distinctive landmark for the district and corridor with its bold form and openness. Expected opening date for the new branch is Fall 2013.

(<http://www.epl.ca/about-epl/building-projects>)

## **MCA Makrimichalos Cugini Architects, Toronto, ON –Canada**

<http://www.mearch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Ajax Catholic Elementary School, Ajax, ON – Canada 2012**

Owner: Durham Catholic District School Board

Ajax Williamson is a new two storey JK-8 school highlighting an efficient plan both in its program and circulation. The school's design creates a multifunctional student centre by integrating a stage that opens both to the Library and the school's Gymnasium. The layout of the Library is open and flexible encouraging creative use of space by allowing for a variety of functions to take place.

The placement of the school on its site creates an urban gathering space at the intersection of Williamson Drive and Thackery Drive. It establishes itself as a community building within a thriving new residential area at the intersection of Williamson Drive and Thackery Drive. It establishes itself as a community building within a thriving new residential neighbourhood. The playground and field align themselves with the adjacent park to take advantage of the open green space which abuts the school's property. Solar panels are integrated into the design to exemplify to the community the Board's commitment to the environment and will be used as an educational tool for the students. (MCA)

#### **Richview Library, Toronto, ON – Canada 2011**

Partner in Charge: Leo Makrimichalos

Owner: Toronto Public Library

Richview District Library is the largest library in the City of Toronto's west end. The interiors of the existing three level library had become dated over 20 years of being well-used by the community it services. The new interior design of the library's main level provided for a complete revitalization of the library spaces. The existing large customer service desk was replaced with a small, sleek circular desk. New express check-out stations backed with purple coloured glass walls were provided adjacent to the library's main entrance. The redesigned ground floor level resulted in the removal of irrelevant rooms such as the "microfiche room, that was replaced with a new, distinct Teen room separated from the main library space with a glass screen. The Teen area provides for diner style seating and comfortable sofas to cater to the different study habits of today's teens. Sophisticated newspaper lounges and computer counters, designed with bright lime green glass screens were provided. New study tables and low side tables in all lounge areas are equipped with power at the centre of each table top. This caters to the new library as a place for long term study with lap tops, web browsing on personal tablets and for reading of e-books. (MCA)

#### **Mount Pleasant Village School, Library and Community, Brampton, ON – Canada 2011**

Partner in Charge: Cid Cugini

Owner: Peel District School Board, City of Brampton, Brampton Library

This building is a unique partnership between the Peel District School Board, the City of Brampton Community Services and the Brampton Library. The elementary school includes 18 classrooms and 8 kindergarten classrooms. The library and school share the 35,000 sqft public library space, an extensive computer room and several seminar rooms. The school's gymnasium space is also shared with Community Services for after hours recreational programming. The public library is a 2 storey building with a double height glazed corner façade. Connected to the library, with a glass link, is a restored City of Brampton train station that houses additional programming for Community Services. The train station fronts the Mount Pleasant Civic Square which includes a fountain and skating rink. The building includes mechanical and parks service rooms that will support the Civic Square. (MCA)

#### **Cedarbrae Library, Toronto, ON – Canada 2010**

Owner: Toronto Public Library

Of Toronto Public Library's 99 branches, Cedarbrae District Library is the third busiest library building in the library system. The original building was designed in 1966 and had become a run-down repository for books. The existing library was no longer capable of catering to the evolving needs of its community. The redesign involved the complete interior renovation of the building and a 4,400sqft addition.

Our vision for the building redesign was to provide the library with a new visual identity, by creating a new street presence that would transform the library into a landmark building on the site. This was established by introducing two storey glazed walls along the full extent of the north and west building facades. This provides the community with unobstructed views into the library and to the street from the interior. Natural light penetrates deep into the building and creates a public friendly interior space. Colourful glass panels animate the building exterior and a large "LIBRARY" sign displayed on the west wall informs the community that this is a public building for their use. (MCA)

#### **Dufferin/St. Clair Library, Toronto, ON – Canada 2008**

Partner in Charge: Leo Makrimichalos

Owner: Toronto Public Library

### **Awards:**

2009 Heritage Toronto Award of Merit

The Ontario Library Association 2010 Award of Excellence

American School and University Award for Outstanding Design in the Educational Interiors Showcase 2010

Located on Dufferin Street, south of St. Clair Avenue, Dufferin/St.Clair Library is one of Toronto's heritage listed buildings. The original library facility was built in the 1920's and is situated adjacent to a park actively enjoyed by the Community.

Our vision for the project involved restoring the building to its original charm, uncovering and repairing existing walls murals to create a dynamic interior space, demolishing the existing stucco additions and constructing new glazed additions to the west and south sides. The building interiors were completely renovated to include a new sophisticated adult area, a separate Teen Zone, a vibrant Children's area and a KidsStop, an interactive children's play and learning area for babies and toddlers. Also included is a new Community Room that projects into the adjacent park and a new public interior entry ramp that connects the existing main entry to the new south entry from the adjacent park. The new glass facades create for more inviting building elevations that encourage the Community to peek into the reinvented public friendly spaces. It also promotes a visual connection between the interior public spaces and the new exterior public reading garden in the adjacent park and between the library interior and the street. (MCA)

## **Central Erin Mills Multi-Use Complex, Mississauga, ON – Canada 2001**

**Partner in Charge:** Cid Cugini, Terry Fitsialos (from STIP)

**Owner:** Dufferin Peel Catholic District School Board, City of Mississauga, Mississauga Library Board

### **Awards:**

**2001 Mississauga Urban Design Award**

This Project combines, in a highly efficient and aesthetic manner, a Secondary School, a Community Centre with wellness and aquatic programs and a Public Library as a single integrated public facility. The Pedestrian movement both externally and internally is designed to be efficient with ease in finding ones way. The internal "people movement" is facilitated by the use of an "internal street" as the principal organizing element. This street becomes the social space, creating opportunities for social interaction, relaxation, and visual relief via vistas into the aquatic areas, community rooms and public library. The introduction of natural light internally in the street and the school's interior court becomes a vital component creating a friendly environment for all the students and public users. The School uses as an organizer, an internal court/multi-use space for gathering, entertaining, eating, reading and participation in the school's every day activities. (MCA)

## **McCellum Sather Architects Inc., Hamilton, ON – Canada**

<http://msarch.ca>

### **Libraries:**

#### **McMaster University, Faculty of Health Sciences Library, Hamilton, ON – Canada 2007**

51,000 sqft. Renovation, 2,800 sqft. New Construction

### **Awards:**

**2010 Ontario Library Association, Library Building Award**

**Award of Design Excellence**

**2007 City of Hamilton Urban Design and Architecture Awards**

**Award of Excellence**

**2007 City of Hamilton Urban Design and Architecture Awards**

**People's Choice Award**

This renovation and expansion to the Health Sciences Library on the McMaster Campus represents an exciting departure for the University. Located within the internationally renowned McMaster University Medical Centre (MUMC), the challenge was to renovate the interior space to respond to changing aesthetic and social library requirements in a manner that aesthetically captured the progressive and innovative reputation of the Faculty of Health Sciences.

The design concept for the McMaster University FHS Library dramatically reflects this shift with the addition of a new reading pavilion. This two storey glazed box is a direct counterpoint to the existing opaque precast concrete enclosure. A strong visual link is created between the library, the immediate landscape, and the larger campus beyond, breaking down the isolation and interior focus of the existing library.

Internally, the integration of a new cafe with a large glazed entry and social gathering space, in conjunction with a totally redesigned information centre, creates a very welcoming and animated student hub. The addition of group learning spaces, group study rooms and internet connectivity throughout complete the renovation concept. (McCallum)

#### **Liberia Library and Community, Paynesville (Monrovia) – Liberia in design**

17,300 sqft.

Liberia is in the process of renewal as the country benefits from several years of a stable government that was preceded by years of a very destructive and debilitating civil war. MSA was approached several years ago by Leo Johnson, a Liberian now living in Hamilton and very actively involved in activism and empowerment through his not-for-profit organization, Empowerment Squared, which is specifically targeted to immigrants and refugees. His passion for his birthplace led him to want to give back to the country by creating a legacy project that would help empower and educate the youth of Liberia. This led to the conception of a library/resource/community centre as the vehicle for promoting education. Working with Mr. Johnson, MSA developed a schematic design and program that outlined appropriate spaces to be built in three phases over time.

The preliminary design concept was developed to establish a design approach to the project that reflected a sustainable methodology to the design and construction of the project. The notion of building in phases allows the project to proceed as funding becomes available but each phase must be capable of functioning completely as a standalone project and not be dependent on future phases to function appropriately. The purpose for the Samuel Morris Memorial Library and Community Centre Project is:

- To gradually establish smaller centres in strategic locations across Liberia where rural school and underprivileged youth can find safe space and resources to express themselves.
- To promote the importance of literacy in every form in the development of the analytical and personal skills.
- To stimulate the habit of reading and restoration of a future for thousands of frustrated Liberian youth.
- To build a relationship between the youth population and literacy which has been denied from them for too long.

The Library and Community Centre is designed as a series of built spaces, arranged around a variety of common gathering areas that will help promote positive social interaction and will inspire youth to be involved in such literary pursuits as poetry recitals, story readings, and upholding their strong oral tradition.

#### **Phase 1: Library**

The Library space will house the book collection and will have layering of spaces with a bridge at the mezzanine level for quiet reading. The bridge will also provide connection to the upper level outdoor green space. The meeting area, offices, and service spaces are placed next to the library. Introverted and arranged around an intimate courtyard space. The total gross area of Phase 1 is approximately 4,100 sq. ft.

#### **Phase 2: Reading Room and Conference Centre**

The Reading Room and the Conference Centre will close the courtyard on the south edge with a covered walkway flanking the east edge, an addition of approximately 3,700 sq. ft. The indoor/outdoor spaces, such as a covered walkway with open wood slats between columns, are designed to promote the much needed air circulation in a tropical climate without disturbing the intimacy of the space.



### Phase 3: Recreation Centre

The Recreation Centre will complete the Community Centre development with an addition of 9,500 sq. ft. of space. This space is designed to facilitate more public outdoor gatherings through openings on the south façade accessing the front outdoor space. (McCallum)

## **Menkès Shooner Dagenais Letourneux Architects, Montréal, QC – Canada**

<http://www.msdl.ca>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Bibliothèque de Théologie du Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf, Montréal, QC – Canada 2004**

Le dévoilement de l'espace original constitue le geste essentiel de la restauration de l'ancienne Chapelle. Par ailleurs, le projet loge une bibliothèque de 175.000 volumes et génère un vaste volume aux fins pédagogiques et culturelles. La coexistence des fonctions nécessite la démultiplication des surfaces et la séparation symbolique et phonique des activités. Entre la nef et le chœur, un écran de verre structural distance les étudiants de l'espace d'exposition des livres anciens. Les détails contemporains par leur finesse, distinguent l'intervention actuelle et introduisent une mise en valeur mutuelle des composantes nouvelles et anciennes. L'aménagement de cette bibliothèque considérable relève de la création d'éléments contemporains performants et d'une restauration exemplaire. (Menkès)

## **MJMA (MacLennan Jaukalns Miller) Architects, Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.mjmachitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Niagara Falls Community Centre and Library, Niagara Falls, ON – Canada 2005**

Client/Owner City of Niagara Falls & YMCA of Niagara, 106,000 sqft., Construction Costs \$ 21,000,000,

The MacBain Community Centre is a multi-stakeholder civic project that combines several community programs under one roof. A central lobby, with reception and snack bar, provides common access and views to several key building areas: the public library, gymnasium and swimming pools. The YMCA of Niagara operates the gymnasium, courts, fitness and aquatic centre for the City of Niagara Falls Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture. Multi-purpose facilities for community meeting and wellness functions are shared with Heart Niagara, Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Niagara and the Coronation 50+ Seniors Centre. Also accessible from the lobby is a state-of-the-art branch of the Niagara Falls Public Library. Built on a highly visible landfill area at the corner of Montrose and McLeod Road in Niagara Falls, the rejuvenated site now features re-naturalized areas, parkland, walking trails, children's playground and skateboard park. This project was completed in joint venture with Chapman Murray Architects of Niagara Falls. (MJMA)

#### **Wellesley Community Centre / St. James Public Library, Toronto, ON – Canada 2005**

Client/Owner City of Toronto, Toronto Public Library, Project Area 55,000 sq.ft., Construction Costs \$10,000,000

### **Awards:**

2007 Ontario Library Association Award of Excellence

2006 Design Exchange National Awards – Bronze Award

2005 Toronto Architecture and Urban Design Honourable Mention: Building In Context

The Wellesley Community Centre and St James Town Public Library is a joint project between the City of Toronto and the Toronto Public Library to provide a community focus for the dense St. James Town inner city residential neighbourhood. The 50,000 square foot facility integrates a public library branch, a second-level childcare centre with private exterior play courtyard, and an athletic component with a weight and fitness room, an aerobics studio, and a gymnasium. Located at the north-east corner of Wellesley and Sherbourne, the hybrid civic building provides an active street edge along the Sherbourne Street elevation and establishes a green park zone along its east edge to Bleeker Street. The public circulation system of the facility is totally transparent and evident from the exterior. The public components all open on to a central public lobby that is equally accessible from both the street and park sides of the facility. (MJMA)

#### **Whitchurch – Stouffville Library and Aquatic Centre, ON – Canada 2001**

Client/Owner Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Project Area 32,000 sq.ft., Construction Costs \$6,700,000

The Whitchurch-Stouffville Library and Aquatic Centre is located within Stouffville's park system at the centre of a new quadrant of residential expansion. The hybrid community centre is composed of three major public components that share an open, common lobby: a 1,200 square metre fully digital community library and resource centre, an aquatic hall with a 25 metre fitness pool, shallow water teaching, children's basins, and a fitness and training facility including exercise and dance / aerobic rooms. The facility is designed for future phased expansion of both the library and community program areas. MJMA was responsible for the master planning of the central park area to ensure that the major public halls each connected to landscaped exterior gardens and were oriented to park views. (MJMA)

#### **St.Laurent Don Gamble Community Centre and Library, Ottawa, ON – Canada 1995**

Client/Owner City of Ottawa, Construction Costs \$11,000,000

### **Awards:**

1997 Ontario Association of Architects Architectural Excellence Award

1996 Ontario Library Association Building Design Award

The project, now called the Don Gamble Centre, entailed renovating adjacent centennial-era buildings, a pool, an arena with a link through the addition of a new 15,000 square foot library, a music theatre studio, a daycare centre, senior's and youth centres, and an arts studio. A new dance studio, weight room, and multi-purpose gymnasium were also added to the complex. The pool and arena underwent substantial renovations including a new ice slab, change facilities, and building services. The Centre also included extensive landscape work to incorporate an outdoor splash pad, a garden, and playground. This facility functions as the heart of an established residential community. This project was a joint venture with David S. McRobie Architect of Ottawa. (MJMA)

## **Moriyama & Teshima Architects, Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.mtarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Toronto Reference Library (TRL), Toronto, ON – Canada on design**

(see also: North York Central Library 1987)

“Public Libraries are vital to Toronto’s cultural and economic health” said Linda Mackenzie, director of research and reference libraries. “The Toronto Reference Library in particular is a cornerstone of city life” (dnonl.com)  
The Library is designed as a cheerful stimulating environment that would attract patrons to the world of books. An Area for teens, featuring juke boxes with headphones, is a place for meeting friends and socializing as well as for learning about books. The toddler’s area is designed as a castle with appropriately-scaled furnishings and brightly coloured signs. A straightforward and easy organization ensures that the Library is non-intimidating. Information centres for each Department are located in the middle of floors to be readily accessible. Furniture at the information centres is eye-catching and energetic (Moriyama)

Members of the public are invited to drop by to hear about the upcoming renovation and expansion of Toronto Reference Library, Toronto's most popular library on Tuesday, June 5th at 6:30 pm. The open house will take place in the Asquith Room on the second floor of the library, located at 789 Yonge Street. Toronto Public Library staff and Ajon Moriyama of Moriyama & Teshima Architects will be on hand to talk about renovation plans. Scheduled to begin in late 2007, the renovation will: \*redesign the Yonge Street building façade to make the library transparent and open to the community, \*add a vibrant new glass main entrance cubeM \*add a new Special Collections Centre, \*provide expanded space for library programs, \*expand the exhibits gallery, \*add a new coffee shop and gift store, \*completely renovate the upper floors to create new subject centre configurations, introduce alternative use areas, idea gardens, casual group gathering areas, improved quiet study areas and enhanced audio and visual learning areas. The Toronto Public Library is North America's busiest public library system. Every week more than 329,000 people visit its 99 branches and borrow more than half a million items. (<http://www.canadianarchitect.com>)

#### **Lakehead University Orillia Campus, Library – Canada 2010/11**

Opened in September 2010, Canada's first Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design LEED campus, Architects: Moriyama and Teshima, Accommodates 1,000 to 1,200 students, 80,000 sqft., Facilities include:

- technology-abled classrooms
  - 2 science labs
  - 2 lecture theatres (120/200-seat)
  - library/learning commons
  - food kiosk
  - administrative and faculty offices
- Opened in September 2011: Food Services & Bookstore building, 271 Bed residence

Lakehead - Orillia's new Academic Building on University Avenue is the first step in the development of a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) campus, the first of its kind in Canada. Lakehead Orillia's outstanding accomplishments over the past four years have allowed us to expand into a campus that combines our historic Heritage Place downtown setting with a new kind of facility - one that showcases our leadership in innovation and environmental sustainability. (<http://www.orillia.lakeheadu.ca>)

#### **Nova Scotia Community College, New Metro Campus, Dartmouth, NS – Canada 2006**

+ Barrie and Langille Architects in association with Moriyama & Teshima Architects

This is a complex project which is of landmark significance to the Nova Scotia Community College (NSCC). The location of this campus on a prominent waterfront site in the heart of Halifax is intended to radically revise the image of the College in the minds of the government, business and post-secondary stakeholder communities of Nova Scotia. The building is the first phase of the planned campus development. It contains program spaces for the Schools of Business, Health and Human Services, Applied Arts and New Media, computer lab, specialist lab, and studio environments. Common services include a Library and Learning Commons, Food Court, Presentation Centre, Exhibition space, Student Services Centre, and meeting and administrative support facilities.

It is a technically complex design and construction program that incorporates environmental and energy-efficient measures targeted at achieving a LEED Silver certification. Energy modeling studies indicate that the efficiency of the building design will result in a 46% reduction in energy usage.

#### **Burnamthorpe District Library, Mississauga, ON – Canada 1992**

Designing the Burnhamthorpe Library was a process of intense collaboration with City officials, librarians, staff, and users. A common vision developed of a humanizing environment that would engage the entire community. A low, undulating brick structure in a peaceful campus-like setting, the Library encourages a relaxed pace, good manners, and respect for fellow patrons. At the entrance, a 476-ton sculpture of Queenston limestone symbolizes the passage of time and the permanence of nature. (Moriyama)

## **Nicholson Sheffield Architects, Inc., London, ON – Canada**

<http://www.mnsa.ca>

### **Libraries:**

#### **The London Central Library, London, ON – Canada 2002**

joint venture with Shore Tilbe Irwin & Partners.

The new London Central Library re-occupies an existing three-storey department store structure adjacent to a large urban shopping centre in downtown London. The project scope included a complete renovation of the existing structure and building system/finishes. Malhotra Nicholson worked closely with Joint Venture Architects Shore Tilbe Irwin & Partners and the management and staff to complete a functional plan.

The renovated building includes a 380-seat performance hall, meeting rooms, a spacious children’s area, a Garden Reading Room, administrative offices, the many standard library services, and a Cafe, Offices of Pilar and the London Arts Council and London’s Business Hall of Fame.

The innovative design features of the new Central Library reflect the ideas and suggestions of London residents who participated in an extensive process of consultation to identify the community’s needs and expectations of its public library system. Our team has been recognized for our creative response to and leadership of that process and particularly for accessibility issues

## Westmount Public Library Branch, London, ON - Canada 2002

joint venture with Shore Tilbe Irwin & Partners.

This new facility of 15,000 sq. ft. consists of stacks, adult and children's reading areas and meeting rooms. Unusually for a library, it is located in a "pad" in front of a mall style development, so the project looks outward towards the street and inward towards a small reading garden. The building can be opened after the library's operating hours to be partially used by the community.

## Patkau Architects, Inc., Vancouver, BC – Canada

<http://www.patkau.ca>

### **Libraries:**

## La Grande Bibliothèque de Québec, Montreal, QC – Canada 2000 – 2004

Architect: Patkau / Croft Pelletier / Menkès Shooner Dagenais architectes associés

### **Awards :**

Winning Submission, International Design Competition 2000

Lieutenant Governor's Medal for Architecture 2006

American Institute of Architects / American Library Association Honor Award 2007

The Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec is a 350 000 sq ft central library for the province of Québec. Located in the Latin Quarter of Montréal, the building consists of general collections, an historic Québec collection, and a variety of public spaces including a lecture theatre, café, gallery, garden, and booksellers. The collections are housed within two large wooden rooms, each with different characters. The Québec collection is conceived as a grand room, inwardly focused, with the stacks at the perimeter and reading areas within. The general collection is conceived as a storage container for the various materials of the collection with reading areas outside its boundaries. Connecting the collections is an architectural promenade that begins at the entrance of the library, and weaves upward through the collections to a public reading room. Complementing the architectural promenade is a conventional circulation system with elevators and stairs that allows for efficient access to the library. The wooden rooms are housed within a glass and copper-clad building. Between the wooden rooms and exterior skin are rich and complex spaces that reflect the diversity of the program, through a variety of light conditions, scales of spaces, and unexpected adjacencies. The public spaces of the library are arranged in a topographic manner below the collections, so that the public spaces of the library support and activate the public spaces of the city. (Patkau)

## Winnipeg Centennial Library Addition, Winnipeg, MB – Canada 2002 – 2003

Architect: Patkau Architects / LM Architectural Group.

### **Awards:**

Winning Submission, Design Competition 2002

Prairie Design Award 2006

Lieutenant-Governor's Medal in Architecture 2007

Governor General's Medal in Architecture 2008

A major renovation and addition to the Winnipeg Centennial Library is proposed to revitalize the existing 1970's building. Changes include reorganization and expansion of the collection, reorganization of the circulation systems, and new social spaces. The existing library consists largely of independent floor plates isolated from one another. In order to foster a greater sense of community within the library, a large terraced reading room that interconnects the existing floor plates and a new fourth floor was developed along the edge of the building. The terraces complement adjacent functional spaces, and an integrated staircase provides convenient circulation between the floors. At the top of the terraced reading room, (presently the roof), a new grand space houses the Library's reference collections. Because the existing library is largely introverted and lacks any strong connection to the exterior, the entire edge of the terraced reading room is glazed, opening up the library to views of the adjacent park and city streets. At the same time, the glazed wall allows the life of the library to contribute to the life of the park and street beyond.

## Newton Library, Surrey, BC – Canada 1990 – 1992

### **Awards:**

Governor General's Medal 1994

Canadian Wood Council Merit 1994

To give the library the presence necessary to allow it to compete on a typical North American "commercial strip", the height of the single-story perimeter walls to the north and south are exaggerated. Not only does this give the building greater presence on the street, but it also allows large amounts of natural light to enter the building: on the south side through carefully controlled openings, and on the north through a glass curtain wall that allows a soft ambient light to fill the interior. While the walls to the north and south are exaggerated, the entrance to the west is compressed to a human scale. This compression runs the entire length of the building, creating a valley in the roof that helps to reflect natural light deep into the interior. This valley also works in conjunction with an attic space to provide a plenum which houses the air distribution ducts leading from a mechanical penthouse. The cross section of this attic space diminishes as it moves away from the penthouse, resulting in a cross slope which drains the entire roof to each end of the building, where rainwater is collected in rock cisterns and allowed to percolate into the water table. The construction of the building begins with a laminated timber frame on a concrete base. The tectonic qualities of this construction establish the primary character of the building shell. To reflect natural light deep into the interior of the library, a complementary clad construction of white painted gypsum board on the interior, and stucco on the exterior, is overlaid on portions of the building. In this way a dialectic of construction types energizes the architectural expression of the building. (Patkau)

## Eric Pelletier Architecte, Québec, QC – Canada

<http://www.epelletier.com>

### **Libraries:**

## Bibliothèque Ville St.-Laurent, Montréal, QC – Canada on design

ep\_a remporte le concours pour la nouvelle bibliothèque de l'arrondissement Saint-Laurent à Montréal ! Le projet sera réalisé en collaboration avec Cardinal Hardy, Labonté Marcil et avec les firmes d'ingénieurs SDK et LBHA. Projet ou les limites entre le paysage et l'architecture se confondent et modifient les perceptions de l'usager, bibliothèque ouverte, accessible et perméable, liant l'usager au paysage. (Pelletier)

### **Bibliothèque Marc Favreau, Montréal, QC – Canada on design**

ep\_a remporte le concours pour la nouvelle bibliothèque de l'arrondissement Saint-Laurent à Montréal ! Le projet sera réalisé en collaboration avec Cardinal Hardy, Labonté Marciel et avec les firmes d'ingénieurs SDK et LBHA. Projet ou les limites entre le paysage et l'architecture se confondent et modifient les perceptions de l'utilisateur, bibliothèque ouverte, accessible et perméable, liant l'utilisateur au paysage. (Pelletier)

### **Bibliothèque Charlesbourg, Québec QC – Canada 2006**

Though Quebec City can't boast of a building like Montreal's Grande Bibliothèque, the Bibliothèque de Charlesbourg, inaugurated last year, makes a worthy little cousin. Winner of a 2004 Canadian Architect Award of Excellence, it's a fantastic example of a functional and sustainable new building that takes into account the history of the site. I rank it as my favourite new building in the city. The library's design may be contemporary, but it nevertheless references Charlesbourg's past. Most towns in Quebec were initially laid out along a linear strip. Charlesbourg, now a suburb with an old historic core situated a few kilometers north of Quebec proper, was different from other towns. Its Jesuit founders experimented with a more community-oriented radial plan, drawn up in 1627. Settlers were given pie-shaped slices of land and built their homes around a central square that included a church and common pasture lands. This urban layout was still visible until the 1950s. Since then, buildings and parking lots sprouted up in this central area and the original urban plan was muddled in the throes of suburban expansion. The construction of the Bibliothèque, with its publically-accessible sloping green roof, is an ingenious attempt to evoke the pasture lands that were once at the core of the community. It is one of the largest public green roofs in North America and will make a lovely public park when completed. (<http://www.urbanphoto.net>)

### **Perkins+Will, Vancouver, BC – Canada**

As part of a strategic expansion into the Pacific Northwest and Canada, we merged with Vancouver-based Busby + Associates in 2004 to provide full-service architectural, urban design, interiors and sustainable design consulting. The Vancouver office is a local and international leader in sustainability and is consistently ranked as one of the Globe and Mail's Top 100 Greenest Companies in Canada. In April 2011, the Vancouver office joined forces with Toronto-based Shore Tilbe Perkins+Will and Dundas- and Ottawa-based Vermeulen Hind Architects to establish Perkins+Will Canada. This three-office merge creates a pan-Canadian practice with four strategic locations and brings an exciting synergy of architectural expertise and talent to the Canadian marketplace as well as the global stage.

With one of the largest portfolios of completed green buildings in Canada and one of North America's leading sustainable practices, the Vancouver office is known for innovative sustainability integrated within a clean, modern vernacular. The office provides expertise spanning various market sectors including Civic + Cultural, Corporate + Commercial along with institutional experience in Higher Education, K-12 education and Healthcare. In addition, the majority of our ground transportation expertise resides in the Vancouver office. With a staff of more than 90 professionals, the office bases design solutions on functionality, durability and value with a view to the life of each building and the well-being of its occupants and users.

<http://ca.perkinswill.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Orillia Library and Market Square, Orillia, ON – Canada 2011**

Square Footage: 42,000

**LEED Gold certification targeted**

The design for the new market square and library seeks to create a suite of urban public spaces that engage Orillia's 19th century opera house and support the city's vibrant farmer's market. The building takes the form of a 2-story, L-shape that creates coherence within the surrounding urban fabric while framing and setting off the monumental form of the opera house.

The 42,000 square foot structure combines two floors of collection and support space with community meeting rooms, an information outlet and a market hall that houses a smaller farmer's market in the winter months. (Perkins)

### **Stoney Creek Community Recreation and Library, London, ON – Canada 2010**

Square Footage: 74,500

**LEED Gold Targeted**

The Stoney Creek Community Recreation Centre and Library is the new civic and recreational hub for north London. The City of London and the YMCA of Western Ontario expressed the desire for this building to demonstrate leadership in sustainable design by directing the project team to aim for LEED Gold Certification.

The brown-field site for this project sits between a major urban thoroughfare and a protected woodlot. The design responds to its location between the urban and the natural and focuses on the ideas of an aesthetically pleasing front aspect and a visually stimulating prospect from the back of the building. The project is designed to be seen as landmark from the street, while the focus on the interior is a visual engagement with the meadow and woodlot to the north. In addition to this, the "Lantern", "Saw-tooth" and sloping green roof elements lend the layout a visual hierarchy to the civic face, while the use of natural materials throughout the building brings the elements of the outside to the experience inside.

The Stoney Creek Community Recreation Centre and Library includes a 12,000 sq. ft. fitness centre, a gymnasium, a six-lane pool along with a 1,300 sq. ft. teaching/leisure pool, multi-purpose program rooms, and a library.

### **Cornell Community Centre and Branch Library, Town of Markham, Cornell, ON – Canada 2010**

Square Footage: 125,000

Part of a groundbreaking master plan to create a community campus in partnership with the Markham-Stouffville Hospital, the integrated campus includes the hospital, community center and library, a future wellness center and public park elements on the grounds. The community center and library are intrinsically healthier in the way it allocates resources and provides essential services to create a stronger sense of community and a greater awareness of our environment.

The center will include a 25-meter, eight-lane competition pool, leisure and therapeutic pools, a fitness center with indoor track and a gymnasium.

There are also multi-purpose programming spaces for youth, adults and seniors, therapeutic resources and facilities for the hospital and the Cornell Branch Library with an integrated medical library. The campus strategy includes significant green. (Perkins)

### **Brooklin Library and Community Centre, Brooklin, ON – Canada 2008**

Square Footage: 13,000

A remnant forest in the historic village of Brooklin, Ontario provides the setting and inspiration for this district library and community centre. Each of the key program areas including the library, community centre and gymnasium are housed in one of three linked structures whose rooflines and simple forms recall the region's agrarian roots. A sophisticated approach to structural articulation, detailing and materiality transforms a regional inspiration into a sharply articulated response to the design issues of the 21st century. Porches, breezeways and glazed links provide the common space and allow the three shed volumes to frame courtyards and views into the surrounding hardwood forest. The preservation of specimen hardwoods was critical to the placement of the building footprint and the resulting micro climates, along with sophisticated glazing and energy management systems, are integral parts of the building's sustainable strategy.

The library component adds 13,000 square feet of new collections, lounge and study space to the growing community. A strong sense of community emerges out of the placement of diverse program elements under a single timber roof. The library is suffused with natural light tempered by the forest and the material qualities of wood and stone. (Perkins)

### **Clarence-Rockland Library, Clarence-Rockland, ON – Canada 2008**

Square Footage: 6,000

The Clarence Rockland Library replaces an outdated branch library and is a 6,000 square foot addition to an existing Catholic high school. Located in the heart of a rapidly growing community east of Ottawa, this new library is part of a larger community and cultural center initiated through a partnership between the City of Clarence Rockland, the Library Board and the local YMCA.

This facility greatly expands services and programs available to the high school, while serving the larger public. It includes generous study, reading spaces and stack areas as well as a large information playground for children. The design is based on a delivery model that de-emphasizes traditional desk-based systems allowing staff to 'roam' the floor space and offer greater point-of-use assistance. Provision for automated systems including self check-out units enhances this model. Extensive mobile and fixed-display units help actively market the various collections. At the heart of the space is a large double height reading room with a distinctive wood slat ceiling and limestone clad fireplace offering a warm and inviting environment for its users. The library's open concept enhances the interactive nature of its spaces, establishing a vibrant new focal point for the whole community to enjoy. (Perkins Will)

### **Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre, University of Toronto, Mississauga, ON – Canada 2007**

Square Footage: 98,000

LEED Silver certified

#### **Awards:**

Innovation in Sustainable Design Award, 2008

American Library Association/International Interior Design Association

Award for Design Excellence, 2008

Ontario Association of Architects

Award of Excellence, 2007

Mississauga Urban Design Awards

This learning centre and library provides a vibrant focus for student activity on the University's north campus. It is sited and designed to reinforce the campus plan with indoor and outdoor spaces that animate the campus and link to existing pathways and green space.

The need for high density mobile compact shelving to house the library's permanent collection and the university's desire to create a structure that would adapt well to the demands of future digital content, led to a building design inspired by the metaphor of the Japanese puzzle box. An arrangement of interlocking pieces is organized around the building core becoming the "treasure" (library collection) within the box. This allows generous perimeter space for study and lounge areas in an open and flexible arrangement with views out to the surrounding campus and natural landscape.

The library provides a wide range of collaborative study and work environments that reflect evolving pedagogical and technological trends as well as student work habits. A series of interconnected 2-story spaces provide clear circulation and orientation within the building as well as space for social interaction and collaboration. An information commons, café, conference space, instructional lab and career counseling center are located along this linear "street".

The stepped atrium, 2-story cantilevered study wing on the building's west façade, study bays to the east and north, the south-facing roof garden and three sunken gardens all pull the outdoor environment into the building and push the building into the fabric of the campus. Exterior wood panels reflect the naturalized landscape and respond to the campus' ecological context. (Perkins)

### **Whitby Public Library and Civic Square, Whitby, ON – Canada 2005**

Square Footage: 56,000

The primary design objective for this 50,000 square foot central library is the creation of a dynamic relationship between a grand interior public space and an outdoor urban public space in the form of a new civic square. The design team has adopted a simple "L"-shaped configuration in order to maintain the existing library structure during construction and to create a strong spatial definition for the proposed urban plaza that faces onto a heavy traffic artery.

A three storey, north-facing Library hall opens directly on to the urban square. The new urban square is animated by the concentration of vertical circulation, information commons and displays, all visible through an uninterrupted expanse of glass at the edge of the square.

From the urban square, landscape elements including a green promenade and a linear reflecting pool penetrate the building bringing natural light and colour deep into the building mass. The lower east wing of the building brings the presence of municipal archives, meeting rooms and a café to the existing streetscape. While the building's south facade presents an abstract composition of masonry planes with a reduced scale to the existing residential neighborhood. (Perkins)



## **David Premi (dp.AI), Hamilton, ON – Canada**

founded 2005

<http://www.dpai.ca>

### **Libraries:**

**Hamilton Public Library Office Renovation, Hamilton, ON – Canada 2012**

\$ 600.000

Following the successful completion of the Main Floor renovations and additions, dp.AI were asked to assist with a phased program of upgrades and renovations to the 2nd, 3rd, and fourth floors of HPL Central.

The First phase involves the consolidation of multiple staff work areas into a single location on the 2nd floor. The suite contains work space, meeting rooms, admin offices, a kitchenette, and storage. The suite includes offices for for DISH (Disability Information Services Hotline) and LINC (Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada) (Premi)

**Hamilton Public Library / Farmers Market, Hamilton, ON – Canada 2010**

### **Awards:**

2012 Best Institutional Interior - Canadian Interiors Magazine "Best in Canada"

Hamilton Public Library & Farmers' Market Renovation and Addition

2012 Ontario Library Association Award of Excellence

Hamilton Public Library & Farmers' Market Renovation and Addition

2012 City of Burlington Accessibility Award

Caroline Medical Group

2011 OAA Award of Excellence

Hamilton Public Library & Farmers' Market Renovation and Addition

2009 Canadian Architect Awards of Excellence

Honorable Mention

Hamilton Farmers' Market and Public Library Renovation and Addition

The redevelopment of the Hamilton Public Library and Farmers Market is a pivotal project in Hamilton's overall urban renewal strategy. This \$14 million project involves the reorganization and rebranding of both the market and the library, two of Hamilton's most important civic destinations. The Hamilton Public Library is to be reborn as "Information Central: Your Marketplace of Ideas", featuring new public spaces, reorganized and enhanced collections, and increased computer and internet access through the introduction of a 50 workstation information commons. The renovation of the Farmers Market is focused on improvement of HVAC, lighting, and plumbing servicing. This project involved carefully planned facilitation of many diverse interest groups ranging from market staff, stallholders, library administrators and various departmental managers, City staff, city councilors, and the public. Transparency, integration of public art, and operable section of the façade are some of the design features supporting the new image, integral to the rebranding of both market and library. It is hoped that this project will act as a catalyst for further downtown renewal initiatives. This \$14 million project, being completed in partnership with RDH Architects, involves the reorganization and rebranding of both the market and the library, two of Hamilton's most important civic destinations. (Premi)

**Cookstown Public Library, Cookstown, ON – Canada 2007**

The Town of Innisfil has undertaken to create a multiuse facility on the historic site of the Cookstown Fairgrounds. This new facility would include an expanded Cookstown Branch of the Innisfil Public Library, a Community Facility and outdoor recreational facilities, all contained in one 9000 square foot building. A series of participatory programming and design workshops were held with the Cookstown Library and Community Facility Design Committee during June and July, 2007. The purpose of these sessions was to help the Committee members clarify and advance their understanding of their needs, and to translate them into a set of program requirements that would be handed to the Prime Consultant. (Premi)

**Academic Resource Centre, University of Toronto, ON – Canada 2006**

Project Architect: David Premi, Architect of Record: RDH Architects with McKay-Lyons Sweetapple

\$ 15,000,000

This prestigious project involves the creation of a new central library to serve the entirety of the Scarborough Campus together with a new 500-seat fully wired lecture theatre. The project included 18,000 square feet of renovated space and 80,000 square feet of new construction on two floors. Collaborative design sessions allowed us to facilitate a solution that met the needs of a diverse number of users groups and a complex program.

Security was a particularly challenging aspect of the design. The project was completed on time and significantly under budget. The building was the recipient of an OAA Award of Excellence in 2008 and a Lieutenant Governor's Awards for Architecture in 2004.

## **rdh Routhwaite Dick and Hadley Architekts, Inc., Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.rdharch.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Hamilton Public Library and Farmer's Market Renovations and Addition, Hamilton, ON – Canada 2012**

### **Awards :**

Ontario Association of Architects Award for Design Excellence Honourable Mention - 2009 Canadian Architect Awards of Excellence .

### **Literature:**

AIT - Architecture, Interiors and Technical Solutions journal - the Hamilton Central Library and Farmers' Market. Pages 120-121, March 2012, Germany.2011

Canadian Architect Magazine. Cover Story - Hamilton Central Library and Farmers' Market. Oct. 2011.2011

ARCHITECT Magazine. Cover Story - Hamilton Central Public Library and Farmers' Market. June, 2011.

RDH in association with David Premi Architects Inc. were retained by the city of Hamilton to design for the redevelopment of the Hamilton Public Library (HPL) and the Hamilton Farmer's Market (HFM). Both facilities are housed within a single building fronting onto York Boulevard in downtown Hamilton. The new addition is located on the northwest corner of the site and houses a new barrier free entry to the library, a large interactive information commons and a secondary entry into the market . The addition

is integrated into the overall building composition by way of a new double glazed envelope which wraps around the first storey of both the library and market facilities. (rdh)

#### **MPL1 : Lakeview Branch Library, Mississauga, ON – Canada 2011**

##### **Awards:**

2012 Governor General's Medal in Architecture

##### **Literature:**

2012 Canadian Architect magazine. Governor General's Medals - Feature project. May 2012 Edition.

RDH Architects are responsible for the major renovation of three branch libraries in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada. The design is based on an adaptive re-use strategy for renovations and additions to the Lakeview, Port Credit, and Lorne Park branch libraries, all dating from between 1956 and 1967. The three renovations have been structured as one project. This strategy was put forth by the client as a means to use public infrastructure money in an efficient manner. The original three libraries were designed as mid-century modern buildings, displaying similar physical and aesthetic characteristics. As such, the design for the projects is based on the development of a single vocabulary of consistent parts which can be applied to each of the three libraries in a varied manner. The solution offers a balance between an appropriate response to three very similar buildings and an efficient solution for a fast paced schedule. One part of this common vocabulary is the creation of a new steel frame canopy system for each building. The canopy system integrates the existing building volumes and transforms the exterior aesthetic of each library. Each system provides for solid canopies, solar shading, volumetric integration, led lighting and planting. Renovations also include new high-efficiency glazing and a complete gutting and redesign of all interior spaces. The Lakeview Library is the first of the three branch libraries which comprise the greater Mississauga Library project. This branch is located adjacent to a park, within a mid century suburban residential community. The canopy system collonade engages with the main access street to the north, parking to the west and a park setting to the south and east. Large fields of energy efficient, double glazed glass are used as virtual voids within the envelope. These voids help to exentuate an elevational rythm of vertical solids and voids within the original buidlign design. Structural glass partition walls and low shelving help to reinforce a material vocabulary of transparency throughout the facility. This transparency is complimented by Douglas Fir book stacks and vibrant accent walls of yellow and green. (rdh)

#### **MPL2: Port Credit Branch Library, Mississaug, ON – Canada 2011**

##### **Awards:**

2012 Governor General's Medal in Architecture.

##### **Literature:**

Canadian Architect magazine. Governor General's Medals - Feature project. May 2012 Edition.

The Port Credit Branch Library is located along Lakeshore Road, the main commerical street of the old town of Port Credit, now a part of the greater Mississauga area. The canopy system creates a collonade which engages the main street to the south, a park setting to the north and west and a parking area to the east. This project incorporates a small addition of new building area on the west side of the facility. This new area creates more space for a back of house staff work room. Further to this, the addition allows for a complete opening up of the existing collection area. A large reading atrium has been placed at the west end of this area. The west wall of this space has been demolished and replaced with floor to ceiling glass from which to view the park and the Credit River beyond. Once again, a material vocabulary of transparency is utilized for increased sight lines and views within the facility and to the surrounding area. These views are complimented by a neutral, white backdrop, interspersed by accents of vibrant reds and oranges. The use of an open plan, great abundance of natural light, vibrant colours and views inside and out help to re-invigorate a delapidated facility and inspire and encourage a new generation of library users. (rdh)

#### **MPL3: Lorne Park Branch Library, Mississauga, ON – Canada 2011**

##### **Awards:**

2012 Governor General's Medal in Architecture.

##### **Literature:**

2012 Canadian Architect magazine. Governor General's Medals - Feature project. May 2012 Edition.

The Lorne Park Branch Library is the third of the three facilities which comprise the greater Mississauga Library Project. This branch is located adjacent to a park and a high school within an established, densley planted, residential area. The canopy system collonade engages with the main access street to the east, a park setting to the north and west and a parking area to the south. The largest of the three branch libraries, the plan utilizes an "internal street" to help organize library program. This interior street draws users into the library by way of views. At first one might focus on the a view straight through the library to park space beyond. Once within the street, the public is able to clearly observe program areas to the right and left as well as browse the most current titles, displayed on retail style podia. Once again, a material vocabulary of transparency is utilized for increased sight lines and views within and to the surrounding park setting. Lorne Park utilizes a rich colour palette of dark walnut book stacks and dark grey corian service point counters, coupled with vibrant blue accent walls throughout. The designs for these three buildings apshire to revitalize and transform the existing, delapidated facilities by breaking down the dividing lines between indoor and outdoor environments; flooding interior reading areas with natural light; and in general, cultivating a new sense of the library as beautiful, sustainable and contemporary pieces of architecture. (rdh)

#### **The Bloor/Gladstone Branch Library Renovations and Addition, Toronto, ON – Canada 2009**

##### **Awards :**

2011 PUG Awards : Recipient of the Paul Oberman Award for Outstanding Achievement in the Field of Architecture and Design.

2011 Ontario Association of Architects Award for Design Excellence

2010 Best of Canada Award - Canadian Interiors

2010 Heritage Toronto Awards - Honourable Mention

2010 Chicago Athenaeum International Architecture Award 2010

##### **Literature:**

2011 Architizer - "Top 10 : Books a Million" - Bloor Gladstone listed as one Architizer's top ten international libraries.

2011 Architectural Record - "Building Types Study", USA.

2011 Architektur Magazine - "Ziegelarchitektur versus Glaskubus",

RDH, in association with Shoalts & Zaback Architects and ERA Architects, were commissioned to renovate, restore and expand the existing Heritage Library, doubling its size to meet the current Toronto public Library Standards of a District Library. The new design retains the main public entrance at its existing location, but in order to meet current barrier-free standards the exterior and

interior stairs will be removed and the public will now enter at the lowest level, approximately 450mm below the elevation of the existing public sidewalk. The addition is designed as a complementary foil to the Heritage building, with large areas of glass facing Bloor Street, a main commercial street in downtown Toronto, expressing a more current idea of a library as an open and engaging community meeting place. Library program components include a children's section, teen area, computer access centre, open study carrels, quiet study areas, group study rooms, lounge areas with soft seating, large and small meeting rooms, and a significantly expanded book, magazine and media collection. (rdh)

### [University of Toronto at Scarborough, Academic Research Centre, Toronto, ON – Canada 2003](#)

see also : MacKay-Lyons Sweetapple <http://www.mlsarchitects.ca>

Rounthwaite, Dick & Hadley, in association with Brian MacKay Lyons Architect, was awarded the commission to design the new Academic Resource Centre at Scarborough in June 2001. This prestigious project involves the creation of a new central library to serve the entirety of the Scarborough Campus together with a new 500-seat fully wired lecture theatre. The project included 18,000 square feet of renovated space and 80,000 square feet of new construction on two floors. The program incorporates 17,000 square feet of stacks, study spaces for 665 including 90 networked study spaces, labs and workrooms for an 8,300 square foot Teaching and Learning Centre, extensive Collections Management and Circulation Areas, an Advising and Career Centre, and support offices. The Academic Resource Centre is a kinetic environment wherein academic and technical staff are empowered to roam among students and interface within a "virtual" space known as the Teaching and Learning Commons. The project was over \$1 Million under budget at the time of tender and opened to students and faculty in September 2003. (rdh)

### [Saia Barbarese Topouzanov Architectes, Montréal, QC – Canada](#)

<http://www.sbt.qc.ca>

#### **Libraries:**

### [UQAM'S Science Heart \(Library\) – Université du Québec à Montréal, QC – Canada 2005](#)

\$ 22,800,000

#### **Awards :**

**2006 Hue Award**

The library re-occupies a historic building formerly used as a studio by the technical university that occupied the western section of the campus. Its transformation involved paring back the structure to its 1911 bones, and the addition of a glass extension containing the entrance and a lofty, light-filled reading room above. A red carpet painted on the floor guides users through the principle circulation route, leading up to the reading room on the second floor, and down to the expansive underground space dedicated to the book storage located beneath Kimberley the street and lit from skylights above. (Saia)

### [President Kennedy Building, Université du Québec, Montréal, QC – Canada 1997](#)

Client: Université du Québec, \$ 42,000,000

#### **Awards:**

**2001 Prix d'excellence de l'IRAC (Institut Royal d'Architecture du Canada) / RAIC (Royal Architectural Institute of Canada) Award of excellence**

**2001 ASHRAE Technology Award**

As the principal element and flagship of the new UQÀM Science Campus, the streamlined 10-storey President Kennedy Building houses both teaching and research activities as well as associated private corporations including the departments of mathematics, computer science, physics, earth sciences, and electronics. It also contains the Environmental Science Institute and the micro-computing laboratory for the Faculty of Science, the 3,500 square meters Science Library, a food service facility, and is linked directly into Place des Arts metro station.

A state-of-the-art facility, many of the building's major components are made from recyclable materials. In the wall insulation, for instance, no foamed plastic was used anywhere in the building. The thermal resistance of the elements of the building envelope exceeds those required by the laws regarding energy conservation. Particular care was taken in the choice of glass which ultimately resulted in a reduction of the mechanical system capacities and thus in energy savings. The integration of mechanical and architectural concerns together with innovative mechanical design garnered this project a first prize in the institutional category of the prestigious ASHRAE Technical Awards. The innovation and execution of this project has also received distinction by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (2001 Award of Excellence for construction drawings). (Saia)

### [Saucier + Perrotte Architectes \(Gilles Saucier, André Perrotte\), Montréal, QC – Canada](#)

<http://www.saucierperrotte.com>

#### **Libraries :**

### [Calgary Campus Digital Library, Calgary, AB – Canada on design](#)

University of Calgary President Dr. Harvey Weingarten recently announced that the university will break ground on the construction of the \$113-million Campus Calgary Digital Library on April 1, 2006, the date of the U of C's 40th anniversary. The groundbreaking will mark the first stage of a \$710-million five-year capital growth strategy that would allow the university to enrol 7,000 more students by 2010. The announcement also marks one of a series of events and celebrations being planned by the U of C to celebrate its 40th anniversary. When opened in 2008, the Digital Library will be dedicated to Calgary. "April 1, 2006 is the 40th birthday of our university. Our university was created, and has grown remarkably quickly, because of the incredible support we have received from the Calgary community," said Weingarten at his annual Report to the Community on October 6. "This is the university's gift to the city of Calgary. It is acknowledgement and thanks to Calgarians for the incredible support and encouragement they have given us throughout the years." The Campus Calgary Digital Library (CCDL) is a partnership with all the public post-secondary institutions in Calgary—Bow Valley College, Mount Royal College, ACAD, and SAIT Polytechnic—as well as those in neighbouring regions, such as Red Crow College on the Blood Reserve. The partnership is a first in Canada and will create an information network that will see the university's vast electronic library holdings made available to the public electronically for use in business, education and non-profit applications. It will make it possible to create a single library card for all post-secondary students to gain access to the university's digital holdings. CCDL is also the cornerstone of the [Lois Hole Digital Library](#). In the Throne Speech last March the Province announced the Access to the Future Fund to support innovation and excellence in post-secondary education. It was announced in the speech that "The new fund will also support the development of an Alberta-wide digital library that will allow all students and faculty, wherever they are located in the province, to access the resources and knowledge currently held in the individual libraries of our post-secondary institutions. To be named the Lois Hole Digital Library,

this leading edge initiative is centred on the work already underway at the University of Calgary.” The Digital Library will be built next to the existing [MacKimmie Library complex](#). It will include space for the public to use the Digital Library and 500 new computer stations. An extension of the Digital Library will be built on the U of C’s Urban Campus in downtown Calgary to serve students and the downtown community. Satellite access points will be located at all partner institutions. The Calgary Campus Digital Library and Experiential Learning Centre will result in 3,500 more student spaces; the Institute for Sustainable Energy, Environment and Economy will add 1,000 more spaces; the Urban Campus initiative will add 2,500 spaces downtown. Work on the Experiential Learning Centre—particularly upgrading existing lab space on campus—will begin in tandem with the CCDL. At a meeting on October 14 the university’s Board of Governors will consider a recommendation from the university’s Planning and Finance Committee to borrow the necessary funding. “It is important for our students—and for our community—to increase the university’s capacity. We are growing at a tremendous rate in order to keep up with Calgary’s economic and population growth,” said Weingarten. “These projects not only give us the space we need for these students, as well as the faculty and staff who will teach them, but they also provide the facilities we need to provide a progressive and contemporary education for our students and to continue the growth of our research and scholarly programs.” Campus Calgary Digital library offers public access to vast collection

The Campus Calgary Digital Library is the University of Calgary’s top-priority capital infrastructure project. The Campus Calgary Digital Library is one of four major infrastructure projects that make up the university’s \$710-million capital plan. The projects – the Experiential Learning Centre, the Urban Campus, the Digital Library and the Institute for Sustainable Energy, Environment and Economy – are the cornerstones of the university’s goal to enrol 7,000 additional students by 2010. The Calgary Campus Digital Library and Experiential Learning Centre will result in 3,500 more student spaces; the Institute for Sustainable Energy, Environment and Economy will add 1,000 more spaces; the Urban Campus initiative will add 2,500 spaces downtown. The Campus Calgary Digital Library (CCDL) is a partnership with all the public post-secondary institutions in Calgary – Bow Valley College, Mount Royal College, ACAD, and SAIT Polytechnic – as well as those in neighbouring regions, such as Red Crow College on the Blood Reserve. In addition, the Digital Library will build on the U of C’s relationship with the Calgary Health Region and ensure access to more, and the most current, information for health care providers. The partnership is a first in Canada and will create an information network that will see the university’s vast electronic library holdings made available to the public electronically for use in business, education and non-profit applications. It will make it possible to create a single library card for all post-secondary students to gain access to the University’s digital holdings. The Digital Library will provide students, faculty and the public with information, expert help and facilities that support the quest for knowledge, understanding, creativity and innovation. The Digital Library will be built next to the existing MacKimmie Library complex. It will include space for the public to use the Digital Library and 500 new computer stations. An extension of the Digital Library will be built on the U of C’s Urban Campus in downtown Calgary to serve students and the downtown community. Satellite access points will be located at all partner institutions. The project also frees space in existing academic buildings on the U of C campus through the relocation of some existing services, and this will create areas for new classrooms, laboratories and learning space. In addition to U of C students and faculty, all post-secondary students, researchers and faculty in the Calgary region will have the same access to print, archival and museum collections. The Calgary Campus Digital Library will also provide the foundation for the province-wide Lois Hole Digital Library. Combined, the projects will make Alberta one of the most information-rich jurisdictions in North America. When opened, the Digital Library will be dedicated to Calgary as a gift to recognize the community’s support of the university in its 40-year history. Total cost of the project is an estimated \$113 million. The Digital Library is expected to open to the public in the fall of 2008. (University of Calgary)

#### [Perimeter Institute, Library, Waterloo, ON – Canada 2006](#)

Client: Perimeter Institute, Space: 6,000 m<sup>2</sup>

The Perimeter Institute, an international center for basic research in foundational issues of theoretical physics, is located on the shore of Silver Lake in Waterloo Park.

The building defines the secure zones of the institute’s facilities within a series of parallel walls, embedded in an erupting ground plane that reveals a large reflecting pool.

The design is inspired by the nebulous spaces occupied by the subjects of theoretical physics, at once micro- and macro-cosmic, rich in information and of indeterminate form and substance. The facade design, with its geometrically patterned panels, is meant to underline the nature of its occupants’ investigations of mysterious natural forces. The design achieved everything in the program within a context of stunning beauty and daring innovation. Two wings of offices are separated by a glass-roofed atrium and an exterior courtyard. Three bridges span the exterior courtyard, to encourage easy continuance of scientific discussion for researchers, connecting the building on the second and third levels. Each bridge culminates in an informal meeting area, overlooking either the exterior garden or the atrium, that are visually accessible from alternate floors, enabling resident researchers to quickly assess who is in the building throughout the day or night. There are 44 single research offices, together with larger shared offices, to accommodate additional researchers, and 15 administrative offices. The building is flooded with natural light from the generous amount of glass throughout the building and from the central atrium. The facility also contains a [two-story library](#), two seminar rooms, a large lecture theater, seating 210, and a bistro with a rooftop deck, located above the lecture theater at the eastern edge of the building. To ensure a warm and personal atmosphere throughout, six wood-burning fireplaces are placed in lounges, informal meeting areas and the bistro. (<http://www.arcspace.com>)

#### [New Pavilion for the McGill University Schulich School of Music, Library, Montréal, QC – Canada 2005](#)

Executive Architect: Menkès Shooner Dagenais

Constructed Area: 11,775 sqm

The design for the new Faculty of Music Building gives prominence to the southeast corner of the McGill University campus at Sherbrooke and Aylmer Streets in downtown Montreal. The new building is adjacent to the historic Strathcona Building, the existing home of the Faculty of Music, which houses one of the university’s main concert facilities. The new program adds to the faculty space, and includes a library, recital hall, state-of-the-art multimedia and practice studios, and faculty offices.

The site is a narrow strip of land between Aylmer Street and the east wing of the existing faculty building. The multimedia studio anchors the design. It is a polished limestone volume almost five stories high that is “embedded” three stories into the ground at the north end of the lot. Practice rooms and technical studios also inhabit the underground realm south of the multimedia studio. Above these submerged spaces, at street level, are located the recital hall and main entrance. A folded concrete plane defines these spaces and appears to support the main body of the building above. This plane evokes an eroded ground plane leading to Montreal’s prominent Mount Royal beyond. A three-storey high library sits immediately above the recital hall, over which are three additional storeys of office and practice space.

The new building is linked to the older faculty buildings by a glazed bridge that runs through the main entrance hall.

The building’s east and west façades are discrete planes that frame the views of the city along Aylmer Street and toward the mountain. The east façade is clad in black and gray zinc, with long strip windows that illuminate the office corridors, and a large glazed opening into the library entry space. The west façade is designed to evoke musical figures—the surface pattern of matt and

polished aluminum reflects the Strathcona Building while a series of punched windows, evoking the music rolls of antique mechanical pianos, bring light into the smaller spaces inside. The glazed front façade, facing Sherbrooke Street, allows exquisite daylight to permeate the library and conference spaces, creating interior environments conducive to learning and research for the visitors and occupants of the Faculty of Music. (Saucier)

## **Shore Tilbe Irwin & Partners, Toronto, ON – Canada**

Now: In January 2010, Shore Tilbe Irwin merged with the renowned architectural practice Perkins+Will

## **Shore Tilbe Perkins Perkins+Will has announced a merger with Toronto-based Shore**

**Tilbe Irwin & Partners.** Established in 1945, the 80-person Canadian firm works across many sectors where Perkins+Will already has a strong presence—including healthcare, education, and institutional—and also has a strong presence in sports and recreation facilities, an area into which Perkins+Will has shown interest in expanding. Shore Tilbe Irwin & Partners has completed a number of YMCA buildings and community recreation centers across Canada. In a press release on the acquisition, Perkins+Will CEO Phil Harrison said, “the Shore Tilbe Irwin merger supports our strategy to grow by targeted acquisition, as it represents a pooling of expertise that will bring significant benefits to our business.” The corporate takeover will bring Perkins+Will’s North American office count to 19, and it will be the U.S.-based megafirm’s second office in Canada. – Canada. Architect 13.01.10 (<http://www.architectmazine.com>)

<http://www.shoretilbeperkinswill.ca>

now: <http://www.perkinswill.com>

<http://ca.perkinswill.com>

### **Libraries:**

## **Edmonton Public Libraries, Meadows Community Recreation Centre and Library, Edmonton, AB – Canada 2014**

joint venture with Group2 Architecture, Edmonton, AB (<http://www.group2.ca>)

The Meadows Community Recreation Centre and Edmonton Public Library will provide year-round recreational and cultural community opportunities for the surrounding local and regional neighborhoods. With a focus on creating relationships between indoor and outdoor programs, the facility emphasizes transparency to create an active space that is open and welcoming during every season of the year. Indoor amenities include a twin-pad ice arena, an aquatic complex that includes a recreation pool and slide as well as a competition and therapy pool, two-level fitness area with an indoor track, multi-purpose gymnasium, community multi-purpose rooms and a 15,000 square foot branch library for the Edmonton Public Library. Complementary outdoor amenities include a leisure skate area, multi-use courts, an exterior library reading garden and amphitheatre, spraypark, and beach volleyball courts.

Inspiration for the project was taken from the Alberta landscape with the concept of the Dominion Grid as a theme for organizing and ordering the site and its components. Architectural ideas explore the building as topography, reflecting the Alberta landscape through an undulating roofscape whose diverging slopes present opportunities for clerestory glazing and the provision of natural light to the interior. Natural materials are emphasized, creating an environment that is visually appealing and also healthy for building occupants. This project is targeting LEED Silver certification as mandated by the City of Edmonton and includes sustainable features such as a vegetated roof, efficient mechanical systems, re-use of waste heat for the arena spectator seating area, efficient pool filtration systems and reduced water consumption. (Teepie)

## **Brooklin Library and Community Centre, Whitby, ON – Canada 2010**

Project Size: 43,000 sq. ft., Project Value: \$12.4 million, Completion Date: 2010, Client: The Town of Whitby/Whitby Library  
A remnant forest in the historic village of Brooklin, Ontario provides the setting and inspiration for this district Library and Community Centre. A series of low-slung shed roofs hover over the forest floor, framing courtyard spaces and views into a dense forest of century maples, oaks and ash trees. The Library and post office frame an entry court that accommodates towering sugar maples and which looks back to the village's main street. The "forest hall", a long heavy timber structure which encloses the gymnasium and the entry lobby, reaches back into the wooded site offering views and a cool dappled light. A senior's centre and youth program rooms look onto a west facing timber porch and a landscaped side yard. Throughout, heavy timber structures, roughfaced limestone and brick recall the village's early agrarian and industrial architecture. (Shore)

## **Clarence-Rockland Library, Clarence-Rockland, Ontario – Canada 2008**

Square Footage: 6,000

The Clarence Rockland Library replaces an outdated branch library and is a 6,000 square foot addition to an existing Catholic high school. Located in the heart of a rapidly growing community east of Ottawa, this new library is part of a larger community and cultural center initiated through a partnership between the City of Clarence Rockland, the Library Board and the local YMCA.

This facility greatly expands services and programs available to the high school, while serving the larger public. It includes generous study, reading spaces and stack areas as well as a large information playground for children. The design is based on a delivery model that de-emphasizes traditional desk-based systems allowing staff to ‘roam’ the floor space and offer greater point-of-use assistance. Provision for automated systems including self check-out units enhances this model. Extensive mobile and fixed-display units help actively market the various collections. At the heart of the space is a large double height reading room with a distinctive wood slat ceiling and limestone clad fireplace offering a warm and inviting environment for its users. The library’s open concept enhances the interactive nature of its spaces, establishing a vibrant new focal point for the whole community to enjoy. (Perkins Will)

## **Hazel Mc Callion Academic Learning Centre and Library, University of Toronto, Mississauga Campus, Toronto, ON – Canada 2007**

Client: University of Toronto at Mississauga, Area: 100,000 sqf., Budget \$ 22,000,000

The Academic Learning Centre and Library is a 98,000 sq. ft. facility on four floors at the north end of the UTM campus. The building is a state-of-the-art facility that contains UTM’s permanent collection of bound volumes, serials, maps and archival material as well as an extensive digital information retrieval commons. The building also offers over 22,000 sq. ft. of safe, inviting study space nearly half of which on the first and second levels. The organization of the permanent collection into compact storage shelving in the heart of the building allows for generous perimeter spaces to be given for study and work. The main vertical and horizontal



circulation routes are organized into two routes, one north-south and one east-west. The north-south route is the primary orientation space in the building and is comprised of a series of interconnected two-storey spaces. The Library's main entrance, stair, elevators and café are all located within this linear 'slot' which serves as a concentration of the buildings most active spaces, isolating noise and commotion from the quiet study spaces located on the far side of the compact storage range. The east-west circulation route is expressed on every floor and divides the plan into service spaces. (Shore)

Building a new library for the evolving University of Toronto at Mississauga (UTM) campus presented significant challenges for Shore Tilbe Irwin & Partners (STI): it was critical to balance architectural innovation with some degree of restraint in order to complement its award-winning neighbours--Saucier + Perrotte Architectes' (S+P) Centre for Information Technology (CIT) and Baird Sampson Neuert Architects' student residence, all of which grace this very walkable, yet highly suburban university campus. Having recently strengthened the south end of the site with their design for the Wellness Centre in 2006, STI have created yet another gateway building. This time, located at the northern entrance into the university, the recently completed and popular Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre marks the latest in a series of new buildings linked together through a network of paths and courtyards. The requirement that the new library hold almost its entire collection of books in high-density mobile compact shelving allowed STI's design lead Andrew Frontini to create more flexible and adaptable study spaces, with openness and security achieved through clear sightlines. The evolution of the contemporary university library is increasingly based on spatial conventions where students access and retrieve information digitally. Who needs to sequester themselves in a quiet corner with a book, when research material is increasingly available online? Other programmatic requirements for the facility include digital data retrieval areas, special meeting rooms, a centre for adaptive technology designed to assist students with various forms of learning disabilities, a career counselling centre, and increased office space for the library staff. Even the indefatigable octogenarian Mayor of Mississauga, Hazel McCallion, for whom the building is named, has a corner office here. Rising to the challenge of designing compact shelving as a progenitor for the parti, Frontini and his team took inspiration from three-dimensional Japanese puzzle boxes that open and close in various configurations. Through the use of wooden models comprising various moving parts, their architectural explorations of shifting volumes led them to a strategy of "kinetic elements" that was able to define clear access points into the building, while expressing the book stacks and study areas without compromising the puzzle box metaphor. Frontini was very clear about avoiding a building that yielded a normative expression of spandrel panels and punched windows. Beginning with the inner and outer "cabinets" of the compact storage spaces for the books, the building layers itself outwardly and is accentuated with a variety of basic interior surface treatments for the walls and ceiling, such as wooden panels and inlaid ceiling tiles. The design and spacing of the interior columns varies throughout the building, establishing a structural hierarchy and clear logic to the program. Stacked shelving constitutes a heavy load requirement, demanding more robust concrete columns. However, lower load requirements along the perimeter enabled a lighter architectural expression for the staff, study and lounge areas. The landscape for the project was designed by the MBTW Group and further enhanced the manipulation of the various volumes expressed throughout the building. The sunken garden along the south façade, for example, serves as an extension to the adjacent green roof of the CIT parking garage while creating a microclimate extending the seasonal use of the campus's outdoor space system. Resulting from a reduction in some of the building's programmatic footprint, a south-facing rooftop garden tucked away behind crenellations on the fourth floor offers a delightfully surprising element for the students, although it remains largely inaccessible due to safety and maintenance concerns. One defining feature of the library is the successful two-storey cantilevered study wing hanging off the building and comprising the west façade. With its unique pattern of dots applied to the inside surface of the glazing--providing some protection from the afternoon sun (heat gain is reduced by 60 percent through this application), students are able to sit on stools along the façade and work away on their laptops, or engage in quiet conversation as they gaze out into the adjacent forest. Intended as another dynamic element to the building, the steel hangers supporting the cantilever successfully express the strength and innovation of the structure, while descending into custom-designed cherrywood study tables. The structure's hangers are attractively engineered, but the unsightly consequence of the required spray-on fireproofing where the hangers connect to the columns warrants some design refinement. Fortunately, part of the post-occupancy acoustic retrofits to the building will allow the architects to address this and a few other unresolved design issues such as visible sprinkler lines and wall and ceiling detailing. Another notable feature of the project is the glazed link connecting the new library to S+P's CIT building. The process of joining the two buildings was not without its challenges, but the issues of deficiencies will eventually be fine-tuned. Although technically considered a "public corridor" for code considerations, the link between the two buildings--intended as an "interior street"--is used much more intensively than initially anticipated. Because of this, as well as ensuring a degree of design continuity, various issues had to be resolved so that fire separations, mechanical conditions relating to heat and air handling, and the selection of windows and hardware could be determined through the combined efforts of STI, S+P and the mechanical engineers. What makes this building particularly handsome is its delightful use of a Spanish panellized cladding system known as Prodema. It is the first time that such a cladding system has been used for a large assembly building in Ontario. Each panel is comprised of a resin-impregnated wood veneer laminated over a high-density phenolic core. Because this product is relatively new to the Canadian market, it had to undergo ULC tests for fire and weather ratings before being applied. Due to the project's scheduling, if the ULC rating hadn't been confirmed for another two weeks, an alternative cladding system would necessarily have been selected. With features that include sensors and programmed dimmers to control the lights, a heating and cooling system powered by the campus's co-generation system, various shading and overhang design elements, and the use of recycled materials comprising much of the interior finishes such as the carpet, ceilings and millwork, the library has achieved the distinction of being the campus's first LEED Silver-rated building. As for the building's success, the proof is in the programming. When the library initially opened, it quickly grew popular with the student body and is well used. But the campus--often referred to as "Erindale High"--is characterized by a very young student body often lacking in awareness or respect for its own built environment. Cigarette butts, chewing gum, noisy cell phones and petty vandalism do not mix well with an elegant architecture that consciously avoids the palette of materials usually found in 1970s institutional buildings--painted cinder blocks, epoxy floors, brutal concrete, fixed plastic seating and few windows. It is hoped that with the new Hazel McCallion Library, students will learn to appreciate this architecture as part of their new university experience, differentiating it from the durable and nearly bulletproof Brutalist architecture forming the architectural foundations of most universities in Canada.

#### **Whitby Library and Civic Square, Whitby, ON – Canada 2005**

Project Size: 50,000 sq. ft., Project Value: \$20 million, Completion Date: 2005, Client: Town of Whitby

The primary design objective for this 56,000 sq. ft. central library is the creation of a dynamic relationship between a grand interior public space and an outdoor urban public space in the form of a new civic square. The design team adopted a simple 'L-shaped' configuration in order to maintain the existing library structure during construction and to create a strong spatial definition for the proposed urban plaza that faces onto a heavy traffic artery. A three-storey, north-facing library hall opens directly on to the urban square which is animated by the concentration of vertical circulation, information commons and displays, all visible through an uninterrupted expanse of glass at the edge of the square. (Shore)

Whitby (pop. 115,000) is a bedroom community located about 45 minutes east of Toronto along the Trans-Canada Highway. As the needs of the town grew, the original 16,000-square-foot library built in the early '60s by Moriyama and Teshima needed

replacement.

Located on top of a hill, overlooking drive-through banks and fast food restaurants, the completely new 50,000-square-foot facility and civic plaza is just down the road from Whitby's original Main Street, a respectable and active 19th-century streetscape. The effective siting of the library is what contributes to its overall success. The site is bounded by Dundas Street, a busy four-lane arterial to the north, with Henry Street, another busy arterial to its west. To allow for a sufficiently scaled public plaza, Frontini "dragged the program" back to the south end of the site along Colborne Street, an inconsistently scaled residential condition with heritage Victorian homes adjacent to an unfortunate '70s precast concrete apartment building. The eastern edge along King Street is anchored by two recently restored City-owned heritage properties. By closing off King Street from Colborne Street, Frontini allowed a quiet south-facing landscape to be designed by the MBTW Group. This forecourt serves as a quiet counterpart to the civic plaza while giving something back to the neighbours who were concerned that the new library would be overbearing. In a car-oriented community like Whitby, vehicular access is essential, but the landscaped forecourt that greets staff and visitors as they enter the building from the 18-stall parking lot is a well-tempered feature to the project. The framing of the north-facing civic plaza is particularly effective. A narrow L-shaped two-storey building along the eastern boundary intersecting with a deeper volume stretching across the southern portion of the site provides a convincing backdrop for a generously scaled plaza. The transparency of the library's expansive north façade allows for an animated expression while engaging in a dialogue between interior and exterior spaces. The eastern edge of the plaza is anchored by a variety of busy activities: community meeting rooms, offices and a café. Along the western edge of the plaza, a one-metre drop in elevation was used as a design opportunity to create a water fountain and reflecting pool extending back into a notch in the library. And finally, with a long thin canopy, Frontini defined the edge of the Dundas Street site with a gateway meant to be inhabited by market stalls or a range of civic activities. The canopy roof is clad in copper and the illuminated structural piers are clad in limestone. Although the plaza's opportunities for a civic gathering place are only beginning to be understood by the town, it is hoped that the farmers' market, outdoor celebrations and other activities will migrate to this civic square for a range of year-round activities. Inside the library, Frontini has created a multi-layered space. The main entrance, an intimately scaled central lobby, is located at the intersection of the building's three main functions: library, meeting rooms and archives. The central spine, or North Atrium, looks out toward the plaza. This is the area of the library containing "spinners," densely stocked display racks of pulp fiction and popular reading material. Long, slender light fixtures suspended from the ceiling illuminate both the North and Central Atria. Made of translucent plastic with fluorescent lighting inside the tube, the fixtures include uplighting and downlighting elements and accentuate the double-height spaces in the library, serving as beacons to those approaching or driving by the building. Minimally obstructing the view out toward the plaza, the façade is braced by a steel frame comprised of an unusually dimensioned narrow HSS profile imported from the US. Paying roughly a 20 percent premium, Phillip Meades assisted Frontini in specifying a steel section that is much more narrow than wide. Also situated along the North Atrium spine is a computer lab, kiosks with internet connections, and automated check-out stations. Migrating south through the building are study rooms, quiet chairs and places where various reading and research facilities are located. Towards the back of the library, north-facing clerestories, light wells and indentations into the south elevation provide ample and diffuse natural daylight. Also along the south elevation, one discovers a deep copper-clad bay window with large leather cushions for introspection and reading. Throughout the building, there are various notches cut into the perimeter that attempt to engage a dialogue between the landscape and interior spaces. For the most part, these are largely gestures, but the reflecting pond that continues into a notched recess at the juncture of the children's reading lounge along the main east-west axis is particularly successful. And while the heavily articulated angled fins along the western façade relate the building to the mature row of trees lining the edge of the site, this design feature seems largely disconnected from the overall architectural expression of the building. Under the direction of Frontini, Whitby's new library and civic plaza marks a new era of intelligently designed projects to emerge from Shore Tilbe Irwin and Partners. The project is also representative of a new generation of work resulting from the regeneration of one of Canada's oldest firms. Indeed, the library's success can be measured by the number of visitors using the building--an increase from 18,000 to nearly 50,000 users per month. Just as the library was completed, Frontini was awarded a second project for the Town of Whitby: the Brooklin Library and Community Centre. And with that project and with many other ongoing projects from STI, we await the results of the firm's ongoing efforts to reposition itself on the architectural map. (<http://urbantoronto.ca>)

#### **Angus Glen Community Centre and Library, Markham, ON – Canada 2004**

Project Size: 175,000 sq. ft. (Library: 30,000 sq. ft.), Project Value: \$32 million, Completion Date: December 2004, Client: Town of Markham.

The major elements of the program include a twin-pad arena component, gymnasium, pool, related change rooms and service spaces, multi-purpose rooms, senior and youth areas, a district library, as well as ancillary retail, food and beverage outlets. The building layout connects at several locations on three levels to outdoor passive and competitive activities. The building is designed to harmonize with the strong natural landscape incorporating natural materials such as zinc cladding, Warton limestone, clay brick and a Douglas Fir heavy timber and glulam structure. The massing of the Centre similarly utilizes the topography of the site to partially bury the large bulky volumes of the arena, while showcasing the more animated volumes such as the pool and library. Large sweeping roofs above the pool and arena create a strong design theme, replicating the undulations of the site. In association with Stafford Haensli Architects. (Shore)

#### **Barrie Public Library, Barrie, ON – Canada 1996**

Designed by the Toronto firm of Shore Tilbe Irwin & Partners in association with Ted Handy and Associates, the new \$7.5 million Barrie Public Library was built with funds made available by the Canada Infrastructure Programme. Federal, provincial, and municipal governments made matching grants. As well, the Library Board was required to raise \$1 million from the community. Thanks to tremendous community support, the fundraising target was met within one year. Opened in December 1996, the new Barrie Public Library features a two storey building housing both adult and children's services with the capacity for increased use of technology including Internet service and an expanding CD-ROM collection. The new library provides additional study space for groups and individuals as well as meeting room space for the community. A unique feature of the new library is its accessible outdoor reading garden. (<http://www.library.barrie.on.ca/about/history.htm>)

#### **Mississauga Central Library, Mississauga, ON – Canada 1990**

Project Size: 152,000 sq. ft., Project Value: \$35 million, Completion Date: 1990, Client: City of Mississauga

#### **Award:**

**Mississauga Millennium Design Icon Award 2000**

Completed in 1991, the Mississauga Central Library occupies a prominent site adjacent to the Mississauga City Hall. While the library is strongly related to the City Hall, in both its use of materials and scale, it still manages to establish its own unique identity. On the east and west, major entrances are strongly defined by pavilions adjoining an octagonal, sky-lit public rotunda. From this orientation space, the public can either enter the library or the various public spaces such as the Café Gallery and meeting rooms. A central courtyard with glass elevators and a large open staircase links the various departments. (Shore)

## **G. Bruce Stratton Architects, Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.strattonarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Woodside Square Library, Toronto Public Library System, Toronto, ON – Canada 2007**

\$ 900,000

Woodside Square Library is located in a suburban shopping mall in Scarborough. Immediate mall neighbours include Shopper's Drug Mart, LCBO and the Royal Bank. The inclusion of public spaces such as libraries into the private realm is not a new concept but it remains somewhat of an enigma given that public institutions such as libraries do not often share premises with private retail interests. We would argue that Woodside Square Library has made a noticeable, positive impact on the 'streetscape' of the shopping mall. Interior architecture is always about material selection and the marriage of the materials as well as the composition, texture, colours and lighting both natural and artificial. Maple veneers, stainless steel, coloured glass, recycled carpet tile and porcelain tiles are the materials which have been selected for the library. Energy efficient T5 suspended light fixtures have been utilized for the study areas. Public libraries within Toronto are cornerstones of communities and focal points even if they are located in mid-sized suburban shopping malls. (Stratton)

#### **Runnymede Library, Toronto Public Library System, Toronto, ON – Canada 2005**

\$ 3,300,000

### **Awards:**

**Design Excellence 2007 Toronto Association of Architects**

Runnymede Branch Library created a sensation when it opened its doors in 1929. Designed by Canadian architect John Lyle (1872 – 1945, Runnymede Library 1930. A branch of the Toronto Public Library. Incorporates elements of English and French colonial architecture in Canada and uses Canadian imagery for ornamentation), the library was marked by a clear division of spaces and a residential character that allows it to immerse itself in its Bloor Street West neighbourhood. Notoriously, an avant-garde edge surfaced in the bas-relief details: they were predominantly of Canadian flora, fauna, and North American Native motifs--a radical departure from the Elizabethan or Jacobean style typical for this kind of public building. The challenge in renovating this building and designing an addition to it was to maintain the integrity of the original without trying to imitate it, such that the addition develops as a unique character that strengthens and enhances without overwhelming. Views from the street played an important role in the design process, as did views from the library into the adjacent park. (Stratton)

#### **Long Branch Library, Toronto Public Library System, Toronto, ON – Canada 2005**

\$ 950,000

Long Branch Library originally opened in 1955, a modernist building designed by Toronto architects Murray, Brown, and Elton. After 50 years of successful operation with an ever-increasing client load, the interior was in a desperate state of repair, requiring a rethinking and a reorganization of all the interior spaces. The newly renovated space takes cues from exterior Art-Deco elements and establishes them in the library's interior. Featuring a combination of rectilinear and curvilinear geometries, stainless steel decorative features, bird's eye maple and sapele millwork, and intricate porcelain tile inlay, the new layout revolves around a centralized circulation desk which provides staff with good sight-lines to all key parts of the library. Finishes have been selected to withstand a high degree of abuse, and lighting has been carefully gauged to provide comfortable light levels for reading and studying. The new program includes distinct children's and teens' areas, a multi-purpose space, and new computers with internet access. The library houses some 35,000 books, magazines, and CD/DVDs. (Stratton)

#### **Black Greek Library, Toronto Public Library System, Toronto, ON – Canada 2003**

\$ 550,000

Located in the lower level of Sheridan Mall in North York. The concept was to provide a space which was bright and warm with flowing lines in the design to encourage sliding perspectives. The lounge at the front of the library takes advantage of the mall traffic and allows light to the rear of the space. Finishes include birch veneers, solid acrylic surfaces, onyx, slate, and glass tile. (Stratton)

#### **Bayview Library, Toronto Public Library System, Toronto, ON – Canada 2002**

\$ 750,000

Public libraries in urban settings can find themselves in a variety of locations and building types ranging from standalone facilities to part of multi-use complexes. Bayview Branch Library is an example of yet another genre - the shopping mall tenancy. This branch occupies a space on the south side of an upscale mall, where store front picture windows provide an abundance of natural light into the lounge/reading area. Coloured glass strips in these windows both advertise the entrance to the library from the street, and cut down on glare in the reading areas.

The library occupies a split-level floor plate, emphasized by a colourful children's folly straddling the space between stairs and ramp. Finishes are rich and distinctive, featuring zebra wood veneers, slate floors, glass tile accents, a travertine circulation desk, and strong highlight colours. (Stratton)

## **SZA Shoalts and Zaback Architects, Ltd., Kingston, ON – Canada**

<http://szarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Scugog Memorial Public Library, Port Perry, ON – Canada 2011**

Client: Township of Scugog, Size: 1,513 sq meters

### **Awards:**

**2012 Ontario Library Association Library Architectural and Design Transformation Award**

The circa 1980 Scugog Memorial Community Centre and Library has been expanded and revitalized by this project. The existing building was wrapped in a series of additions to completely transform its character, to move the main entrance to the street facade, and to take advantage of its setting in the waterfront park. The library remained open throughout construction.

The Library contains dedicated Teen and Children's areas, a series of quiet Study Rooms, a Fireplace Lounge, and a Computer Training Centre. Seating, Lounge Spaces, and Outdoor Reading Terraces are located in an addition to the east to take advantage of views to Lake Scugog.

The Centre includes the Kent Farndale Art Gallery and a new large community room complete with outdoor terrace.

The project is designed to LEED Silver, certification is in process. The project incorporates high efficiency HVAC with heat recovery, a photo voltaic system, and cistern for rainwater collection. (SZA)

#### **Sydenham Public Library, Sydenham, ON – Canada 2011**

Client: Kingston Frontenac Public Library, Size: 6,000 sq ft

One storey branch library located in a waterfront park in the centre of the Village of Sydenham.

The library includes a dedicated Children's and Teen's Areas, a Community Meeting Room, and a Reading Porch facing the water. The interior is focused on a Fireplace Lounge.

Designed to LEED Silver standard with radiant heat and high efficiency HVAC with heat recovery. (SZA)

#### **Ottawa Library Tech. Services + Material Handling Centre, Ottawa, ON – Canada 2011**

Joint Venture with Barry Hobin Architects

Client: Ottawa Public Library and City of Ottawa, Size: 95,000 sq ft

#### **Awards:**

Archives Association of Ontario Corporate Award 2012

This project incorporates a Materials Distribution Centre and a Library Collections and Technical Services Centre for the Ottawa Public Library system. The Ottawa Public Library system has 33 branches. The Materials Distribution Centre is a technologically advanced and flexible centre. When complete it will set a new standard for Canadian Libraries.

The Collections and Technical Services components are being designed with flexibility and a high quality work environment as the prime design objectives. The Library functions are co-located with the City of Ottawa Archives Centre. The program also includes public meeting and exhibition spaces. JV with Barry Hobin Architects.

The project is a LEED Gold Building featuring a heat pump system with heat recovery, low flow plumbing fixtures, and a well insulated building envelope. A total of 50% annual energy savings is achieved. (SZA)

#### **North Grenville Public Library, Kemptville, ON – Canada 2011**

Size: 10,500 sqft.

Following amalgamation of the City of Kemptville and the surrounding municipality the decision was made to close the existing small library and create a Central Library to serve the new municipality.

The Library is designed at a central site in downtown Kemptville where the main street crosses the Kemptville River. The Library is designed to take advantage of both the main street site and its proximity to the river. The plan was developed to allow the creation of a small park beside the river.

The Library design is based on a Customer First Library Service Model. The Library includes dedicated Children's and Teen's Areas, a Quiet Collaboration Room, extensive merchandising areas, a Fireplace Lounge, and an Outdoor Reading Terrace facing the river. The multipurpose room opens to the Library (through the use of a folding partition) allowing the space to be used as reading and study spaces when the area is not in use for programming. (SZA)

#### **Bloor Gladstone District Library, Toronto, ON – Canada 2009**

Client: Toronto Public Library

#### **Awards:**

Ontario Library Association Design Award, OAA Award for Design Excellence, Design Exchange Awards Gold Medal, Heritage Toronto Award, Canadian Interiors Best of Canada Award, Chicago Athenaeum International Architecture Award, Canadian Architects Awards Honorable Mention 2007

The 1919 Bloor Gladstone District Library was the first library built by the Toronto Public Library. The project consists of a complete exterior and interior restoration of the original landmark library as well as a new glass addition. The design maintains the original entrance while providing barrier free access by lowering the entry 450mm to grade. A central courtyard inserted into the original building links both floors of the original library and the addition. The glass addition opens the library to Bloor Street thus embodying the idea of a library as a community commons. In association with RDH and ERA. (SZA)

#### **Newcastle Branch Library, Newcastle, ON Canada 2009**

Client: Clarington Public Library, Size: 9,500 sqft.

The project is designed to support the library's pro-active public service model with the use of small, mobile customer service desks. The library features mobile shelving and displays to allow easy rearrangement and to facilitate diverse programs and events.

Includes designated Children's and Teen Areas, multi-purpose rooms, dedicated study and seating areas, "Living Room" with fireplace, outdoor reading terrace and staff work, lunch and rest areas. Designed to LEED Silver. Green design features include radiant slab heating, heat recovery and lighting control systems to interface daylighting and artificial light. (SZA)

#### **Calvin Park District Library, Kingston, ON – Canada 2009**

Client: Kingston Frontenac Public Library, Size: 11,000 sq ft

#### **Awards:**

Ontario Library Association Design Award

LEED Gold

A one storey branch library which is organized around a central secure outdoor courtyard. This courtyard accommodates many of the activities of large summer programs for children. The library is based on a proactive customer service model. The design supports this with small, mobile and adjustable customer service points. Mobile display units and mobile furniture also facilitate a wide variety of uses and programs within the library. Green design features include radiant slab heating, heat recovery and lighting control systems to interface daylighting and artificial light. (SZA)

### Cookstown Library, Cookstown, ON – Canada 2009

In association with Saltar Pilon.

Client: Innisfil Public Library, Size: 10,000 sqft.

The site is on the former County Fairgrounds in the centre of Cookstown. The Library is designed as a series of functions sheltered under a single roof form. A continuous roof monitor floods the interior with controlled daylight. The Library is designed around the proactive customer service model. It features open feasible space and clear sightlines. The library contains dedicated Teen and Children's Areas and a Fireplace Lounge.

Included in the program is a 2,000 sq ft Community Meeting and Recreation space. Both the Library and the Community Rooms open to a Common Lobby using folding partitions. This allows multiple uses of the same space. (SZA)

### Greenboro District Library & Community Centre, Ottawa, ON – Canada 2006

Client: City of Ottawa, Size: 25,000 sqft

The South District Library is a 25,000 square foot addition to Greenboro Community Centre. The centre is organized around an interior street with Cafe and Community Rooms. The project also includes Gymnasiums, Community Rooms and a Daycare. The building is designed both as a community focal point and a "library of the future." It confidently embraces new computer technologies, new strategies of proactive customer service. The approach is based in part on ideas from new large bookstores as well as new methods of public service such as self check in, check out and drive by book drop. The design is flexible, open, inviting and accessible to all.

The project is one of the City of Ottawa's first sustainable design projects. It was designed to a LEED Silver Level. (SZA)

### Petawawa Public Library, Petawawa, ON – Canada 2004

Client: Town of Petawawa, Size: 7,000 sq ft new construction, 5,000 sq ft renovated space

This project involved the addition to and renovation of an existing community center. The work included an expanded, renovated library, a 60 seat multipurpose room with separate after hours access and a new entrance and internal street linking all of the facilities of the existing community center into a multi-purpose integrated facility.

The design accommodates technological resources to current standards with flexibility for future growth and change. The design includes: a central reading area with fireplace, bay windows with reading seats, group and personal study spaces, multi-media listening and viewing areas, a dedicated teen area, children's reading and study areas and a children's program room. (SZA)

### Albert College Junior School & Library, Belleville, ON – Canada 2003

Client: Albert College, Size: 27,900 sqft

This project evolved from a master plan for the 80 year old private school redevelopment including a 21,000 sq ft Arts Wing, 300 seat theatre, 64 beds girls residence and 23,370 sq ft junior school and library for primary and junior students. Relocation of playing fields and courts and redevelopment of parking and circulation routes including a new major entrance to the site.

The first phase was the school for primary and junior students. It is arranged around a central library. The library includes both individual and group study areas as well as an informal reading room for author readings, student performances and other similar events. (SZA)

### Pittsburgh Branch Community Library, Location: Kingston, ON – Canada 2000

Client: Kingston Frontenac Public Library, Size: 5,000 sq ft (2,500 sq ft restored)

#### **Awards:**

Ontario Library Association Design Award

Heritage Kingston Award

Renovation of historic Hawthorn House (1866) and an addition compatible with the historic architecture. The existing ground floor rooms were restored, including working fire places for use in reading and study rooms. Library includes a technology area, children's program room, reading and study rooms and 18,000 volume collection. The design was developed in consultation with various stakeholders during the amalgamation of three municipalities and two library systems. It and was embraced by all, while being completed within the agreed budget and schedule. (SZA)

### Cornwall Public Library, Cornwall, ON – Canada 1996

Associate Architects: Diamond + Schmitt Architects

Client: Cornwall Public Library, Size: 70,000 sqft

#### **Awards:**

Ontario Library Association, Library Design Awards, 1999

Site selection study identified an under utilized historic Post Office in the downtown core. This option was selected providing 70,000 sqft. of space, higher quality finishes and materials within the budget for 40,000 sqft. of new space.

The renovation included a multipurpose room with full audiovisual facilities, with the latest technologies for systems management.

The program also includes the provision of the Cornwall room, a local history archive.

The project included \$1.1M in exterior restoration. This consisted of extensive stone restoration and replacement, as well as window and roof restoration.(SZA)

#### **Reason for Designation:**

The primary reasons for designation are of an architectural and historical nature including that the former Post Office building is an unique example in the Municipality of Institutional International style Architecture with a prominent stone façade and sidewalk promenade facing Second Street. As well, the aluminium-clad windows on the first storey and interior black marble add to the buildings uniqueness. Constructed in 1953, the structure was originally home to the City's Main Post Office. Under a comprehensive Library Relocation project that was completed in 1996, extension attention was given to carrying-out and adaptive restoration and reuse of the structure/site for the Cornwall Public Library. The site continues to act as a focal point for the Community and it an integral component to the viability of the City's Downtown Core. (<http://www.waymarking.com>)



## **Teeple Architects, Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.teeplearch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **City of Edmonton, Clareview Recreating Centre and Branch Library, Edmonton, AB – Canada 2013**

joint venture with Arndt Tkalcic Bengert Architekts (<http://www.archatb.com>)

Silver LEE rating

This facility is designed to promote safe interaction and connectivity within the community while providing expanded recreational, educational and community support services. The transparency of the main façade allows the interior activities of the building to be visually accessible and inviting to passers-by. The building creates a new and emerging civic realm, and reflects the goals of the Edmonton Master Plan for the neighbourhood, providing state-of-the-art recreation and education facilities to the community. (Teeple)

#### **John M. Harper Library and Stork Family YMCA, City of Waterloo, ON – Canada 2011**

joint venture with Garwood-Jones & Hanham Architects

Brought together as one integrated facility, this library and recreation centre creates an enhanced community realm for the City of Waterloo. The two, seemingly disparate, program elements are designed to interact and elevate one another through a number of strategic architectural gestures. A light-filled galleria is the interstitial space between the two programs and creates a visual porosity between library and recreational users. The galleria mitigates the friction that inherently exists between a contemplative space and an active space. The Library program includes study lounges as well as a flexible group learning environments, while the YMCA component includes gymnasium and pool facilities with associated change rooms. (Teeple)

More than the smell of primer paint and sawdust, it's the light that makes the biggest impression on walking into the new YMCA and library in Waterloo.

Smooth, grey walls stretch to vaulted ceilings and an open-concept design help the sun stream through skylights and bounce through the building, set to open in phases in September.

A railing along the rim of the second floor surrounds what will be the fitness centre, where workers test and assemble elliptical trainers and stationary bicycles equipped with individual televisions as well as iPod jacks and USB plugs.

The Fischer-Hallman Road North location — funded by the city, the YMCA and Waterloo Public Library — will house the Stork Family YMCA and the John M. Harper District Branch Library.

The \$22.3 million project is expected to come in on budget and will be celebrated at a ribbon-cutting ceremony in October.

“It’s really a connecting space ... for a fairly large district of Waterloo,” said John Haddock, chief executive officer of the YMCAs of Cambridge and Kitchener-Waterloo. The multi-use facility offers “easier access to multiple leisure, recreation and health services, which really creates a healthier community.” After the closing of the Lincoln Road location in 2005, this facility marks the return of a YMCA fitness facility to Waterloo — but Haddock said they never really left and maintained 15 program sites during the past six years.

“There’s no kind of marquee spot” right now, said Haddock, but the new Stork Family YMCA will give the organization a new façade.

Designed by Toronto’s Teeple Architects, the building’s 68,000 square feet are laid out in an inviting, asymmetrical shape. A large basketball court made of reclaimed wood beckons from left of the entrance. A large track encircles it from above. Down the hall and beneath an overhead walkway, raw wood stretches along what will be the YMCA’s front counter.

From the accessible pool — complete with a chairlift and ramp — to the building’s LEED Silver certification, everything about the facility’s design is contemporary. Bits of grass from the green roof peek over the sides from the parking lot, and all the lighting is energy-efficient. The change-room lights are controlled by motion sensors, and the fluorescent lights are square because they are T8s, a power-saving version.

Instead of heading down a long corridor to the pool area, turn right, and 22,000 square feet of library space lies ahead. Bright magenta accents break up the mostly grey interior, which the project’s manager, Alan McGregor, said was the most controversial point of the design process.

“Colours were probably the biggest problem we had,” he said Tuesday while showing off the completed but empty pool.

The original designs for the exterior of the building included more magenta to break up the grey. McGregor said some of the stakeholders were thrown off by the vibrant hue, so they opted for neutral silver instead.

Otherwise, he said plans have gone ahead smoothly, but in his five years overseeing the project, the hardest task was finding the space to build it.

That hurdle was tackled early, when the University of Waterloo agreed to lease the approximately three-hectare location to the city for a \$1 a year in exchange for \$9 million in services such as roads, watermains and sewers for its northwest campus.

In addition to that trade, the city kicked in \$13.6 million, while the YMCA added \$8.2 million and Waterloo Public Library contributed \$530,000.

Once the joint facility opens, Haddock said he’s “looking forward to all of the parts working independently, but working in the expected manner, serving families and people in the community.” The Record 04.08.11 (<http://www.therecord.com>)

#### **Early Learning Centre, University of Toronto – Canada 2009**

12,500 sqf.

### **Awards:**

**Ontario Association of Architects, Award for Excellence**

The architecture is intended to embody an enriched range of spatial experiences that spark the imagination, and encourage multiple interpretations and extended opportunities for play. Two “pods”, spatial units comprised of either infant/toddler playrooms or preschool playrooms and a shared service core, are separated by multipurpose spaces on each of the facility’s two playrooms floors. The pods are defined by metal “petals” which serve to create a play environment that is both protected and open to the world beyond. Petals mark play pits in the infant playrooms, while defining lofts in the preschool rooms. These create low protected areas that are tucked away from the activities of the rooms, as well as overlooks from which to survey the terrain. These lofts are made by clerestories that visually connect the playroom to rooftop play spaces. (Teeple)

#### **Langara College Library, Vancouver, BC – Canada 2007**

80,000 sqf.

### **Awards:**

**Holcim Acknowledgement for Sustainable Design SAB Award 2008**

**Canadian Architect Award 2005**  
**Holcim Acknowledgement for Sustainable Design 2005**

The project is envisioned as an urban form, inflected by the environmental conditions to which it is subjected. Its roof form is inflected to gather wind and direct it into atria / chimneys that have been displaced from the original volume of the building. These spaces inform the sequence of pedestrian movement within the building. The building is ventilated entirely through this natural stack effect without the use of fans. Air is brought into the building underground, tempering its natural state. Temperature control is achieved through ground source heating and cooling, which adjusts the temperature of the building's concrete thermal mass. The impact of these measures on energy use is significant. Energy modeling has demonstrated an improvement of 72.8 % over the Model Energy Code. (Teeples)

**Jane and Dundas Branch Library, Toronto Public Library System, Toronto, ON – Canada 2007**  
12,150 sqf.

The newly renovated library design transforms the previously dark and inward-facing building into a community focal point. It brings attention not only to the activities within the building, but creates a safer, brighter and more inviting streetscape. A glass façade on the north face of the building and additional windows on the east, bring soft, natural light into the spaces without excessive solar heat gain, creating a bright and well tempered interior. Indirect southern light maintains the muted and evenly distributed interior luminosity, creating the perfect reading environment. The main reading room features open stacks, which allow light to penetrate deeper in the building. A new youth wing and play zone accommodate the growing needs of young users, and new computer and research stations enhance the existing collection, converting the library into a research facility. Improved circulation, wheelchair accessibility and security increase the efficiency and clarity of the spaces, making them more accessible to the public, without discrimination. (Teeples)

**Burlington Central Library, Burlington, ON – Canada 2005**  
64,000 sqf.

This addition to the 1960s era Burlington Public Library required questioning of the original functional organization. A principal feature of the addition is a narrow, three-storey lobby with entrances from the south from New Street and the Park, and from the north parking area. This lobby is a main orientation point including a café and display areas facing an old row of trees from the original farm property and allowing views to the park area to the west. The addition wraps around the south of the existing building creating a new image to the Park and the New Street. At the lower level are administrative areas and the upper level is the two-storey reading room. (Teeples)

**Brant Hills Branch Library, Burlington, ON – Canada 2004**  
21,000 sqf.

This project involved the expansion of the existing Brant Hills Community Centre along with the addition of a new Branch Library. The 3,500 sqf. addition to the Community Centre involved a new gymnasium and offices as well the re-organization of associated public spaces. The 7,000 sqf. Library addition is connected to the Community Centre by a new large gallery space that acts as an entry hall serving the east and west sides of the site. The 11,000 sqf. of interior renovations to the Centre was required to integrate the addition and upgrade existing materials. (Teeples)

**Ajax Main Central Library, Ajax, ON – Canada 2003**  
30,000 sqf.

**Awards:**  
**2004 Ontario Library Association Award (New Library)**

The new main library simultaneously creates a gateway into Ajax while defining a new civic square. A striking image is created along Harwood Avenue as the building reaches out toward the corner with a high glazed reading space. This space is the culmination of a skylit promenade through the library that leads from the entrance lobby. The two-storey arcade defines one side of a new civic square that has been created between the library and the existing municipal building. This space will form a new focal point of public activity in Ajax. Prominent spaces within the library overlook this square, including the community room and the children's programming room. (Teeples)

**Pickering West Library, Pickering, ON – Canada 2003**  
17,600sqf.

This combined library and community centre overlooks Petticoat Creek on the western edge of the City of Pickering. A large protecting roof lifts upward toward the ravine, shading the facility and accentuating the exquisite view along the creek. Translucent glazing is utilized to create a bright interior environment appropriate for library use. The facility contains a branch library, a senior's room, as well as a community room for youth programs and a commercial kitchen. All of these facilities are brought together by a shared gallery space which will be used for art display. The building creates outdoor patio space along the ravine edge, where users can enjoy exceptional views to this beautiful landscape. (Teeples)

**Quinte Technology Enhanced Learning Complex, Loyalist College of Applied Arts and Technology, Belleville, ON – Canada 2004**  
52,000 sqf.

The learning resource centre consists of traditional print material with clustered computer stations, study spaces, student lounge, circulation desk/workroom and offices on the main floor. A mezzanine level, with barrier free access, includes two student seminar rooms, fully wired study carrels and general study spaces that overlook the library. The complex creates strong links between the college and its rural landscape while presenting a new image for the college toward the entry of the campus. The Computer Commons consists of a multi-use 24-hour student access lab, and high-speed fibre optic cabling to over 180 computer stations on two levels. New classrooms have also been created to facilitate multi-task interactive teaching environments, as well as a fully wired 100-seat lecture theatre. (Teeples)

**Eatonville Public Library (Toronto Public Library System), Etobicoke, ON – Canada 2001**

The Eatonville Library is situated at the edge of the city, where the intersection of a major road and a highway occurs. The nature of that position is captured in the space of the library. A zinc band, reflecting the speed and dynamism of the highway, is stretched between stone walls that ground the building to the urbanity of the street. This band forms a deep overhang that shades the clerestory window above the perimeter bookshelves. This minimizes heat gain in winter, while enabling sunlight to penetrate the

library in the winter months. The facility includes fully networked public areas, a large childcare area, study and lounge areas, as well as a community room. The building can be experienced at both the city and the regional levels, as one enters the library through its two entrances. On the urban street front, entry to the building is along the pedestrian-scaled stone wall, while the main entrance passes below and through the highway-scaled curved zinc wall. One's experience of the building shifts from the city to the highway, from stasis to a dynamic space from which the flow of traffic is constantly in view. Daylighting is the principle means of achieving energy savings in the project. Translucent glazing systems are utilized throughout the building. These are punctuated by clear bay windows that cut through the facades creating localized views at reading areas and carrels. The principal building materials include black natural stone, brick, and zinc cladding. Natural, low VOC materials including linoleum floors have been utilized throughout the interior. Gross square footage: 25,000 sq ft, Total construction cost: \$2.29 million ( <http://www.archrecord.construction.com> )

#### **Preston Branch Library, Preston, ON – Canada 2000**

##### **Awards:**

**Ontario Library Association Award, City of Cambridge Urban Design Award**

This project involved extensive renovations and additions to an existing branch library in downtown Cambridge, Ontario. Care was taken to provide the library with a strong urban presence and a more inviting entrance, including a sculpture forecourt and a large entrance canopy extending to the sidewalk. Additional public service space, staff areas, as well as dedicated gallery space and children's program rooms were created. The building was revitalized through the combination of Canadian stone, glass tile and western red cedar. The firm also designed integrated custom furniture for the branch, including computer work stations, information kiosks and shelf display units. (Teepie)

#### **Barton Branch Library, Hamilton, ON – Canada 1999**

An existing 10,000 sq. ft. library constructed in 1961, has been completely renovated and updated. The building has been transformed into a welcoming branch library, complete with updated information technology and full accessibility. A new sloped ceiling was installed to accommodate new lighting and ductwork, which also emphasized the existing wood roof structure. Our firm planned and coordinated all new furnishings for this branch. (Teepie)

### **ZAS Architects, Toronto, ON, Vancouver, BC - Canada**

<http://www.zasa.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **University of Waterloo, Stratford Campus, Digital Media Lab, Waterloo, ON – Canada 2012**

Capital Costs: \$ 13,000,000

##### **Project Description**

The University of Waterloo at Stratford (Waterloo Stratford Campus) will be a leading innovator in undergraduate and graduate instruction, new media research and industry-academic-creative collaboration. The campus, to be built on a key site in downtown Stratford, is intended to be accessible to the public and to combine learning, research and commercialization initiatives. The first building for Waterloo Stratford Campus will house instructional, research, and team collaborative spaces. It will be the heart of a new campus, growing quickly to include conference facilities and a commercial incubator. It will emphasize digital media, content creation, project-based learning and technologically-enabled collaboration. Waterloo Stratford Campus is intended to be a global institution, engaging both virtually and through on site conferences with advanced partners around the world. The Waterloo Stratford Campus must model through its teaching and research approaches, its public profile, its collaborative/team culture and its facilities the latest thinking about the engagement of the academy with its community---government, business, the arts; locally, nationally and internationally. In brief, it is intended to bring together the very best characteristics of the University of Waterloo and embed them in a campus designed from the outset to serve the needs of students and researchers in the 21st Century.

The facility is to provide spaces for teaching, and research for the UW Digital Media Program. The programs will operate with partnerships from business, government and the university.

Participants from all three areas of partnership will be represented through technical expertise sharing, influence on program direction, supporting project specific research, and funding. Participation from the outside community is expected, in the form of events, conferences, and displays.

##### **Users:**

The facilities primary users will be students, faculty and staff from the University of Waterloo. Contributing to the program will be technology partners, outside consultants, collaborators and lectures. It is expected that this facility will grow to provide space for approximately 300 students and 35 faculty and staff members.

The students and researchers will work within classrooms, project rooms, meeting rooms and collaboration spaces. The media lab functions will be supported by administrative and technical functions. Educational activities in the facility will include traditional classroom functions, group project work, independent project work, research, interaction with outside experts, and non traditional classroom functions. The facilities will also host conferences, exhibits and community outreach programs. To accommodate the wide variety of users and activities the atrium / exhibit space, classrooms, project rooms, and offices will be considered multipurpose.

The project will accommodate the programmatic elements on three floors in one building. These elements are as follows:

Office Space (on all three stories)

Classroom, Project Rooms, Collaboration Space (on all three stories)

Event Space (on first storey)

Mechanical Penthouse

The construction and facility shall be registered with the Canada Green Building Council's LEED Canada NC 2009 Green Building Rating System in the New Construction category and achieve a certification level of Silver. (ZAS)

#### **Milton Performing Arts Centre/Central Library, Milton, ON – Canada 2012**

Client: Town of Milton, Size: 82,000 sqf.

ZAS provided concept design/bridging services leading towards the design-build development of a new performing arts/visual arts centre and central library in this high-growth suburban community. Located at a prominent intersection, our concept design capitalizes on its' gateway location to create a substantial and powerful Civic Campus for its citizens. To realize the potential of the site, our building design is conceived as a series of public rooms linked by an open and transparent Civic Lobby that engages this corner site. The openness of this lobby is symbolic and highly functional, providing a major assembly space that all building entrances converge upon. The centerpiece is a 500-seat theatre designed in the classical "shoebox" proportion, resulting in a functional, yet memorable room, and supported by outstanding acoustics within the chamber. Visual arts programs straddle both

levels of the complex, with the major assembly and display programs being located at grade. This includes a large multi-purpose room that is located prominently at one corner of the Lobby and also creates a direct and convenient link to other cultural programming offerings by Milton Public Library. The Central Library exerts a powerful architectural presence along the street frontage, and can easily be identified as a distinct area within the overall complex. In particular, a large cantilevered bay window and street level glazing showcase the amenities within and encourage public accessibility. (ZAS)

#### **Bram East Community Centre & Library, Brampton, ON – Canada 2012**

Client: City of Brampton, Size: 300,000 sqf. integrated building, 34,000 sqf. Library

Located on a 143-acre rural site, the new Bram East Community & Sports Centre is a unique multi-programmed facility containing over 300,000 s.f. for the residents of a rapidly growing multi-cultural district in Brampton. Inspired by the agricultural and natural landscape, both the site and building design reflects a modern attitude to design, yet is mindful of its past heritage. Reminiscent of the adjacent farmers' fields, the site design is an abstract expression of linearly planted bands of selected vegetation that include perennial flower beds, framed by grids of bushes and treed orchards. This landscape is also the foreground for the building's main exterior feature, a multi-directional curved glass wall simulating the undulations of windblown-planted harvest fields. In its movement, this glass wall reflects a spectrum of light and images ranging from the distant sky to the immediate landscape that grounds the building. Conceived of as the new "Centre of the Community", the facility combines sport, fitness, and library services on one site and under one roof. The central organizing element of the building will be timber framed public galleries that stretch along the main façade and links the community centre, aquatics centre and public library. The facility design also includes a future indoor soccer centre, with a gently arching wood diaphragm structure above the FIFA soccer pitch. Sustainable design strategies and systems have been utilized to ensure the facility will achieve LEED Silver certification. (ZAS)

#### **Painswick Branch Library, Barrie, ON – Canada 2011**

Client: City of Barrie, Size: 15,000 sqf.

This project represents Barrie's initiation of a multi-branch library system. The 15,000 s.f. branch is situated on an unremarkable suburban greenfield site that buffers the transition between a commercial zone and a residential neighbourhood. The nature of the site encouraged a very strong language for the building's design. Positioning of the building close to the road, with parking located behind, introduced a deliberately urban strategy and a strong streetscape presence to the area. Strong linearity in the fenestration and large dramatic gestures such as the main roof with sunshade and the curtainwall "lantern" will establish this building as a destination within the south end of Barrie. A generous transparent public lobby provides an effective double-sided entrance (from street and parking lot). The Program Room and primary washrooms are located to one side of this lobby while the library-proper is on the opposite side, allowing the lobby to act as a natural control point for after-hours community use of the Program Room. Programmatically, the library is organized in a straightforward linear manner. The stacks are arranged along the south reading wall, under a double-height space, allowing for easy reconfiguration of the collection as it evolves. Generous seating and browsing areas line the perimeter of the building, anchored by a Living Room that houses the periodicals, A/V and high-volume materials. (ZAS)

#### **Burnhamthorpe Branch Library & Cultural Centre, Mississauga, ON – Canada 2011**

Client: City of Mississauga, Mississauga Public Library, Size: 56,000 sqf.

Program: 25,000 sqf. Library, 300-Seat Theatre, Multi-purpose Rooms, Seniors/Youth Areas, Art Gallery, Cultural Programming Space, Dixie-Bloor Neighbourhood Centre, Space Reconfiguration Study

#### **Awards:**

**Award of Merit - Community Scale, Context, Execution and Living Green - Mississauga Urban Design Awards, 2011**

**Library Building Award – Ontario Li**

Designed in 1974 by Raymond Moriyama, the existing building, with its distinguishable sculptural form and multitude of floor and ceiling level changes, is a significant example of Canadian modernism providing a unique combination of library and theatre services to the Burnhamthorpe community of Mississauga. Apart from accommodating program additions and functional improvements, ZAS enhanced the building's street presence and provided spatial identity to both major existing tenants - the theatre and the library, as well as the new occupant of the facility – the local community outreach agency offices. Sensitive and respectful of the heritage nature of the existing architecture, new building elements radically depart from its current form and materiality. The existing curved geometry is contrasted with rigidly applied rectilinear grid and mostly transparent, light, glass walls stand out against existing solid heavy masonry. The 200-seat, 8,000sf community theatre benefits from increased visibility and much improved delivery access to its back-of-house facilities. A new two-storey wing with 14,000sf leasable space under the green roof was added to house the offices of the local community outreach agency and boost the building's street presence. (ZAS)

#### **Beaty Branch Library, Milton, ON – Canada 2008**

Client: Milton Library Board, Town of Milton, Size: 11,300 sqf.

The creation of this new branch library represents the first step in the creation of a multi-branch system within the municipality. Located within an emerging New Urbanist inspired residential neighbourhood, the 11,300 s.f. branch is situated on a compact site that borders a storm water and naturalized greenbelt. To capitalize on this natural feature, the single-storey library stretches across the breadth of the site with an arching, glazed façade supplying abundant natural light to the library collections area. A central program room punctuates this elevation, its wood clad frame marking the suggestion of an aperture with views in and out of the library. A corner entrance is clearly articulated by means of a canopy, signage and materials quality. Within the library, the periodicals and browsing area overlooks the main, facing street, much like a Living Room to the community. This collage of building elements and calculated transparency creates a beacon-like effect, particularly notable during the library's evening hours. Sustainable design strategies and systems have been utilized to ensure the library will achieve LEED certification by the Canadian Green Building Council. (ZAS)

#### **Ryerson University Central Library Renovation, Toronto, ON – Canada 2004**

Centrally located within the University Campus, the existing library occupies eight levels within the multi-storey Jorgenson Hall building. The design team's challenge was a complete re-planning of the library's 17,000 s.f. entrance level, which includes circulation areas, reference materials, special collections, as well as an expansion of the library's information technology commons. Custom millwork was designed for the major service areas of the library, with particular emphasis on the circulation desk and reference/information commons desk. The remarkable transformation is highly functional, attractive and achieves a revitalized importance for Library services at the University. Developed within a fast track process, design and construction was completed while maintaining continuous operation of the library. (ZAS)

## **Zeidler Partnership Architecten, Toronto, ON – Canada**

<http://www.zeidlerpartnership.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Ryerson University, Student Learning Centre, Toronto – Canada 2014**

Co-Architect: Snøhetta

Size: 155.463 sqf. (14.443 m<sup>2</sup>), Client: Ryerson University

Designed by the architectural team of Zeidler and Snøhetta the stunning new building will provide Ryerson student, with an outstanding environment to study, collaborate and discover. The eight-storey Student Learning Centre marks Ryerson's new face on Yonge Street. It will feature a glass façade, an elevated plaza, a bridge to the existing library and a range of academic, study and collaborative spaces for Ryerson's students, faculty and staff. Yonge Street frontage will feature destination retail at and below grade, creating a prominent commercial façade. With links to the existing library building, the Student Learning Centre will offer a variety of creative and inspiring learning environments and spaces. Every floor will have its own personality, some will be open and interpretive with flexible furniture and terraces while others will be densely filled with enclosed study rooms for groups of four to eight people. The top floor will encourage independent, quiet study and contemplation. With full digital support and accessible academic services, the Student Learning Centre will foster learning success and help promote a culture of collaboration and creativity among Ryerson students. The lightweight transparent glass skin of the 155.463 sqf. Student Learning Centre will feature a surface design that will create varying light qualities within the interior space. As a further demonstration of Ryerson's long time leadership in sustainability, the building will be LEED® Silver compliant. At least 50 per cent of the roof will be a dedicated green roof.

#### **Mohawk Public College of Applied Arts and Technology, Hamilton, ON – Canada 2011**

Client: Hamilton

Hamilton's Mohawk College has broken ground on a centre that is intended to serve both as a regional hotbed for innovation and entrepreneurship and a community showcase for environmental sustainability. Scheduled to open in January 2011, the \$14.5 million Mohawk Centre for Entrepreneurship, Learning & Innovation will include the new Cummings Library and Learning Commons and 10 classrooms, all with the latest in wireless, multi-media technology. Designed by the Zeidler Partnership Architects, the centre will be constructed to achieve LEED Gold status. The building will feature a two-storey green wall to filter indoor air and a rainwater recycling system. College and community events will be held on new outdoor green space surrounding the three-level centre, establishing the campus as a social and cultural hub on Hamilton's West Mountain. The project is being undertaken by a team that includes structural engineers Halcrow Yolles, mechanical and electrical engineers MCW Consultants Ltd., LEED consultant Enermodal Engineering and KOM Management Services Inc. The project, located at the college's Fennell campus, is being fast-tracked. Key subtrade contracts have already been tendered. An excavation contract has been awarded to Terrasan Environmental. The centre will face Fennell Avenue, giving the campus "a new front door, a new public face and an even higher profile in the city and region. "One of the greenest buildings in our community will serve as a regional hotbed for innovation and entrepreneurship," says Mohawk College President Rob MacIsaac. "We're creating new spaces where students, staff and college partners will collaborate and create, foster a culture of innovation and ignite a spirit of entrepreneurship." The centre is part of an overall 18-month, \$30 million renewal project on the Fennell campus. Major renovations throughout Mohawk's largest and oldest campus will result in new, expanded and improved services, including a one-stop centre for student services in the current library and a main street running north-south through the heart of the campus. The Fennell campus renewal project is supported in part by \$20 million in infrastructure funding from the Ontario government. Last September, Mohawk completed a \$27 million transformation of the Stoney Creek campus into the Mohawk Skilled Trades and Apprenticeship Research, Resources and Training Institute. Mohawk is also exploring potential opportunities for a new campus in downtown Brantford. (<http://www.dcnonl.com>)

Mohawk College contracted Zeidler Partnership to lead

#### **Belleville Public Library and John M. Parrott Art Galleries , Belleville, ON – Canada 2006**

Project Cost: \$ 8,000,000, Main Building Area: 38,000 sqft., Library: 30,000 sqft., Galleries/Meeting Spaces: 8,000 sqft.

### **Awards:**

**2009 design excellence award Ontario Association of Architects**

The new 38,000 sqft. Belleville Public Library provides resources for research and recreation as well as a cultural and community destination. The view to the City Hall tower, adjacency to the Pinnacle Theater and the previous Corby library, connects the new library to past history and the future. The new cultural precinct will act as a catalyst for growth and renewal.

The design articulates the library in two distinct masses; the rectangular mass is anchored to the west; the circular element faces both Campbell and Pinnacle Streets. The rectangular element houses the library stacks, lounges and study spaces, the circular is more public in nature including entrance, giftshop and street café. The third floor gallery is easily seen from the main three-storey entrance rotunda. This hall greets patrons as a civic space, connecting building activities vertically.

The rectangular building's exterior is enveloped with a quilt made up of beige and reddish brown squares of precast concrete inspired by pattern paintings and quilts. Within the site context, the notion of the quilt allows inclusion of a variety of colours and textures, now easily achieved with pre-cast technologies.

A large plaza frames the circular building, welcoming people from Campbell and Pinnacle Streets. A courtyard nestled between the library and the Pinnacle Playhouse may be used for special events. Visible from within, these public spaces have added greatly to the animation of the urban site. (Zeidler)



## Chile

### **A & F Arquitectos, Santiago de Chile – Chile**

<http://www.diav.cl>

#### **Chilean National Library, Founders Hall (Salón Fundadores, Biblioteca Nacional) Santiago de Chile – Chile 2009**

400 m<sup>2</sup>

On August 19, 1813 was founded the National Library of Santiago de Chile, which was later reopened in 1925 in a new building at Alameda Avenue in the city center. Here once stood the monastery of nuns clear, until 1913 it was demolished and in its place rose the Library which was completed in 1925.

It was designed after the design team led by A & F Architects won a competition organised by National Museums & Archives Organization for the renovation of the hall which involved acoustic renovation as well.

The interior architectural project proposes a glaze volume elevated over the level of the room, which represent the contemporary intervention with a straight cube shape, which will contrast and highlight the classical architecture around.

This volume separates the display and reading sites and it is structured of a silk-screened glass with texts containing the names of the main Chilean writers, which are illuminated with cold white light, emitted by LED hiding on top perimeter.

The classical architecture of the room has a warm white lighting, which highlights the most important elements of its architecture, such as arches and pillars and dome.

Hence, it is proposed to contrast the heritage character of the Lounge (warm light) with the contemporary nature intervention (cold light).

<http://www.enlightermagazine.com/projects/salon-fundadores-diav>

### **Marsino Arquitectos Asociados, Santiago de Chile – Chile**

<http://www.marsinoarquitectos.cl>

**Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Publica de Independencia, Santago de Chile – Chile 2009**

Con un entorno de fuertes contrastes caracterizado por la presencia de edificios públicos de gran valor arquitectónico y viviendas precarias, el proyecto apuesta por una imagen unitaria, contundente y monolítica que otorgue identidad a la biblioteca como centro cultural de independencia. El contenedor arquitectónico debe entregar las condiciones físicas que puedan motivar y acoger el acto de la comunicación que caracteriza a las actuales bibliotecas más allá del tradicional rol contenedor del acervo bibliográfico tradicional. Las bibliotecas devienen en iconos arquitectónicos que articulan e impregnan de nuevos significados jerárquicos a la forma compositiva de la ciudad tradicional. Dada su condición de esquina y su larga fachada, el proyecto propone una “promenade architectural” abierta hacia la ciudad, con un recorrido ascendente que se inicia en Av. Independencia haciendo fácilmente comprensible al visitante todo el programa que contiene. Un contenedor espacial estratificado por desniveles interconectados que permite la integración visual y la segregación funcional. La estructura perimetral permitió considerar plantas libres en todos sus niveles lo que facilitará la adaptación y redistribución futura de las áreas de atención al público. Incluso la mayor altura de las plantas del segundo piso permitiría la ampliación de la biblioteca al interior de la misma. (Marsino)

#### **Biblioteca Central, Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica – Chile 2007**

Proyecto Arquitectura: Arquitectos: Jorge Marsino, Claudio Santander, Colaboradores: Paula Herrera, Cliente: Universidad de Tarapacá, Ubicación: Campus Saucache, Arica, I Región, Chile, Superficie Construida: 3.200 m<sup>2</sup>., Año Proyecto: 2002  
Año Construcción: 2003-2004

El nuevo edificio para la biblioteca central de la universidad de tarapacá, situada en la ciudad de arica, debía constituirse además como un hito entorno al cual se re-organizara el campus saucache de la universidad, cuyo crecimiento explosivo de los últimos 10 años había generado un espacio sin un centro definido y dividido por un accidente geográfico que cruzaba transversalmente el campus generando dos zonas aisladas entorno al antiguo lecho de un río seco, hoy sub-utilizado como campo deportivo. El edificio resuelve el encargo en un edificio de 6 pisos de altura y situándose al borde de la quebrada, que a partir de este edificio se quiere consolidar como un parque interior. La forma, completamente hermética hacia el sur y abierta hacia el norte, obedece a la incorporación de la cosmovisión del pueblo aymara, en relación a la presencia del sol / sombra y responde además a las orientaciones y asoleamiento requeridos por la biblioteca. Aparecen dos elementos referentes que tienen que ver con la cultura del lugar: el muro como un elemento de carácter masivo y compacto que forma parte de la tradición constructiva de la zona, el que es intervenido en pequeñas fenestraciones a través de cortes y pliegues del mismo muro, y el tejido en la pantalla de cobre que rescata la tradición artesanal y permite el control de la radiación solar al interior de la biblioteca. (Marsino)

#### **Biblioteca Central Universidad Católica de Norte, Antofagasta – Chile 2006**

4.262 m<sup>2</sup>

El encargo del proyecto Biblioteca Central era resolver de manera contemporánea la compleja condición programática de una biblioteca centralizada de colección abierta (220.000 volúmenes) con capacidad para albergar a 850 usuarios de manera simultánea y fuerte presencia tecnológica computacional, que reflejara el cambio paradigmático que está experimentando la educación en Chile en el traspaso de la enseñanza al aprendizaje. El contenedor arquitectónico debía ser capaz de jugar un rol relevante en la

conceptualización y configuración de los espacios de encuentro, entregando las condiciones físicas que puedan motivar y acoger el acto de la comunicación que caracteriza a las actuales bibliotecas más allá del tradicional rol contenedor del acervo bibliográfico patrimonial. En este nuevo contexto, las bibliotecas devienen en íconos arquitectónicos que articulan e impregnan de nuevos significados jerárquicos a la forma compositiva del campus universitario tradicional. En el caso del campus de la UCN, la construcción de la biblioteca como objeto central de referencia y de una plaza al frente, presentaba la oportunidad de recuperar un espacio de representación pública enajenado por la construcción de infraestructura docente de carácter provisorio en el área central del campus. (Marsino)

## **Rubén Muñoz Rodríguez, Concepción – Chile**

<http://rnrarq.blogspot.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Biblioteca Universidad del Región Bio Bio, Concepción – Chile 2007 - 2010**

1.818 m<sup>2</sup>

El año pasado les mostramos la obra en proceso constructivo, en esta ocasión se las presentamos ya terminada. La biblioteca, fruto de un concurso post- inundación (2006), consiste en la primera etapa del nuevo centro de información UBB, a completarse con la próxima construcción del edificio de Servicios Informáticos, constituyendo un nuevo acceso al campus. Cada proyecto, con sus demandas y restricciones propias, es el resultado de un proceso difuso, donde se sintetizan múltiples experiencias y obras vividas. Potenciando el carácter público y abierto de la Universidad, tal como hiciera Emilio Duhart en la UDEC, se liberó parte del primer nivel constituyendo un corredor peatonal cubierto, sobre una plataforma de madera elevada sobre la cota de inundación, protegida de los vientos del norte que acompañan a las copiosas lluvias locales. La operación principal, consistió en vaciar un volumen suspendido de madera. Se abrieron sus dos extremos hacia el follaje de los árboles y se realizaron incisiones verticales en sus caras laterales, ritmando con su luz el caminar. Modelando la luz natural, se sustraen tres vacíos verticales, reinterpretando los patios de la anterior biblioteca, inundando de luz cenital el interior y el corredor exterior. Todo lo anterior, para constituir un paisaje interior, donde se insinúan posibles usos del espacio, permitiendo diversas instancias para la lectura, entre los muros de libros y los vacíos de luz, entre los pilares de acero y el follaje de los árboles. Respondiendo a la mala calidad del suelo arcilloso, junto con algunos muros de hormigón visto pulido, se proyectó una estructura predominante de acero, explicitando su resistencia al sismo mediante sus diagonales, buscando una expresividad cercana a una obra gruesa, donde la arquitectura será poco más que su estructura, tal como desarrollara Max Bill en sus esculturas constituidas por sumatorias de pilares y vigas. Como sistema de calefacción, se optó por pisos radiantes, se contemplaron ventilaciones pasivas, direccionando la presión natural de las suaves brisas estivales, y se consideró una piel exterior en tinglado ventilado de pino radiata local. by Alejandro Concha (<http://www.plataformaarquitectura.cl>)

## **Murúa-Valenzuela, Santiago – Chile**

<http://www.murua-valenzuela.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Taltal Public Library – Chile 2009 - 2010**

Facing the central square of Taltal and near the recently remodeled Alhambra Theater, this project's location proved strategic from a preliminary stage, orienting some fundamental elements of the design. One of these characteristics is that the building will integrate both indoor and outdoor spaces, creating a place with an exceptional view of the central square and the entire city. The main idea behind this project was to generate a cultural network between the theater and the new library. Another key factor that defined this project was the relevance between the site's dimensions and the eventual library use. This affected the design, encouraging us to integrate a sequence of complementary spaces (each with different heights) to accommodate diverse library activities. These spaces all connect to a central reading room, which is joined with an interior patio. (Murua)

## China

### **Amateur Architecture Studio, Hangzhou, Zhejiang – China**

<http://www.chinese-architects.com/en/amateur/en>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Wenzheng College, Suzhou University Library, Suzhou – China 2000**

Architects: WANG Shu, LU Wenyu, TONG Ming

Company of Scheme Design: "Amateur" Architecture Studio

Cooperation Design Institute: Architecture and Planning Institute Suzhou Construction Group

Construction Period: 3/1999 – 9/2000

Location: Yuexi Wuxian, Suzhou

Site Area: About 4.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Total Floor Area: About 9.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Structure Type: Reinforced Concrete Framework

#### **Awards:**

Architecture Art Award China 2003

In designing the library, my purpose was to make people aware that they live between mountains and water, which is the garden style of Suzhou. Backed by a mountain full of bamboo in the north and facing a lake that used to be a disposed brickfield in the south, the slope site descends southward with a difference of four meter in the level. According to the principles of gardening, buildings between mountain and water should not be prominent. So nearly half of the library is underground. The three-storey building actually shows only two-storey to the entrance-side. The rectangle main body is floating over the water, facing south, the dominant direction of the winds in summer. From north to south, and also from mountain to water, four separate pavilions are inserted into the complex. It is the soul of the traditional Chinese garden to change scale from one to another. For a literati, the small houses are much more important. The pavilion-like building in the water, – the poetry and philosophy reading room of the library -, is from the Chinese literati point of view, in a position where man and nature are balanced. (Amateur)

### **AZL Atelier Zhanlei, Nanjing, Hangzhou – China**

<http://www.azlarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Library Xianlin Campus – NJU Nanjing University, Nanjing – China 2010**

The library in Xianlin campus of NUPT was started constructing in 2007, and was completed in May, 2010, with a building area of about 33,018 square meters, a collection of 684,437 books, 4,645 seats for its readers, and modern service facilities such as newspaper reading machines, guidance stations, automatic borrowing-returning machines, separate reading rooms for VIPs, etc.. The new library employs the modern management mode of "the Great Circulation" integrating storing, borrowing and reading with a single entry exit. Readers, in and out with their bags, enjoys great freedom here. The library is truly a spiritual paradise of all the readers. (<http://www.njupt.edu.cn/s/2/t/2/33/7d/info13181.htm>)

### **CAG – China Architecture Design & Research Group, Beijing – China**

<http://en.cadreg.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Library of Shandong University of Technology, Jinan – China 2005**

### **ECADI – East China Architectural Design, Shanghai – China**

<http://www.ecadi.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Tianjin TEDA Library, Tianjin – China 2003**

Cooperative Designer: California Civil Design Group

<http://www.pfeifer.de>

The TEDA library is situated at the heartland of the administrative sector of Tianjin Economic and Technical Development Zone, and the library is to be constructed with a 45° bearing as is planned in the architectural program to make this building the most stirring musical note in the whole city. The modeling of this library is of individuality and identifiability, with the giant and rhythmic facade of chancery as the background. The concise and elegant oval modeling of the library and its transparent reading rooms reflect the time spirit of this building. The indoor space of the library is characterized by openness, and the up-to-date design theory of flexible and nonflexible space is adopted. Blocks and tubes of different shapes are provided in vitreous bodies according to their functions, and the effects of space circulation and transformation can be achieved through the combination, inter-penetration and variation of all the elements. (ECADI)

## **GL Studio – Gong Lu Architectural Design Studio, Shenzhen – China**

<http://www.chinese-architects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Library of Dongguan Institute of Technology, Dongguan – China 2004**

Project Name: Library of Dongguan Institute of Technology, Location: Dongguan, Guangdong Province, Client: Dongguan Songshan Lake Administration Committee. Dongguan Institute of Technology, Architect: Gong Wei Min, Lu Yang, Yu Yong, Gao Wenfeng, Den Desheng, Yang Jun, Hu Qingbo, Structure and Material: concrete, steel, aluminium, Building Area: 24700 sq. Meters, Design Period: 2002\_2003

The new campus of the Dongguan Institute of Technology at Songshan Lake comprises 12 building projects, the design of which is undertaken by various young Chinese architects. The campus is located on hilly terrain rich with vegetation and water bodies. Located in middle of the campus, the library is the center of a public building complex which consists of an administration block to the southwest, a theater and a conference building to the west. It also defines a central campus plaza with neighboring buildings to the east. The succinct rhomboid shape is dictated by these site and contextual conditions. The two-level-high colonnade is to provide generous space for dynamic interactions and social life in campus. Transparency is achieved through the use of architectural glass, thus linking the natural forest to the west and the plaza to the east. Taking advantage of the site condition, the grand steps add monumentality for the east and south fronts. The internal streets allow sunlight to reach the center of the building. It also forms visual corridors, bringing natural views into the depth of the building. The south and north facades feature plain concrete wall punctuated by small windows. The east and west facades are made of an inner layer of sliding windows and an outer layer of aluminum shutters which provide shading, prevent glare, and give the building a fresh and transparent feel. (<http://www.chinese-architecture.com>)

## **Institute of Architectural Design and Research, Nanjing – China**

### **Libraries:**

#### **Nanjing Public Library – China 2005**

The public library in the city of Nanjing. The third-largest public library in China. Established in 1907 it's the earliest public library in China and served as the national central library during the Republic of China. So far, with its 8-million volume collection. As a main storeroom for literary heritage of Jiangsu province and the whole country at large, NL houses more than 1.6 million ancient books, among which the most precious are 10,000 sets, i.e. 100,000 volumes of rare Chinese books almost covering the full timeline of book history, from Buddhist manuscripts of the Tang Dynasty 1,400 years ago to oldest prints of the Ming dynasty in the 14th century. Besides, exclusive collection of documents of the Republic of China wins for NL high reputation from domestic and abroad. (<http://www.mimoo.eu/projects/China/Nanjing/Nanjing%20Public%20Library>)

## **KDG Kalarch Design Group, West Beijing, Shanghai – China**

<http://www.kalarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Tianjin Binhai Library, Tianjin – China in design 2012**

Client: Tianjin Airport Authority, 2.100 m<sup>2</sup>

....The façade design was developed in a rather unusual, relaxed, manner; namely, the playful examination of a piece of paper. The architects folded the paper in a way that loosely corresponded to the base, and layout, of the existing building, whilst examining the new contours being created; this led to the eventual visualisation of the new structure's skin. When constructed, extensions will be administered in a perforated metal, which will allow for different angles and views of the library. Holes have been rendered into the façade, with an expressed visual metaphor for the importance of reading between the lines; these breaks in the overall external aesthetics, will supposedly force everybody to 'read between the lines' of the 2,100 sq m library itself.

The idea, behind renovations, was not only to redefine, to the benefit of the surrounding city, its extrinsic appearance, but also to have a positive influence on the environment inside the building. In order to achieve this approach, all angles of their frontispiece define two different types of spaces incorporated within: classrooms and study areas, positioned to provide users a sight-line to the sky; and lobbies and exhibition rooms, facing out onto the reflective surfaces of the river.

([http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com/index.php?fuseaction=wanappln.projectview&upload\\_id=18248](http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com/index.php?fuseaction=wanappln.projectview&upload_id=18248))

#### **TEDA (Tiajin Economic and Technology Development Area) Municipal Public Library and Archives, Tiajin – China 2002**

TEDA Library & Archives lies in the administration, finance and culture center of TEDA. As an important part of the investment environment, it is the only one regional cultural institution adopting the integrated management of book, archive and information. The whole building was invested to 450,000,000 RMB. It was constructed in January, 2002 and open in December, 2003. It covers an area of 16700 square meters, with a floor area of 66700 square meters. Covering an area of 33600 square meters the library and archives were designed to collect 1,500,000 books, 1,200,000 volumes archives. It has 1200 seats and can serve 5,000 men simultaneously.

Being based on TEDA, Serving Binhai District, TEDA Library, satisfies the needs of investment environment in TEDA, city environment construction, cultural environment, and the ever-growing culture and life needs of people and provides convenient, efficient information resources use environment and development by abundant document information resources, perfect equipments and functions, advanced technology, high-grade efficient and convenient service and modernized management. An it will carry out the task to serve the social culture and education, collect and distribute document information and process and add value to information resources.

(<http://www.tradeteda.org/en/enterprise/detail.asp?id=509>)

## **Kokaistudios, Shanghai – China**

<http://www.kokaistudios.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Tsinghua Law Library, Beijing – China Competition December 2011**

Architects: Kokaistudios, Location: Beijing, China, Design Team: Filippo Gabbiani, Andrea Destefanis, Pietro Peyron, Li Wei, Qin Zhantao, Daniel Ding, Client: Tsinghua University, Area: 20,000 sqm

....Circulation and public spaces, both indoor and outdoor, are interlocked in an innovative sequence of 'places', a coherent continuum of solids and voids directly inspired to the traditional urban carpet of the Courtyard Houses, characteristic of Beijing. Within the proposed site, three new multifunctional buildings are located around a public square, center of a system of new sunken gardens and outdoor pedestrian connections providing access to the buildings' public functions located in the basement and ground floor.

Inside the Library of Law Faculty, the program is structured in three major functional areas, vertically organized according to their increasing requirement from privacy: classrooms and students' facilities are located in the lower floors, the Library at the center, while teachers' laboratories and Research Institute occupy the three top floors, opened around the roof garden.

This inner system of voids and public spaces is expressed as a seamless and continuous sequence of openings carved in the stone modular façade of the Law Library Building. Archdaily 10.05.2012

<http://www.archdaily.com/232493/tsinghua-law-library-building-proposal-kokaistudios/>

### **PKU University of Law, Beijing - China 2010**

Architects: Kokaistudios, Location: Beijing, China, Team: Andrea Destefanis, Filippo Gabbiani, Li Wei, Fang Wei Yi, Liu Wen Wen, Yu Feng, Local Architect: BIAD, Structure: BIAD, Mechanics & Electricity: BIAD, Project Area: 10,000 sqm

A challenging project for the most prestigious University in China in the heart of its historical campus.

In 2009 a prestigious American Foundation and Beijing University invited Kokaistudios to design the building for the new faculty of law located in a prestigious location within the historical campus of China leading University. This particular site, where the pagoda symbol of the university is standing, required considerable effort in terms of design in order to find architectural answers that could satisfy and meld in a harmonious way the heritage elements; the beautiful natural environment and the new contemporary building. This prestigious project, completed in October 2010, is considered the milestone of a new era for Beijing University, and a symbol for better and more environmentally sustainable standard of living for the future University Community and for architectural buildings within that community.

This project has been conceived on a rigid volumetric shape imposed by the strict regulation protecting the historical site and at the same time by the necessity to fulfill all the functional requirements of the new faculty. The rigorous style requested to be accepted by the large number of heritage commissions have been interpreted in creative way by Kokaistudios by proposing an elegant use of few materials, concrete plasters and local stones with capabilities to transmit day light and a clever use of skylights, sinking gardens in order to increase the use of natural light and thermal efficiency of the building. Kokaistudios transformed the facades to become light filters and diffusing soft daylight light all over the interiors. The entire system of internal spaces has been designed by our team so to upgrade the standards of working, living, and studying of the future professors and students, using sustainable materials and creating aggregation facilities and spaces that could satisfy the flexible demands of the faculty in the future. Archdaily 10.12.12

<http://www.archdaily/94355/pku-university-of-law-kokaistudios/>

### **Lyics Architecture, Hangzhou – China**

<http://lyics-arc.com>

**Libraries:**

#### **Jiaying University Library and Media Center, Jiaying – China 2012 - 2014**

Location: Jiaying, China, Total Area: 42,000 Sqm

Project Dates: 2012-2014, Architect Of Record: Architectural Planning Design & Research Institute Of Zhejiang University Of Technology

With the new winning competition entry for the Jiaying University Library & Media Center, LYCS seeks to break antiquated design conventions by intelligently negotiating contemporary architectural design into the traditional Chinese campus. Surrounded by rich woods and luscious water, the 42000m2 library plays with hierarchy – the hierarchy of multiple, increasingly private spaces; the hierarchy of the pace of spatial experience; and the hierarchy of introversion and extroversion. A division between the campus and the courtyard, the library encourages public activities in the courtyard and on the roof garden while limiting excessive visual interruption to the three lobes. Instead of using the traditional circulation of straight staircases, a gently sloping ramp wraps the core creates a softer circulation experience that responds to the information-oriented architecture. Slicing the corners off of the triangular plan softens the form and allows for better utilization of daylighting. The double layered facade lifts from the ground plane by a nurbed surface, creating a theatre-like experience of form : as one progresses toward the center court, the facade curves extrudes to a height of 35 meters, expanding into three roof gardens that converge toward the geometric center of the plan. A floating crystalline form is achieved by the juxtaposition of the glossy reflection of the aluminum/glass facade and the gentle curves of the lakeside. The first two levels of the building contain museum, archive, and network center, with a library above. The views at the perimeter open to the landscape outside, while the ramping forms create varying vantage points within the building, weaving a multiplicity of experiences between the green spaces, reading spaces, and common areas. (Lyics)

### **MADA s.p.a.m, Jingan District, Shanghai - China**

<http://www.madaspam.com>

**Libraries:**

#### **Jidang District Public Library, Shanghai – China Design 2008**

Client: Jidang New City Development CO Ltd.

13,600 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Library for Zhejiang University, Hangzhou – China 2002**

7,010 m<sup>2</sup>, Total construction cost: 73.7 millions RMB

Unusual geometry characterizes this unique academic library. This library is located on the Ningpo campus of Zhejiang University, which was also master planned by the same architect. Because the campus was constructed in its entirety within a year, developing a traditional, time-cultivated, identity was very difficult, if not impossible. The library's ambition is to achieve a strong identity. To fulfill this, the architects' strategy was to create a clear character distinguishing it from the campus as a whole. This deviation is expressed through both its logistic centrality and its architectural banality. It simultaneously occupies the hinge point between living and teaching quarters of the campus, the nodal point of the monumental common green running east-west, and the major internal circulation line running south-north. Its central location makes the library and open space around it the heart of the campus. The



library takes form and connotation from the ancient Chinese Scripture Pavilion (cang-jing-ge), a sacred room within a temple made to accommodate religious books. With a seven-story mass rising above a concrete pavilion, the building is monumental, rising high within the plane of the level green around it, with colorful irregular cut-outs in the façade and a playful use of color within the cut-out areas. Inside, all book stacks are densely packed and arranged along the building perimeter, resulting in a large void at the center. Within this void, floating spaces accommodate public functions including an index room, Internet café, and reading lounge. A series of skylights on the roof bring in natural light. Within the dense perimeter made by books and walls, various reading areas are carved out. (Mada)

Not all the projects have extraordinary geometries but inventiveness abounds as in the great grand staircase entrance to the Ningbo Campus Library at Zhejiang University in Ningbo. Designed by MADA spam, which is headed by Chinese architect Ma Qinyun, and completed in 2002, the staircase has many angled railings rather randomly spaced. "The library, elevated on a large podium, is a nine-storey red cubic building, and as expected, the building as a central void in order to 'seduce' the reader. An outer layer of the perimeter forms the privatized reading areas. For Kahn, the void, symbolically, is about sharing, which complements the private experience of reading and learning. The books, in this scenario, mediate the two experiences. Quite to the contrary, the architect of the Ningbo campus library has followed the notion of a Buddhist scripture pavilion - cangjing ge - in a Chinese temple, wherein the library is a sacred room with permanent stacks of Buddhist scriptures. The spiritual power of the scriptures should overwhelm the reader, and hence books are worshipped. It is unclear as to whether or not the architect wanted to make this library a sacred place in a modern university but its scale, bright colour, podium elevation and the vast foreground lawn contrive to make it the most monumental building on the campus." (<http://www.thecityreview.com>)

## **P & T (Palmer Turner), Hong Kong – China**

<http://www.p-t-group.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Shunde Cultural Center Complex (Library), Shunde (Foshan) – China 2006**

Client: Shunde Shi New City Development Centre, 26,200 m<sup>2</sup>, RMB 137,000,000

### **Awards:**

**Design for Asia Award 2006 - Best Design from Greater China**

An award-winning new cultural center complex is underway in the Shunde district in Foshan City southeast China. Commissioned by the Shunde Shi New City Development Centre, a local government body, the complex includes a performing arts center, library, and two museums. Shunde Cultural Centre consists of a performing art centre and a library in Phase 1 and two museums in Phase 2. To give identity to these four buildings while appearing as a unified whole, they are layout on both sides of the new city axis and are made into two complimentary pairs like the couplet outside traditional Chinese doors. Being in a new district developed from farmland and almost without any site context, the four buildings adopt a bold geometry to express the entrepreneur and daring spirit of Shunde people, and at the same time, pay great attention to practicality and attempt to design "without fat", not only to express the pragmatic character of the people, but also to meet the tight budget of the project. The first pair of couplet formed by the performing art centre and the library share a complementary "yin yang" massing with the oval form of the arts center fitting into the void of the library. The performing arts center will include a 1,500-seat theater, a 500-seat oval shaped concert hall and an ancillary music school. Through the use of an inverted "Y" shape, the back-of-house facilities and technical equipment for the theater and concert hall can be shared. The Shunde Performing Arts Center was awarded in "the 2006 DFA Best Design from Greater China". The jurors commented that "Shunde Performing Arts Centre puts Shunde and Foshan on the Asia cultural scene and proves that outstanding design and a tight budget are not necessarily mutually exclusive." The adjacent Shunde Library serves the community as a public library and also houses two major exhibition halls on its lower floors. The lobby, which is made up of colonnades of reading booths resembling a gigantic bookcase. The theme of bamboo, the "scholar of nature" according to Chinese ideology, is used in the design of the elevation and throughout the interiors. Reading areas are punctuated with gardens and courtyards, and there is considerable natural sunlight throughout. The project was awarded by the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and American Library Association (ALA) "the 2007 AIA/ALA Library Building Award". The jurors commented that "This Chinese library achieves a subtle, poetic response to its Asian culture, reflecting a global architecture that, nonetheless, maintains a compelling sense of place. The jury was impressed not only by its community centred offerings but also by the quality of its design and execution that equals the best of international architecture." Across the street, two new museums share a similar concept and composition that follows traditional feng shui principles and the vernacular architecture of the region. The Shunde Science and Technology Museum is visually formed by seven solid slabs rotating around a glass drum which is linked to the roof to form a greenhouse. At the center is a capsule-like atrium with a cascade of escalators. The arts center completed in 2005 and library was completed in 2006; the museums are under construction and scheduled for completion in 2009.

(<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

The library, together with a performing arts center and two museums, forms the new cultural center of Shunde, a fast-growing district with a population of about 1 million located in Foshan in the Pearl Delta Region. Standing on the previously context-free district center, the library and its neighbors adopted bold geometries. Functionality and meeting the tight budget were the major concerns in design, resulting in a simple rectilinear form that was easy and cheap to build. Free of odd shapes, the plan allowed for flexibility of layout. The "no-frills" approach turned functional elements—like the reading booths and the staircase—into design features. Additionally, climatically responsive facades minimized energy consumption while careful planning and a clear segregation of day and night zones cut management costs. The library, apart from serving the community as a district main library, also houses two exhibition halls on its lower floors, which take up more than a quarter of the total gross floor area. Formed by colonnades of reading booths, the lobby was designed to resemble a gigantic bookcase that orients visitors to the correct sections of the library, while reading areas are punctuated with gardens and courtyards. The theme of bamboo (in Chinese ideology the scholar of nature) was reflected in the design of the elevation and choice of materials. The interior of the library follows the Chinese idiom (bright windows and tidy furniture), which defines the ideal study environment for Chinese readers. Except for the west side for energy reasons, the all-glass facades with considerable shading from the projecting features allow a flexible layout of the reading spaces while a minimalist interior provides visitors with a neat and harmonious environment for reading and study. (P & T)

An award-winning new cultural centre complex is underway in the Shunde district in Foshan City, southeast China. Commissioned by the Shunde Shi New City Development Centre, a local government body, the complex includes a performing arts centre, library,

and two museums. Located in the centre of the Pearl River Delta, Shunde has a booming economy and a reputation as “the kingdom of household appliances.” The government has committed to major infrastructure improvements from highways to advanced telecommunications systems to cultural and educational facilities. The entire 40.5 acre (16.4 hectare) complex is being master planned and designed by Hong Kong-based P&T Architects and Engineers with the Shunde Architectural Design Institute and Guangdong Architectural Design Institute. To promote a unified image while providing identity to each building, the four buildings are laid out in pairs on two sides of a new city axis. The Shunde Performing Arts Center and the Shunde Library share a complementary “yin yang” massing with the oval form of the arts centre fitting into the void of the library. The performing arts centre will include a 1,500-seat theatre, a 500-seat oval shaped concert hall and an ancillary music school. Through the use of an inverted “Y” shape, the back-of-house facilities and technical equipment for the theatre and concert hall can be shared. The Shunde Performing Arts Center was awarded “the 2006 DFA Best Design from Greater China.” The jurors commented that “Shunde Performing Arts Center puts Shunde and Foshan on the Asia cultural scene and proves that outstanding design and a tight budget are not necessarily mutually exclusive.” (<http://www.asiacre.com/download/ACRE3-07WEB.pdf>)

## **Urbanus Architecture & Design, Shenzhen – China**

<http://www.urbanus.com.cn>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Futian Library Complex, Shenzhen – China 2001**

Client: Shenzhen Futian Building Affairs Bureau, 60,000 sqf.

This project intends to explore the extra-high densities of contemporary Chinese cities and its effect on the urban culture. As an urban strategy, a good design should let buildings demonstrate relationships within the existing urban structures, as well as shape and stimulate new living conditions. Although the site is initially prepared for a library and the information center laid in parallel, our solution is to stack them vertically to form a 60-meter-high cube, freeing up half the site. Therefore, building density is highest on the eastern side, while the western side has no building density whatsoever. The advantages of such a layout is two-fold. First, the library becomes an impressive civic icon with a generous front plaza. The centralized volume formed by a stacked program draws a sharp contrast with the surrounding buildings, creating a significant landmark in terms of massing and spatial organization. Second, a conventional façade design could not enough to combat the problems of urban congestion in this area. This new elevational approach moves away from a mere articulation of elements, and towards a true exhibition of interior activities, which almost spill out into the urban spaces outside. (Urbanus)

## Columbia

### Felipe Uribe de Bedout Architectos, Medellin – Columbia

<http://www.felipeuribedebedout.com>

#### Libraries:

#### Biblioteca Empresas Públicas (EEPPM) de Medellin) José Luis, Medellin – Columbia 2006

Aquitectónico Style Theme Library EPM is modern in a pyramid. The work includes approximately 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> containing the services expected and needed to be considered a contemporary library: reading areas, storage of books, internet lounge, exhibition gallery, café, copy center, playgrounds, technical areas, local commercial areas of training, film library, auditoriums, study carrels, among others. This project achieves the best balance between user and information, bearing in mind the idea of feasibility in terms of construction, functional and aesthetic. Architect Name: Felipe Uribe de Bedout Architect, Architects signing Bedout Uribe.

What is made building materials? Drayble lined metal base on the ceiling, the walls are marble, wood and glass, the floor is in marble. Functionality of the structure: The building is in the order of the pyramid of knowledge, that is usually part of their first floors, to the specific at senior levels, distributed internally in four levels and a basement.

#### LEVEL 01.

1. City Room: In this space presents a cultural exhibition focusing on projects concerning the development of the city and areas of expertise of the Library.
2. Children's Room: The most appropriate place in the Library for children and young people, has a library collection consists of books, encyclopedias, dictionaries and literature on specialist areas of the Library in simple language. It offers Internet service and develops a schedule that includes seed science, workshops reunion, video, lectures, games and other programs that encourage creativity, to train future researchers and scientists in the areas of Science, Industry, Environment and Technology . It also has a space to develop their play activities and experimental workshops.
3. Cinematheque: Seating for 110 people. It is used for activities related to the specialty of the Library as cycles and film forums, conferences, among others.
4. Technical Processes: This space is made by the technical processing of new library materials in various media (books, magazines, CD ROM, DVD, etc.) before being placed in service to users.
5. Administration: This area includes the offices of the address, secretariat, logistics, communications and culture.

#### LEVEL 1

1. General Past news: You can consult the general interest magazines and major newspapers. Additionally, this place is the reference collection as dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases; material for learning English and the folding of EPM.
2. Digital Art Gallery: This gallery will display traveling exhibits of digital art.
3. Internet, audio and video: Composed of four rooms which offers these services free of charge in shifts of 30 minutes per person. You can consult on specialty areas of the library, video collection and see the national and international news. To save the files you download from the Internet, you must bring a CD or USB memory.
4. Gallery: You can enjoy various art shows, in a comfortable, pleasant, with the possibility of using the coffee service.

#### LEVEL 2

1. General Reading Room: Here are the library collections of electronic engineering, electrical, hydraulic, mechanical, systems, circuits, digital electronics, data transmission systems, telecommunications, telephony, energy processing systems, soil mechanics, rules on construction techniques and architecture, structural analysis, environment, hydrology, water falls, water treatment, control theory and machines, gas, among others. It is a comfortable and friendly place where users can read, consult and make breaks.
2. Specialized Training Rooms: The Library has four rooms for specialized training and online information resources that respond to each of the areas of Library Science, Industry, Environment and Technology. These, with resources of information in electronic form and online access.
3. Balcony of study. Study has 40 seats with a panoramic view towards the Plaza de Cisneros. In addition, 10 cubicles for individual study. They are collections of national and international technical standards, print and online. Books on informatics and sciences, as well as reports, balance sheets and geographic information systems.
4. Scientific TV rooms. The Library has two TV rooms science, each with a capacity for 18 people. Have continuous programming ranging from Discovery Channel, Animal Planet, National Geographic. You can also reserve space for groups interested in consulting videos in the collection of the Library.
5. Auditorium: At this level there are two halls located in each of the sides, north and south. One with 90 seats and the other for 81 where different events pertaining to specialty areas of the Library.

#### LEVEL 3

1. Specialized Newspaper Archive. There are 40 posts of study and houses the collection of journals, 90% of them in English, published by national and international organizations recognized by the four specialty areas: Science, Industry, Environment and Technology.

#### LEVEL 4

1. Terrace - The terrace of the Library to appreciate the Plaza de Cisneros, Railway Station, the Alpujarra and a nice landscape of the surrounding mountains in the east of Medellin.
2. Researchers rooms - There are four rooms for up to fifteen people each, equipped for the development of activities of research groups in the four areas of expertise of the Library. (<http://www.reddebibliotecas.org.co>) (<http://www.fotografiavarquitectura.com>)

## Giancarlo Mazzanti Arquitectos, Bogotá - Columbia

<http://www.giancarloalmazanti.com>

### Libraries:

#### Biblioteca España, Santo Domingo Savio, Medellín – Columbia 2007

Architect: Giancarlo Mazzanti, Collaborators: Andrés Sarmiento, Juan Manuel Gil, Freddy Pantoja, Camilo Mora, Pedro Saa, Alejandro Piña, Iván Ucros, Gustavo Vásquez, Constructed Area: 5500 sqm, Concrete Structure: Sergio Tobón, Steel Structure: Alberto Ashner

#### Background and needs

The Project is located on one of the hillsides that have been affected by the violence since the 80's because of the drug traffic network that operates in the city of Medellín. It is part of the government's social master plan program to give equal economic and social opportunities to the population. The program asked for a building with library, training room, administration room and auditorium on a unique volume. The proposal was to fragment the program in three groups: The library, the rooms, and the auditorium; then join them with a bottom platform that allows flexibility and autonomy, improving the people's participation considering each volume operates independently.

#### Justification of the adopted composed solution

Medellín is geographically mountainous. The city is located in the north of Los Andes mountain ridge, one of the most topographically broken places of Colombia. This geography defines the identity and the image of the city. This image is precisely what the project aims at, it intends to integrate itself into the landscape and become an interpretation of it.

#### Architecture as landscape

More than a building, it proposes the construction of an operative geography that belongs to the valley like a mechanism of organization of the program and the zone, showing the unknown directions of the irregular mountain contours, not like a metaphor, but like an organization of the form in the place, a folded building cut like the mountains. A landscape building that redefines the folded mountain structure in form and space, nullifying the idea of the landscape like a background and encouraging the ambiguity building-landscape. Justification of the urban insertion of the proposal

#### The Place:

The Project is organized in two structures: the first one is the building – landscape (rocks) and the second one is a platform that integrates and transforms the cover into a square that looks into the valley; this way, the building is empowered as a meeting place, multiplying the connections and letting it develop as a reference point.

#### The building like an icon

The place is made by small brick houses, product of auto construction; and residue of green areas as a result of the impossibility of construction on it. This organization produces a uniform texture of the city like a building – landscape, like an icon, keeping the tension that already exists. Geography as an element of hierarchy; and architecture as the epitome of texture. The Project is noticeable from a big part of the city, allowing it to redefine itself as the symbol of a new Medellín, as a way of making people feel identified and receiving the building as their own. In the present state, the building is one of the touristic points in the city and one of the most visited.

#### Ambient and atmosphere

Additionally to make an icon building, the first premise was to develop a construction that, through its interior design, could descontextualize the individual from the poverty that is experienced in the outside creating a warm atmosphere based on natural light, allowing a great ambient of study and lecture. This is the reason why the building takes a timid look into the city through the small windows that show the relation with the valley, letting the illumination go into the top of the building.

<http://www.archdaily.com>

Giancarlo Mazzanti builds an icon to foster optimism in Medellín, Colombia, with his Parque Biblioteca España.

By Beth Broome

Although Medellín, Colombia, a valley metropolis of more than two million in the northern reaches of the Andes, is sometimes called the City of Eternal Spring, it is better known for its erstwhile reputation as Murder Capital of the World. It earned its nickname when drug lord Pablo Escobar and his minions made it the center of their business operations in the second half of the 20th century, and guerilla and paramilitary groups and street gangs proliferated in their wake. Though Escobar was "taken out" 15 years ago and the crime rate has dropped dramatically, Medellín has been fighting a long uphill battle to reinvent itself and gain back its reputation as a vibrant commercial and academic center.

Following in the footsteps of the country's capital, Bogotá, the city started developing a social master plan in the late 1990s. By creating infrastructure, architecture, and community programs, the government hoped to bring opportunity to the lower classes (to repay a historical social debt of inequity), improve the quality of life for all, and draw business and tourism to Medellín. Since the turn of the millennium, the city has been experiencing a building boom (guided most notably by Mayor Sergio Fajardo) of parks, housing, schools, libraries, and new public transportation—concentrated primarily in poorer neighborhoods—for which it has employed many accomplished designers from within the country.

In 2005, Colombian architect Giancarlo Mazzanti, whose firm is based in Bogotá, was awarded two public commissions by way of open competition, and has designed a pair of libraries, one in the neighborhood of La Ladera, the other the Parque Biblioteca España, whose striking, unorthodox form sits in stark contrast to the makeshift architecture around it in Santo Domingo Savio barrio.

Completed in 2007 at a total cost of about \$4 million, Parque Biblioteca España, which looks out over the valley from its hillside perch among simple brick and stucco structures, has a profound presence and has caused quite a stir, which has spread far beyond the neighborhood. At the end of the last century, the Santo Domingo Savio barrio was considered one of the most violent in all Latin America—so dangerous that the police purportedly would rarely enter. Though much improved today (no longer dominated by a panoply of outlaws, it is now fairly safe to walk around), it is still an impoverished district. Few cars use the winding, narrow streets, so a strange silence pervades, penetrated by the rattling of homemade go-carts that children race down the hills. Most people enter the neighborhood by way of the new Metrocable, a gondola that serves some of the city's more depressed and inaccessible areas. Mazzanti responded to this most unusual site by building not just a public facility in a densely populated community, but also a point of pride for the neighborhood and a symbol for the larger city. The program requirements were straightforward, calling for a library, auditorium, classrooms, and administration areas.

Though the 11,500-square-foot library's three discrete, boulderlike shapes were informed by the rugged, mountainous terrain, they also help the building stand out from the surrounding neighborhood, emphasizing its monumental scale and muscular stance. The program is simply divided among the three masses: auditorium, library, and community center, which are linked by a rectilinear concrete podium at the main level. The various areas are entered through this "covered public square," which is topped with a wood deck, connecting the volumes at the next level and offering dramatic views down into the valley through the voids between the faceted mounds.

The facades' glazing is limited to small square and rectangular windows grouped in irregular patterns on axis or on a diagonal. Daylight enters the library and community center mostly by skylights that run around the periphery of the roof and bring light into the broad floor-to-ceiling chasm between the poured-in-place concrete core and the steel-framed envelope, which is clad with dark stone tile. The library's core houses three stacked, double-height reading rooms, each ringed with computer stations in upper balconylike mezzanines that look down on the rooms below. At its uppermost level, an event space tops off the core. The community center holds a day care in one of the lower levels and, within the core, classrooms/workshops and an exhibition/event area. The auditorium is a simple white space lined in drywall with dark strips of acoustic fabric on the back wall and ceiling. Its stadium seating follows the steep contour of the hillside to which the whole building clings. The solitary source of daylight, a cluster of small windows, admits light into the backstage area. Limiting apertures to create an inward-looking building was an intentional move by Mazzanti. This "disconnects the people temporarily from their context," says the architect. "We wanted to take people from this poor community into another place and change their reality." And it works: In the pleasant interiors, animated with children's activity, one quickly forgets the difficult realities of the world just beyond the library's confines.

Mazzanti employed simple materials, such as the dark stone tile for the exterior walls, which comes from the Bogotá area; a local stone tile for the floors, commonly referred to as "café pinto"; and drywall. Oak paneling sheathes many of the interiors in the library core, and is accented with squares of lime-green laminated glass, while a dark stained patula pine wall system encloses the core space in the community center.

Though the library has only been open about a year and a half, it is already showing signs of aging. There is water damage around many of the windows, and some of the exterior tile, which is fastened to a fiber-cement-board substrate with rivets, has fallen off, while a white efflorescence runs down portions of the facades. These problems are largely attributable to the difficulties of public construction in Medellín. Among other things, Mazzanti says he had just three months for the design phase (which is typical for public work), and that construction deadlines were pushed—and corners cut—to complete the building in time for a visit from King Juan Carlos I of Spain who contributed a small sum toward the project (hence its name). Mazzanti, who says that he is working to make the necessary repairs, also acknowledges that pushing the envelope with the design may have been a stretch for the government-assigned local work crews, which use low-tech construction methods and low-skilled labor.

Construction quality is one factor that has left the Colombian architecture community divided on the library, which won the 2008 Iberoamerican Architecture Biennial award and has grabbed the widespread attention of the international press. "The fact that it received an award has caused the first real uproar we have had in the architecture community for years," says one Colombian architect, explaining that some believe the library, among other things, is not representative of "Colombian architecture." But others question the existence of a single, authentic vernacular. "It's not so much a Colombian tradition as a Salmona tradition," says another architect, referring to the detailed masonry work that became the hallmark of the revered late Colombian architect Rogelio Salmona, a widely adopted approach with which Mazzanti does not actively identify. Instead, Mazzanti, who says he is "interested in understanding conditions that reflect what the world is today," maintains that inserting riskier, global architecture in this context was necessary to create the symbolic gesture he was after.

With the Parque Biblioteca España, Mazzanti set out to create an icon, and in this he has been successful. With its site, bold forms, and materials, the library is the most visible of the projects associated with Medellín's recent program to use architecture to effect social change. It has also helped catalyze a challenged community, especially its children, who flood the computer stations and play and socialize on the deck. Additionally, the building has created a pride of place, with boys even greeting visitors getting off the gondola by offering "architectural" tours. This is quite a change from the feared neighborhood of the recent past. Given all this, of course, it is incumbent on the city to maintain the building: Watching a symbol of hope fall into disrepair could have troubling consequences. It is critical that the powers that be in the municipal government have a continued interest in the Parque Biblioteca España and other programs they have helped bring into the small world of Medellín.

Originally published in our November 2008 issue.

<http://archrecord.construction.com/projects/portfolio/archives/0811parque-1.asp>

#### **Biblioteca Ladera, León de Greiff, Medellín – Columbia 2007**

Constructed Area: 6.800sqm, Services: Constructor AIA CONSTRUCTORES, Structural Engineer: Sergio Tobón, Materials: Concrete, Wood, Glass

The aim is to establish a project that enables the biggest amount of urban connections and the development of public spaces. To achieve this, there are several proposals such as enabling the roofing of the building as public space, empowering meeting places and developing viewing-points which overlook the city.

#### **Zonal Equipment – Management Strategy**

The model allows the usage of communal facilities as small open spaced theatres, viewing-points, small plazas and sport fields when placing them on the rooftop, leaving plain borders as vacuums inside the lot and thus enabling their external use. We propose a management program between the EDU and the Culture Secretariat called "Film, Music and Theatre in my quarter". This will allow the usage of the above mentioned roofing as auditoriums so that every two weeks a cultural show can be taken to each quarter. The place presents itself as a green viewing-point and a territory of connections between the lower and upper zones of the quarter, which are actually used as areas for sport activities. The project we propose will redefine the existing paths and empower the creation of shaded plazas on the library's rooftop. As a result, it will not only multiply the connections because the building will be an obliged path, but it will create more and more events as people intertwine in the public spaces provided around the library. More than a transformation, we want to re-interpret the space so that it can be recreated into a symbolic place for the city. The project will consist of a system conformed by three contained, rotated, squared modules that turn, adapting themselves to the landscape and the view and one curved module that unites and relates the other modules and that, in addition, allows other uses. The project is a landscape that gives the urban geography continuity through the paths and the building of public space on the rooftop, a landscape constituted by paths, theatres or inclined plazas, a spatial network with connection multiplicity and meeting places.

**PROGRAM:**



1. CONTAINER 1 – COMMUNITY CENTER - User: individual and in groups. Time: 24 hours. Multiple Salons (quarter meetings), my quarter, gymnasium, sieve, technical substation (optimizing the land cut left by housing).
2. CONTAINER 2 – LIBRARY- User: individual. Time: Attending from 8am to 8pm. Foyer, reception, catalogue, collection, reading rooms, navigation centers.
3. CONTAINER 3 – CULTURAL CENTER - User: Organized groups. Time: Scheduled events. Auditorium, workshops.
4. CURVED CONTAINER - 24 hours. Can be used as support. Exposition rooms (as obliged path for all users), cafeteria, management, bathrooms, ludotechs (will be used as kinder gardens 24 hours).

Structural system in reinforced concrete, in porches and screens. Each container module is structurally independent from the curved connector. Modules are conformed by screens in the ends to compensate the projection afore mentioned and in the center 2 axes of rectangular columns in concrete. The connector is proposed in a reticule of metallic columns filled with concrete and a contention wall in stone gabion and concrete in the rear part. Vinyl floors in different colors and shapes limiting pedagogic areas. Visible roofing in white concrete with inferior cake and wooden panels of 5 cm planks. White antique concrete walls. Crystal plates in sandwich with colored resin on the inside to mark and provide some color to the pedagogic areas. The mobile panels of the façade in folded cool rolled planks and curved borders with elements in teka wood. Following this, the Container Module 1 is thought to have 3 floors, using the tilt of 12 meters left by housing. Circulation systems crossed airs through the mentioned patios, which allow cold air to displace hot air. We propose the usage of natural air cooling systems, nurturing the inside of the library with fresh air. In addition to this, we want mobile blinds to cover the windows that face the sunset so that the effect of sunlight can be minimized. On top of the roofing-view points, we propose the plantation to trees to provide shadow. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

## **Rogelio Salmona**

\*28.04.1929 Paris – + 03.10.2007 Bogotá

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Pública Virgilio Barco, Bogotá – Columbia 2002**

El Parque Virgilio Barco y su Biblioteca Pública, del mismo nombre, forman con el contiguo Parque Simón Bolívar un solo conjunto recreacional, cultural y paisajístico a pesar de estar separados por la avenida 50.

Su unión se establece por medio de un puente peatonal que da inicio por el occidente al paseo peatonal que termina en la estación del “Tren de Cercanías”, lugar que a su vez es una de las entradas a los dos parques, e inicio, por el oriente del paseo.

El terreno del Parque Virgilio Barco, de forma triangular, está rodeado por un ancho andén y una ciclo-ruta que forman parte del nuevo sistema peatonal iniciado por la Alcaldía.

Contiene además de la Biblioteca Pública “Virgilio Barco”, así denominada en honor al expresidente Virgilio Barco, varias construcciones como cafeterías, espacio cubierto, una plaza con una escultura, senderos peatonales, lagos y taludes que conforman un jardín semi-enterrado.

El paseo peatonal que une el lado oriental ( estación del tren) con el occidental ( puente peatonal) conduce directamente a la Biblioteca ubicada en el sector nororiente conformando una gran “batea” en cuyo centro se encuentra la edificación.

Este partido arquitectónico, resultado de las características del terreno: ( un relleno de 5.00 mts de altura sobre el nivel de la calle ) implicaba, para evitar costos: efectuar movimientos de tierra en el interior del predio de 13 hectáreas, creando taludes de distintos tamaños y formas entre las cuales se conformaron los senderos y caminos peatonales, los lagos, y las distintas plazoletas, las cafeterías y el espacio cubierto.

Se accede a la Biblioteca por el paseo peatonal atravesando una pequeña plaza que comunica con un patio central con una fuente escalonada. Por este patio central, tomando una rampa o una escalera se llega a un primer vestíbulo que distribuye a la sala de lectura infantil del lado occidental y al gran vestíbulo, “sala de pasos perdidos”, por el oriente.

La primera visión que tiene el usuario al entrar en esta parte de la edificación es la panorámica de los cerros de Bogotá recortados por la horizontal del talud verde que rodea la Biblioteca.

La sala de “ pasos perdidos” permite el acceso a todas las dependencias de la Biblioteca que se encuentran en ese piso: sala de lectura, hemeroteca, auditorio, sala de música y conforma un gran espacio de exposiciones y de información general.

En el nivel inferior al vestíbulo están localizados una librería, locales, talleres y una sala múltiple con un escenario abierto al exterior y comunicado con un pequeño teatro al aire libre formado por taludes. La capacidad de la sala múltiple es de 250 personas.

La cafetería ubicada también en este piso tiene la característica de abrirse al paisaje inmediato formado por un gran espejo de agua, taludes verdes y la panorámica de los cerros orientales. Un jardín interior complementa esta zona.

Por otra parte, este nivel contiene todos los servicios técnicos de la Biblioteca ( depósitos, recepción de libros, clasificación, servicios de empleados, etc, y estacionamientos cubiertos de vehículos ). El número de vehículos, 256, responde a las necesidades de la Biblioteca y del Parque Simón Bolívar. El acceso al estacionamiento se hace por la avenida 50.

En el nivel superior del vestíbulo se encuentra la sala Bogotá a la que se accede por medio de una rampa que la rodea y que continúa hasta la terraza jardín. Su cubierta es un auditorio al aire libre.

La administración de la Biblioteca y la Bibliored está localizada en la terraza jardín, que sirve también como zona de lectura al aire libre.

La galería de acceso a la zona administrativa está integrada a la sala de lectura.

La sala de lectura es un gran volumen semicircular constituido por tres zonas diferenciadas cada una en un nivel diferente.

En una primera zona y nivel se encuentra la entrada a la sala, el control, la información y la sala de referencia. Por medio de rampas y escaleras se accede tanto a la sala de lectura general en un nivel inferior, como a la sala de lectura “informal”, situada en un altillo.

Las salas de lectura están orientadas al norte y nororiente para obtener una iluminación pareja y constante, reforzada por la iluminación cenital. Se prolongan al exterior por terrazas donde se han organizado áreas de lectura al aire libre y se disfruta la panorámica de los cerros.

Esta somera descripción no explica otros aspectos de la Biblioteca, como es su espacialidad, sus transparencias, sus posibles sorpresas. Esto es lo más importante en una obra arquitectónica, además de ser abierta al encuentro, a la alegría y que sea enriquecedora para los sentidos

Una obra así pensada, permite entonces ciertas libertades, mejor aún, las exige. Exige por ejemplo componer con transparencias entre sus partes, luminosidades repentinas recorridas por los muros, o el agua que la recorre indiferente.

La arquitectura está hecha para ser vista, vivida y usada tanto por quien le pertenece como por todas aquellas personas que son testigos de su presencia en la ciudad. Es un bien común.

En resumen: el Parque Virgilio Barco y su Biblioteca, unidos al Parque Simón Bolívar constituyen un nuevo servicio social cultural y recreativo para la ciudad de Bogotá, y lo que es más importante, un enriquecimiento del espacio público concebido para el disfrute ciudadano.

Un proyecto de esta envergadura, que se aúna a los otros proyectos de recuperación y creación de espacios públicos, de parques y avenidas, de bibliotecas públicas, demuestra que la ciudad ha dejado de ser la gran abandonada y que por el contrario se está

creando una nueva espacialidad enriquecida por paseos peatonales, ciclo-rutas parques y edificios culturales , jardines infantiles , colegios , escuelas y un nuevo sistema de transporte colectivo.

El espacio público, esencia de la ciudad, recorrido con facilidad y goce, es el medio más eficaz y digno para lograr una ciudad hecha para el ciudadano donde los valores estéticos, armónicos y democráticos vuelvan a ser, a pesar de los conflictos sociales, el lugar de encuentro y la casa del hombre.

La ciudad es el sueño del hombre.

Hay hombres que la han soñado , pero al mismo tiempo han sabido ejecutar ese sueño.

Es lo que estamos viendo en Bogotá: un hombre y una administración que han decidido soñar y recuperar la ciudad abandonada y ofrecer con osadía una posibilidad de conocerla, recorrerla, gozarla y ,claro está, habitarla.

<http://obra.fundacionrogeliosalmona.org/obra/proyecto/biblioteca-virgilio-barco>

## Croatia

### **AVP arhitekti, Zagreb – Croatia**

<http://www.avp.hr>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Osijek University Library, Osijek – Croatia Competition**

Architects: SANGRAD Architects + AVP Arhitekti, Location: Osijek, Croatia, Team: Vedran Pedišić, Mladen Hofmann, Iva Marjančević, Gordana Gregurić-Miočić (SANGRAD Architects), Erick Velasco Farrera (AVP Arhitekti), Collaborators: Prof. Boris Baljkas, Željko Bertić, Owner/Client: University J.J. Strossmayer in Osijek, Status: Competition entry – 1st Prize  
Building Area: 13,400 m<sup>2</sup>

Designed by SANGRAD Architects + AVP Arhitekti, the first prize winning proposal for the Osijek University Library becomes a place for cultural enrichment and at the same time, relaxation through the use of green loggias, clean energy, and a pleasant micro-climate on outdoor spaces. The importance of the proposal's orientation is crucial; for the idea is to design an energy efficient library, which was one of the starting components in the design. More images and architects' description after the break.

The site where the project is located was practically defined by the program thus the proposal filled almost entirely its surface.

Following several analysis of different positions for the library, the concept to set the main entrance was set from the most opened area (a green surface of a former sports arena on the east of the plot) thus it became the main square in front of the library. On the west side, a secondary access was generated by the program guidelines for the functionality of the congress area so it could work independently from the main library.

According to the future main promenade located on the southern part of the plot, and which will run through the whole campus, the library opens itself on the ground floor with a glass facade and a large loggia through the upper floors to establish a physical and visual contact. The technical spaces and services access was defined on the northern part.

The library's space, just like any other architectural form that is in some way subordinate to utilitarian considerations, was thought with different approaches. The solution emerged from the given program (size of the basement) and spatial sequences that were generated with the character of a historical Osijek block structure (the fortress on the Upper and Lower Town). Thus, the library becomes a building-block. The library building is programmatically and functionally determined by the central patio and inside was situated the multifunctional hall which formally and metaphorically became the heart of the project. The building tilts its roof towards the south for the accommodation of solar panel.

A library is a very specific spatial structure which is further defined by its functional scheme that belongs to this type of building, so in order to respond to its functionality, the idea was to create spacious rooms with flexible layout of furniture, with a touch of introversion, concentration, targeted and carefully located and directed lightning, diffuse and cool, with a quiet and partially conservative atmosphere.

The external skin is solved in two layers. The first layer is a neutral, metallic, porous membrane that covers the outer contour of the continuous structure (except the main entrance and the recessed loggias). This outer skin also works as a protective film against the solar insulation, but at the same time makes it possible to have visual contact with the outside. The second layer makes multi-layered, composite insulating glass. The interior space is completely open and thanks to the glass façade that filters the vistas from the outside toward the inner patio. The facade of the multifunctional hall within the patio is the same as the outer shell; with the second layer being a semi gloss metalized surface.

<http://www.archdaily.com/292472/osijek-university-library-winning-proposal-sangrad-architects-avp-arhitekti/>

#### **Zadar University Library and Campus, Zadar – Croatia Competition 2009**

Vedran Pedišić, (SANGRAD architects), Emil Špirić, Erick Velasco Farrera and Juan Jose Nunez Andrade (AVP\_arhitekti) have submitted their competition proposal for the University of Zadar Library in Zagreb, Croatia. The project received was awarded with an honorable mention. The appearance of the composition is the primary visual phenomena. But yet to determine materiality, tactility, invoice, smoothness and roughness, the detailed distribution of surface, surface variations, plans, open, fullness and emptiness, the colors ... some initial assumption is already there: it relies on visual approaches to the environment, the natural and artificial forms of tradition and cultural standards, the trends and beliefs. The library building is introverted, dignified and a typological highly ranked form. By itself, and because is located within a city where stone predominates, the project becomes a number of solid volumes, like a sculpture from Chillida. The building is thus solid and closed on the exterior and opened within the inner space, through which the inside of the library comes diffuse and shadowy light. Essential visual settings are defined as rough materiality monochrome, external closed surfaces and the smoothness of glass, inner surfaces, all secondary visual art makes its way from the interior and is expressed as the inner light, the movements of people, colors, and order books on the shelves. Material is mostly reinforced concrete, a material of the outer lining is a cornerstone in the form of vertical slabs that encapsulates the basic structures (external walls), and glass surfaces oriented mainly towards the north or shaded inner region. Libraries project proposes, therefore, the protocol established basic scheme. The ground floor are set complementary facilities, the main entrance to the library and the secondary entrances plus various components of the Library (administration, system support, treatment services), and the entrances and exits from the garage. On the first floor are arranged four main functional units: - Library administrators - Collection of open access - Closed circuit repository - Spaces for teaching. On the second, third and fourth floor are arranged, to house the consulting areas, each of which have the option of flexible rearranging spaces. In the basement are allocated 135 garage parking spaces. Orientation certain rooms is determined by the known rules: storage of books, shelves, cabinets, compacts. The reading area is illuminated the by diffuse light from the vertical glass openings that are oriented toward the north or shady, sun-protected areas. Rooms administration oriented towards the south with appropriate protection. Courtesy of AVP\_arhitekti Architects: Vedran Pedišić, (SANGRAD architects), Emil Špirić, Erick Velasco Farrera and Juan Jose Nunez Andrade (AVP\_arhitekti). Location: Zadar, Croatia. Owner/Client: Private .Status: Competition entry, honourable mention. Building Area: 13,500.00 m<sup>2</sup>

[http://www.archdaily.com/84496/zadar-library-sangrad-architects-and-avp\\_arhitekti/](http://www.archdaily.com/84496/zadar-library-sangrad-architects-and-avp_arhitekti/)

## **Randić Turato Arhitektonski Biro d.o.o., Rijeka – Croatia**

Saša Randić, Idis Turato

<http://www.randic-turato.hr>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Frankopan Krsto – Elementary School, Krk – Croatia 2005**

Project Name: Osnovna Škola Fran Krsto Frankopan, Elementary School Fran Krsto Frankopan  
Year designed: 2003, Year built: 2005, Commission type: invited competition, Area: 3900 m<sup>2</sup>

The city of Krk is a historical town with 3300 inhabitants, so the decision where to locate the school was a very important one: to move the school in a more accessible site on the periphery, or to keep it in the original position in the center of the medieval town. The Mayor has involved the city council in the debate, engaging practically the whole town in the process. The debate has resulted with the decision to keep the school in a more complex location, but one that has the recognizable character. Involvement of the wider community was present throughout the whole process, from the invited competition procedure to the final realization of the project, engaging architects in a direct communication with both the client and the local community. The elementary school is situated on a north-east corner of the medieval town. The scale of the intervention in proportion to the size of the medieval town made it an urban project: the school with its 20 classrooms and 3900 m<sup>2</sup> was clearly the largest volume in the city. The first issue concerning the positioning of the school was its relation within the urban matrix. The initial idea was to erase the borders between the public space and school areas, making the school part of the city. Street and square are transformed in the school territory: with the gym on the other side, the school opens to the street with the main entrance, the library and the restaurant, making the street part of the school courtyard. The second important element was the relation to the city wall. The construction of the school occurred simultaneously with the reconstruction of the medieval wall and archaeological excavations. The building floor plan recedes from the medieval wall and follows the topography of the terrain adapting to the city skyline. Monument preservation department played the critical role in the realization of the project. It has supported both the choice of location and the design method, and the whole project was realized in a close cooperation with them. (<http://www.e-architect.co.uk>)

## **Studio 3LHD, Zagreb – Croatia**

<http://www.studio3lhd.hr>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Zamet Centre, Zamet – Croatia 2009**

Client: Rijeka Sport d.o.o., Project: 2004 – 2008, Construction: 2008 – 2009, Site area: 12289 m<sup>2</sup>, Gross floor area: 16830 m<sup>2</sup>, Volume: 88075 m<sup>3</sup>, Footprint: 724 m<sup>2</sup>, Budget: 22.000.000 EUR

The basic characteristic of the design is the integration of a big project task into the urban structure of Zamet, with the objective of minimizing disruption and to evaluate its given urban conditions - unlevelling the terrain, the pedestrian link in a north-south direction, the quality plateau in front of the primary school, the park zone, placing the programme in the centre of Zamet at the intersection of communications. The joint conceptual and design element of the handball hall and the Zamet centre are "ribbons" stretching in a north-south direction, functioning at the same time as an architectural design element of the objects and as a zoning element which forms a public square and a link between the north - park-school and the south - the street. One third of the hall's volume is built into the terrain, and the building with its public and service facilities has been completely integrated into the terrain, i.e. it creates it with its "ribbons". The public space on the roof is not only a feature of the building in the business part of the centre, but the roof of the hall is also used as a kind of extension of the park situated to the north of the hall. The hall has been designed for major international sports competitions, in compliance with state-of-the-art world sports standards. The design of the hall has been conceived as a very flexible space. The auditorium has been designed as a system with telescopic stands, which open and adapt to the kind of competition and the number of spectators; at major competitions it is possible to seat 2380 spectators by opening all the stands. The architecture of public facilities, the shopping centre, the library and the local authority stands out in the topography of the terrain, connecting the square in front of the hall and in front of the school and tries to integrate into the overall existing context of western Zamet. (3LHD)

## Czech Republic

### Atelier Kročák Architekt, České Budějovice – Czech Republic

<http://www.arch.cz/krocak>

#### Libraries:

Burganlage Library Soběslav – Czech Republic 2011

VESTAVBA SKLENĚNÉHO KONTEJNERU S MĚSTSKOU KNIHOVNOU DO STŘEDOVĚKÉHO HRADU V SOBĚSLAVI - záchrana gotického hradu

#### ocenění:

Grand prix architektů 2011 (Národní cena za architekturu), v kategorii "rekonstrukce"

Presta (Prestížní stavba Jihočeského kraje), v kategorii "rekonstrukce"

Inspira (Cena jihočeského hejtmána za přínos pro rozvoj regionu)

Beffa 2012 (Cena v soutěži v regionu Jižní Čechy)

Beffa 2012 (2.cena v kategorii "rekonstrukce" v mezinárodní soutěži)

...Architekt Jaromír Kročák stellte sich der Herausforderung, die verfallene Ruine nicht nur in ihrer ursprünglichen Bausubstanz zu bewahren, sondern sie neu zu interpretieren. Die städtische Bibliothek sollte in den ehrwürdigen Burgmauern Einzug halten und das bis dahin vernachlässigte Objekt wieder in das Stadtbild integriert werden. Der moderne Glaskorpus der Bibliothek fügt sich kontrastreich in die traditionelle Burgfassade, lässt den Besucher aber die Atmosphäre vergangener Zeiten spüren. 35.000 Bücher beherbergt die neue Bibliothek, die in Form eines gläsernen Quaders im Inneren der Burg auf zwei Stockwerken die Überreste des Wachturms mit dem Burgflügel verbindet...

<http://www.architektourist.de/2012/10/19/burg-bibliothek>

### Kuba & Pilar Architekti, Brno – Czech Republic

<http://www.arch.cz/kuba.pilar>

Masaryk University, Art Faculty Library, Brno – Czech Republic 2001

Concealed within a labyrinth of buildings in the centre of Brno is the Art Faculty Library at Masaryk University. Together with the faculty building, it forms a complex that comprises almost half an urban block. Yet in their outlines, form, utilisation and origin the two buildings could not possibly be more different. In the immediate neighbourhood are picturesque gardens and some residential buildings which close off the block on the other side. It is in this context that the library makes its appearance, displaying strictly rectangular volumes, an abstract surface and none of the traditional articulation of windows and roof.

<http://www.mimoo.eu/projects/Czech%20Republic/Brno/Faculty%20of%20Arts%20Library%20of%20Masaryk%20University>

### Projektil Architekti S.R.O., Prague – Czech Republic

<http://www.projektil.cz>

#### Libraries:

National Technical Library, Prague – Czech Republic 2006 - 2009

#### Awards:

2009 Award of Mayor the City of Prague

2009 Award of the State Environmental and for Infrastructure

2009 Build of the Year

#### Literature:

A 10 2007/3 New European Architecture. Two Libraries Prague/Hrdec Králové  
site area: 11.740 m<sup>2</sup>, construction area: 51.434, € 40.000.000

The idea of the new technical library is quite old and started in the 90's. The architectural competition took place in 2000. The investor is the ministry of education on behalf of the State technical library. Our design got 1st prize among approximately 50 proposals. There wasn't any second prize and, instead there were three third prizes. Afterwards, there was a time gap till the year 2004 in which the ministry of education chose to sponsor another competition to decide who would continue in the building design. After the plans were finished in 2006 the developer Sekyra Group was chosen to construct in a PPP like program. The real building contractor was then the partnership Metrostav – OHLŽS. Building construction started in the year 2006 and was finished in January 2009. Currently books are being moved in. There are more sources of the architectural concept of the building. Firstly there is a spatial context influence which involves the historical urbanistic plans for the whole area as well as its present significance. Secondly the concept is our answer to the idea of the institution and especially to the role of the library in today's society. That is why on the ground floor there is a minimum of the library itself unlike all the complementary services such as the cafeteria, exhibition hall and congress hall. Next the chosen shape and material should resolve one of crucial question of how to be modern and monumental at the same time. And, what is important, the building from the very beginning was formed to be energy saving one and the shape show it clearly. Part of the concept is as well the use of the area around the building – social space on the west and a green park on the east. Finally, the building was designed to include the interior and the graphic design following the concept "the technological schoolbook", so a lot of things (for example installations) are knowingly shown for better understanding how the building was designed and functions. The building has three underground and six aboveground floors. Underground there is book



storage, technology, supply and a parking lot. On the ground floor and the second floor there is the main entry to the library and all complementary facilities – conference hall, exhibition hall, cafeteria, bookshop and cloak room. All of them are around the entry hall which is the main place for meeting people not just from the library but from the whole university campus. That is the reason why the building has not one but four entrances to all sides. The idea was to give to the campus, not just a library, but a needed public place as well; where all the students could meet together. The entry hall doubles as a square for bad weather days (in summer the campus is empty). Additionally, there is a night study room on the ground floor so the building can provide the 24 hour service without needing to open all the building during the night. In the middle of the ground floor is the entrance to the library and first info desk. The visitors then follow up to the second floor and the atrium hall with the main desk. The atrium is naturally lit through the skylight and it is the main space of the whole building. Then the library floors follow from third to sixth. The setup is similar. On the north side of the floor there is the administration section. In the public part there are the study places and study rooms of different sizes next to the façade, followed by book shelves in the darker part of the floor and finally an info desk and other study places around the atrium with natural light. This plot mirrors not just the natural light level in different parts but also helps to distribute the warm gain from the sun and to differentiate acoustic demands. For administration the open space-system is used. Each floor is a little different but the main orientation points remain. More differences are found in the last floor where two open atriums give the chance to read under the sky, and is also where individual study rooms for rent are located. In construction of the building many interesting technological solutions were used. Some of them help the flexibility, the others help save on energy demands. The construction itself used columns in a 15 meter grid with, in both directions, pre-stress concrete slabs. The static deflection diagram for floorslabs pre-stressing was used for designing the floor, so you can imagine how the strength in the construction goes. The concrete core activation system is used for the heating and cooling. There are plastic pipes directly in construction slabs with a medium whose temperature is changing according to demands during the year. This system perfectly suits the open space of the library. In addition, there is an easy system for pre-cooling the building during summer nights just by natural ventilation via opening windows. The main façade is divided into glass and blind parts on the surface in a ratio near to 50/50% in order to optimize the amount of heat energy. Recuperation of air and sun blinds are standard solutions, here thanks to an external double façade, wherein the sun blinds are sheltered from the wind. For the surface of the ground floor an asphalt-based floor covering material (bitu-terrazzo) was used. It significantly reduces noise levels in the building. The fire prevention system is an automatic water mist-spraying fire extinguishing system which is more property/asset-protective, plus it does not require a large-capacity storage vessel. The roof is covered with extensive green to create the fifth façade of the building for views from surrounding higher buildings. It also slows down draining in case of heavy rain. The interior is very open and friendly to express the openness and friendliness of the contemporary institution. The main elements are the power-colored floor and the orientation of all lighting which point to the very middle point of the building. In every room you are sure about your position. Some furniture was developed especially for the library to give visitors a free-minded feeling. They are movable so the students can build their own constellations from them. The main principle of interior design is about collaboration and reciprocal influence. The important parts of the interior are the graphic design, which follows the technical schoolbook concept, and the art. We invited an art curator with the group PAS (production of contemporary activities) to prepare an art scheme for whole building. From the big scheme only the central artwork remains because of the lack of money. There was an international competition for this job and the famous artist Dan Perjovschi won. So now you can see an elaboration of his ideas from MoMa in New York. The National Technical Library will be ceremonially opened on September 9(th), 2009. Library users will have access to over 1,200 seats in study areas and 300 seats in relaxation areas. It is estimated that the library stores about 1.2 million volumes. There will also be an exhibition hall, a conference hall with 200 seats, a cafe with 150 seats, WiFi internet access throughout the building, parking for 300 cars and stands for 200 bicycles. It is expected that the new library will draw up to 900,000 visitors every year. (31.07.2009)

<http://www.archdaily.com/29600/national-technical-library-in-prague-projekttil-architekti>

### **Educational and Scientific Library, Hradec Králové – Czech Republic 2004 – 2008**

€ 12.000.000

Educational and Scientific Library in Hradec Králové is a public universal library. Through its services and holdings the library guarantees the right of equal and unrestricted access to all types of recorded information to all citizens. Educational and Scientific Library is a part of a system of libraries and performs coordination, professional, information, educational, analytical, research, methodical and consultancy activities in conformity with valid legal regulations on providing public library and information services. Educational and Scientific Library was designed by the Prague-based architectural studio "Projekttil architekti". Opened in September 2008, the new library is the result of the winning proposal in an open architectural competition in 2002. It is situated on a river bank in Hradec Králové, near the secondary school building designed by famous Czech architect Josef Gocár (1880-1960). The five-storey building represents a concrete construction with the final visual in the form of a monolithic concrete façade. The original shape of the building is the precast concrete letter "X". The building is cut through in the parterre. One can walk through the building without entering the institution – library. The building creates an open public urban space, which complies with the ideas of architects about openness of public buildings, as far as architecture is concerned.

[http://www.waymarks/WM8D6A\\_Studijn\\_a\\_vedeck\\_knihovna\\_Educational\\_and\\_Scientific\\_Library\\_in\\_Hradec\\_Krlov\\_Est\\_Bohemia](http://www.waymarks/WM8D6A_Studijn_a_vedeck_knihovna_Educational_and_Scientific_Library_in_Hradec_Krlov_Est_Bohemia)

## Denmark

### **AART – arkitekter maa århus, Århus, Copenhagen – Denmark**

<http://www.aart.dk>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **The Culture Yard, Helsingør – Denmark 2010**

Client: Helsingør Municipality, 13.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Inspired by the unique site and its captivating history the Culture Yard is designed as a hinge between the past and present, symbolizing Elsinore's transformation from an old industrial city to a modern cultural hub.

In many years the attention has been aimed at the site adjacent, where the UNESCO World Heritage site, Kronborg Castle, which is famous for its role in Shakespeare's Hamlet, exerts its magnetic pull on both tourists and local citizens of Elsinore – but now Elsinore's old shipbuilding yard has been transformed into a 13,000 m<sup>2</sup> cultural and knowledge centre, including concert halls, showrooms, conference facilities, a dockyard museum and a public library.

The contrast between the past and present permeates the Culture Yard. For instance, the original concrete skeleton with armoured steel has been reinforced, but left exposed as a reference to the site's industrial past. The historic context has thus been the main structural idea in the design process, ensuring the keen observer will discover a chapter of history in every corner of the yard and every peeling of the wall.

Particularly striking, when viewed from the seafront and Kronborg Castle, is the multifaceted façade. Like a fragmented, yet strongly coherent structure, the enormous glass and steel façade challenges the historic site and stares unflinchingly across the strait that separates Denmark and Sweden.

The façade encloses the yard in a distinctive atmosphere, as the dazzling and dramatic play of lines generates a sense of spaciousness. Although the façade is made of hundreds of lines and triangles it appears as one big volume, generating a sense of place and time. The volume also takes the environment into account, as the façade not only functions as an aesthetic architectural feature, but also as a climate shield, reducing the energy demand for cooling and heating of the building.(AART)

### **ADEPT, Copenhagen – Denmark**

<http://www.adeptarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **University Library + Plaza, Högskolan Dalarna, Falun, Denmark on design**

invited competition, 1<sup>st</sup> prize 2010, collaboration with Sou Fujimoto, Topotek1, Rambøll A/S and Bosch & Fjord  
3000 m<sup>2</sup>

The new library, placed centrally at the Dalarna university campus, is organized as a "spiral of knowledge". The sloping terrain continues in a ramp through the building. Wrapping itself the ramp creates a spiral-shaped space - the heart of the building for information seeking and easy orientation. This organization of program creates a various learning environment where students can take part in the vibrant life of the library as well as retreat into various study niches. The different sound levels and activities create a diverse and eventful library. The library has its own spatial character in which library and multimedia functions unite and create synergy with the existing university. Wooden facades integrate the building in the surroundings, reflecting the local tradition of using wood as construction material. Dalarna Media Plaza is created in addition to the library – together they form a new landmark for Högskolan Dalarna. Through a simple reorganization the car park becomes a new surface with 'islands' of activities. The programming of the Plaza is flexible and will be developed in the user process. The Plaza, which is a mix of recreational functions and furniture, serves as arrival area and hang-out space for users of Högskolan, the library and visitors in the area. This project will help to attract people in the neighborhood, thereby anchoring the library in the local community. In addition the ambition is to project strengthen the collaboration between regional and international educational and research institutions. With its public functions and activities Dalarna Media Library will become a dynamo in the area and an attraction for both local inhabitants and businesses. Activities in the café, exhibitions, lectures, continuing education, etc. will provide fertile ground for international exchange and interdisciplinary collaboration. (ADEPT)

ADEPT WINS SWEDISH MEDIA LIBRARY COMPETITION WITH A MULTIFUNCTIONAL "SPIRAL OF KNOWLEDGE"

(10. 08. 2010) Danish ADEPT, Japanese SOU FUJIMOTO Architects and an advisory team consisting of Topotek1, Rambøll A/S and Bosch & Fjord win the competition for a new library in Falun, Sweden, with the project "Dalarna Media Arena".

The project, which consists of a 3000m<sup>2</sup> library and an adjoining plaza, is a part of Dalarna University campus. Dalarna Media Arena is a reinterpretation of the library – a multifunctional event- and knowledge center – targeting students and teachers as well as the local community. Dalarna Media Arena matches a new library culture, staging a wealth of opportunities for events and inspiration. The library and plaza at Högskolan Dalarna will be the city's third space – a dynamic meeting point with activities for students, employees and visitors. The library is organized as a "spiral of knowledge". The sloping terrain continues in a ramp through the building. Wrapping itself the ramp creates a spiral-shaped space - the heart of the building for information seeking and easy orientation. This organization of program creates various learning environments where students can take part in the vibrant life of the library as well as retreat into various study niches. The different sound levels and activities create a diverse and eventful library.

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Dalarna Media Arena is designed by an international team consisting of ADEPT (DK) and Sou Fujimoto Architects (JP) in collaboration with Rambøll (DK), Topotek1 (DE) and Bosch & Fjord (DK). ADEPT and Sou Fujimoto Architects also joined forces for the Deichmanske Library competition in Oslo, Norway. The jury minutes stated: "In conclusion it's an exciting building rich on variety and with many possible meeting points integrated in a coherent environment [...] The proposal has solved the total program in an interesting, exciting and playful manner – inside as well as outside."

ADEPT is based in Copenhagen, Denmark and works within the fields of architecture, Urban planning and landscape design. ADEPT is founded and lead by architects: Martin Laursen, Martin Krogh and Anders Lonka.

ADEPT is currently working with projects: "Flintholm Spark" 4000 m2 House of Culture and Movement at Frederiksberg (DK), 'Village in the Sky' 22.000 m2 high rise (DK), "Iceland Academy of Arts" 20.000 m2 educational and cultural institution in Reykjavik (IS), and urban planning projects: "The Tolerant City" 1.000.000 m2 urban development in Helsingborg (SE), "Køge Coast" 350.000 m2 urban development project for Køge Municipality, and "The Måløv Axis" 100.000 m2 urban space in Ballerup (DK). ADEPT's three partners have all been engaged and involved in teaching, workshops and lectures since they founded the company. Anders Lonka teaches in sustainable urban planning at The School of Architecture at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, while Martin Laursen and Martin Krogh are external professors at The Faculty of Architecture at Aalborg University.

House of Culture and Movement, Copenhagen by MVRDV and ADEPT.

Sou Fujimoto Architects is an architecture studio based in Tokyo, Japan. The studio consists of approx. 19 architects, designers, artists and concept developers who all dedicate their skills to the studios work with in architecture, urbanism, research and innovation. Sou Fujimoto has won several prizes and competitions counting among others: AR Award Grand Prize in 2006, Japan Institute Of Architects Grand Prize in 2008, 1. prize at World Architectural Festival 2008 in Barcelona and Wallpaper Award in 2009. The studio is moreover involved in several international competitions and commissions, e.g. a 16.000 m2 art museum in China and a 64.000 m2 mixed program library in Norway.

Topotek1 is based in Berlin and consists of 25 landscape architects and architects besides the firms two founders; Martin Rein-Cano and Lorenz Dexler. The office has since 1996 primarily worked with urban space and landscape architecture. Through the years the Topotek1 has won 28 national and international competitions and prizes like German Urban Planning Award, German Architecture Award (2003) and Living City Fund (2005). Imperial War Museum North, Manchester - Topotek 1 design.

Rambøll Danmark A/S is one of the largest consulting engineering organizations in Denmark. From 22 offices throughout the country, Rambøll in Denmark provides services and expertise in all areas of building engineering, infrastructure, geotechnics, transport and urban planning, environmental services, renewable energy installation design and oil & gas infrastructure.

Tuborg Waves, Copenhagen - Rambøll Danmark project.

Bosch & Fjord is established in 2001 by Rosan Bosch and Rune Fjord Jensen. With a team of artists, architects, designers and academics the office has competences with in architecture and interior design, communication, management and generation of processes and user involvement.

## **Arkitema Architects, Århus – Denmark**

<http://www.arkitema.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Mediaspace, Århus – Denmark 2014 / 2015**

together with Schmidt Hammer Lassen

#### **Globe Billund, Grindsted – Denmark 2007 – 2010**

Client Globe Foundation, Billund Municipality, 21.000 m<sup>2</sup>, DKK 230 Mill.

Sports and cultural centre in Grindsted - leisure mecca with rich selection of sports facilities, swimming pools, gymnasiums, a library, cinema, hotel, etc.

#### **Kolding Library, Kolding, Eastern Jutland – Denmark 2006**

Design and installation of special fittings for Kolding Library. The commission was carried out in close collaboration with the staff of the library. The central tasks were to facilitate and design high-end technology on a personal scale, and to create a smart sense of continuity between the new working areas, new working methods and service. (Arkitema)

The new public library building in Kolding was opened in 2006. It is situated close to the city center with a unique view to the lake by the former castle Koldinghus. The building also contains a hotel and private apartments. A café connects the library and the hotel.

It is designed by the architectural firm Arkitema from Aarhus, Denmark. With its transparency, open spaces and light wooden interiors it represents a minimalistic continuation of the Scandinavian library style. The zoning of the library functions respects both the need of public media spaces and the need of quietness and contemplation. The two atriums of the library are decorated with metallic spirals and prisms by the artist Olafur Eliasson. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info>)

#### **Library and Activits Centre, Kjellerup – Denmark 2005**

Client: Kjellerup Municipality, 2.800 m<sup>2</sup>, DKK 42 Mill.

The library and community centre is a vibrant meeting-place, relating to both the school and the town.

The building is a meeting point. It encompasses many functions and lies in close proximity to the local school and community hall, and provides a natural meeting-place between the cultural and leisure activities of the school and the town.

The vision is that the entire development – the building and the surrounding spaces – will be woven into the existing, somewhat complex urban scene to create a new wholeness and identity in the area, while at the same time establishing itself as a public meeting-place. The building houses: library, cinema, meeting facilities, teaching facilities, school administration, local art exhibition and more.

The aim is to create a building that is open and inviting, and which will allow itself to be coloured and transformed by the various activities taking place there during the day and evening. The building is called Mosaikken – the mosaic – because of its mix of functions which takes place in it.

The building is open towards the square that links it to the sports hall. From here, users are led into the building's common area, which has the character of a market square.

It is a bright room with a high ceiling and two large space-creating elements: "The Rotunda" and "The Bookshelf", both of which are visible from the outside, and consequently help to communicate the building's activities. The Bookshelf provides access to the library and separates it from the 'market square'. Its location along one side of the market square means that the library makes natural use of parts of the square for its exhibitions, notice boards, etc. The school and the library are also linked by a smaller connecting building.

The Rotunda houses the auditorium/multi-purpose hall. It can be opened up with large folding doors, allowing the market square to become a regular floor area, which may be utilised for large events, exhibitions, etc.

The building also houses a number of functions associated with the adjacent school. These functions are located in close proximity to the existing school buildings, and form a backbone towards the west and south.

Along the south side of the market square is a meeting centre with transparent walls on the hall side, allowing contact with the building's activities.

The activity centre is located on the ground floor on the western side of the building.

In 2006 Mosaikken was granted with support from the Statens Kunstfond, Denmark and was decorated with items of art made by the artist Leonard Forsslund. (Arkitema)

### **Town Hall and Library, Skive – Denmark 2004 -2005**

10.950 m<sup>2</sup>, DKK 25 Mill.

Skives new town hall and library is built with the goal to save the most energy and avoid the most releases of CO<sub>2</sub>. Overall, there is 10,700 m<sup>2</sup>, where the use of alternative energy sources and use of energy saving measures have made it possible to reduce energy from traditional fossil fuels to what that corresponds to a house of ca.130 m<sup>2</sup>. This could produce a global CO<sub>2</sub> emission from energy facilities (electricity and heat) of approx. 25% compared with a traditionally built town hall / library.

(<http://eng.energibvenskive.dk>)

### **Mons Library, Møns – Denmark 2005**

Rebuilding 670 m<sup>2</sup>, Extension 420 m<sup>2</sup>

### **Ebeltoft Town Hall – Denmark 1995**

Client Ebeltoft Municipality, 9.300 m<sup>2</sup>

Project Conversion of private hospital into town hall and library for Ebeltoft Municipality

## **BIG Architects – Bjarke Ingels Group, Copenhagen - Denmark**

<http://www.big.dk>

### **National library, Astana, Kazakhstan – Kazakhstan 2012**

BIG architects were awarded first prize in an open international competition to design kazakhstan's new national library in astana, named after the first president of the republic of kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, encompasses an estimated 33.000m<sup>2</sup>. The winning proposal was chosen by the prime minister of kazakhstan K. Masimov together with Astana's akim I. Tasmagambetov and a council of architects. The circular organisation of the archive at its inner core combines the clarity of a linear organisation with the convenience of an infinite loop. 'The design of the national library combines four universal archetypes across space and time into a new national symbol: the circle, the rotunda, the arch and the yurt are merged into the form of a Möbius strip. The clarity of the circle, the courtyard of the rotunda, the gateway of the arch and the soft silhouette of the yurt are combined to create a new national monument appearing local and universal, contemporary and timeless, unique and archetypal at the same time' - Bjarke Ingels. The library is conceived as a symbiosis of urbanity and nature. Like Astana, which is located in the heart of the Kazakh mainland, it will be integrated into the heart of a re-created Kazakh landscape. The park around the library is designed like a living library of trees, plants, minerals and rocks allowing visitors to experience a cross section of Kazakhstan's natural landscape. (<http://www.designboom.com>) (see also: <http://www.dezeen.com>)

## **Bosch & Fjord, Copenhagen – Denmark**

After more than ten years of renewal, change and challenge of office landscapes, learning environments, libraries and city space, it has become time for Rosan Bosch and Rune Fjord Jensen to renew themselves. The creative art and design company Bosch & Fjord therefore splits up as of January 1st, 2011 and becomes two new companies led respectively by the former partners of Bosch & Fjord, Rosan Bosch and Rune Fjord Jensen. Bosch & Fjord has existed since 2001 where Rosan Bosch and Rune Fjord Jensen decided to work collaboratively with art, design and architecture in interdisciplinary projects, with the purpose of creating spatial surroundings and environments that open up for new possibilities and invite to new ways of acting. Since then, a wide range of challenging and engaging art and design projects have come into being, with everything from engaging city signs that develop our way of seeing and using the city to overall interior design of Lego's Development Department. In Bosch & Fjord's projects, art slides into the everyday life as a natural part of organisations and in the identity and function of places. The purpose has been to create projects where art has a function and design has a meaning. Through the years, Bosch & Fjord has stood out with a wide range of interesting projects. In their first project in 2002, they created 'Mindlab' for the Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs, which reorganised and renewed the way the employees work at the Ministry. In the same way, the overall interior design of Ordrup School (2006) paved the way for the development of a new learning environment where challenging rooms now create space for varied teaching and creative thinking. Bosch & Fjord's design gives the individual pride of place as for example in the project 'It's Not My Fault' (2007) where the artist duo in collaboration with the prison inmates created new, child-friendly visiting facilities at Vridsløselille State Prison, where children of inmates now can visit their parents in safe and child-friendly surroundings. Internationally, there has also been a keen interest for Bosch & Fjord's design, where especially the Free Zone Istanbul sign project and the interior design of LEGO (2007) and Hjørring Library (2008) has attracted much attention. For example does many Japanese believe that Hjørring is a part of Copenhagen, as Bosch & Fjord's library design really has put the city on the global map. Through their work as artists and designers, Bosch & Fjord has shown that there is an actual need for dynamic, engaging and challenging space and environments – and it doesn't stop here! The duo is now moving in opposite directions to examine their possibilities on their own, but will still cooperate as artists on selected projects. And one thing is for certain – it is not going to be dull! (Bosch Fjord)

<http://www.bosch-fjord.com>

**Libraries:**

**Hjørring Central Library, Hjørring – Denmark 2008**

Bosch & Fjord's vision for a future library has become a reality in the new shopping mall in Hjørring, the Metropole, designed by Schmidt Hammer Lassen. Focusing on the library's role in society, Bosch & Fjord have created a forward-looking setting for the modern library's communication and organisation of material and knowledge. In close cooperation with the library's employees and management, Bosch & Fjord have developed a new platform for communication and experiences that turns the library into a multi-functional experience and knowledge centre. In line with the changes in society, the role of the library has changed. Today and in the future, people will visit the library in order to get experiences and stimulate their need for learning. In light of this, it was important to focus on the new social role of the library and make the library into a sort of meeting place that encourages engagement as well as active participation and development. The heart and pivotal point of the new library is a physical communication structure that twists and winds its way through the library, breaking through walls, floors and bookcases. Sometimes a counter, sometimes a table, sometimes a section of shelves, the structure points, guides and tempts the visitors to explore the library area. The band works as a decoration and an active communication tool for the library staff. The same is the case with the bubble wall, which has large holes for exhibiting and presenting reviews, and the poet's staircase, at the top of which the listener is confronted with a giant mouth reciting poems. In developing Hjørring Central Library, it was essential to create an emotional connection between the children's area and the general section of the library. This focus has resulted in a deliberate youthfulness in the library and a sliding and balanced transition between offers for children, youth and adults. The library has stops for every taste and all generations – shared as well as separate. Hjørring Central Library is a new kind of library. It is a place that meets all visitors' needs for inspiration, experiences and personal development. (Bosch-Fjord)

**Gladsaxe Main Library – Denmark 2008**

Previously, a library was a retrospectively oriented institution based on the storage of printed media. It was a place for collecting and lending out books. The future library has to be a forward-looking institution that challenges and provides library users with both experiences and knowledge. In collaboration with Gladsaxe Main Library, Bosch & Fjord have developed a master plan and design manual to ensure consistency in experiences and communication for users of all ages. The first step in the realisation of the plan is a refurbishment of the library's entrance and information areas. The entrance section was pointed out as a particularly important area, since this is where visitors and users get their first and most important impression of the library. Here, the interior should make visitors feel welcomed and seduce them into exploring the rest of the library. The visitor is encouraged to step closer by the open and well-lit space with its green floor and red, organically shaped information desk. The green floor spreads across the entrance area in stark contrast to the red walls of the room. The colour green signals activity and progress – and these are exactly the values that characterise the new entrance area, where the library's drop-off and check-out functions are located. The organically shaped red information desk wraps around one of the corners like a giant tongue. The colour and shape draw the visitors closer. The bookcases are painted white, with the respective category written in big black letters on the side. Light boxes have been installed above entrances and interior doors. With the realisation of this new entrance area, Gladsaxe Main Library has taken a big step forward toward its goal of being at the forefront. The main library is inherently a pioneering example for the local libraries. Thus, the refurbishment is designed to let the main library continue to evolve and draw inspiration from the local library's specialised knowledge. (Bosch-Fjord)

**COBE ApS, Copenhagen – Denmark**

<http://www.cobe.dk>

**Libraries:**

**Copenhagen Culture House and Library, Copenhagen – Denmark 2011**

**The Library**

Location: Copenhagen NW, Denmark Client: City of Copenhagen Program: Extension of existing culture house and new library and concert hall Size: existing 1.150 m<sup>2</sup>, new building 2.000 m<sup>2</sup> Status: 1st prize in competition in 2009, completed in 2011 Collaborators: TRANSFORM, Wessberg, Schönherr, Bdr. A&B Andersen

Nordvest (Northwest) is an area in Copenhagen located between the lively and diverse urban neighborhood of Nørrebro and the villa neighborhoods at the edge of the city. Many people live and work in this multiethnic area. Yet, since the area is located in the vicinity to numerous entry roads, most Copenhageners only use Nordvest as passage when going in and out of the city by car. The new Culture House and Library will help improve the identity of the area. It is designed to create a landmark and to provide a meeting point for the local community.

The new culture house consists of four clearly defined programs: a children's library, a youth library, a library for adults and a concert hall. These four functions are stacked on top of each other like a series of golden "books". Each "book" is a world of its own with individual interiors and furnishment. The spaces between the books are open zones for flexible use. This gives a varied coherence between open and closed spaces. The open spaces are marked by the immediate context and the closed areas as completely choreographed places.

The building has two entrances. One from the north and one from the south, making the foyer and zone between the existing building and the extension act as an urban passage for the neighborhood.

As a main gesture, the concert hall is placed at the top of the building. A powerful object that seems to defy the laws of gravity, the position of the hall encourages people to move across the building towards the magnificent view over Copenhagen. (COBE)

**Cornelius + Vöge, Atelier for Arkitektur, Roskilde – Denmark**

<http://www.corneliusvoege.dk>

**Libraries:**

**North Atlantic House, Odense – Denmark 2013**

A design consisting of three houses on pillars in a landscape of stairs, shelves and terraces is the winning proposal for a future culture house on the harbour of Odense in Denmark. The building is set to open in 2013.

Young Danish architects CORNELIUS + VÖGE and ISAGER architects together with contractor Hans Jørgensen og Søn, Grøntmij and Masu Planning, have been selected winners of the cultural building House of The North Atlantic. The Building will represent



and exhibit the 3 North Atlantic countries: Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland in Denmark. The building has an area of 3800 m<sup>2</sup> and will include exhibition areas, conference rooms, restaurant, library and student housing.

The focal point of the competition has been to make House of the North Atlantic a strong architectural statement that expresses the culture and identity of the 3 Nordic countries.

The building is made as a small assembly of separate houses of different shapes and heights. The houses are on pillars standing on an organic landscape plateau of sitting areas, stairs, shelves and terraces. The ground floor is open and transparent making all the public facilities visible from the harbour side. The houses have a clear reference to the black wooden buildings of the Nordic countries and the landscape plateau is related to the dramatic landscapes of the North Atlantic islands. The materials are telling the same story as the architecture; black metal, concrete with stones from Greenland and driftwood from Iceland.

(<http://www.worldarchitectnews>)

## **Dissing + Weitling Architecture, Copenhagen – Denmark**

<http://www.dw.dk>

### **Libraries:**

**University Humanities Library (Part of the Royal Library), Copenhagen – Denmark part one 1998, part two 2008**

### **Awards:**

**Prize: G-Mark Award for Good Design**

University library and library archive rooms, Closed competition 1994: First prize, Floor area: 13,300 m<sup>2</sup>

Client: The Danish Ministry of Culture / The Danish Royal Library, Owner's consultant: Byggedirektoratet / Danish Building Directorate (phase one) and Moe & Brødsgaard (phase two), Architect and design/build consultant: DISSING+WEITLING  
Landscape Architect: Sven Kierkegaard, Engineer: Rambøll, Book storage capacity: 73,000 metres of shelf space, Number of readers' desks: 500

The University Library - part of the Danish Royal Library, Copenhagen. With its 500 readers' desks and some of the Danish Royal Library's most sophisticated archive rooms, Copenhagen University's new Humanities Library is a vital hub of the university's new Amager campus. User based design. Throughout the planning and design process, architectural focus has been on creating the optimum faculty library based on users' needs. Dissing+Weitling - in co operation with a user group of Royal Library employees - analysed functionality requirements and work flow. Optimum design solutions catering for the needs of both employees and students were then designed on this basis. The result of this intensive planning and design process is a building characterised by flexibility, airy openness and simple, clear definition. The three open floors have been laid out with incremental noise levels in mind - from easy socialising in the lounge and café areas to group study areas and finally to the library reading rooms designated for "quiet" use where students can concentrate completely on individual study. 73 km of cultural heritage safeguarded in climate controlled archive rooms. In addition to its study and reading facilities the new faculty library building houses three large archive rooms for Royal Library books and records. The first of these, erected as part of phase one of the project built in 1998, houses 45 km of book shelves. Phase two includes a further two archive rooms with - between them - 28 additional km of shelving affording storage conditions with optimum temperature and relative humidity C for particularly sensitive audiovisual control, including one archive at 2 material. Award winning architecture. The opening of the new humanities library marks the completion of a long term project started by the Danish Ministry of Culture in 1989. The project attracted international attention even at this early stage, and Dissing+Weitling received the prestigious Japanese G mark Award for phase one of the project. With the inauguration of phase two the Ministry of Culture completes its plans and fulfils its ambition to create a combined library and archive facility designed and built to the highest architectural standard. (Dissing)

**New Carlsberg Glyptotek, Research Library Expansion, Copenhagen – Denmark 1994**

### **Awards:**

**Beautiful Building Award for Alterations and Renovation 1996 by the City of Copenhagen**

Research Library and Canteen New construction and renovation. Area: 2,090 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek

Client Advisor: Byggedirektoratet, Engineer: Crone & Koch, Landscape Architect: Birgitte Fink

The collection at the Research Library of the New Glyptotek is an extension of Brewer Carl Jacobsen's original personal library. The collection includes primarily sculpture of Greek, Egyptian, Etruscan and Roman origin, as well as Danish and French art from the 19th century. The library is an important addition to the collection, and is open to Glyptotek employees and external scholars.

The new library is an addition within one of the original courtyards, in close proximity of the main library. Its basis are the architectural principles and modules found in the original library, but with a modern approach. The new two storey room has balconies and wooden bookcases, all completed with the same care and attention to details that is found in the original library. The balconies are a cantilevered steel construction with a steel grate floor. The entire room is surfaced with wood: maple floors with belinga patterned borders, arched maple ceilings with vaulted a milk white acrylic skylight, that gives a calm, diffused light to the room. Bookcases with glass sliding doors are also made of maple. The room is furnished with a counter and three square standing height tables with steel pedestal bases and belinga tops with inlaid leather. (Dissing)

## **EFFEKT, Copenhagen – Denmark**

<http://www.effekt.dk>

### **Libraries:**

**Estonia Academy of Arts (Library), Tallinn – Estonia – 1. prize, competition 2011**

collaboration with SEA, Copenhagen – Denmark (<http://www.s-e-a.dk>)

Jury Report: The Jury voted Art Plaza as the winner of the competition because it is by far the best proposal when it comes to architectural concept, outer qualities and inner life. The project is stunningly simple and at the same time fascinatingly complex. The project has potential of becoming an international masterpiece, the beckon of Estonia, attracting people from all over the world to see the art academy of the future – a calm sculpture in the roar of downtown Tallinn. (EFFEKT)

## **Fogh & Følner, Lyngby – Denmark**

<http://www.fogh-folner.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Central Library Asnæs – Denmark 2007**

(see also: Day Bukh Architects, Sydney – Australia)

#### **Royal Academy of Fine Arts Library, Copenhagen – Denmark 2007**

(see also: Day Bukh Architects, Sydney – Australia)

## **Henning Larsen Architects A/S, Copenhagen – Denmark**

<http://www.henninglarsen.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Frederiksberg Hovedbibliotek – Denmark 2004**

Auftraggeber: Stadt Frederiksberg mit Beratung durch Carl Bro A / S, NCC Construction Danmark A / S

Baukosten: 30 Millionen Euro. Kroner (Neubau / Sanierung), Hauptbibliothek: 6.200 m<sup>2</sup>, Es Neubauten: 1500 m<sup>2</sup>, Architekt: Henning Larsen Architects A / S, Ulrik Raysse, Inventar: BCI A / S, PO Furniture A / S, Botium Bering Thyssen A / S, NORDPLAN A / S, Inbetriebnahme: 10. August 2004, Eröffnung im September 2004

#### **Albertslund Bibliotek – Denmark 2002 – 2004**

Collaborators: Cowi and Esbensen

Client: Municipality of Albertslund, Gross floor area: 3,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Type of assignment: First prize in invited competition

The children's library has also had more space and light. New pillow lounges have made the experience of borrowing a book more complete; it has become possible to stay in the world of books for a while and thereby becoming familiar with and hopefully experiencing joy by being in a world of wisdom. The process of renovating Albertslund Public Library has been characterised by a common vision shared by the municipality and consultants, which means that the aesthetic and functional ambitions have been in focus together with the wish for energy efficient design. The project can be said to be one of the first IED cooperation projects in Denmark. The engineering company Esbensen and Henning Larsen Architects together incorporated design elements for natural, hybrid ventilation and control of daylight. The architects from Henning Larsen Architects were Lars Steffensen, Rasmus Pedersen, Frants Drewniak, Claus Simonsen and Margrete Grøn. (Henning)

#### **IT University, Copenhagen – Denmark 2004**

Client: Danish National Research and Education Buildings, Gross floor area: 19,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Year of construction: 2001 - 2004

Type of assignment: First prize in invited competition, 2000

The IT University is arranged around a large central atrium. In the atrium, a number of group and meeting rooms, designed as corbelled boxes, are placed in a dynamic composition – like extracted drawers of various sizes.

A digital art installation by the American artist John Maeda creates a dynamic and interactive visual composition in the atrium, projecting words and images onto the white meeting boxes.

The ground floor comprises the common facilities; lecture halls, students' café, canteen and library. All research and teaching areas are located on the upper floors. Teaching facilities in open study areas surrounding the atrium and research departments in the calmer zones at both ends of the building.

The building stands elevated above terrain. A metal clad frame folds around the entire volume in one singular dynamic movement. The glass facades inside the frame are divided into horizontal ribbons of glass of varying colour and character – powerful green-coloured glass, translucent glass and clear glass. (Henning)

#### **Universitetsbiblioteket Roskilde – Denmark 1999 – 2001**

Client: Danish Ministry of Education, Gross floor area: 7,600 m<sup>2</sup>, First prize in invited competition

The library is characterized by transparency and openness, and it forms one side of a new garden. The glass facades allow an excellent view of the garden, where a lake surrounds the library building.

The light and reflections of the trees in the lake add special character to the building, changing in accordance with the seasons. The library consists of a long, three-storey brick building and a distinctive glass building, in which a large part of the lending department is placed in an 8 meters high room of 2,300 m<sup>2</sup>. The room is connected with two floors of the long building, and the top floor is designed as a balcony in the open volume.

The intention was to design the largest volume possible for the lending departments to ensure a clear view and to give the daily visitor and the staff an experience of spatiality. The library contains open library areas, offices for the administrative staff, three classrooms, study hall and an exhibition area. The module of the large lending area is 9 meters, which ensures a high degree of flexibility for the arrangement of the bookshelves. (Henning)

#### **Institute of Diplomatic Studies, Riyadh - Saudi Arabia 2013**

Partners: Buro Happold and Geoffrey Barnett Associates

Client: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Saudi Arabia, Gross floor area: 46,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Year of construction: 2010 - 2013

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will expand with a new building that is to house facilities for the Institute of Diplomatic Studies and Consular Affairs Department. The new building comprises among others a large auditorium, lecture halls, library, classrooms, a large hall for visa applicants and office space. The building accommodates a number of shared facilities e.g. a cafeteria and prayer rooms.

The site is unique, oriented towards the big lush park space with the two monuments: Nasseriyah Gate and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The new building will correspond and contribute positively with its well-defined architecture to the area. Elaborated façades will make the large building vary vividly when passing by, and like looking through a veil one will sense the life and activities within the building. When entering, the architecture of the building is expressive and easily conceivable. All the larger facilities for the Consular Affairs Department and the Institute of Diplomatic Studies are located in a large room stepping upward (the stepped oasis).

An intelligent façade

The façade is a 3 dimensional pattern that appears as a characteristic veil laid over the building. Through the façade one will sense the lively atmosphere and activity on the stepped oasis inside the building. From the street the entry and hall for the visa department appear open and welcoming. From the inside there is a clear view to the outside from the stepped oasis.

As well as the façade is the significant appearance of the building it also serves as a shell providing shelter for sun, wind and climate. This façade is designed to adapt perfectly to the conditions in Riyadh. The system of triangles leaning in and out from the vertical plane creates shade for one another and the angled position of the shading opens the façade towards the north where it will have the optimum daylight without heat gain from direct sun impact. The façade system will be clad with natural stone to match the existing MOFA building. Different grindings of the surface could be used to underline the faceted triangular system and make the façade sparkle from reflections.

The stepped oasis going upwards in the building and the overhanging decks create a huge cohesive spatiality. As each of the steps and deck are twisted with an angle of 45 degrees to the façade it provides long areas with visual contact with the stepped oasis, view through the façade and connections between the Consular Affairs Department and the Institute of Diplomatic Studies. This stepped oasis will with its green plants create a unique environment and atmosphere, which will excite and please visitors and users as they make their way around in the building. All offices and classrooms are placed along the four façades providing necessary daylight. Common facilities for the Consular Affairs Department and the Institute of Diplomatic Studies as lobby, cafeteria and library are placed on the stepped oasis, and due to the angle on the stepped storeys these facilities have daylight and an exciting view to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building. (Henning)

#### **Prince Naif Centre for Health Science Research, Riyadh - Saudi Arabia 2012**

**Collaboration:** NNE Pharmaplan (labs, MEP), Buro Happold (structure, civil engineering, geotechnical engineering, acoustics, fire, security, sustainability, waste management), Geoffrey Barnett Associates (quantity surveyors).

**Client:** King Saud University, Gross floor area: 23,800 m<sup>2</sup>, Type of assignment: Commission

The Prince Naif Centre for Health Science Research is a new building designed for the largest university in Saudi Arabia, King Saud University, situated in the capital of Riyadh. The new Centre of 23,800 m<sup>2</sup> comprises world-class research facilities, including facilities for research in cancer, molecular biology, genetics, infectious diseases and several other medical disciplines. Inspired by a monolith, the building is placed on a podium, which roots the building in the urban, local context. The central Science Square is the heart of the building and features common functions such as lobby, café, library and lecture hall. Visual and physical contact connects the laboratories to the workstations on the open balconies. Thus, the design supports informal meetings and innovation across research areas. The significant architectural cut of the northern facade marks the main entrance to the building and provides a view of the life in the Science Square. The remaining facades have a modern, sophisticated structure, which filters the strong daylight and reduces the need for cooling. The interplay between light and shadow provided by the facade contributes to creating a cool, light and vibrant atmosphere in the building. (Henning)

#### **Arts Campus (Library) Umeå University, Umeå – Sweden 2012**

**Client:** Baltic Group, Gross floor area: 15,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Year of construction: 2008 – 2012, Type of assignment: Commission

The creative environment of the Institute of Design and the Academy of Fine Arts is the essence of a new arts campus at Umeå University. The dynamic campus area is developed at the Umeå riverside. The unique locality at the water with the riverside promenade and the proximity to the centre of Umeå are the ideal surroundings for a university campus with public recreational areas. The first stage of the arts campus includes three new buildings: the School of Architecture, the Academy of Fine Arts and a new museum of art, which is the central building of the campus area comprising exhibitions and café open to the public. The campus skyline is formed by the above mentioned three separate buildings each contributing with a distinctive identity to the area. The interaction between independence and synergy is the fundamental idea for the structures and it is created by physically linking the buildings in a big common base placed parallel to the riverside promenade. The base holds all common facilities. The scale of the buildings at the campus area refers to the other buildings of the city. The lamella façade is inspired by the birch trees and the water reflections from the river. (Henning)

#### **Reykjavik University (Library) – Iceland 2010**

**Client:** Reykjavik Háskólinn, Gross floor area: 90,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Year of construction: 2007 – 2010, Type of assignment: First prize in international competition

Reykjavik University, Reykjavik Háskólinn, consolidates the currently spread university functions at one campus in the southern part of the city.

The objective is to strengthen the city identity as a lively and attractive centre of education that – as a flagship for educational trends – attracts students and researchers from all over the world.

The large-scale building, is designed as a circular, independent city with streets, squares and shopping centre. The project realises the idea of the university as a city allowing the individual departments to be organised as independent quarters around a uniting, inner square.

The square provides access to all the university departments whilst housing the common university facilities such as café, restaurants, art gallery, gym, bookshop, nursery, library etc. Thus, a lively urban scene is created in the building – a vibrating centre that generates life and energy to the surrounding streets.

The building covers 90,000 m<sup>2</sup> in total of which 32,000 m<sup>2</sup> has been built. (Henning)

#### **Jättå Vocational School, Stavanger – Norway 2007**

**Client:** Rogaland County Council, Gross floor area: 16,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Year of construction: 2005 - 2007

**Type of assignment:** First prize in international competition, 2000

#### **Literature:**

**World Architecture News, 2009,27. Febr. “A Modern Learning Environment”**

Jättå Vocational School is designed as a small ‘town in town’ featuring a vibrant double-high central street surrounded by individual ‘urban quarters’, each with their own teaching environments and lecture rooms.

The heart of the school – the central street comprising the main hall, canteen and resource centre – forms an active and vibrant gathering point offering a view of the green patios and roof landscape of the building as well as the workshops and study areas. A sequence of ramps and stairs lead from the entrance further up through the building and through the lecture hall, all the way up to the roof landscape offering a view of the scenery and fjord.

With its minimalist, almost floating architecture, Jättå Vocational School forms the entrance to Stavanger’s new urban quarter by the fjord. The concentrated design enhances the way the building interacts with its surroundings and thus underlines its proximity and transparency. The double high windows allow daylight into the building, stimulating the learning process.

With a capacity of 1600 students the school offers among others several subjects within service and technique. The 2,700 m<sup>2</sup> sports centre is located in connection with the school and is designed by Henning Larsen Architects in 2006. The school opened in 2007. (Henning)

### Universitätsbibliothek Rostock – Germany 2002 – 2004

Client: Ministry of Finance Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Areal: 13,000 m<sup>2</sup>, First prize in invited competition, 2000

Located on a significant, elevated site on the corner of Albert Einsteinstrasse and Ringstrasse, the library will mark the entrance and stand out as a landmark of the new university. The L-shaped building creates a new, active space in the city interacting with the students' café opposite. The individual study spaces are located in a narrow L-shaped reading gallery towards the entrance square, separated from the shelf areas by a crevice of light that extends up four storeys. A large organically shaped carving in the lower floor – leading from porch to counter – defines the flow in the entrance area of the building. A light steel staircase in the interior crevice of light runs up through the storeys. The library is a developing project focussing on energy saving measures. Refrigeration of the building is embedded in the concrete floors and connected to a geothermal facility. (Henning)

### Stadsbiblioteket Malmö – Sweden 1994 – 1999

Client: Malmö Municipality, Gross floor area: 14,056 m<sup>2</sup>, Year of construction: 1994 – 1999, Type of assignment: First prize in international competition

#### **Awards:**

Diplom fra "tyckomhus.nu" 2001

Kasper Salin Priset, Sverige 1997

Årets Stadsbyggnadspris 1997

The extension of the historic Malmö City Library has provided the city with an open, welcoming and modern library interacting with nature and the surrounding city.

The new library building is based on – and is diagonally detached from – the square shape of the existing library. The two buildings together constituting Malmö City Library are uniquely situated towards the park where the large illuminated spaces open up to the sculptural trees and the reflecting lake in the park.

Malmö City Library comprises three detached volumes: The old library building; the new, central entrance building and the new library building – all united by glass corridors. In the old library, the original glass-covered atrium has been restored. Daylight plays an essential role in all building spaces and is experienced as a stimulating and varying element during all hours of the day. The entrance space is lit up from above along the walls while the central space fills the entire room with light flowing down and filtered through the storeys. Here, the sky constitutes the view. The large library space functions as a kind of 'calendar of light' where the light is coloured by the leaves of the large trees in the park. (Henning)

### Bibliothèque Centrale – Médiathèque Municipale de Tarentaise Saint Étienne – France 1993

Cooperation with Cabinet Stéphanois Arch

6,000 m<sup>2</sup>

La municipalité décide au début des années 1990 de construire un nouveau bâtiment pour abriter la bibliothèque principale de la ville, jusqu'alors installée dans un hôtel particulier inadapté, l'Hôtel Colcombet.

Cette réalisation s'inscrit à l'époque dans une politique culturelle municipale active tendant à compenser les difficultés économiques que traverse le bassin stéphanois, et arrive ainsi peu après celle du Musée d'Art Moderne (1989). Le site choisi pour sa construction, Tarentaise à l'ouest de la ville, n'est pas non plus anodin et procède de la volonté des édiles de revitaliser ce quartier paupérisé et marginalisé.

L'architecte danois associé avec le cabinet stéphanois Arch, dessine un bâtiment carré et sobre, organisé sur 3 niveaux :

- Le sous-sol accueille le magasin, climatisé pour la conservation des films, et les garages.

- Le rez-de-chaussée se compose d'un grand espace central où sont entreposés les ouvrages et les autres supports, et autour duquel sont disposés des salles de lecture et d'étude, de consultation audiovisuelle, de projection ainsi que de conférence.

- Le premier étage abrite les bureaux de l'administration ainsi que des locaux techniques disposés autour d'une galerie qui surplombe l'espace central du RDC.

La bibliothèque a intégré la prestigieuse cinémathèque de Saint-Etienne, créée en 1922, et propose par conséquent une offre vidéo très développée.

Au plan technologique, le bâtiment est alors particulièrement innovant et bénéficie d'un système complexe de régulation (sécurité, énergie, communication) et de diagnostic de pannes. Enfin, il est au centre d'un réseau informatique mettant en commun les ressources de la plupart des établissements documentaires de la ville et qui, dans un second temps, est même connecté au réseau de la Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon. (<http://www.pss-archi.eu>)

## **KHR Arkitekter (Gunnar Krohn, E. Hartvig Rasmussen), Copenhagen - Denmark**

<http://www.khr.dk>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Ørestad School & Library – Denmark 2012**

Client: Copenhagen Council, Budget: 290 mio. Dkr.

The City and exploration. Intimacy and inspiration.

It is KHR's vision for the new school, after school care and public library in Ørestad City.

The building has hanging gardens, bay windows and small piazzas like any inspiring medieval town. Visitors are invited to explore a myriad of small alleys and terraces on the outside of the building, which is made public by a stairway running from the bottom to the top floor

Multitude of meeting places

A multitude of meeting places outside and inside ensures the building's status as Ørestad's new social and cultural focal point, where people in all ages and from all backgrounds can meet. Inside a large stairway connects the school with the library in the ground floor and creates a dynamic exchange between the two institutions. The stairs run through the eight floors of the school and connects a sequence of overlapping rooms of different size, décor, inflow of light and orientation.

The building has many different types of rooms, which opens up for different types of learning situations from work in groups; individual tutoring to learning by doing in work shops. The floors and the connection between them are designed as streets in a

mountain village with a variation of narrow alleys, piazzas, views over the surroundings and small quiet rooms. The main routes through the school are clearly delineated while short cuts and extra connections create diversity and connect the different functions in the school.

**Luxuriant and varied**

The school is a public school with 3 parallel classes and a special emphasis on aesthetic and virtual subjects and learning processes. The design is luxuriant and varied in both plan and facade with a precise structure on the inside. Outside the school takes good use of the surrounding urban landscape with places for learning, play and breaks at the building's terraces, along the canals, over the fortified roof towards Ørestad high school to the Pocket park to the north. A large area where the children can play, learn and grow. Spearhead project

KHR arkitekter was one of the first studios to introduce sustainable architecture in Denmark. The consideration for the environment is reflected in the new building, which will be a spearhead project in Copenhagen Council's efforts to save energy. (KHR)

### **University of Copenhagen, Library – Denmark 2002**

Client: University of Copenhagen, Acreage: 50.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Cost: 500 mio Dkk.

The new University of Copenhagen – Amager (KUA) is a compact, urban construction with attractive outdoor areas that bind the wings of the buildings together.

**Democratic educational buildings**

KHR has many years of experience in creating educational facilities. The aim is to design reliable spaces that work as a healthy basis for the creative development and learning of students. KUA is conceived as a democratic educational building where students can develop through enjoyable and concentrated learning. All rooms have been designed with the aim of strengthening and enhancing the internal communication between students with each other and with their teachers. All rooms are flexible and non-confined. The first building section comprises the first stage of the total development plan for the university. With its location on the canal in the north-eastern corner of Njalsgade and Amagerfælledvej, it made up the first part of the new city district. The total area of the first building section is 41,500 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Teaching below, research above**

The aim was to design a compact, varied urban building where the outdoor areas adjacent to the buildings are functional spaces. In later stages, squares and common areas supplement these outdoor areas. The building continues the architectural competition's idea of north/south-oriented wings of six storeys. Classrooms are located on the ground and first floors, while the second to fifth floors are reserved for research and the various departments. The sequence of the wings is varied with large common rooms such as canteens, libraries and auditoriums. The facade of the two lowest floors consist of two large glass sections that ensure contact across the structure to the canal and rooms facing the yard. The facades from the second to the fifth floor are designed as natural stone fronts in travertine with window strips. (KHR)

## **Søren Robert Lund Arkitekter MAA FDA, Copenhagen – Denmark**

<http://www.srlarkitekter.dk>

**Libraries:**

### **Ordrup School, Charlottenlund – Denmark 2006**

Floor Area: 5800 m<sup>2</sup>

School extensions can create 'schoolscapes' by allowing for new connections and by opening up new interior spaces. At Ordrup School, the new extension forms the fourth side of a square, making a loop out of what were previously three separate buildings. Its plan maximizes connections between all parts of the old school; a system of short cuts allows for new and flexible ways of organizing the school day. The programme consists of a café, a media library, a music room, teaching spaces and two auditoriums. The larger of the two auditoriums is at once a place of passage and a place of gathering, as are all communal places. The choice of colour for the façade is not just an aesthetic one; it also tells the story of the building, one about short cuts and connections between the different levels of the old school buildings. The window panels on the second level are black - in contrast to the otherwise strong yellow - so they appear as cut-outs between the connective lines of the building. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

## **Lundberg & Tranberg Arkitekter, Copenhagen – Denmark**

<http://www.ltarkitekter.dk>

**Libraries:**

### **Malmö College's education and research building, Malmö General Hospital Campus, Malmö – Sweden 2003**

Client: Malmö Högskola v. RegionFastigheter Skåne, Area: 12.500 m<sup>2</sup>, Competition: 1998

**Awards:**

**Malmö Stadt 2004**

Malmö College's new education and research building is located on the Malmö General Hospital campus, ensuring the integration of teaching and practice. The campus is composed of freestanding buildings set among areas of green that open up to the nearby Pildamm Park.

The building complex consists of two elongated, stone-clad volumes with a connecting building of glass. The wings are each oriented toward the neighbouring buildings, resulting in an angled geometry that opens up toward the park. The three separate volumes reflect the functions of the program: education, research, and community.

In order to achieve a high level of flexibility as well as a unique ceiling expression, the floors consist of exposed double-T concrete elements, spanning from façade to façade. The constructive system is integrated with the façade, where clerestory windows allow daylight deep into the rooms through the ribs of the concrete elements.

The interior climate of the building is based on radiant floor decks of polished concrete and the natural ventilation of all spaces. (Lundberg)



## **C.F. Møller Architects, Aarhus – Denmark**

<http://www.cfmoller.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Aarhus University, Building 1351, Library Extension, Aarhus – Denmark 2011**

Client: Undervisningsministeriet Byggedirektoratet

An extension of the Library of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Aarhus University, created the need for a design solution that could cause the original and the new to appear as a single continuous space.

In addition to the choice of surfaces, colours, furniture and lighting, the task also involved the design of custom fixtures, including service counters, a lending desk with integrated self-service lending scanner, IT-workplaces integrated into standing tables, and shelves with integrated multimedia screens.

The brief was to integrate modern multimedia and IT solutions into the decor, so the library offers opportunities for both co-operation and interchange between the students and for individual peace and quiet for concentration. The decor thus offers many opportunities for standing, sitting or hanging out on the more informal, upholstered lounge furniture, while the loose fixtures with small tables, light chairs and movable partitions enable the decor to be adapted to many different types of study.

The green shades of the materials in the chairs and screen walls and the linoleum surfaces of the custom decor form an interplay with the raw, yellow brick of the walls. In combination with shelving and tabletop edges in golden ash, the premises present a bright and modern appearance without abandoning the workmanlike and matter-of-fact expression that characterises Aarhus University. (Møller)

#### **National Maritime Museum (NMM), Library, London – UK 2011**

On Thursday 14th July, the polished Sammy Ofer Wing of the National Maritime Museum (NMM) in London opened to the public. Ruelly described as ‘one of the most challenging sites conceivable’ by Julian Weyer, Partner at C. F. Møller and lead architect on the scheme, the NMM is a Grade I listed building cupped in a leafy UNESCO World Heritage Site. This lengthy project was ignited five years ago with a ‘worthy but perhaps rather unexciting’ brief to extend the existing Museum’s archive and retrieval system, and was spurred on by the appointment of Dr Kevin Fewster as Director of the NMM and a very generous donation of £20m by international shipping magnate and philanthropist Sammy Ofer. Without this charitable gift the extension could not have been realised. Weyer truthfully admitted: “What we are facing here is a completely impossible dilemma for an architect’s point of view because it emerged from the process this was an opportunity to give the museum a new face towards the park, a new entrance, and at the same time it became clear that to make this a successful addition to such a strong building complex it needed to be subordinated.” The constraints imposed by the site’s heritage status forced the extension underground, with a cavernous space 10m deep, 35m wide and 55m long excavated from beneath the main foyer for temporary exhibitions. Mark Hammond of executive architects Purcell Miller Tritton relates the oddities uncovered during this invasive dig: “We have come across something like twenty bodies of seamen – some of which were reinterred at the end of the site, others needed to be examined and removed to be reburied elsewhere – the remains of a Tudor road, which we always thought was going to be here, and also on this site in the Victorian era was a (heated) swimming pool which also needed to be carefully investigated and recorded before it was removed.” Originally the sole reason for this 1,625 sq m expansion, the Caird Library, Archive and Reading Room are a series of softly-lit study spaces and efficient storage units which more than double the NMM’s existing library capacity and enable the majority of its collection (the largest collection of maritime artefacts in the world) to be housed onsite. Between 2 and 3 million books, manuscripts, charts, journals and other archival materials are now located at the NMM in an extensive storage unit that totals almost 9 linear kilometres of shelving. Swift and simple to use, the efficient system enables academics and visitors to the NMM to peruse the collection at their leisure in a quiet environment delicately illuminated by wide panels of glass. Internally the exhibition spaces are artificially lit, with the permanent exhibition space – entitled the Voyagers Gallery – located directly opposite the main entranceway and encapsulating a myriad of treasures enlightening visitors on the lives of those who lived and died on the seas. A cascading platform which runs the length of this room is illuminated with scores of naval-inspired expressions which enliven the static plane and give it the illusion of waves in motion. An adjacent Compass Lounge encourages visitors to explore the NMM’s archives through interactive display boards, using touch-sensitive navigation tools to scan an impressive array of maps, charts, diagrams, artefacts, and oceanic paintings. On crossing the NMM’s newly inaugurated threshold (which is now to act as the main entranceway to the entire museum) and entering the light-rich foyer, what grabs one’s attention is a gaping void in the floor. A great glass elevator and similarly modern staircase lead the way to a basement exhibition space marked for temporary displays, currently housing an intriguing installation by United Visual Artists and Cape Farewell entitled High Arctic which is well worth a visit. Visitors are invited to take a UV torch into the darkened room to examine thousands of creamy columns hidden in the blackness, each representing a real glacier in Svalbard. Despite the lack of natural light within the prime exhibition spaces, the design team have gone to great lengths to encourage the sun’s rays to penetrate the extension’s walls. A handful of protruding light bays have been inserted above the central foyer to draw light in directly above the initial depression into the lower temporary gallery, and great walls of glass at the front of the extension allow the weak London sunshine to infiltrate the space. The effect is surprisingly efficient yet lacks the intensity of Rick Mather Architects/BDP’s neighbouring Neptune Court scheme from 1999 which illuminates an internal covered plaza and places the remainder of the NMM’s exhibition spaces in the shade. Light was not the end goal for the Sammy Ofer Wing however. During exhaustive early development work it was discovered that a high percentage of visitors to the neighbouring Royal Observatory were either unable to access the adjoining NMM or were unaware that they could do so. Landscape designers Churchman Landscape Architects have opened up the external space, introducing a broad walkway linking the NMM to the Observatory both visually and geographically, and inserting a 160m-long stepped rill as a subtle reference to maritime culture. As Julian Weyer divulged in an interview with WAN: “It is hard to choose a favourite part of the new wing but what I feel is most important here is that museum and park have become one which makes a grand difference. The archives and the creation of new exhibition space are fantastically important here but the really big change that people will feel – even if they don’t enter all the interior changes to the museum – is that park and museum now blend together.” And so the design team’s work is done. Sian Disson, News Editor (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

#### **Älvstranden Education Centre, Hagfors – Sweden 2010**

C.F. Møller Architects in collaboration with LLP Arkitekter AB

Client: Municipality of Hagfors, Size: 7000 m2 new building, 8500 m2 rebuilding, Year: 2008-2010, Competition year, 2006

### **Awards:**

**2006 1. prize in architectural competition**

Älvstrand upper-secondary college has undergone an extensive renovation of the existing buildings, and a new extension has

been added, with the intention of creating a new educational centre for Hagfors Kommune. The centre integrates lower school, middle school, upper-secondary, adult education, a public library, a music school and a day care centre in one coherent campus. The centre provides communal facilities for all users including auditoriums and lecture theatres, canteen facilities and a café. The centre has a capacity for 1000 students and 150 staff. The overall concept behind the renovation and extension is to create an overview and to give each unit its own identity. The characteristics of the new education centre is bright rooms and strong colours creating a recognisable identity for the entire centre. (Moller)

## **Nord Architects, Copenhagen – Denmark**

<http://www.nord-web.dk>

### **Libraries:**

**Kulturhus (Library) NordVest, Copenhagen – Denmark on design**

**Ordrup Multihal & Bibliotek, Copenhagen – Denmark 2005**

Cooperation with: SRL Architects (Søren Robert Lund)

3.300 m<sup>2</sup>

Ordrup is a compact hybrid building with emphasis not only on design but also on the content. It is developed in a user driven design process where a library, sports facilities, auditorium and teaching are weaved into one consistent building. The green iconographic envelope are embracing these programs in one gesture allowing the difference of each component to become one. The idea about an outer and inner compression / deformity is underlined in the choice of materials, where the outer shape is defined by a green glass fiber coated façade which opens up, like a portal to the inner deformity. In the interior, the border between the different functions, are a mix between concrete surfaces and open glass areas. These compressions and deformation motif are used on the vertical surfaces and in the horizontal organization of the building and is recognizable as two different elements weaved together.

-In ground level all floors are green as a carpet of artificial grass. -On the first floor the grass and by that the nature, is pulled up by the green slopes and creating a bridge throughout the building from east to west. As a central crossing point in the building the main stair and the amfi stair are placed as an element that both express the vertical deformity of the figure, but also uses the horizontal surfaces in the building. The stair is designed like a sculpture steel element and this gives the motif to the rest of the building surfaces covered with steel. The iconographic character of the design allows for a renegotiation of the typology of the cultural building. It neither expresses the dryness and dullness of the library nor the rigidity of the sports building. The envelopes iconographic nature instead becomes a openness of interpretation, a building that will grow with its use. It becomes a building that reinterprets the historian Greek gymnasium where body and soul where given equal weight. A building that will interact with its community and perform as a new platform for developing cultural services for people of the twenty first century.

<http://www.worldbuildingsdirectory.com> )

## **Schmidt/Hammer/Lassen Architects, Aarhus – Denmark**

<http://www.shl.dk>

### **Libraries:**

**Urban Mediaspace – Europlads, Aarhus – Denmark 2011 – 2014**

Client: The Municipality of Aarhus. Client partner: Realdania, Area: 35,600 m<sup>2</sup>, Construction sum

€ 215 million excl. VAT, Competition 2009, first prize in restricted international competition

Other consultants during the competition: Bosch & Fjord Interior Design & Art, The Danish School of Librarians by Dr. art Henrik Jochumsen and Dr. art Casper Hvenegaard Rasmussen

Urban Mediaspace will be Scandinavia's largest public library and represents a new generation of modern hybrid libraries and thus the building contains multiple potentials. The building is situated at the mouth of the Aarhus River in one of the most prominent sites of the city centre of Aarhus.

Urban Mediaspace is part of the ambitious district plan to revitalise the former industrial cargo docks on the harbour front by connecting the area both visually and physically to the historic centre of the city.

The leading idea is a covered urban space. A large heptagonal slice hovers above a glazed prism, which is resting on a square of ice flake-shaped stairs fanning out to the edge of the sea. The ice flakes create wide plateaus and accommodate recreational activities and outdoor events.

The heptagon will contain the media house administration and offices for rent. The glass building below is transparent and allows passers-by visual access to the activities in the building while the users have a 360 degree panoramic view from the inside. The library contains several divisions in staggered levels that cover literature and media areas, exhibitions, children's theatre, interactive activities, public events, cafés and restaurants and hence, they form an eventful promenade through the building.

Below ground the large parking area will be available to the whole city. Part of the traffic along the waterfront will run beneath the building. To boost public transportation the new tram will have a stop here. (Schmidt)

**Culture Island in Middelfart, Middelfart – Denmark 2005**

Cooperating Architects: Karl C. Rosenberg Rasmussen

Client: The Municipality of Middelfart, Area: 4,500 m<sup>2</sup>, Construction sum € 8.7 million excl. VAT

Competition: 2002, 1st prize in restricted competition, Status: Construction period 2003 - 2005

Contractor: MT Højgaard

The highly sculptural quality of the new Culture Island energises the newly created peninsula extending from Middelfart's waterfront. The Culture Island is a multi-building accommodating a whole range of the town's culture facilities under one roof, including a large new library, a cinema, a panorama restaurant, a café, a tourist information office and the town's new assembly hall.

The Culture Island is situated on an artificial peninsula in the narrow channel between Jutland and the island of Funen. The peninsula is floating above the water on piles deep in the sea bed, and it is surrounded by an exclusive marina. Standing on the harbour seafront of Middelfart it is easy to understand why the town is known as the Town of Bridges. From the Culture Island there is an impressive view of the two bridges that link Jutland with the island of Funen. The view to the west is of a fine bridge built in 1935 that brings railway traffic over the Little Belt, and to the north can be seen an elegant suspension bridge from 1970 over which motorway traffic crosses between the island and the mainland.

Four large glass panels afford views from the cultural centre over the water, and also admit generous levels of daylight into the interior. These glass panels act as large eyes that look out to all four corners of the world. In the evening, these windows glow and fields of light are reflected in the water. The rest of the façade consists of large surfaces covered with zinc, interrupted by small, vertical slits that project beams of light into the building. The zinc casing gives the building a lightweight look and creates an elegant interplay between the sky and the water.

The Culture Island of Middelfart is created from its surroundings. It is a spectacular architectural sculpture inspired by the sea and by the two distinctive bridges that span the Little Belt on each side of the Culture Island. The trapeze-shaped glass panels and curved surfaces suggest associations with ships and sails. With its dynamic sweeping façades, the Culture Island of Middelfart is a finely honed exercise in dramatic architectural form, further enhanced by the continuously changing light characteristic of the area.

(Schmidt)

### **The Royal Library, Copenhagen – Denmark 1995 – 1999**

Client: Danish Ministry of Culture, Area: 21,000 m<sup>2</sup> new build, 7,000 m<sup>2</sup> conversion, Construction sum € 49 million excl. VAT, Competition 1993, 1st prize in european competition, Engineer: Moe & Brødsgaard A/S, Interior design: shldesign

#### **Awards**

1998, The Danish Arts Foundation Award 1998

1999, The Eckersberg Medal 1999

1999, The Timber Industry Information Council Award, Ground-breaking use of wood

2000, The Architecture Prize of the Municipality of Copenhagen

2000, Nominated for the Mies van der Rohe Award

2001, The Nykredit Architecture Prize

2003, Du Pont Benedictus Award

The Royal Library is with its clean-cut lines and glittering polished surfaces one of the most significant architectural landmarks on the Copenhagen waterfront. Clad in black granite, the extension to the Royal Library is known as The Black Diamond. Situated in the historic heart of Copenhagen, the extension marks a radical shift from traditional library structure and accommodates a range of cultural facilities. Open and essentially democratic, the building includes scientific and literary institutions, exhibition rooms, a bookshop, a café and a restaurant, as well as a roof terrace and a hall with 600 seats for concerts, theatrical performances and conferences. The extension has doubled the library's overall size. The open shelves can accommodate more than 200,000 books compared to the previous capacity of 45,000 books. There are six reading rooms with a total of 486 seats.

The new library has seven storeys plus a basement. The solid black cube is divided in two by a vast glazed atrium housing the majority of public functions. This central space, affording panoramic views over the waterfront, also serves as a significant source of daylight which is dispersed throughout the building.

The Royal Library has become an icon for Copenhagen – a prominent, accessible and public focal point for the life in the city. The aim of the design was to create an informal meeting place for citizens in Copenhagen, students, tourists and restaurant guests. The dynamic rooms are crowded with people and filled with movement and life, and in a sophisticated way, the building connects the public and private areas. The purpose of the public space around the building is to create a natural meeting point for everyone in Copenhagen. (Schmidt)

### **Katuaq – Cultur Centre, Skibhavnsvej, Nuuts – Greenland 1994 – 1997**

Client: Nordic Council of Ministers, Greenland's Home Rule and Nuuk Municipality, Area: 4,800 m<sup>2</sup>

Construction sum € 12 million excl. VAT, Competition 1992, 1st prize in restricted scandinavian competition, Engineer: Rambøll A/S NIRAS A/S

#### **Awards:**

1997, Selected Buildings Award

1998, The Nykredit Architecture Prize

1998, The Danish Arts Foundation Award

1999, The Eckersberg Medal

Inspired by Greenland's dramatic scenery of icebergs, snowfields and mountains, the main element of the building is sheathed by a floating, undulating screen of golden larch wood. This second skin lends the scheme an elegant airiness, creating a contrast with the solid form of the core building. The screen acts as an architectural metaphor for the Northern Lights, whereas the dark and massive form of the main building is reminiscent of the icy mountains of Greenland.

Daylight streams into the large foyer through roof lights and narrow oblong glass slits in the external screen. The foyer serves as an indoor public piazza for the city and is divided into separate areas by three free-standing geometric structures housing the main facilities of the Cultural Centre: a square box for the television studio, a triangular structure for the café and a circular form for the multi-purpose auditorium which has seating for 550 people and can also be used as a cinema or a concert or conference hall. The Cultural Centre of Greenland in Nuuk is a dynamic meeting place for Inuits from all over the northern hemisphere.

### **Cultural Centre and Library, Karlshamn – Sweden Competition 2013 1st Prize**

The New Cultural Centre and Library in Karlshamn, Sweden, is designed to gather the city's cultural functions under one roof. schmidt hammer lassen architects has just won an international competition to design this 5,000 square metre cultural centre. Karlshamn will get a sculptural and flexible building containing a library, an exhibition area, a cinema, a tourist office and a café. It will be the city's new meeting place and will embrace diversity.

The building is situated on Östra Piren between the industrial harbour, the local folk high school, the city and the beautiful Swedish skerries. The facade and roof are designed to meet the scale and sight lines of the surroundings hereby creating a distinctive shape.

"Through a poetic interpretation of the surroundings we have created a meeting place, which will be a striking visual focal point that connects the city to the landscape and the water," stated Ms Trine Berthold, associate partner at schmidt hammer lassen architects. She continued: "The meeting place is defined by a sculptural, folded roof made of wood that gathers activities and visitors in the building under one roof – which is both the motto and the main concept of our design."

The main access to the Cultural Centre and Library will be from the square at Östra Piren. A large glass facade ensures visual contact between the inside of the building and the surroundings. Visitors will be able to get an overview of the whole cultural centre from the information square and the atrium in the centre of the building. The different functions are carefully situated to create synergy while ensuring open, flexible and accessible spaces that invite visitors to interact, be curious and create.

The facade of the building is clad with robust wooden lamellas to minimize solar gain while allowing visual contact with the inside of the building. During winter, the warm light from the building will appear inviting to visitors. In the summer, a long bench, stretching the length of the facade, will invite passers-by to sit down or engage in activities around the cultural centre.

“The New Culture Centre and Library in Karlshamn is a library of the future, which is accessible, diverse and flexible. It is an example of a reinterpretation of the Nordic architectural tradition with a focus on the human scale, the Nordic light and

the use of robust materials,” explained Mr Kim Holst Jensen, partner at schmidt hammer lassen architects. The New Cultural Centre and Library in Karlshamn is the latest project in a long row of libraries designed by schmidt hammer lassen architects. This is the third library designed by the practice in Sweden. In 2006, the 8,000 square metre library in Halmstad was inaugurated, and the extension of the Växjö City Library was completed in 2003. Furthermore, schmidt hammer lassen architects is working on two libraries in Canada – one in Halifax and one in Edmonton – and another library, Dokk 1, in Aarhus, Denmark. Dokk 1 will be the largest public library in Scandinavia when it is finished in 2014. (Schmidt)

#### **Halifax Central Library, Halifax, NS – Canada in construction (2014)**

**Local architect: Fowler Bauld & Mitchell**

**Client: Halifax Regional Municipality & Halifax Public Libraries, Area: 14,500 m<sup>2</sup>, Construction**

**Budget: € 32.8 million. Competition: 2010, 1st prize in a restricted international competition**

**Status: Construction period 2011 – 2014, Interior design: shldesign**

The new Halifax Central Library is to be sited on a prominent position in downtown Halifax. The site itself is bound by the heritage neighbourhood of Schmidville, the historic Citadel Hill, Dalhousie University School of Architecture and the busiest shopping street east of Montreal, Spring Garden Road. The new library will become a multifunctional cultural hub with direct accessibility to the vibrant surrounding urban context of historic and new buildings, and the buzz of downtown. When finished the library building will stand as an iconic reflection of the diversity of the community and modern life within the municipality as a whole, and stand as a flagship for all 14 branch libraries servicing the whole municipality.

The construction of the library is essentially cubic in form with four significant 'volumes' vertically placed on top of one another with a horizontally twisted and shifted facade alignment. A number of distinctive cantilevers and one signature larger cantilevered element create a voluminous expression whereas the remaining façades align elegantly with the neighbouring façade of the classic architecture of Dalhousie University's Architecture School. From the top of the building access to an open green roof terrace provides a unique view towards Halifax Harbour, Citadel Hill, the historic George's Island, Dartmouth and onto McNabs Islands that reaches out towards the North Atlantic Ocean.

Every stage of the architectural design process has been carried out through extensive monthly public consultations; and several workshops with various focus groups have been held. Live streaming on the library's website has ensured all future users of the library have had a substantial influence on the design process. The citizens of Halifax have welcomed this initiative by participating in these events and have provided important contributions, for instance the way green space is represented within the building and how light is brought into the building, the establishment of private spaces and also the priority of seating and workspaces.

The project is aiming ambitiously towards a LEED Gold certification. The façade of the building is intended to reflect the local history of the site which was once a central local 'garden' and significant green space within the heart of the city. An abstracted 'leaf' motif of varying densities creates a façade that appears more solid in some areas, yet fully open in others reflecting the strong seasonal nature of the much loved trees that surround the site. The approach is to combine this local reference with that of a Scandinavian design signature and to create a modern hybrid library building that will stand out from other public buildings.

The new Halifax Central Library is the most significant public building to be built in Halifax in a generation, and will represent the diverse communities, talents, and creativity of the residents of Halifax throughout the municipality and present this to the world. (Schmidt)

#### **Edmonton Public Library, Highland Branch – Canada 2013**

The Highlands Branch has been serving customers in northeast Edmonton, Highlands, Montrose and Bellevue communities since 1962 when it began operations in a storefront. In 1963, the branch moved into a cottage at 8606-118 Avenue and was affectionately known as the “Little House Library”. The current building, located at 6710-118 Avenue, was constructed in 1964. Since that time, the area's population has grown and its needs related to library service have changed.

Construction will begin soon and we hope that a new library stimulates further development and upgrading along 118th Avenue as well as improving the quality of life for area residents. The proposed design is intended to be an open pavilion conveying the idea of democracy and openness, that the building is open to all; a free public space, a place to read, a place to learn, a place to meet, a place to be. The new Highlands Branch - being re-built in its current location - will be a distinctive landmark for the district and corridor with its bold form and openness. Expected opening date for the new branch is Fall 2013. (<http://www.epl.ca/about-epl/building-projects>)

#### **Aberdeen University Library, Kings College, Scotland – UK 2009 – 2011**

**Client: University of Aberdeen, 15,500 m<sup>2</sup>, Construction sum: € 40 million excl. VAT, Competition: 2005, 1st prize in restricted, international competition, Engineer: Arup & Partners Ltd, Quantity Surveyors: Davis Langdon LLP, Landscape Architects: schmidt hammer lassen architects.**

The building process of the University of Aberdeen New Library in Scotland is well underway as the topping-out ceremony just took place. The 15,500 m<sup>2</sup> landmark is expected to open to the public in 2011. The University of Aberdeen, established in 1495, is the fifth oldest English-language university in the world. In 2005, schmidt hammer lassen architects won the international competition to design the new university library which is to replace the existing Queen Mother Library. The new library will reinforce the reputation of the University as an important academic institution, as a place of research, learning and teaching. The 15,500 square metres of floor-space will host over a quarter of a million books, maps and manuscripts, as well as 1,200 reader spaces in a variety of environments, where cutting edge technologies are available. Additionally, Special Libraries and Archives offer historical collections in connection to a secure rare books reading room. The new library will be run by approximately 60 staff and serve a community of over 16,000 students. “University of Aberdeen New Library will be an exciting embodiment of the library of the future: open, multi-functional and accessible. It will be both a meeting place and a cultural centre for the University and the wider Aberdeen community; offering public

spaces, exhibitions and events,” explains Morten Schmidt, Founding Partner at schmidt hammer lassen architects. The sweeping contours and organic form of the vast spiralling volume of the atrium, connecting the eight storeys, contrast with the clean cut exterior profile of the library. The glazed façade enables the library to appear shimmering during the day and to glow in the night. Presently, half of the glass façades have been mounted; the remaining part will be mounted in the coming weeks.

“University of Aberdeen New Library will be certified BREEAM Excellent which proves that the building is designed to minimise long term running costs and energy use. For instance rainwater harvesting for use in the WC flushing and photo voltaic cells on the roof of the library will be incorporated, as will the integrated hybrid ventilation and a series of intelligent management systems to optimise the energy strategy. Moreover, the extensive glazing of the library provides high insulation standards and plenty of daylight combined with that from the central atrium,” Stephen D. Willacy, Partner at schmidt hammer lassen architects clarifies. He stresses that sustainability is integral to the holistic design process of schmidt hammer lassen architects. schmidt hammer lassen architects works with libraries across all scales from branch libraries and central libraries to university libraries. The practice is renowned for the extension of The Royal Library in Copenhagen, Denmark, and has also designed Halmstad Library and the extension of Växjö Library in Sweden. Ongoing library projects include Urban Mediaspace, Scandinavia’s biggest public library, in Aarhus, Denmark and two medium-size libraries in Halifax and Edmonton, Canada. With 24 years of experience, schmidt hammer lassen architects is one of Scandinavia’s most recognised, award-winning architectural practices and has a long track-record of designing educational and learning facilities. In London, the practice has designed City of Westminster College which will have practical completion in November 2010 and

#### **Chaucer Buchanan District Centre Library, Sheffield – UK 2008 – 2011**

Client: English Partnerships, Area: 9,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Construction sum: € 2.9 million excl. VAT,  
Competition: 2007, 1st prize in restricted international competition, Status: Construction period 2010 – 2011, Project Manager and Quantity Surveyor: Sheffield City Council, Design & Project Management, Engineer: Scott Wilson and Sheffield City Council, Design & Project Management  
Landscape Architect: Sheffield City Council, Design & Project Management

The Chaucer Buchanan District Library Learning Centre is located in the northern part of Sheffield. The purpose built library and learning centre will provide exceptional facilities for teaching and learning and will be an important catalyst for the regeneration of the neighbourhood.

The new building will house a public library and the offices of the Southey Owlerton area regeneration partnership. A new public square is located in front of the building and will form the centre and gathering point for the neighbourhood. Adhering to a Scandinavian architectural tradition, careful consideration has been given to the use of natural daylight, choice of materials and interaction between the internal spaces. The building opens up towards the new public square with a large glazed facade creating a connection between the inside and outside and inviting people into the library learning centre. With its energy efficient design, the new library will set a high standard of environmental sustainability with attention paid to reduce life cycle and maintenance costs.

The Library Learning Centre is part of the overall development of the new Chaucer Buchanan District Centre in North Sheffield. The project was assigned to schmidt hammer lassen architects through a framework agreement with English Partnerships. (Schmidt)

#### **City of Westminster College, Library, London – UK 2008 - 2010**

Client: City of Westminster College, Area: 24,000m<sup>2</sup>, Construction Sum: € 81 million excl. VAT, Competition 2006, 1st prize in restricted international competition, Status: Construction period 2008 – 2010, Engineer: Buro Happold, United Kingdom, Landscape Architect: schmidt hammer lassen architects, Main Contractor: McLaren Construction Ltd, Other Consultants Knight Frank LLP, Stace LLP

#### **Awards:**

2011, World Architecture Festival, shortlisted in the Learning category

2011, shortlisted for The Concrete Society Awards

2011, RIBA Award

2011, New London Award, Learning category

The new flagship Campus for City of Westminster College by schmidt hammer lassen architects is designed to support new ways of teaching and learning. The 24,000m<sup>2</sup> College, won in a competition in 2006, provides much greater amounts of open learning spaces than typical colleges in the UK and holds state-of-the-art facilities for both students and staff. The building is designed to embrace interaction and diversity and allow students to learn from each other, both formally and informally.

The learning spaces of City of Westminster College are adaptable and flexible so that, in addition to the integrated technology, the students’ development is supported by the diverse architectural spaces of the very building they are in. It is a design which encourages new ways of teaching and learning.

The College is located in the heart of Central London at Paddington Green on the site of its previous building, an inefficient and failing 1960s block. The building has been designed from the inside-out, responding to the needs of the diverse groups who use the College, as well as taking into account the sensitive local context. It appears as a clean-cut, modern building with a distinct Scandinavian heritage. The building’s simple geometric forms rotate around a terraced atrium, creating a unifying yet flexible organisation.

The respective floor plans surrounding the atrium have visual connections from one floor to the other, making the atrium a dynamic centre and the heart of the College. The large atrium, which on some floors extends all the way to the façade, enhances the relationship between the inside and the outside. It offers light-filled, open and inclusive spaces which encourage the interaction between students.

To support connectivity with the local community, most public functions – including an exhibition area, a theatre and a café – are located adjacent to the main entrance before the security turnstiles. The choice of colours for the building is inspired by its context and by the change of the seasons, whilst the light timber panels lining the interior form a contrast to the exposed concrete surfaces and underline the Scandinavian design heritage.

The building is designed to be sustainable and energy efficient and the overall scheme will have a low maintenance liability, significantly reducing the building’s lifespan costs and carbon footprint.

#### **Halmstad, Växö – Sweden 2004 – 2006**

Client: The Municipality of Halmstad, Area: 8,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Construction sum: € 12 million excl. VAT  
Competition: 2002, 1st prize in restricted Nordic competition, Status: Construction period 2004 – 2006, Engineer: Rambøll A/S, Interior design: shldesign



### **Awards:**

**2006, Nominated for the Kasper Salin Award**

**2006, The Architecture Prize of the Municipality of Halmstad**

**2007, Awarded the Helgjutet-prize from Swedish Concrete Industry**

Halmstad Library is set within a park next to the Nissan River, overlooking the historic centre of Halmstad. With its atrium encircling a large existing chestnut tree becoming its fulcrum and the long concave facade with double-height glazing distended between the seemingly floating floor-plates, nature, the seasons and the city all become part of the library. Inside, the library is essentially a single open space, flexible and highly legible: an open structure which allows an active interplay between the columns and the trees outside. The double-height glazing of the concave facade creates a welcoming, transparent ambience. The atrium is the focal point that creates an instant overview and connects the library's three floors vertically. Surrounding the atrium is the information plaza: a dynamic zone containing the reception area, computer terminals, exhibitions, a café, and stairs to the balcony and the stacks in the basement. Around this zone looking out in the direction of the facade and the views, the various sections unfurl, breathing their own tranquil atmosphere, affording users space to ponder or be drawn in.

The library is extended across the wide expanse of the Nissan River like a bridge linking the historic part of town and the new urban development area, formerly divided by the river for hundreds of years. A square in front of the library creates a new urban space which can host a range of civic activities.

The library is constructed of few and simple materials: concrete, glass and Nordic larch flooring that interact effectually with the exterior surroundings. The Library is raised above street level on a forest of columns echoing the trees surrounding the building. The grass roof of the building is a sustainable solution, reducing UV penetration and the need for drainage, as well as providing additional insulation. (Schmidt)

### **Växö City Library, Västra Esplanaden, Växö – Sweden 2003**

Client: Växjö Municipality, Area: 3,850 m<sup>2</sup> new build, 3,100 m<sup>2</sup> conversion, Construction sum: € 9.8 million excl. VAT  
Competition: 2000, 1st prize in restricted international competition, Status: Construction period 2001 – 2003, Engineer: Moe & Brødsgaard A/S, Landscape Architect: schmidt hammer lassen architects, Interior design: shldesign

### **Awards:**

**SAJK Architecture Prize 2005**

**Kroneborg County Architecture Award 2005**

**Växö Municipality's Prize 2004**

**Nominated for the Kasper Salin Award 2004**

Växjö City Library sits in the cultural centre of the city and comprises a new build extension and a sensitive refurbishment of architect Erik Uluot's building from 1965. The extension is an independent circular volume that matches up with the existing square library.

With a base of light-toned natural stone terminated at the top by an unbroken band of glass, the new building appears as a simple, balanced juxtaposition of stone and glass. Visual weight below and an apparent lightness above – exactly like its sister building but with the order reversed. The interconnecting building sensitively mediates contact between the circular building and its quadratic counterpart.

The circular atrium is the new building's unifying element. Extending up through the library's three storeys, long flights of straight-run stairs present a linear contrast to the geometry of the circle. Between the atrium and the building's facade are the library's many functions located, positioned as freestanding furniture pieces on the light-toned wooden floors at each level. (Schmidt)

## **SRL Architects (Søren Robert Lund ), Copenhagen – Denmark**

see: **NORD Architects, Ordrup Multihal & Bibliotek**

## **Transform Architecture + Urbanism, Århus – Denmark**

**<http://www.transform.dk>**

### **Libraries:**

### **Cultural Center and Library NordVest, Copenhagen – Denmark 2011**

A bright and beautiful building on top of Bispebjerg in the northwest part of Copenhagen, shaped like a staggered stack of books, has become the first integrated arts centre and library of its kind in Denmark.

The building includes a traditional library, spacious meeting rooms, café and lounge areas, and a computer workshop.

"This new library and cultural centre will be a gathering spot in Bispebjerg," said the City of Copenhagen in the competition announcement. "The ambition is to create a unique framework for cultural reflection and development that can generate energy and strengthen community life."

The building is designed by a consortium of Brødrene Andersen, COBE, Transform, Wessberg and Schønherr.

Books give the building its shape

Architects took into consideration the flexible and alternative functions of a library. The new complex can be seen as a stack of books-form imitating function. The staggered "books" are large open spaces with glass walls.

The architects integrated the two cultural institutions with a network of catwalks and other connections. The surprising location of the conference room at the very top of the building is expected to produce a large flow of people up and down the foyer-staircase system, a tide that will emphasize life in the building.

A hub potential

The project is an extension of the district's existing cultural foundation, and will house a combination of the area's two libraries-Ørnevej and Vænget-in a new, modern library. Additionally, the project will accommodate additional cultural facilities. The City of Copenhagen believes the project has huge potential for the entire Northwest quarter. The cultural centre on the hill will act as a neighbourhood gathering place, and a beacon of knowledge for the city at large. (**<http://www.dac.dk>**)

## Estonia

### **3+1 architects, Tallinn – Estonia**

<http://www.threepusone.ee>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Pärnu Central Library, Pärnu – Estonia 2008**

3.500 m<sup>2</sup>, €5.806.000

#### **Awards:**

The architects of „3+1“ are the laureates of annual architectural prize of the Cultural Endowment of Estonia 2008 for designing Pärnu Central Library building.

The title “Deed of the Year” has in 2008 been awarded to Pärnu central library.

#### **Architectural idea or principle:**

Pärnu Central Library was designed by „3+1“ architects Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari and Ilmar Valdur.

Construction of the library has unfortunately been a long, drawn-out process as the municipality of Pärnu decided to build the structure in two stages. Due to constantly rising construction costs during the property boom of the early 2000s, due to the lack of resources, the municipality was only prepared to finance the building of storage space for the books and totally neglected the public function of the library. In 2007 the architects and city government signed a contract for the completion of their project. And the building of Pärnu Central Library was completed in November 2008. The library has three floors: there's the periodicals reading room, Open Internet Access Point with 10 workstations (1 for the vision impaired), galleries for exhibitions, coffee corner, conference hall, administration and acquisitions department on the ground floor. Pending conference hall, home lending department and children's department are on the first floor and reference reading room, German reading room and music department are situated on the second floor. The library is situated in the central square in the city of Pärnu, next to a 1960s theatre building and close to the city's 17th-century fortifications. Pärnu's central square was planned following World War II for the location of the Old Town, reduced to ruins. The new library located along the trajectory of Pikk Street completes the Stalinist plans that were unfinished in their day, and connects the square in front of the theatre with the moat. The library is framed by a different view from each direction. In order to link it to its context, the all-glass building has a smaller plaza in front that leads to the entrance; the outside space is continued inside the building and transparent walls allow for visual continuity between them. The purpose of the building is to add more cultural life and compactness to the existing unfocused space, while breaking up the rigid linear symmetry characteristic of Stalinist planning. The library is surrounded by a different environment on all sides and small local open plazas were created on each side, which also correspond to the division of the functions inside the library. Much attention has been paid to purpose-driven function and planning of the interior creating a non-hierarchical spatial system. The backbone of the building is comprised by a system of stairs and ramps that extend through the whole building and as it descends, opens into different library halls. The ramps and stairs extend outward from the building as open common spaces, each with a different appearance. The views from the different levels and the sloping surfaces that jut into the building create a coherent space that „flows“ through the building – from the central square to the baroque-era moat. Most importantly, the public urban space continues through the library building, or more precisely the library itself becomes a part of the city space. The other important aspect is the way in which it provides insight into the context of the city space: the building is located with an overhanging corner right above the former commander's castle. The library is completely covered with shiny glass, allowing one to perceive through the facades its „belongingness“ to the city. As the city of Pärnu is a popular summer resort, the building has to meet not only year-round local requirements, but also cater for the interests of a large visiting public. In addition to designated reading areas, the library is equipped with conference rooms, exhibition spaces, children's corner and a cosy coffee corner. The main structural innovation related to the library function is the fact that all books are on open shelves – the public can freely stroll the stacks and browse the volumes. It is perhaps akin to an ordinary supermarket – shelves upon shelves where it is as easy as possible to find the product (book) you are looking for. The only major difference is that here no one is compelling you to buy anything. The modern library is becoming more and more user-friendly, a fluid event space. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info/estonia/paernu-central-library>)

The central square was designed during the post-war Stalinist period to replace the ruins of the bombed medieval city centre. New library adds activity and cultural intensities to the existing bleak space, breaking with its positioning square's rigid axial symmetry. The library is bounded by different environments from each direction. The facade of the building is completely clad with clear glass. So the local squares are created in all sides of the building, which are characterised by the placement of the library's functions. Special attention is focused to the functional aspects and interior planning, creating a non-hierarchical arrangement of space. The views unfolding in the levels as well as ramps intersecting into the building create coherent space, which extends through the library from the central square to the Baroque moat. (3+1)

The library is situated in a central square in the city of Pärnu, next to a 1960s theatre building and close to the city's 17th-century fortifications. Library is framed by a different view from each direction. In order to link it to its context, the all-glass building has a smaller plaza in front that leads to the entrance; the outside space is continued inside the building and transparent walls allow for visual continuity between them. The interior is arranged largely as an undivided continuum that serves to reinforce the idea of a single coherent space extending through the library from the theatre square to the edge of the old town. As the city of Pärnu is a popular summer resort, the building has to meet not only year-round local requirements, but also cater for the interests of large visiting public. In addition to designated reading areas, the library is equipped with conference rooms, exhibition spaces and cosy coffee corner. (“4dsocial : Interactive Design Environments, 2007).

The architects of 3+1 are the laureates of annual architectural prize of the Cultural Endowment of Estonia 2008 for designing Pärnu Central Library's building. ([http://www.pkr.ee/en/about\\_library.html](http://www.pkr.ee/en/about_library.html))

## Architektid Muru & Pere OÜ, Tallinn - Estonia

<http://www.vamp.ee>

### Libraries:

[Nurmenuku Library, Tallinn – Estonia 2007](#)

609 m<sup>2</sup>

The architect Peeter Pere described the building as an experiment with the room and the light.

In the elaboration of the building he used veneer, metal, concrete and glass as a collage. The outer shell of the building is like a porous sponge that imbibes the light in the day to irradiate it in the dark.

Nurmenuku Library's service ground is 608,7 square metres. New modern interior decoration, cool chairs, sitting pillows on the stairs enable everyone to feel comfortable while spending time at the library. Children can use the white curtain in the children's reading area to make themselves a small library of their own, where it is fun to be with their friends and discover the world of books. On the blackboard wall everyone can demonstrate their drawing skills in chalk. In summer it is possible to read a book on the library's balcony, if the weather permits.....

<http://www.librarybuildings.info/estonia/nurmenuku-library>

[Pääsküla Library, Tallinn – Estonia 2002 - 2005](#)

510 m<sup>2</sup>

### Detailed description:

After the Soviet Period Pääsküla Library is the first library in Tallinn which is specially designed and built for library. It was designed by architecture bureau Architects Muru & Pere OÜ. The architect Peeter Pere has described the building: „Pääsküla Library has a simple, even archetypical form. The financial situation was taken into account when designing the library. Also the building traditions of the district, the function of the building and the needed size. All the components were piled on a small building site. Facade is one board wall without windows, other side without the wall – only single window. Windows are scattered as raisins on two sides of the building for flavouring, mixed some spirit of the place, cool staircase added between two floors – and done.“

Pääsküla library is very accessible. It is located by the highway, 1-5 minutes walking distances from the bus stops and 2 minutes walking distance from the railway station. The grocery store is nearby. You can't miss the library, even in the dark. The library has quite good accessibility conditions for physically disabled people.

Pääsküla library has two floors. On the ground floor there are mostly shelves with books and on the first floor there is a reading room and 8 internet workstations. The books for children and youth are located on the first floor. On the first floor there are also being displayed Peeter Pere's three works of art from series „Positsioonid. MZ 108-04. Makarov. Parabellum“, they belong to Tallinn's art collection. Mentioned series was in Venetian Biennale in 1999, in Estonia Peeter Pere received a Kristjan Raud's Award.

Architecture critic Urmas Oja has written in the newspaper „Areen“ about the Pääsküla library: „The new Pääsküla library is not stagnantly monofunctional, it is suitable for reaserches as well as playground children who are still learning to spell. /.../ Architects Muru & Pere's new building is very modern construction, which lacks at times overexploited suddenness. Relatively small size of the building gave an opportunity for more playful and human approach, so that the outcome was warm and friendly.“

<http://www.librarybuildings.info/estonia/paaeskuelz-library>

## Architectural Studio JVR, Tallinn - Estonia

<http://www.jvr.ee>

### Libraries:

[Viljandi City Library, Viljandi – Estonia 2002](#)

ILMAR JALAS

11.07.2003

Architect: Architectural studio JVR

Author: Ilmar Jalas, co-author Laila Põdra

Structural design: Ago-Allan Kuddu

Bank interiors: Rasmus Tamme, Tambet Pedak (OÜ ARS Projekt)

Library interiors: Üllar Varik (Varik Projekt)

Completed: 2002

The construction of the new Viljandi City Library building has quite a unique story. The structure is divided into two parts. Each part has it's own property, owner, contractor and architect, only the administrator is the same. The major part of the library was constructed as a new building that is owned by Viljandi Centrum Ltd who rents it out to the City. Four architects' offices responded to the announced open bidding (for the reconstruction without the new part). Because of some bureaucratic formalities our office was not eligible to compete for the reconstruction project. The job was given to RTG Projektbüroo Ltd., the author of the design is Jelena Beljajeva. It meant that the whole library building could not be designed by the same architect. The designer of the new extension had to start with the pre-existing design of the lobby and the main stairwell.

We still have to take major steps towards a democratic society. All city residents, including the City officers have a chance, even a professional duty to foresee the design problems of the future buildings in the master planning process. When a city government, a property owner or other interested party have very certain wishes in terms of building height, roof shape, windows and so on, it makes sense to write these restrictions into the master plan. But why do the interested parties wake only when the bulldozers are already working on the site? It is because authority wants to interfere but doesn't want to take responsibility.

When the client has given the architect the room program, the floor heights are given by the neighbouring building's stairways and the contour of the building is determined by the property lines the architect only has to design the suitable door and window openings. ....

<http://www.solness.ee/maja/?mid=130&id=290>

## Finland

### **Anttinen Oiva Architects, Helsinki – Finland**

<http://www.aoa.fi>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **University of Helsinki, City Campus Library, Helsinki – Finland 2012**

Project Manager: Vesa Oiva, Collaborators: Jussi Kalliopuska, Selina Anttinen, Antti Lehto, Building services consultant: Aila Puusaari, DI, Pyyry Building Services Oy, Construction-engineering consultant: Sami Lampinen, DI, WSP Finland Oy  
Library consultants: Irma Pasanen, office chief, Library of Helsinki University of Technology / Risto Maijala, library amanuense, Library of Helsinki University of Technology, Client: University of Helsinki, Project Area: 32,000 sqm, Design year: 2008-2010  
Construction year: 2010-2012.

The University of Helsinki is developing its library structure by joining together the five faculty libraries of its central campus, which are presently dispersed around different parts of the city centre, to form a single administrative unit. The largest academic library in Finland will be created in the historically important Hirvi [Elk] city block in the very heart of the city centre. The new library building complements the urban block by adding a curved brick facade, integrated within the street line formed by the adjacent buildings. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

### **ARK-house arkkitehdi Oy, Helsinki – Finland**

<http://www.ark-house.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Info Centre, Korona, University of Helsinki-Viikki – Finland 1999**

The Korona information centre is the new main building of the University of Helsinki Viikki Campus. The large Science Library forms a major part of the building and it houses the departmental libraries of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, which were formerly independent, as well as the Pihlajamäki branch of the Helsinki City Library. The building also houses the administrative offices of the faculty and the campus, and the main teaching facilities and assembly rooms. The co-existence of the Science Library and the public library will provide an opportunity for cooperation between the two and expand the user base of the building, thus creating a link between the university campus and the surrounding residential area: a meeting place for students and the local community.

The Infocentre project began in 1996 with an invited competition. The name of the building, Korona, stems from the pseudonym of the winning entry. The name is a reference to the principal design idea behind the curved facade, a central feature in both the competition entry and the final design. "The outer circle is a radiating corona - in constant interaction with its environs. The 'conservatory wall' and its changing lighting give the building a strong identity during both day and night", state the architects in their account. Varying transparency of the glazed circumference and the rich-colour and rough texture of the back wall create an interplay that brings the facade to life. Seasonal changes, the time of day and light source all affect the appearance of the elevation. The hue of the reflected light colours the surroundings of the building, establishing it as the key building in the Viikki area.

The interior spaces are organised around high, toplit 'streets' that lead from the entrance hall - piazza - at the heart of the building, towards the gardens, or 'parks' as they may be called. The corridors delineate the book stack space by opening up vertical and horizontal vistas across the building. The curved blue wall, as well as the auditorium, team work facility and office masses, lined with shuttering plywood, have been separated as independent elements. Together with the steel balustrades and staircases they establish the ambient colours and materials of the interior.

The curved facade is accentuated by three gardens separated from the interior spaces by a glass curtainwalls. The Nile Arboretum, the Roman Garden and the Kyoto Bamboo Garden represent the landscapes and garden art of ancient civilisations and symbolise the significance of global interaction in the expansion of human knowledge. The vegetation in the gardens is representative of the respective cultures and the disciplines studied in Viikki. Once the plants have grown, they will offer the library visitors a chance to stop for a while in the midst of greenery during the dark and chilly days of autumn and spring. In mid-winter, the temperature is kept below room temperature, at a level required by the plants.

A rectilinear area has been cut off the south-west quarter of the cylindrical building to form a square, flanked by the Biocentre 1 building at the opposite edge. The square links the contrasting geometry of the building to its context and creates a central public space of the campus area. The square is paved with concrete pavers and a grid of cobblestones that delineates the surface. The hardness of concrete is softened with grass sown in the paver joints, thus bringing some of the greenness of the surrounding lawns in the square. The contrast between the subtracted rectilinear form facing the square and the cylindrical portion is enhanced by different methods of cladding. The planar facades are characterised by the warm colour of the translucent coating of the wood batten sun screens and machine seamed sheet metal cladding. The sunscreens, canopies, and the café terrace form a linear pattern oriented towards the main entrance.

The glazed envelope of the curved facade is not only architecturally motivated but also has an ecological and technological function. The envelope acts as a low-maintenance 'overcoat', which enables the use of very simple structures inside, and eliminates the need for further weather protection. The envelope reduces heat losses during winter and the need for cooling during summer. The space between the glazing and the masonry wall acts as a climatic buffer used for preheating incoming fresh air. Thanks to the circular shape of the building, fresh air can be taken in from the desired sector, depending on the season and temperature.

(<http://www.e-architect.co.uk>)

#### **Helsinki City library, Viikki - Finland 1999**

The floor area 1000m<sup>2</sup>

Viikki Library is the cultural centre and public living room for the surrounding community, while also offering the citizens a path to the world of science.

In addition to the extensive basic library functions, the library in Viikki focuses on the disciplines taught and researched at the campus, and offers information services. The library is committed to sustainable development and ecological values in its operation.

The Viikki Info Centre Korona is the main building of Helsinki University at Viikki Campus. The Helsinki University Science Library and the Viikki Library of Helsinki form its central part. The building also houses faculty and campus administration as well as teaching and lecture facilities. (<http://buildings.libraries.fi>)

## **Arkkitehtitoimisto Aarne von Boehm Oy, Helsinki – Finland**

<http://www.arkboehm.fi>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Pakkala Learning and Information Centre “Point” (Pakkalan oppimis – ja informaatiotalo “Point”), Vantaa – Finland 2004**

900 m<sup>2</sup>, €13.000.000

Point, or the Pakkala Learning and Information Centre, consists of the International School of Vantaa, Y.E.S. Day Care Centre, Pakkala Citizen’s Office and Point Library. Point provides its users with pupil, information and cultural facilities. At Point, lifelong learning is a daily reality for children, pupils and adults alike. Point is a place where knowledge and emotions meet and where information and knowledge are present in a human environment. Point Library is open to pupils even outside the opening hours, while the Learning Centre is open to the public after school hours. In addition, courses and lectures taking place at Point and Vantaa’s only astronomical observatory provide opportunities for learning new things and gaining experiences. Many works of art from the City of Vantaa’s collection are on display at Point, and some of them have been specially designed for the premises. Get a portfolio available on the ArtKart and learn more about the works of art on display. I hope Point with its excellent services and facilities will emerge as a living room for the people of Pakkala and the neighbouring areas where they will want to return to and spend time together, enjoy themselves and perhaps experience a few surprises, too. Ms. Kirsti Tuominen, Director of Point (<http://www.vantaa.fi>)

The Pakkala Learning and Information Centre consists of the International School of Vantaa, Day Care Centre, Pakkala Citizen’s Office and Point Library. The heart of the school is the Learning Centre, which is also open to the library users after school hours. The building is like a four leafed clover in which the library is one leaf. The Centre is located along Hagelstamintie and the library is like a crown in the street crossing. There is many lodges for different learning purposes and exhibitions in the library. The chapes of the lodges make the architectural idea of the library. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info>)

## **Davidsson & Tarkela Architects, Helsinki – Finland**

<http://www.arkdt.fi>

### **Libraries:**

#### **University of Helsinki, Learning Centre Aleksandria, Helsinki – Finland 2003**

The topping out ceremony of the learning centre on the University of Helsinki City Centre Campus took place on Thursday, 9 January 2003.

Construction work was begun in September 2001 by tearing down the part of the Fabianinkatu 28 building that stood in the courtyard. The part facing the street, a residential building designed by Gunnar Stenius and completed in 1907, was renovated. A new building with four storeys above ground level and one below ground level was constructed into the courtyard. The street wing was renovated to accommodate mainly offices for the staff. The courtyard was covered by a glass roof and a new entrance into the Kaisa Shopping Centre was constructed in the Fabianinkatu 26 courtyard (facing the Language Centre building). The learning centre can also be accessed through the Kaisa Shopping Centre. In time, the roofed corridor in the courtyard, connecting the buildings in the quarter, will run from the learning centre all the way to the Porthania building.

The architectural look of the new building is dominated by colourful blinds covering the facade.

The total floor space of the new building is 3,005 br-m<sup>2</sup> and the old, renovated building has a total floor space of 2,492 br-m<sup>2</sup>. The building project cost about 8.8 million euro. Simultaneously with the building project a cooling system serving the whole network of university buildings in the quarter was installed.

The developer was the University of Helsinki Technical Department and the construction consultant was Indepro Oy. The architectural design was by Davidsson Architects and interior design by Interior Arcitects Gullstén-Inkinen Oy. The main contractor was SRV Viitokset Oy. (<http://www.helsinki.fi/aleksandria/english/presentation/historyofthebuilding/htm>)

## **Tero Harjunniemi, Tampere – Finland**

### **Arkkitehtitoimisto AR-Vastamäki Oy – Tampere – Finland**

<http://www.vastamaki.fi>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Library Ylöjärvi – Finland 2002**

The floor area 2696m<sup>2</sup>, Designed by Architect Tero Harjunniemi (Arkkitehtuuritoimisto Teuvo Vastamäki Oy)  
The total expenditure of the construction 5 milj. €

The library design is based on “Kite”, the winning proposal from the invited competition. The basic idea of the design was to give the residents of Ylöjärvi an architecturally spectacular and individual, user-friendly library. The building is centrally located along the busy Kuruntie. Environmental factors played a significant role in the layout, which consists of two triangles. The library is accessible from both halves. The same division also occurs in the functional side. The larger triangle contains the actual lending room and the smaller, the staff’s workspace and facilities as well as storage space. The avenue divides the spaces into those for patrons and those for staff. The Reference

Desk and Circulation are concentrated in a triangular service point, which is the central. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info>)

The Ylöjärvi main library “Kite” was opened to the public in November 2002. The library consists of two large triangles, and the avenue between them divides the space into public and staff areas.

The interior was designed to be spacious and sunny: a long glass wall is facing Kuruntie. The main colour inside the building is a warm light brown accentuated with a bright blue. Kite-like features, like the triangular service point and the shape of the roofs, have been used in the architecture.

The library averages around 900 daily visitors who read newspapers and magazines, use the public computers, borrow books, films and music, visit exhibitions or just meet one another.

The building is centrally located along the busy main street Kuruntie and fits harmoniously with the surrounding fields.

(<http://buildings.libraries.fi>)



## **Heikkinen-Komonen, Helsinki – Finland**

Mikko Heikkinen, Markku Komonen

<http://www.heikkinen-komonen.fi>

### **Vuotalo Cultural Center, Helsinki – Finland 1997 – 2000**

6.095 m<sup>2</sup>

Vuotalo Cultural Centre is a part of a network of suburban cultural centres around Helsinki. The building houses a library and facilities for music and other arts as well as a stage for theatre and dance performances. Vuosaari has become one of the new growth extensions of Helsinki, with already almost 40,000 inhabitants; the population is represented by all social groups, and a large part of the inhabitants have come from elsewhere in Finland and there is also a significant number of foreign immigrants. The basic design solution of the Centre resembles a hinge, where multi-level functional and traffic connections are integrated. The building opens out along its entire length towards a pedestrian route while turning its back against a busy bus traffic artery. All the activities of the building are visible at a glance behind the 2-storey glazed main facade. The rear side, on the other hand, is covered with stainless steel chain-link conveyor belt normally used in the processing industry, which, depending on lighting and the angle of view, appears to cover the facade behind it in a silvery armour or scales of a salmon – or turns it completely transparent. In the building mass, which is deep due to its half-circle plan shape, two glass-covered 'canyons' have been sliced. It is via these that natural light enters into the centre of the building, and together with the entrance gallery, they create spatial variation in the otherwise even height landscape, as well as bringing together the library and the art studios above it into one ensemble. The overlapping spatial structure of the building creates surprising internal views, and at its best it can cross-connect the users and functions in unexpected ways. As a contrast to the metallic exterior, the interior of the library is mainly wood. The floor is finished in heat-treated and oiled birch and the walls of the 'canyons' are comprised of a pine trellis that frame the views into the classrooms, but at the same time create the image of a classical library with its endlessly continuing walls. Art works were commissioned from artists Jaakko Tornberg and Pekka Syrjä, to be placed at the end of the 'canyons'. Planting is also an essential part of the architecture. When arriving from the north, one walks through a labyrinth of bushes arranged in even rows and the recessed yard contains Swedish whitebeams planted in a grid, the foliage of which will as time passes form a green cloud completing the territory of the building to form a circle. The pedestrian route is divided by steel rings from which lamps are suspended lighting the route; banners advertising the activities of the building can also be stretched from them. During the first spring of the building's life a colourful series of sails hung from the structure, the colour of which had been taken from a bouquet of tulips. (Heikkinen)

### **Lumen Mediacyenter, University of Art and Design, Helsinki – Finland 1995 – 2000**

12.000 m<sup>2</sup>

The University of Art and Design is located in the old industrial premises of Arabia Ceramics in the historic section of Helsinki, where the city was founded in 1550. The area has a long tradition in industrial design manufacture. With ceramic production moving into modern technologies, vacant parts of the old factory buildings are available for new uses. The audiovisual center will partly be incorporated into renovated manufacturing structures adjoining the existing University of Art and Design. Film and television studios, a black-box theater, and an auditorium will be located in a new addition. The center is an integral part of a larger master plan for this industrial block. The extensive building complex projected can be seen as a small town, which will be organized hierarchically into squares and boulevards, back alleys and service areas. The renovation of the old manufacturing structure will retain its original roughness and authenticity, an approach that fits the practical needs of its new function. The project includes rearranging the main entrance of the university as well. A glazed gallery connects the new entry across the block to the future main square of a proposed residential suburb. The gallery will have spaces for exhibiting student projects and will also serve as the lobby for the four-hundred-seat auditorium and the experimental theater. The Audiovisual Center implies numerous design layers of function and mechanical and electrical systems, as well as advanced cable networks. The architecture relies on a balanced coordination of these matrices. Its references are to microchips, in the sense of mastering complex flows of energy rather than of the fetishism of hardware icons. (Heikkinen)

## **Helin & Co. Architects, Helsinki – Finland**

<http://www.helinfo.fi>

**Libraries:**

### **Sello Regional Library, Espoo – Finland 2003**

Client: Real estate limited Kiinteistö Oy Kauppakeskus Sello, City of Espoo, 10.240 m<sup>2</sup>, volume 63.500 m<sup>3</sup>.

The new Regional Library includes a city service point, a consumer advice centre as well as commercial services – cafeteria, bank, and real estate agents. The lobbies of the Library and the outside market place are visually connected through gigantic glass wall zones. The tall glass walls are stiffened with net-type steel tension rod lattices, supported on the walkways running above the lobbies. The walkways have composite constructions. The bridges in the central lobby are supported to three-storey slender steel-frame columns. The outside surfaces of the bridges are suspended from the steel girders of the top floor slab by means of vertical tension rods. The interior of the library is airy and light. The railings and partition walls are made of glass and steel. The large frame stiffening steel lattices have been utilised as architectural elements.

Functionally the building is divided into two longitudinal parts. The open public spaces, the Children's and Young Peoples Sections as well as commercial facilities are located towards the market place. The Music Section with the associated studios and the Adult's Fiction Section are located on the street side, followed by the service point of the City of Espoo and the consumer advice centre. The reading rooms, studies, meetingrooms and the Non-fiction Sections are located on the second floor of the library. The high central lobby, the exhibition space and the glazed aperture of the Young Peoples Section connect the floors. On both floors the spaces may be separated by glass partition walls or by large turning and sliding oak veneer doors. (Helin)

### **Joensuu Regional Library - North Karelia Provincial Library – Finland 1992**

The floor area: 4217m<sup>2</sup>, Designed by: Architectural office Helin & Siitonen, Tuomo Siitonen and Tuomas Wichman, Interior design Simo Heikkilä, The total expenditure of the construction €8.500.000

The space solution reminds of the grid plan of the city with main streets crossing the building. The streets are spacious areas with glass ceilings and can be crossed using bridges on the first and second floors. The streets divide the space into four blocks. The public café and the multipurpose hall are situated in the entrance lobby, at the crossroads. The spacious building also houses reading rooms, the North-Karelian collections, storage and offices on the ground floor.

The first floor is the main public space. The music department is found on the second floor.

"Here, the books play the main role", comments Tuomo Siitonen, the architect. "Natural light, the painted, light-coloured concrete surfaces and the slab grillage ceiling form the background that is awakened to life by the books."

Joensuu main library was awarded the Concrete Building of the Year Prize in 1992. The jury praised the exceptionally harmonious and finished style which takes into account the scale of the surroundings. (<http://buildings.libraries.fi>)

## **Arkkitehtitoimisto Hannu Jaakkola Oy, Helsinki – Finland**

<http://www.ark-jaakkola.fi>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Vidhin pääkirjasto (Vihti Main Library) 1990 – 1998**

The library has been designed to be the parlour of the residents of Vihti. Two of the three floors are open for the public.

The main floor is divided into different levels: the circulation desk and reference service, adults' fiction and non-fiction and the children's department. The music department and the youth department are on the 2nd floor.

The library offers reading and team-work rooms for quiet work, a newspapers and magazine reading room, two conference rooms and a children's story corner.

The library also offers exhibition space with display racks and glass cases. The staff offices are mainly situated on the 3rd floor. The interior solutions make the customer floors open to the nature outside and fill the space with natural light.

The name of the library

The Municipal Library of Vihti (main library) named "Agricola"

The name of the municipality/organization

Vihti

The population of the community covered by the library  
over 27 000

The location of the library

In a central location in Nummela, (Pisteenkaari 9, 03100 Nummela), the library is located near the market place. The building has been beautifully landscaped.

The library is a new construction. The floor area 2300m<sup>2</sup>. The library was opened in 1998

Designed by

Architectural office Hannu Jaakkola. The building project was carried out as a modification of the original Agricola proposal of Hannu Jaakkola and Tapani Kernttula. The proposal won the first prize in an architectural competition held in 1990.

The total expenditure of the construction Building cost + furnishing app. 3,2 million (<http://www.buildings.libraries.fi>)

## **JKMM Architects, Helsinki – Finland**

<http://www.jkmm.fi>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Moby Dick, Vantaa Cultural City, Vantaa – Finland 2004 – 2014**

##### **CITY OF CULTURE**

The plan is progressing for the educational, cultural and recreational centre rising up next to the Science Centre Heureka. The City of Vantaa held a competition concerning the construction of the Vantaa City of Culture project as a whole in January 2007. The winner of the competition was SRV Group Plc. The area will be developed into a unique rendezvous of intelligence, discovery, knowledge and experience.

The altered city plan entered into force in January 2007. The planned area is primarily intended for buildings that house cultural activities, but space has also been reserved for a hotel, office buildings and small shops, as well as for public service companies or, for example, sports facilities. The entire area of the planned plot is approximately 7.5 hectares with a permitted building area of 64,000 m<sup>2</sup>. A parking lot will be built for a total of 1,000 cars.

Heureka learning centre

The City of Culture consists of many parts that are joined together by a covered indoor street. Five hundred metres long and at the most one hundred metres wide, the building embraces the visitor with pleasant summer climate throughout the year. The cultural centre designed by JKMM Architects successfully met Heureka's architectural challenge. The building runs smoothly with the shape of the ground beneath it and adapts easily to changes, and is able to accommodate a large number of different interior solutions.

Premises will be reserved in Heureka's expansion for the learning centre.

Heureka is a cultural and educational institution that offers an open learning environment for those interested in science and technology. The purpose of the learning centre is to utilise the versatile, intellectually stimulating content of Heureka in the teaching provided by schools and other educational institutions as broadly as possible. These activities will be significantly increased by founding a new learning centre in Heureka.

When planning the content, the specific needs of different fields of science will be taken into account regarding the furnishing and equipment for the premises. All working areas will have the most modern equipment, which will be replaced on a regular basis. The learning centre will also make it possible to implement the Heureka camp school on wider terms than the present science camp activities. The camp school offers the opportunity to research different themes or even to concentrate on one theme during a period of one or two weeks.

Some 75,000 schoolchildren visit Heureka annually. The learning centre will organise programmes in their own premises for approximately 50,000 people and distribute their products throughout the school system in the whole country, as well as running international programmes, particularly related to the EU. (<http://www.skyscrapercity.com>)

#### **Seinäjäki Library, Seinäjoki – Finland 2012**

Competition 2008 1<sup>st</sup> prize, 4.500 m<sup>2</sup>, €10.000.000, Client City of Seinäjoki

Fri, 26/10/2012

The Finnish town of Seinäjoki hosts the most extensive cluster of buildings designed by Alvar Aalto in the world. Asmo Jaaksi of architects JKMM explains his practice's approach to designing a new addition to this hallowed Aalto Centre

The Centre displays Aalto's masterful touch, ranging from the area's town planning to the smallest door detail and is an invaluable cultural asset which gives the whole town its identity. Five Aalto buildings make up the Centre: the City Hall, State Office Building, Theatre, the Cross of the Plains Church and the Old Library.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW

Built in 1965, the Library needed a modern extension to meet today's demands and JKMM's design, called 'Clover', won the competition for the project. The aim was to create dialogue between old and new. The new library respects the protected cultural environment but, at the same time, takes pride in contemporary architecture. One of the objectives of the design was to find an interface with the typical characteristics of Alvar Aalto's architecture without imitating it.

#### **VARIED INTERESTING SHAPES**

The new library stands separate from Aalto's original, although connected by an underground link. Division of the building into three sculptural units was an important decision to be able to blend the large building volume with the surrounding townscape. This generates varied, interesting shapes when viewed from different directions. The exposed boarded-formwork concrete interiors are punctuated by carefully placed windows and larger glazing offering controlled views of the Centre. The view from the glazed wall in the main library hall is dominated by the highlights of the area: the bell tower or the Cross of the Plains Church and the fan-shaped facade of the original Aalto Library. The heart of the building is the wide staircase, intended for different events and as an informal meeting place, which leads to the collection departments on the ground floor and through the connecting underground corridor to the Aalto Library.

#### **LIVELY AND VIVID SURFACE**

The external skin of the new library is dominated by copper. The darkening pre-oxidised copper sets the new library apart from the whiteness of the surrounding buildings. Copper is not a new material to the area but in the Aalto Centre it is mainly the roofs that feature the material's beautifully patinated green surfaces. In the new library, copper has been used comprehensively across facades, plinth and roofs – creating a single-material skin.

A special shape of copper shingle was specifically designed for the facades to give the building a highly individual, lively and vivid surface. In some situations, the shingle surface is formed into ventilation slots to accommodate air handling. Copper is also used to form vertical grilles and as a door facing to maintain the material continuity.

Written by: Chris Hodson

Seinäjoki Public Library – Provincial Library consists of the main library, 4 branch libraries, 2 mobile libraries and 5 lending stations.

The main library operates in two buildings. The old building was built in the 1960's (1961 -1965) and is designed by architect Alvar Aalto (\*1898 Kuortane, Finland - + 1976 Helsinki). The building is part of the administrative and cultural centre of Seinäjoki, Aalto Centre. The Aalto Library is about 1600 m2 in area.

The new building will be inaugurated in 2012. It is located near Aalto Centre and it will be about 3 500 square meters in area. The new library is designed by JKMM Architects and the main architect is Asmo Jaaksi.

In the new building will be located: children's department, youth department, music department and part of the adult lending department as well as the news area for magazines, newspapers and computers. There will also be WLAN in the whole building, a café, a lot of room for events and exhibitions, computer classroom and self-service issue and return. Beautiful staff rooms will also be located in the new building.

The architecture of the new building is fabulous. It is modern, user-friendly, and experimental. The materials are of good quality and space utilization is quite ingenious.

In the Aalto Library will be located the Seinäjoki collection, microfilm room, stacks, room for group works etc.

In August of 2012, the new library building has just been inaugurated and the Aalto library will be closed for renovation.

<https://sits.google.com>

#### **Turku City Library, Turku - Finland 1998 – 2007**

9.300 m<sup>2</sup>, €14 Mill.

#### **Awards:**

**SIO Good Environmental Award 2008**

The new city library in Turku is located at the historical centre of the city. The building is the latest addition to a block with the old library and several other historically valuable buildings. The historical and cultural value of the site presented a great challenge for the planning of the new building. The objective of the project was to create a new construct, which would harmonize with the historically invaluable setting while also manifesting an architecture of its own age. In terms of urban planning the goal was to fill out the open and unstructured street corner by following the edges of the existing urban grid. By constructing the building on the outer perimeter, we were able to provide an open space in the middle of the lot, which was designed to serve as a courtyard for recreation and a stage for cultural events. The interior of the new building is annexed with the existing 100-year old library building and the chancellery of the governor built at the beginning of the nineteenth century, now restored and transformed to facilitate a café and meeting rooms.

The new library has a functionally clear design. The public spaces are situated mainly on two floors surrounding the opening to the courtyard. The staff premises are located systematically on one side of the building facing the street. The new main entrance opens onto the corner of two main streets. The first floor has a reception and lounge area, a children's and youth section, and a modernized version of a periodicals reading room called the news market, which functions simultaneously as the link between the new library and the old buildings. The main room of the new building is reached through a main stairway, which opens to a monumental space containing the non-fiction stacks and reading areas. The guiding principle in the space planning was flexibility; the functions of the library may change radically in the future with the introduction of new media. The rooms are open, and the functions are limited only by the transformability of the easy-to-move furniture.

The materials of the building were chosen to accommodate the environment. The facades are mainly plastered, which is the predominant material of the old buildings in the block. Initially we considered using red brick, but gave up the idea to allow the old library building to remain the only brick building on the block thus emphasizing its primary position in the neighbourhood. We also used natural stone extensively on the facades, the stairway and the grounds surrounding the building. In the interior we used mostly European Oak in the wall furnishing and furniture. The structure of the building was made from concrete cast on site, which was left exposed as an important part of the interior design. The fair-faced concrete was formed with vertical boards to achieve the rough feeling characteristic of the material. Glass was given a seminal role both in the outer architecture and the interior world. From the first steps of the planning process it was clear that the exuberant use of glass would be the best choice. Transparency befits this type of building; a public library building should evoke the idea of openness.

The basis of the planning was to create a new library to meet up with the challenges of the future. At the same time, the library has a long and rich history, which the architecture should also take into account. The architectonic whole is formed from the union of these two oppositions, the past and the future. 14.01.09 <http://www.archdaily.com>

#### **Lahdelma & Mahlamäki Oy, Helsinki – Finland**

<http://www.ark-l-m.fi>

**Libraries:**

### **Lohja Main Library – Lohja City Library, Lohja – Finland 2005**

3500 m<sup>2</sup>

The library building is a part of the 'cultural campus' in the centre of Lohja. Its architecture directs the flow of pedestrian traffic towards the cultural complex and into the library. Its principal material, red brick, integrates the building into the existing civic architecture; in the interior, the red brick walls delineate the open spatial composition as one entity and guide the eyes towards its primary aspects, the town centre and the church. The library is literally built for its location. The building has an in-situ, post-tensioned concrete frame and red brick walls. (Lahdelma)

The city of Lohja organised an open architectural competition for a new main library in 2002. In Finland many even smaller municipalities have their own public library. They act as the public living room and as the cultural centre also for a wider region. After the competition the design was further refined on the basis of our winning entry.

The Main Library is part of the group of civic buildings of the town centre together with the Church of St. Lawrence, school centre, Laurentius Hall and the Lohja Music Institute. It is quite fitting that the new library is also a meeting place that guides people arriving in the area.

A central location in the town's fabric is an ideal point of departure for library activities, however, the plot being partially within the town block set demanding challenges for the overall scheme. The angled lines of the walls define the position of the oblong two-storey building. Inside the red brick walls act as an organising element that integrates the openly linked spaces into a unified whole and also direct the sight towards the most important views: the town centre and the old church.

We broke the horizontality resulting from the two-storey interior height by opening it up with conical roof lights, which also play a part in the resulting townscape.

Lohja Main Library is literally built for its site on the site as it has a post-tensioned concrete frame cast in-situ and red brick walls.

(<http://de.urbarama.com>)

### **Rauma Main Library, Rauma – Finland 2003**

Extent Floor area 4 550 m<sup>2</sup>, Gross area 4 600 m<sup>2</sup>, Volume 24 600 m<sup>3</sup> The library building is part of the arts and cultural centre of the town. Designed by Architectural firm Lahdelma & Mahlamäki Oy. Ilmari Lahdelma, architect (SAFA), professor. The total expenditure of the construction building 6 362 000 € movables 636 000 €

The Main Library of Rauma has a significant role to play in the townscape. It acts as a unifying element in the field of space formed by buildings of different age and a park. The low-built library, with its timber facades, makes a reference to the delineation of urban spaces in Old Rauma, the town's historic centre, and the element of surprise contained therein.

The transparency of the library building communicates the openness of its operation. Towards the canal the library forms sheltered courtyard spaces, which can be used for theatrical performances and other events. The character of the library is based on the timeless values of architecture, attention to site requirements, spatial variety, well-thought-out views and vivacious use of natural light as an element of the interior.

The principal part of the building has a reinforced concrete frame, with the exception of the reading room, which has a frame of glue-laminated timber. The facade materials are painted timber and glass. Silk screen printing was used to create patterns emulating the lightness of lace, in the making of which Rauma has a long tradition, to the glass parts of the facade.

The City of Rauma held an invited architectural competition on the library in spring 2000 and the competition entry which the design is based on, was awarded the first prize. (Lahdelma)

The Rauma Main Library has a significant role to play in the townscape. It is a unifying element in a space formed by buildings of different ages and a park. The transparency of the library building communicates the openness of its operations.

The local traits and traditions are taken into account in the design of the building. The façade is made of painted timber and glass. Silk screen printing was used to create patterns emulating the lightness of lace, the making of which has a long tradition in Rauma, on the glass parts of the façade. Bunches of metallic letters hanging from the ceiling form words in the Rauma dialect.

The Library operates on two floors.

A newspaper reading room, the children's department, part of the adult department, a conference and computer room as well as most of the staff offices are situated on the ground floor. The mobile library garage is also on the ground floor.

The adults' arts, fiction and music collections can be found on the first floor. The study rooms, the artothèque, and office space are also located there.

The technical equipment includes borrowing and returning self-service machines, free wireless internet, a video surveillance system, electronic lockdown of the doors and time card system. (<http://www.buildinglibraries.fi>)

### **Vaasa City Library, Vaasa – Finland 2001**

Extent Gross area 8,050 m<sup>2</sup>, the area of renovation covers almost half of the size, Interior design: Design and Architecture Gullstén & Inkinen, Overall Cost: €9,500,000

The purpose of library and information services is to promote equal access to education, literature and art, and to constant development of knowledge, skills, and civic prowess, as well as to internationalism and life-long learning. The library will produce virtual and interactive web services as well as educational content in data networks.

Finland's first lending library Vaasan Lukukirjasto was founded 1794 in Vaasa, for "the amusement and pastime" of the members in Vaasan Luku-Seura.

In 1936 the library moved into its present location Kirjastonkatu 13, the first premises in its history that were purpose-built for the library.

Architectural idea or principle:

The new library building reflects the internal landscape of knowledge. The different bridges combine - symbolically and concretely - old and new, humanities and sciences, as well as the various subject areas. In Vaasa, we have had the chance to combine a unique history of Finnish library services with futuristic visions of libraries. The new library building will be a dynamic bridge between old and new. New media and materials, future electronic operations, will find their place in the library complementing its traditional mode of activities. Nevertheless, the essence and idea of library services will remain ageless. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info>)

### **Arkkitehdit NRT, Helsinki – Finland**

<http://www.n-r-t.fi>

**Libraries :**

## Library Hollola, Hollola – Finland 2004

1.920m<sup>2</sup>

Architects: arkkitehtitoimisto Nurmela, Raimoranta, Tasa Oy / Jyrki Tasa, Teemu Tuomi

The library building is situated in the centre of Hollola and encloses the northern edge of Market Square. The building is organised on a single floor, but on the side of the square the eave height reaches nine metres. This helps provide enclosure for the square and to give the library a status of a public building. The main entrance is at the centre of the square-facing side, below a great clock. The newspaper reading room and children's story-telling room have large windows, which direct their orientation towards the Market Square. The red curtain of the story-telling room, hung from an undulating rail, adds colour and an element of change to the silver and black facades. The rectangular plan of the library is subdivided into an open lending library-reading room space and a work and staff zone, with services at the interface of the two. Public facilities that can be closed off include the children's fairytale room, the reference reading room, the exhibition and conference space and the music room. On Sundays only the newspaper reading room is open to the public, while the other spaces are shut off with sliding partitions. The design of the lending library is airy and light. Sufficient height, rooflights, large window surfaces directing the orientation of the space towards the park and the light colour of the floor are the means used to achieve this effect. By a combination of direct and indirect lighting this atmosphere can also be achieved in the evening with artificial lighting. Fixtures, designed by the office, placed on the bookshelves provide the indirect lighting in the space. In order to define distinctive fields of space for different functions in the main hall and to provide spatial variety, we have given its ceiling an undulating profile. The height of the interior space varies, being the greatest in the area of the central functions and then descending to more intimate level above the smaller departments. The form of the ceiling is a ruled surface, which in addition to the undulating profile also has a variable lateral angle. (<http://www.e-architect.co.uk>)

## **Käpy and Simo Paavilainen Architects, Helsinki – Finland**

<http://www.ark-paavilainen.fi>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Tritonia Science Library, Vaasa – Finland 2001**

8.000 m<sup>2</sup>

The Tritonia Academic Library in Vaasa is a joint venture between three universities: the University of Vaasa, Åbo Akademi/Unit of Ostrobothnia and the Vaasa Unit of the Swedish School of Economics and Business Administration. The one building also houses a Learning Centre that jointly supports teaching and study at the three universities. Moreover, Tritonia connects two languages and cultures – the different Finnish and Swedish traditions.

The library and the Learning Centre on the campus area on the shore of the Gulf of Bothnia were opened to the public on 20. August 2001. The library's prime customers are the universities' teachers, researchers and students, but anyone seeking scientific information is welcome. As the biggest academic library within three neighbouring provinces, Tritonia serves various other educational establishments, adult learners, the business sector and individuals. It co-operates with the libraries of two polytechnics in Vaasa and with Vaasa city/regional library, and it maintains the regional web library ([www.uvasa.fi/~sukkula](http://www.uvasa.fi/~sukkula)).

The first part of the name Tritonia refers to the number three, and the whole name to the fact that the building stands by the sea. In Greek mythology Triton was a son of the sea-god Poseidon and, according to some myths, tritons are the male equivalents of mermaids.

Tritonia encloses 35,890 m<sup>3</sup>, and its total floor area is 7,997 m<sup>2</sup>, of which the library and Learning Centre have a net area of 5,500 m<sup>2</sup>. The library was designed by the architectural bureau of Käpy and Simo Paavilainen, and the main contractor was NCC Finland Oy. The building proprietor, Senaattikiinteistöt Oy, has selected the library as Building of the Year 2001 out of its 130-odd projects.

### **Planning**

The three universities at Vaasa are all rather young. The University of Vaasa, with some 4,200 students and four faculties, started as a school of economics in 1968; it became a multidisciplinary college at the start of the 1980s, and a university ten years later. Åbo Akademi has its main activities in Turku, but branched out to Vaasa in 1974; today around 1,800 students attend its two faculties here. In 1980, the Swedish School of Economics and Business Administration expanded from Helsinki to Vaasa, where it now has about 500 students.

As long ago as 1981-2 a working group appointed by the Ministry of Education was considering how co-operation could be developed between the various units operating in Vaasa. Their key suggestion was that a common academic library should be founded, to be operational in 1984. The proposal was way ahead of its time; nowhere else was there anything similar, so the matter was postponed... but not forgotten. In the mid-1980s the library became part of the architectural competition for the new campus, and early in the 1990s a common database was planned, though it could not be achieved until the next generation of computer systems arrived.

The academic library was part of the second building phase on the campus. To design it functionally a planning group consisting of representatives of the three universities was appointed: two of its members were professors, one was head of the Office of Student Affairs and three came from the libraries; additional experts were a students' representative, the property manager, a computer specialist and an external mentor with excellent knowledge of managing university libraries. This planning group further appointed several subgroups to plan the internal operations. The groups worked closely together with the architects and also visited, for instance, research libraries in Stockholm and some libraries under construction on the campuses of Helsinki University. Library staff went on study tours to new libraries and learning centres in the Netherlands, Germany and Great Britain.

### **Regulations and financing**

The rectors of the three universities signed the library agreement in December 1998. This is complemented by a set of guiding principles, which were separately approved by the boards of all three universities in the spring of 2001. Immediately after approving the guiding principles the universities appointed their representatives for the library board. At its first meeting the board approved the library's operating regulations that define its internal organisation.

The regulations stipulate that the library costs are shared according to the number of students, researchers and The Tritonia Academic Library New ways of organizing libraries teachers in each university. These figures are taken from the Ministry of



Education's KOTA database. On this basis the University of Vaasa contributes two thirds of the library's budget, which is set annually in joint negotiations between the universities' and the library's managements.

For the time being, the Learning Centre operates as an independent separate project run by a management group under the local rectors of the three universities. It is financed largely by the Ministry of Education with funds assigned to the Finnish universities for developing the virtual university.

The library regulations specifically mention bilingualism. Official documents are drawn up in both Finnish and Swedish, other documents in the mother tongue of whoever prepares them. In daily work, the staff is naturally bilingual, as has always been the case in bilingual regions. In customer service Finnish and Swedish are used in almost equal proportions. Obviously, users of the minority language are more active in making use of staff services. As all three universities emphasize internationalism as a value in itself and a strategic choice, customers are in fact being served in at least three languages.

New library services, and operating the Learning Centre, demand generous computer and AV equipment, as well as versatile facilities for study and research. There are 420 work desks in the building; in reading rooms, computer classes, rooms for group work, multimedia rooms and on the four floors of the library, where collections and work desks alternate. The building also houses a separate researchers' tower. For library customers there are 39 carrels in the tower, in rooms for one or two persons. These are allocated on application to postgraduates working on doctoral theses or to students working on master's theses.

Finally

Tritonia's modern and beautiful facilities have had great effect both on customer service implementation and on staff well-being. Merging three independent libraries, moving collections from five different addresses to one common building and introducing new forms of service, while at the same time changing the computer system, have all been carried out successfully. We can go on developing the library in good heart.

Translated by Britt and Philip Gaut (<http://www.slg.nu>)

## **Arkkitehtitoimisto Perko Oy, Helsinki –Finland**

<http://www.arkperko.fi>

**Libraries:**

### **Jyväskylä City Library (Palokka Library) – Regional Library of Central Finland – Finland 2012**

The floor area: 1511m<sup>2</sup>, Designed by Tomi Perko, Arkkitehtitoimisto Perko Oy, Helsinki, Interior designer: Olli Pursiainen, Arkkitehtitoimisto Meskanen ja Pursiainen, Helsinki, The total expenditure of the construction €4.600.000.

The library shares a location with a comprehensive school and an adult education center. The immediate proximity of the school and Palokka Youth Center sounds in the functions of the library.

The library is functionally modern establishment that makes it possible to offer traditional library services as well as provide opportunities to create and participate. Among other things, there is a stage for performances, a games area, a computer studio to be used in cooperation with the school and the adult education center, and a newspaper and periodicals room that can be used also outside the opening hours. Part of shelves are movable to make the library space adaptable to various functions.

## **Tommila Architects, Helsinki – Finland**

<http://www.arktom.fi>

**Libraries:**

### **Aralis Library Centre, Helsinki – Finland 2002**

Client: Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company, 2200 m<sup>2</sup>

Aralis Library and Information Centre is built inside the old Arabia factory complex. The library centre brings together Helsinki City Library's Arabianranta Library and three art libraries: University of Art and Design Library, Helsinki Metropolia University of Applied Sciences Resource Library for Arts and Culture, and Helsinki Pop & Jazz Conservatory Library.

A big glass roofed internal courtyard houses the library and a restaurant, which is open for public. The combination forms a meeting place for everybody visiting or working in Arabia Gallery. The architectural design did not include interior design. (Tommila)

### **ISO Omena Shopping Centre, Library + Cinema, Helsinki – Finland 2001**

Client: Ilmarissen Tiikkiin Teistöt Oy, Library: 2400 m<sup>2</sup>

Owner: City of Helsinki, Helsinki University

Iso Omena Shopping Centre also houses public and private services. The service level is located above the market level and contains among other a Library and a Cinema next to each other.

Espoo City Library's branch library is accessible from the shopping centre. It has a view to the glass roofed gallery and a sunny roof terrace. A small Japanese garden inside the library provides a peaceful environment for concentration.

The Cinema has three auditoriums, and altogether more than 400 seats. Outside the business hours it is also directly accessible from outside the shopping centre. (Tommila)

## **Arkkitehtuuritoimisto Teuvo Vastamäki Oy**

<http://www.vastamaki.fi>

**Libraries:**

### **Ylöjärvi Main Library "Kite", Ylöjärvi – Finland 2002**

The floor area 2696m<sup>2</sup>, Architect Tero Harjunniemi (Arkkitehtuuritoimisto Teuvo Vastamäki Oy), The total expenditure of the construction €5.000.000

The Ylöjärvi main library "Kite" was opened to the public in November 2002. The library consists of two large triangles, and the avenue between them divides the space into public and staff areas.

The interior was designed to be spacious and sunny: a long glass wall is facing Kuruntie. The main colour inside the building is a warm light brown accentuated with a bright blue. Kite-like features, like the triangular service point and the shape of the roofs, have been used in the architecture.

The library averages around 900 daily visitors who read newspapers and magazines, use the public computers, borrow books, films and music, visit exhibitions or just meet one another. (<http://buildings.libraries>)

## France

### **234, Paris – France**

<http://www.a234.fr>

#### **Libraries:**

**Faculté et Bibliothèque de Droit et Sciences Économiques, Limoges – France 2002 – 2006**

15.000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 18.300.000

**CNAM Institut National de Métrologie et Locaux d'Enseignement (Centre de Ressources Documentaires) – Saint Denis – France 2005**

SU 6.600 m<sup>2</sup>, SHON 9.700 m<sup>2</sup>, € 16.500.000

**ÉSIGELEC École d'Ingénieurs et Génies Electrique Comprenant (Bibliothèque),**

**Saint Étienne du Rouvray (Rouen) (Dep. Seine-Maritime, Reg. Haut-Normandie) – France 2004**

SU 8.000 m<sup>2</sup>, SHON 12.700 m<sup>2</sup>, € 15.200.000

#### **Awards :**

Grand Prix d'Architecture Auguste Perret 2006

### **Agence a/LTA Architectes Urbanistes, Rennes, Paris – France**

Jean-Luc le Trionnaire, Maxime le Trionnaire, Alain Tassot, Gwénoël le Chapelain

<http://www.a-lta.fr>

#### **Libraries:**

**Médiathèque Plouagat – France 2011**

Client: Commune de Plouagat (Dep.: Côtes-d'Armor, Rég.: Bretagne), 390 m<sup>2</sup>, € 700.000 H.T.

programme : bibliothèque + médiathèque + salle d'exposition, équipe : mandataire a\_LTA + Betom + Hernet

The idea in this design gives the best innovation for many people, the interior of the building for the library and extensive creativ with adequate room and yard. Buildings like this can only be used as meeting rooms or meeting other than a place to store books and so forth. (<http://www.homedecoratingtrend.com>)

### **aasb agence d'architecture suzelbrou, Paris – France**

<http://www.suzelbrou.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Médiathèque Chaton (Dep. Yvelines, Reg. Île-de-France) – France 2004**

1.150 m<sup>2</sup>, 3.000.000

**École maternelle Anatole-France (Bibliothèque), Epinay-sur-Seine (Paris) (Dep. Seine-Saint Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) – France 2004**

2.100 m<sup>2</sup>, € 3.000.000

**Centre social et cultural des Courtilières, Ville de Pantin (Paris) (Dep. Seine-Saint Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) – France 1998**

2.070 m<sup>2</sup>, € 2.290.000

### **Aea Architectes, Mulhouse – France**

<http://www.architectes-aea.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Relais Culturel, Ville de Wissembourg – France 2010**

3.800 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 4.800.000

Le projet de restructuration du Relais culturel de Wissembourg représente un sujet complexe sur le plan urbain, architectural et technique. Intégrant la nef de l'ancienne église des Dominicains, il associe également la requalification de l'extension datant du début des années 80 et une nouvelle appropriation de l'espace urbain jusqu'à la rue des écoles. Des différentes contraintes du site émerge une nouvelle richesse d'expression. Dans le respect des orientations du programme et des prescriptions de l'Architecte des Bâtiments de France, nous proposons un projet soucieux de la préservation du patrimoine tout en ouvrant la voie à l'expression d'un équipement multi-média résolument actuel. Les interventions extérieures ont été limitées dans le respect du cadre strict imposé. Une extension est créée en bas-côté de la nef par la constitution d'un volume régulier organisé symétriquement autour de deux alignements d'ogives. Elle est constituée d'une double paroi en verre transparent laissant pénétrer le regard et la lumière tout en offrant un isolement acoustique remarquable. Une extension limitée en façade Ouest de la grande salle de spectacle est destinée à marquer fortement la nouvelle identité et l'entrée de l'édifice tout en offrant des surfaces nouvelles. Traitée comme « une boîte à lumières » expressive et vivante, ce volume apporte par son traitement « joyeux » une note festive et conviviale projetant le spectacle sur la ville. L'entrée principale et le hall ont été conservés et bénéficient d'une lisibilité accrue. A l'intérieur la salle de spectacle a fait l'objet d'une refonte totale tant au niveau de son organisation, des circulations et de la desserte qu'au niveau de l'approche scénique, et du renouvellement du matériel. L'espace réunion, cafétéria, médiathèque, foyer et médiathèque, ont bénéficié également d'adaptations et réorganisations afin de créer une cohérence interne entre les différents espaces une fluidité de circulation au travers de l'ensemble du bâtiment. (Aea)

**Médiathèque François Mitterrand, Héricourt, Dep. Haut-Saône (Belfort-Montbéliard) – France 1995 – 1996**

2.164 m<sup>2</sup>, 2.286.000 €

**AFAA Agence d'Architecture, Lyon – France**

<http://www.afaaland.com>

**Libraries:**

**Bibliothèque Municipale de la Part-Dieu, Lyon – France 2007**

Cette entrée en matière quelque peu mouvementée ne doit pas cacher l'essentiel, rappelé par Patrick Bazin, directeur de la Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon : "située juste en face de la gare, en prise directe sur les principaux flux de circulation, cette entrée à l'architecture audacieuse (architecte Philippe Audart) va enfin positionner clairement dans son environnement urbain la plus grande bibliothèque publique de France, alors que celle-ci tournait le dos à la ville (entrée face au Centre commercial). Un espace d'exposition, La Galerie, et une terrasse de café intérieure sont également créés dans le prolongement de l'entrée et viennent renforcer, aux côtés de l'auditorium et des grandes salles d'exposition, le périmètre des activités culturelles et conviviales de la bibliothèque" 700 m<sup>2</sup>, 700.000 €

**Ameller Dubois & Associés Architectes, Paris – France**

<http://www.ameller-dubois.fr>

**Libraries :**

**Médiathèque Ballancourt, Ballancourt (Dep. Seine-Saint Denis, Re. Île-de-France) – France concours 2009**

**Lycee Louis Armand (Bibliothèque), Ville des Eaubonne (Dep. Val-d'Oise, Reg. Île-de-France) – France 2006**

9.800 m<sup>2</sup>, € 13.000.000

**Médiathèque Romainville (Dep. Essone, Reg. Île-de-France) – France 2004 (concours)**

2.000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 5.000.000

**Bibliothèque Médiathèque Hotel de Ville, Le Raincy (Dep. Seine-Saint Denis, Re. Île-de-France) – France 2004**

Maître d'ouvrage Ville de Le Raincy, Lieu Le Raincy [Seine-Saint-Denis] Dates 2000 – 2005, Surface 1250 m<sup>2</sup> Coût 2,7 M€ HT Architectes Philippe Ameller et Jacques Dubois télécharger la fiche de présentation télécharger le dossier thématique

"Le plus grand mérite de cette modeste bibliothèque des environs de Paris est sans doute de permettre de lire à livre ouvert la réponse vivante et claire que des architectes ont su donner à un obscur problème d'extension de bâtiment municipal en site historique protégé. Vécue de l'intérieur ou vue de l'extérieur, [la médiathèque du Raincy] offre au public ce fameux supplément d'âme qui distingue l'architecture de son contraire.

Qui aime l'architecture bien pensée - ou veut l'aimer - doit prêter attention à ce bâtiment limpide. C'est une œuvre typique du raffinement français dans ce qu'il a de moins arrogant : une touche foncièrement actuelle et cependant foncièrement indémodable. Son élégance sans faille, sa fluide ingéniosité feraient presque oublier la dextérité avec laquelle cette construction assure l'alliance de styles contrastés.

L'intelligence est ici intelligible sans tapage. N'est-ce pas exactement ce qu'on demande à une bibliothèque ?"

David DeBolt, The Oakland Tribune (USA)

"La bibliothèque-médiathèque prend sa place dans l'ancienne maison du notaire local. La vieille bâtisse est débarrassée de ses scories accumulées au fil du temps ; son jardin d'hiver est reconstruit à l'identique ; on y retrouve même, pérennisées par sérigraphie sur la véranda d'entrée (image n°10 ci-dessus), les feuilles mortes accumulées à l'automne !

L'extension s'immerge avec délicatesse dans un coin du jardin, et s'ouvre en éventail vers le nouveau parc urbain. Sa façade courbe, réduite au minimum, propose un dialogue symétrique entre l'intérieur et l'extérieur, mettant en scène pour le promeneur les livres et leurs lecteurs, et valorisant les hautes frondaisons du jardin pour les usagers de la médiathèque et le personnel à l'ouvrage. Comme un cristal de roche piqué de corail, l'ensemble des luminaires et du mobilier, spécialement dessiné, accompagne les aménagements et participe à la vision d'ensemble."

Jacques Dubois (Ameller)

Maître d'ouvrage Ville de Le Raincy Lieu Le Raincy [Seine-Saint-Denis] Dates 2000 - 2005 Surface 1250 m<sup>2</sup> Coût 2,7 M€

HT Architectes Philippe Ameller et Jacques Dubois télécharger la fiche de présentation télécharger le dossier thématique

**Bibliothèque départementale de prêt, Niort (Dep. Deux Sèvres, Reg. Poitou-Charentes) – France 1993**

1.800 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.200.000

L'extension de la bibliothèque départementale des Deux-Sèvres regroupe administration, salles de lectures, réserves et locaux techniques liés aux bibliobus.

Des bâtiments obsolètes et insuffisants donnaient une image désolante et désolée d'une mission culturelle, pourtant très dynamique, du Conseil général. Après démolition d'une partie de l'existant, l'extension ouvre bureaux et salles de réunion sur la campagne niortaise. La façade est totalement vitrée et contribue à valoriser la diffusion du savoir et des loisirs culturels proposée par la collectivité territoriale. (Ameller)

**a/nm/a see : Agence Nicolas Michelin & Associés, Paris – France**

<http://www.anma.fr>

**Îlot Armanac, Logements, Médiathèque et Gymnase, Bordeaux – France 2012**

Olivier Calvarese, Fanny Rozé (concours et études), Etienne Challet-Hayard (Directeur de Réalisation), Matthieu Miquel (Architecte Chantier), Maître d'ouvrage/Client ING Real Estate, Site Bordeaux, Date 2012, Surface 18 000 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Montants travaux 25 464 000 € T.T.C

L'îlot Armagnac forme une transition entre les typologies d'échoppes bordelaises et la nouvelle densité créée dans ce quartier. Cet îlot en proue amorce le développement urbain du quartier Belcier. Il apporte une forme d'urbanité à la place Armagnac, à l'échelle de l'existant et amène progressivement aux échelles plus hautes de la ville à venir. Il est composé à partir d'alignements stricts sur les rues et dispose d'une ouverture visuelle vers la place publique au sud. L'îlot est mixte avec logements et équipements publics - gymnase et médiathèque. Le cœur d'îlot est traité en jardin. Sa mise en scène gradinée vers le sud le rend bien visible depuis la place. Le cœur de l'îlot est vert, c'est un espace planté partagé par tous les logements. Ceux-ci sont tous différents et ouverts pour la plupart, sur le jardin central accessible à tous. Le parking n'est pas enterré, mais ses 4 niveaux sont intégrés à l'îlot de manière non visible, il est éclairé naturellement au nord. L'îlot est traversé par un cheminement piéton qui distribue chaque entrée d'immeuble, et renforce la convivialité.

Le jardin central est composé en terrasses successives qui s'élèvent depuis la place publique jusqu'au niveau 6, tout en haut de l'îlot. Cet effet de « jardins suspendus », orientés plein sud, est accentué par la diversité des plantations et les terrasses privatives qui donnent aussi sur le jardin.

La conception des immeubles répond aux principes de l'architecture bioclimatique. L'ensemble des façades est isolé par l'extérieur. Les toits orientés principalement au sud, sont équipés de panneaux photovoltaïques et de capteurs thermiques. Certains logements sont dotés de vérandas/serres, espaces inter climatiques qui prolongent le séjour et assurent une récupération de chaleur l'hiver et une ventilation l'été.

Les logements possèdent des qualités de lumière et d'habitabilité : ils sont traversants pour la plupart, ou bénéficient d'une double ou triple orientation. De grands duplex croisés, avec des doubles hauteurs généreuses sont implantées sur l'espace vert public. Les logements orientés sur le cœur d'îlot possèdent tous des prolongements extérieurs : balcon, loggia, jardin ou terrasse en toiture. Les parties communes sont éclairées naturellement. (a/nm/a)

### **Antonini Darmon Architectes, Paris – France**

<http://www.antonini-darmon.fr>

**Libraries :**

**Services Mutualisés des Médiathèques, Saint Denis – France 2002 – 2012**

1.562 m<sup>2</sup>, € 2.600.000, SEM Plaine Commune, Béton-Bois

Le bâtiment a une fonction " technique-tertiaire ", il est le cœur et la mémoire du réseau des médiathèques de Plaine commune. il est conçu à l'instar d'une mémoire physique : un " disque dur " ; son architecture est pensée de manière actuelle et ambitieuse. Il doit être une icône, un signal dans la ville. Chef de projet: Pascal CHALIER (Antonini)

### **ARCAU Architectes (Fraud Monnier Thomas Veyron Associés), Vannes – France**

<http://www.arcau.fr>

**Libraries :**

**Médiathèque de Carnac (Reg. Bretagne, Dep. Morbihan) – France 2010**

Maître d'Ouvrage Mairie de Carnac 1.360 m<sup>2</sup>, € 2.210.000

**Médiathèque de Plescop (Reg. Bretagne, Dep. Morbihan) – France 2008**

Maître d'Ouvrage Mairie de Plescop 700 m<sup>2</sup>, € 900.000

### **archi5 agence d'architecture, Montreuil – France**

<http://www.archi5.fr>

**Libraries :**

**Médiathèque Mont de Marsan – France 2012**

Programme: Médiathèque, espaces adultes, jeunesse, arts/musique/cinéma, salle de conférences. Conception du mobilier et de la signalétique. SURFACE : 4 750 m<sup>2</sup> SHONCOUT DE L'OUVRAGE : 12 309 000 € HT, 120 000 € HT pour le mobilier et la signalétique. CALENDRIER : Lauréats concours juin 2007 - Livraison nov. 2012. MAITRE D'OUVRAGE : Communauté d'Agglomération du Marsan. MAITRE D'OEUVRE : archi5 associés à B. Huidobro.

Sur une surface de 4 046 m<sup>2</sup>, la médiathèque est à proximité immédiate du centre ville de Mont de Marsan. Implantée sur le site de l'ancienne caserne Bosquet, la médiathèque se veut lieu d'enrichissement de connaissance et de découvertes autour du livre, de l'image et du son, mais aussi espace d'animation, de rencontres et d'échanges. (arch5)

La Médiathèque du Marsan, avec sa mission à caractère culturel, mais aussi sa fonction de loisir, d'information, d'intégration sociale, de soutien pédagogique et de conservation documentaire, met à la disposition de tous les publics des supports d'information variés, que ce soit en consultation sur site ou par système de prêts directs de documents.

Des expositions, des conférences, des ateliers et projections s'y dérouleront tout au long de l'année pour en faire un lieu incontournable de la vie de l'agglomération. Elle constitue également un pôle ressources pour l'ensemble des structures de lecture publique de l'agglomération.

A la pointe de la modernité, la Médiathèque ne contient pas que des livres, mais propose aussi des périodiques, des disques, des images, des accès Internet, sur tous les thèmes : vie quotidienne, sciences, littératures, sociétés, musiques, cinémas. De même, sa vocation est d'être en constant mouvement grâce à l'activité culturelle qu'elle provoque et grâce à toutes sortes d'animations aussi bien pour les petits que pour les grands. (<http://www.lemarsan.fr>)

**Lycée Marcel Sembat, Sotteville lès Rouen (Rouen) – France 2011**

PROGRAMME : Réhabilitation et extension du lycée. Nouvel internat. Nouveau restaurant et bâtiment de la vie scolaire. Nouveaux ateliers. SURFACE : 12 764 m<sup>2</sup>. SHONCOUT DE L'OUVRAGE : 35 320 318 € HT CALENDRIER : Lauréats concours oct. 2005 –

Le lycée Marcel Sembat se compose de six bâtiments de datant de 1930 à 1990, le site est traversé par une rue.

Le lycée Marcel Sembat Marcel est dédié, pour sa partie technique, à l'enseignement de la mécanique automobile et de la carrosserie. Les nouveaux ateliers exigeaient donc des hauteurs élevées et des volumes importants. Nous souhaitons aussi que le projet donne une réponse à un complexe social: complexe de la banlieue, de l'enseignement technique, de l'automobile. C'est pourquoi nous voulions le bâtiment le plus vaste, le plus clair et le plus agréable pour les ateliers.



Nous avons opté pour un projet simple et facilement compréhensible. Notre proposition visait à redonner une unité et une identité visuelle forte et moderne au lycée. Nous avons voulu reconnecter le lycée et son environnement, notamment avec le bâtiment des ateliers qui, par ses lignes douces et leur déclivité vient naturellement épouser la topographie du parc. L'unité entre les deux sites autour de la rue traversée est assurée par la création d'un nouvel espace public qui lie le lycée à la [nouvelle bibliothèque](#). Nous avons choisi d'utiliser l'acier car il est l'outil de la création formelle, ancien allié de l'ombre qui sut s'imposer au grand jour à l'aube de l'ère industrielle. Il permet des chantiers rapides et propres, grâce à la préfabrication en atelier, en écartant les surprises d'aspect. Il reflète précisément le dessin comme une mise en œuvre industrielle de la pensée. Il est rapidement apparu comme la solution pour assurer l'élancement, l'ondulation, les volumes libres et l'identité forte que nous recherchions. (archi5)

### [Une nouvelle vie pour l'Hôtel des Postes, Médiathèque Chartres L'Apostrophe - France 2007](#)

MAITRE D'OEUVRE : Paul Chemetov architecte mandataire de la maîtrise d'oeuvre, archi5 architectes associés  
see : <http://www.paulchemetov.com>

PROGRAMME : Réhabilitation de l'ancien Hôtel des Postes en médiathèque, SURFACE : 5 268 m<sup>2</sup> SHONCOUT DE L'OUVRAGE : 10 886 754 € HT, CALENDRIER : Lauréats concours avril 2004 - Livraison avril 2007, MAITRE D'OUVRAGE : Ville de Chartres  
MAITRE D'OEUVRE : Paul Chemetov architecte mandataire de la maîtrise d'oeuvre, archi5 architectes associés

La bibliothèque catalyse une nouvelle intensité culturelle et urbaine qui s'inscrit dans le projet «Coeur de Ville». La transformation de l'Hôtel des Postes en équipement culturel suit un principe de stratification. Les nouveaux éléments clairement identifiables forment un ensemble cohérent avec le bâtiment existant et instaurent un dialogue subtil entre ancien et nouveau. La paroi interactive, support de l'audiovisuel et du virtuel, est un des éléments majeurs de la nouvelle identité du bâtiment. Installée derrière la façade Ouest et réalisée en toile tissée métallique, cette paroi sert de protection solaire intérieure. La mise en lumière des toitures et des façades inscrit le bâtiment comme signal urbain, engendrant, à échelle proche, une vibration lumineuse qui se diffuse au-travers de la transparence retrouvée des baies vitrées. (arch5)

Chartres

Chartres media library or Mediatheque de Chartres formerly was a post office named Notre-Dame des Postes.

Raoul Brandon (\*24.03.1878 Lucé (Eure-et-Loir) - + 04.12.1941 Assay(Indre-et-Loire), graduated from National School of Fine Arts Paris, was the architect who built the building in 1923. The construction itself finished in 1928.

He took some inspirations of middle ages buildings and combined with new-Gothic bell tower and Art Deco elements.

Mediatheque de Chartres. In 2005, the Chartres authority decided to alter the function of post office building as a media library and re-open its door for public in 2007 after a complete interior reconstruction with a new name L'Apostrophe.

(<http://www.discover-chartres.cm>)

### [Atelier Archipel-Cordier Eric Cordier, La Rochelle – France](#)

<http://archiguide.free.fr>

**Libraries :**

#### [Médiathèque Michel-Crépeau, La Rochelle – France 1999](#)

Cet équipement est tête de pont des bibliothèques et médiathèques de la communauté d'agglomération. Ouverte en 1998, propose au public une consultation libre et gratuite. Ses collections sont larges et variées (outils encyclopédiques, ouvrages généraux et spécialisés, bandes dessinées, romans, disques, vidéos, artothèque...). De plus, la médiathèque a pour mission d'assurer la conservation et la valorisation du fonds ancien et du fonds local, qu'il s'agisse de collections appartenant à l'État, ou à la ville de La Rochelle ou de collections patrimoniales.

Face aux 2 tours de La Rochelle et juxtaposée à la Bibliothèque universitaire, la Médiathèque Michel-Crépeau est un des équipements culturels gérés par la Communauté d'agglomération.

(<http://www.ville-larochelle.fr/culture-sports-et-loisirs/espaces-culturels/mediatheque-michel-crepeau.html>)

### [AS.Architecture-Studio, Paris – France](#)

<http://www.architecture-studio.fr>

**Libraries:**

#### [Media Library and Art House, Médiathèque, Saint-Malo – France 2014](#)

Contracting authority: City of Saint Malo, 6.000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 15.000.000

S'intégrant dans la transformation générale du nouveau quartier de la gare, le Pôle Culturel en sera la clef de voûte. Les portes de cet outil culturel majeur, situé au cœur de la ville, devraient ouvrir à l'horizon 2014.

Sur une surface de 4200 m<sup>2</sup>, ce nouvel espace réunira entre autres une compactothèque (celle du Centre Allende), une salle de conte, une salle de consultation du fonds patrimonial, des îlots enfants... 125 000 ouvrages seront disponibles dans une médiathèque largement tournée vers les nouvelles technologies.

Trois salles de cinéma sont également prévues : une de 220 places, pouvant servir d'auditorium, et deux salles plus petites de 150 et 100 places.

Le projet comprend encore une petite salle d'exposition de 250 m<sup>2</sup>, sur la façade est côté gare, un café et un foyer reliant les deux structures.

En ce qui concerne l'aspect final de la construction, la Mairie a souhaité un bâtiment représentatif du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle : lumineux, transparent, fonctionnel, accessible... sortant de l'ordinaire tout en s'intégrant à son environnement.

L'agence "Architecture Studio", qui a déjà réalisé le bâtiment du Parlement Européen à Strasbourg, est chargée de la conception du projet. (<http://www.ville-saint-malo.fr>)

#### [École Nationale a Ingénieurs \(Médiathèque\), Metz \(Dep. Moselle, Reg. Lothringen\) – France 2009](#)

Contracting authority: Moselle Department, General Council of Moselle Region, Lead architect: AS.Architecture-Studio, Co-architect: Patrick Giopp, Area: 18,500 sqm, Cost: € 19 M, Competition: 2005, winner, Completion: 2009

Metz National Engineering School (ENIM) for 1,240 students: classrooms, administrative premises, three amphitheatres of 90 seats, an amphitheatre of 250, seats, a media library, a video conference room, workshops, a scientific, technical and industrial research cluster. This project offers a strong, young and contemporary image to the ENIM in relation with the excellence of the training that is provided as well as the dynamic character of the school and its spirit. This image is mostly given by the " velum ", i.e. the general envelope of the building. It is as much facade as roofing and it unites under its bending curve the academic and technological

teaching clusters. This velum, this sail pulled up in the landscape, is designed like the logotype of the ENIM: a sign within the technological cluster and a sign within the city. (AS)

**Superior Art School (Library), Clermont-Ferrand (Dep. Puy-de-Dôme, Reg. Auvergne) – France 2005**

Contracting authority: City of Clermont-Ferrand, Architect: AS.Architecture-Studio, Co-architects: Bourbonnais-Jacob, Intersite, Atelier réalité, BUA: 6,000 sqm, Cost: € 6,9 M, Competition: 2001, Completion: 2005

Education & Research / Culture / Public facilities, School for 500 students, library and accommodation for guest artists

The new School of Fine Arts is an interface between the unachieved building and the achieved one. The facade along the square plays a major part as to how art is offered to the city. It is exhibited behind a theatrical copper skin. The use of copper is meaningful thanks to its ecological and artistic features. It's a raw material that needs to alter in order to protect itself against the passage of time. It offers the permanent spectacle of a natural " performance ". (AS)

**Collège Guy Dolmaire (Bibliothèque), Mirecourt (Dep. Vosges, Reg. Lorraine) – France 2004**

Maître d'ouvrage: Conseil Général des Vosges, Architecte mandataire: AS. Architecture-Studio, Architecte Associé: O. Paré  
BET: Choulet, Sylva Conseil, BETMI, Surface: 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût: 0,4 M€, Concours: 1999, lauréat, Livraison: 2004

**Awards :**

Prix Observ'ER "bâtiment tertiaire" 2006 Concours "Habitat solaire Habitat d'aujourd'hui 2005-2006";

Les Lauriers de la Construction Bois 2006 "Bâtiment collectif" Mention spéciale du Ruban vert de la qualité environnementale pour la démarche globale et la valorisation de la filière bois 2007

Collège HQE et structure bois pour 800 élèves comprenant des locaux pédagogiques, un centre de documentation et d'information, un terrain sportif, un observatoire astronomique, cinq logements de fonction, un restaurant de 300 couverts. (AS)

**École Nationale des Douanes (Bibliothèque), Tourcoing (Lille) (Dep. Nord, Reg. Nord Pas-de-Calais) – France 2003**

Maître d'ouvrage: Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie, HLM Résidence SA Le logement des fonctionnaires  
Architecte: AS.Architecture-Studio, Architecte Associé: Paindavoine-Parmentier, Surface: 9 400 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût: 18,2 M€, Concours: 1999, lauréat, Livraison: 2003

Ecole pour 400 élèves comprenant administration générale, bibliothèque, amphithéâtre de 180 places, salles multimédia, espace restauration, logements de fonction et résidence des élèves. (AS)

**Citadelle University (Library), Dunkerque (Dep. Nord, Reg. Nord-Pas-de-Calais) – France 1990/1995/1998**

Contracting authority: Dunkerque Urban Community, Architect: AS.Architecture-Studio, Area: 15,000 sqm, Cost: € 12,2 M  
Competition: 1987, winner, Completion: 1990, 1995, 1998

University for 1,500 students providing general and technological teaching (biochemistry and thermal engineering laboratories) (AS)

**Extension le l'Université Jean Monné (Bibliothèque), Saint Étienne (Dep. Loire, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) – France 1995**

Contracting authority: City of Saint-Etienne, Architect: AS.Architecture-Studio, Co-architect: Groupe Cimaïse, Area: 4,500 sqm  
Cost: € 3,8 M, Competition: 1993, winner, Completion: 1995

University premises comprising 3 amphitheatres (from 250 to 340 seats), 2 amphitheatres of 100 seats each and 4 amphitheatres of 60 seats, premises for continuing education, a gym, administrative premises, a library, staff accommodation and 45 parking spaces. (AS)

**École des Mines (Bibliothèque), Albi-Carmoux (Dep. Tarn, Reg. Midi-Pyrénées) – France 1995**

Contracting authority: Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade, Public Works Directorate of Tarn Department  
Architect: AS.Architecture-Studio, Co-architect: G. Onesta, Area: 35,000 sqm, Cost: € 29 M, Competition: 1993, winner  
Completion: 1995

Laboratories (5,000 sqm), research centre for chemistry, energy, depollution, experimentation halls, administrative premises, library, staff accommodation and halls of residence, restaurant, gymnasium, amphitheatre and sports fields (rugby, football, etc..) (AS)

**Lycée de Communication des Arènes, Bibliothèque spécialisée, Toulouse (Dep. Haut Garonne, Reg. Midi-Pyrénées) – France 1991**

Maître d'ouvrage: Conseil Régional Midi-Pyrénées, Architecte: AS.Architecture-Studio, Surface: 15 000 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût: 9,3 M€  
Concours: 1989, lauréat, Livraison: 1991

Lycée axé sur la communication comprenant amphithéâtres, auditorium, régies techniques et ateliers

**Literature :**

Bulletin d'Informations-Association des bibliothécaires français, 2000, 186 pp. 23-36, 80-81 (AS)

**Muscat Cultural Centre (National Library) – Sultanat of Oman, Competition 2008 winner**

Contracting authority: Sultanate of Oman, Architect: AS. Architecture-Studio, Co-architect: Gulf Engineering Consultancy  
Area: 40,000 sqm, Cost: \$ 100 M, International competition: 2008, winner

New urban centre bringing together the National Archives, the National Library and Oman National Theatre. This new urban centre brings together the the Omani National Theatre, the National Archives and the National Library. The complex emerges in a unique landscape, between the sea and the mountains, as an oasis made up of palms and mineral columns. The cultural centre is covered by a canopy, which is bent at its western side by the National Theatre. This musharabieh canopy that filters sunbeams is a reference to Omani architecture; in the same way, a trickle crosses covered gardens in reference to falajs. (AS)

**School of Fine Arts and Architecture, Le Port – La Réunion 2002**

Contracting authority: City of Port, Port local authority, Architect: AS.Architecture-Studio, Co-architect: Agence Delcourt  
Area: 2,600 sqm, Cost: € 3,246 M, Competition: 1999, winner, Completion: 2002

School of 100 students comprising administrative premises, an amphitheatre, a library, workshops and a cafeteria. (As)

### **Atelier Choiseul, Paris – France**

<http://www.atelierchoiseul.com>

**Libraries :**

#### **Maison de la Recherche Serpente, Paris (6ème) – France 2000 – 2005**

Commanditaire Université Paris IV - la Sorbonne (Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur) / SSBAIF (conducteur d'opération).  
Partenaires Sincoba BET économiste, Coût 7,5 M euros H.T. (compris réalisations mobiliers MOE), Surface 7 300 m<sup>2</sup> SHON

Située au coeur du quartier latin, la Maison de la Recherche de l'Université Paris IV - la Sorbonne occupe un ensemble de bâtiments hétéroclites. Construits entre le XVIII<sup>e</sup> et le XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, ils s'implantent sur quatre parcelles identifiables. L'opération de réaménagement, chargée d'une réelle valeur patrimoniale, s'ancre dans la nécessaire constitution d'un outil fonctionnel et performant à l'image de la réputation d'excellence de l'Université. Elle témoigne aussi d'une volonté d'écoute et de respect des bâtiments existants.

Les structures constructives (planchers, ossatures, façades, etc...) ont été conservées. L'ensemble des bâtiments a néanmoins supporté une profonde transformation spatiale.

Réhabilitation globale et mise en sécurité : centres de recherche, bibliothèque, salles de conférences, laboratoires de langues, administration et services généraux, lieux de vie et de rencontre, logements de fonction. (Atelier Choiseul)

#### **Bibliothèque Universitaire, Vannes – France 1998 - 2002**

Commanditaire Rectorat de Rennes, DDE du Morbihan, Coût 3,6 M€ (actualisé), Surface 2 200 m<sup>2</sup> SHON

Le bâtiment, conçu autour d'un atrium central de distribution aménagé pour des expositions publiques, a été réalisé en structure poteaux/poutres et panneaux de béton préfabriqués avec incrustation de granit. Il offre des espaces lumineux, fluides et ouverts sur le campus.

L'ensemble du mobilier des espaces accueillant le public à été dessiné et réalisé sur mesure. Le chantier à été réalisé en corps d'états séparés. (Atelier Choiseul)

#### **Maison de l'Asie, Paris – France 1995**

Commanditaire Ministère l'Education Nationale/ SCARIF (MO déléguée), Partenaires L.Guedj architecte, Coût 4,5 M€ HT (act.)  
Surface 3 500 m<sup>2</sup>

Cette restructuration d'un bâtiment composite constitué d'un hôtel particulier construit au XIX<sup>e</sup> et étendu en 1923 par un grand volume sur l'arrière donnant sur la rue de Longchamp, regroupe différents centres de recherche sur l'Asie (dépendant de l'EHESS, de l'EPHE) et accueillant le siège de l'École Française d'Extreme-Orient (EPHOE) et une bibliothèque qui incarne le coeur de l'institution. Le projet a entièrement réorganisé les circulations autour de la bibliothèque de recherche et du centre de conférence situé dans les étages noble. (Atelier Choiseul)

### **Atelier sur le Quais, Lyon – France**

<http://www.ateliersurlesquais.com>

**Libraries :**

#### **École élémentaire et Médiathèque, Sourcieux Les Mines, Dep. Rhône (Reg. Rhône-Alpes) – France 2000 – 2004**

### **L'Atelier Novembre, Paris – France**

<http://www.novembre-architecture.com>

**Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque HQE à Chelles – France 2012**

Maître d'ouvrage : communauté d'agglomération de Marne Chantreine, Programme : médiathèque centre de réseau, auditorium (230 places), bâtiment HQE, Surface : 3 500 m<sup>2</sup> SHON. Coût : 8,2 millions d'euros HT

Situé à la rencontre de différents tissus urbains, le terrain d'accueil de la médiathèque présente des complexités fortes, amplifiées par les objectifs programmatiques et la présence du centre culturel avec lequel il fallait composer.

La médiathèque est implantée afin que les halls respectifs des deux équipements soient en continuité, créant ainsi un pôle culturel majeur à l'échelle de la ville. Un mail accompagne dans son unicité la frontalité des deux bâtiments en créant un ordonnancement calme et posé.

Prenant accroche sur le carrefour, le projet se développe parallèlement à la rue puis s'enroule face au parvis pour ensuite longer la façade latérale du centre culturel. Ce mouvement en spirale est affirmé par l'amplification des volumes en doux crescendo avec l'auditorium en ponctuation finale.

Cette partition rend immédiatement perceptible l'emprise des pôles de lecture de la médiathèque dissociée de l'emprise trapézoïdale de l'auditorium. Le volume de transition, produit par l'éloignement de ces deux composantes, signifie quant à lui la présence du hall qui les dessert. Ce dispositif oriente et ouvre les espaces de lecture soit sur la ville soit sur l'intériorité de la cour intérieure ainsi créée.

Les variations du projet et sa sinuosité expriment la richesse et l'univers infini du savoir, dans un lyrisme ténu mais qui suffit à démarquer la médiathèque des constructions du quartier.

La blondeur ondulante des façades est ponctuée par des fenêtres qui, fonctionnant comme des cadres, sont des invitations à pénétrer les espaces de lecture. Aux articulations du bâtiment, certaines font saillies pour agir comme des vitrines ou lanternes dans la ville. (Atelier Novembre)

#### **Médiathèque – Convent des Urulines, Quimper, Dep. Finistère (Dep. Bretagne) – France 2008**

Maître d'ouvrage : communauté d'agglomération de Quimper, Programme : médiathèque, salle de conférence, exposition, Surface : 6 500 m<sup>2</sup> SHO, Coût : 11,1 millions d'euros HT, Concours 2004. Avancement : livraison février 2008

La médiathèque constitue un élément essentiel dans la recomposition du centre ville, l'ancien couvent des Ursulines se situant à la charnière entre le quartier historique de Quimper et l'lot culturel comprenant le théâtre, l'école des Beaux-arts, le centre d'art contemporain et un cinéma.

En travaillant sur la perméabilité et les transparences du rez-de-chaussée, la conception du bâtiment permet d'offrir une transition entre les espaces de la rue et la place culturelle. Les deux niveaux supérieurs sont entièrement consacrés à la consultation et à la lecture. Ils sont répartis suivant quatre thèmes : imaginer, savoir, créer et enfance.

Les extensions, côté parvis d'entrée, empruntent un vocabulaire résolument contemporain tandis que côté jardin, il est proposé une restitution de l'état d'origine du clotre.

Traînée en encorbellement sur la façade d'accès, l'extension abritant le fonds patrimonial est une zinguée doublée par un plan vitré sérigraphié qui rappelle, par sa matière, la texture du papier et par sa calligraphie, le monde du livre. La nuit, la lumière en révèle la translucidité et laisse apparaître la structure métallique en filigrane. (L'Atelier)

## **Babel architectes, Paris – France**

<http://www.babelarchitecture.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Médiathèque Marguerite Yourcenar, Paris – France 2007**

Afin de rééquilibrer le domaine documentaire du XV<sup>ème</sup> arrondissement et de proposer un équipement de son temps, pouvant répondre à l'évolution de l'informatique, la ville de Paris a lancé en janvier 2003 un concours pour la création d'une médiathèque, rue d'Alleray. C'est le cabinet Babel qui remporta le concours avec son projet social illuminé par son caractère environnemental. Situé entre des immeubles de 5 et 8 niveaux, au voisinage d'une école primaire, le projet devait respecter ces différents volumes et occupants. Le choix fut de faire un retrait des deux derniers niveaux face à l'école, et ainsi rester dans des échelles pour les plus petits. De l'autre côté, les deux niveaux supérieurs s'inscrivent dans la façade pour accueillir la partie administrative de la bibliothèque.

Un parvis signale l'entrée de la médiathèque, elle permet aussi d'assurer la continuité des édifices de la rue. La façade visible depuis la rue ne laissera pas les passants indifférent, matérialisant le coté service public, la façade double-peau est aussi un exploit technique qui m'a encouragé à publier cet article. Le rideau de verre permet de s'ouvrir sur la population, alors que son système de pare-soleil couplé avec le verre permet de capter les apports du soleil l'hiver et de s'en protéger l'été. La diversité de couleur des panneaux de la façade résulte de la richesse intérieure de l'ouvrage. Elle marque un point d'honneur sur le caractère environnemental du projet.

Le long de la voirie, exposé au sud, le bâtiment n'était pas seulement confronté au problème thermique mais aussi au bruit et à la gêne occasionnelle du soleil pour les différentes activités pratiquées à la médiathèque. La double paroi en verre agit comme un véritable mur antibruit assurant la tranquillité recherchée par les usagers et crée un effet de serre en hiver produisant une économie d'énergie.

La façade nord possède aussi son caractère, ouvrant sur un jardin de tranquillité, il sera dans le futur lié au jardin public. Le long de la façade, l'escalier s'estompe derrière la dentelle métallique de garde-corps chahutés, il témoigne de l'animation des occupants puisque cette médiathèque est organisée de façon à accueillir les visiteurs toute la semaine, y compris le samedi et le dimanche. Initialement prévue en acier, la structure a été finalement réalisée en béton, une alternative proposée par l'entreprise de construction utilisant la technique de Freyssinet. Cependant le choix de l'acier a été conservé pour les locaux administratifs des deux derniers niveaux. Outre le verre, largement présent, le choix de la brique s'est imposé pour l'enveloppe nord en adéquation avec l'école en vis-à-vis. Le cabinet d'architecture a choisi le mobilier dessiné par USM & Ligne et couleur pour l'aménagement contemporain du bâtiment.

[\(http://actu-architecture.com/2010/07/12/mediatheque-marguerite-yourcenar-babel/\)](http://actu-architecture.com/2010/07/12/mediatheque-marguerite-yourcenar-babel/)

#### **Médiathèque espace Clodius, Pourtoules, Orange – France 1997**

## **badia berger architects, Paris – France**

<http://www.badia-berger.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Bibliothèque des Sciences et Techniques, Université de Versailles, Versailles-St. Quentin – France 2012**

4.011 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 7.057.000

The site, situated on the campus of the University of Versailles, falls within the historical district of the Château de Versailles which imposes, amongst many constraints, minimal building heights. The campus itself is a historical domain having been the property of the car manufacturing family Panhard. In the nineteen sixties, buildings on campus were built around the « historical centre », constituted by the Panhard pavilion and its gardens. Devoid of any particular character, these structures do not impart a strong identity to the campus. The creation of the sporting grounds left recesses and embankments in the park's natural terrain. Before the project's intervention, the site was cut in half between the sloped park to the east and the vast sporting grounds to the west.

The University Library is set on this boundary, articulating the two spaces. The building communicates between the two sides of the campus rather than forming a mass permanently cutting the site in two. It has no main façade. It unifies the multiple aspects of the site. From this central position, its multidirectional nature has been achieved by juxtaposing three volumes with four different directions (north, south, east, west), intersected by a series of voids, allowing abundant light to enter as well as creating transparencies between the park and the sporting grounds.

The three separate volumes express the three parts of the program: the entry hall, the reading rooms and internal spaces. The shape is an expression of our perception of the program and our response to the requirements of a low energy building, fully acknowledging lighting and thermal comfort as well as highlighting the site's contrasts.

PROGRAM | fluidity and flexibility of the university library

Typologies such as university libraries are today subject to many questions related to the place of paper versus the internet. More and more students go to libraries, despite having computers, to seek optimum working conditions: space, quiet, silence, and help if needed. Today the library is no longer a place to store and preserve books, but a place to live. In these new hybrid libraries, open and modular floors are paramount to accommodate the on-going developments of our society

The indoor layout of the University Library has been designed to be as clear as possible: the entry hall at an intermediate level dispersing, by means of a monumental staircase, to the two large reading rooms. Special attention has been put into making the reception area easily accessible and giving them a convivial atmosphere. The play on height changes throughout the structure can be

perceived from the entry hall, allowing one to enjoy simultaneous views of different floor levels and displaying the flexible organisation of the library.

**ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT** | an organic shell that reveals the inside

Clinging to the existing paths and slope, the building, like a ribbed-shell covering rough concrete, organises and structures the spaces and views. The inner skin amplifies the idea of an organic architecture, using the sheds to suspend the upper floor beam. The large trusses within the sheds suspend the upper reading room thus liberating the floor plan from any columns. The inside and outside thus communicate freely and the facades are a result of this relationship: they create an "indoor show" for visitors.

The east facade is completely open to the woodland and is naturally protected from the sun by a curtain of trees. Smooth and straight, it allows those who walk outside to discover alongside them the two reading floors as well as allowing people on the inside to benefit from the view of trees and plants that is offered to them.

In contrast, the west facade is structured by a series of closely-knit cells that become the form of the sheds on the roof, drawing in the light with a northern exposure, thus avoiding direct sunlight. The transparency of the façades and the openness of the floor plans allow slanted and distant views.

The north facade is pierced following the disposition of the study rooms.

Lastly, the entrance on the south facade or Trombe Wall (named after the physicist who invented the principle) is formed by a darkly stained concrete wall in front of which is placed a glass screen. The air circulating in the gap between the two layers is heated by the sun to help heat the building. Overheating risks are reduced by the shadow brought by the brise-soleil during the summer.

Overall indoor ambiances are determined by natural light and visual framings on the surrounding landscape. The colour variations of the furniture (going from green to blue) are like reflections of the trees and sky outside, which vary depending on the light, also evoking the metal exterior cladding.

(<http://europaconcorsi.com/projects/224332-Biblioth-que-Universitaire-des-Sciences-et-Techniques-de-Versailles>)

### **Centre culturel des Arts Multimédias, Quartier des Hauts de Cergy, SEM Cergy-Pontoise Aménagement, Cergy – France 2012**

3.572 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 7.100.000

### **Bibliothèque, Salle multifonctionnelle, Ville du Chesnay, Les Chesnay – France 2009**

4.835 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 15.800.000

### **Médiathèque Ville de Chevilly-Larue, Chevilly-Larue – France 2007**

2.049 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 3.800.000

La maîtrise de la langue orale et de la culture écrite reste le moyen privilégié d'appropriation du savoir, indispensable pour choisir et construire sa vie. Offrir un outil de qualité à chaque citoyen, pour que dès son plus jeune âge, il puisse accéder à la connaissance constitue une mission fondamentale de notre service public local. Avec l'ouverture de la médiathèque Boris Vian, la Ville s'est dotée de cette structure culturelle de très grande qualité et accessible à tous. Mettons en fête la gratuité d'accès et d'emprunt qui permet à tous les chevillais de bénéficier de livres, de consulter la presse, de découvrir des expositions et des rencontres culturelles. Depuis l'ouverture de la médiathèque, beaucoup d'actions culturelles et éducatives ont été mises en place. Tout d'abord, le Contrat-Territoire-Lecture, signé avec l'État, permet de développer l'accès à la lecture publique. Aller vers les publics les plus éloignés de l'écrit est au cœur de ce dispositif. Labellisée Cyber-base, la médiathèque dispose d'un espace internet pour tous et participe à la réflexion sur les technologies de l'information et de la communication menée par les professionnels du livre. Notre médiathèque a compris la nécessité d'être attentive au progrès mais aussi à la fracture numérique, inégalité nouvelle contre laquelle nous devons lutter. Le "Bibliothèque94 Conte" a quant à lui, permis de valoriser le fonds de la médiathèque et de la Maison du Conte. Unique dans le département, il s'est développé grâce au soutien financier du Conseil général. N'oublions pas le portage à domicile de biens culturels pour les personnes empêchées physiquement de se déplacer. Au-delà, tous les partenariats que la médiathèque construit avec les établissements scolaires, les associations, le Théâtre et les conservatoires enrichissent encore la vie culturelle locale. Merci à toute l'équipe de la médiathèque pour son engagement, indispensable à la réussite de nos projets.

([http://mediatheque.ville-chevilly-larue.fr/files/M diath que guide lecteur 2013.pdf](http://mediatheque.ville-chevilly-larue.fr/files/M%20diath%20que%20guide%20lecteur%202013.pdf))

### **Médiathèque Georges Brassens et logements, Ville de Drancy-Le Bourget, Drancy – France 2007**

6.045 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 11.880.000

Construction d'un bâtiment "Médiathèque Georges Brassens" pour les communes de Drancy et Le Bourget en verre et brique blanche en grès sur 4 niveaux, d'un immeuble en brique rouge de 20 appartements, d'une villa de 7 logements, d'une supérette de 400 m<sup>2</sup> et d'un parking souterrain de 80 places. Une salle polyvalente occupe la partie du sous-sol sous la médiathèque.

Cet ensemble est situé Avenue Marceau à Drancy.

Edification d'une médiathèque de proximité et d'une maison de services publics à l'angle de l'Avenue Pasteur et de la rue Roberty.

(<http://www.bateg.fr>)

### **Médiathèque Ville de Gonesse, Gonesse – France 2006**

2.132 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 4.140.000

### **Médiathèque et salle d'exposition, Ville de Déville-les-Rouen – France 2000**

1.073 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 1.420.000

#### **Awards :**

Lauréat du Grand Prix d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme Auguste Perret 2002-2003

### **Médiathèque, Ludothèque, Cinémas et salles associatives, Ville de Suresnes, Suresnes – France 1999**

4.935 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 7.170.000

### **Bibliothèque Ville de Fresnes, Fresnes – France 1999**

2.634 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 3.480.000

### **Médiathèque Edouard Glissant, Auditorium Salle de spectacle, Ville de Blanc-Mesnil, Mesnil – France 1993**

5.000 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 9.500.000

## **Gilles Barré, Paris – France**

### **Literature :**

D'Architecture 49,10,1994

<http://www.barre-gilles-architecte.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Bibliothèque départementale de L'indre, Chateauroux – France 1992**

Collaboration with Caradec-Risterucci

1.130 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.347.000

## **Jean-Yves Barrier Architect and Urbanist, Tours – France**

<http://www.axelmenges.de/buch/Barrier.pdf?&PU=Menges>

<http://archiguide.free.fr>

**Bibliothèque Municipale Saint Pierre des Corps (Tours) (Dep. Indre-et-Loire, Reg. Centre) – France 1994**

2.185 m<sup>2</sup>, € 17.185.000

....A priori, il n'y a pas là de quoi s'esbaudir. Pas d'expressionnisme du plan et des articulations ni de vitalité spatiale particulière. La trame régulière des poteaux du rez-de-chaussée se retrouve en partie à l'étage. Pas de cartésianisme ou d'abstraction des masses dont on espère une vibration. Pas de complexité métaphorique de celle de la connaissance.

En fait, cette disposition presque banale au-delà de sa simplicité ne manque pas de résolutions adroites. Sitôt passée la rotonde, par exemple, s'aperçoivent la salle de lecture des enfants et la discothèque. Entre elles, un axe de distribution conduit à l'extrémité Ouest de la bibliothèque. Sensible ou non à l'orientation, le lecteur saura gré à l'architecte de ces efforts de repérage. D'autant que demain, l'épine dorsale du couloir devrait se prolonger au-delà par une rue structurant un nouveau quartier d'habitation.

Ces marques prises dans la bibliothèque se confortent par des vues adjacentes donnant au rez-de-chaussée et à l'étage vers le Sud et le Nord où l'architecte capte la lumière naturelle nécessaire pour éclairer un bâtiment large et profond (environ 30 x 30 m).

La rotonde, aussi, point secondaire de ralliement dans la ville, après le campanile, sert de point focal et de distribution des flux. La banque d'accueil et de prêt en occupe le centre. De son siège, le bibliothécaire voit quiconque entre et peut aussi surveiller à la fois la salle de lecture des enfants et la discothèque comme l'accès au campanile. Ou bien encore porter son regard vers les hauteurs. Car au-dessus de lui, la rotonde s'évide en son centre vers une coupole presque plate. L'appel vers le ciel se renforce à l'étage, dévolu à la consultation des périodiques. Là, le lecteur se trouve dans une sorte de tambour rythmé d'ouvertures étroites et verticales à travers lesquelles ne s'aperçoivent que les nuages et le ciel. Plus haut encore, les facettes de verre décrites tout à l'heure laissent couler des flots de lumière que ponctue l'ombre nette des châssis. En partie séparé du monde, chacun est convié au voyage de l'esprit, qu'ordonnent toutefois la structure métallique et la coupole nervurée en étoile à dix branches.

Cette possible envolée, l'escalier du campanile l'a lui aussi annoncée. Enlacé autour de la cage d'ascenseur, puis de la structure centrale qui lui succède, il conduit vers son sommet ajouré. Sans convier Jorge-Luis Borges et ses vues perdues dans l'infini et l'obscurité, il y a là une contribution contenue et réussie au thème de l'élévation par la lecture et la connaissance.

Simple et à la fois précieuse, la salle du conte placée au Nord de la bibliothèque ressemble au corps d'un instrument de musique avec ses panneaux, son plafond de hêtre et son plancher de chêne. D'une capacité d'environ 40 places assises taillées en gradins d'amphithéâtre, on y accède à la fois par la bibliothèque et de l'extérieur, pour éloigner à l'occasion le tumulte des petits. Selon les besoins, la teneur des récits, les activités choisies, des rideaux occultent les fenêtres.

Les salles de lecture des enfants et des adultes en comparaison paraissent plus banales. Plutôt refermées sur elles-mêmes, malgré des ouvertures importantes sur la cour de l'école au Sud, leur identité tiendra aux livres accumulés, au cloisonnement du mobilier....

(<http://www.enssib.fr/bibliotheque-numerique/revues/afficher-42991>)

## **B+C Architectes, Paris – France**

<http://www.bcarchitectes.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Médiathèque Boris Vian, Tremplay-en-France – France 2009**

MAITRE D'OUVRAGE : Ville de Tremplay-en-France, MAITRE D'OEUVRE: B+C Architectes, PROGRAMME : Restructuration de la médiathèque Boris Vian et du hall du centre culturel Louis Aragon – 2009, SURFACE : Médiathèque 2 200m<sup>2</sup> et hall 4 000m<sup>2</sup>, COUT : Médiathèque 4.2 M€ et hall 3M€

Le centre culturel Louis Aragon et la bibliothèque Boris Vian étaient à l'origine regroupés dans un bâtiment unique construit dans les années '80 situé au cœur de la cité. Le bâtiment, complètement introverti, était traversé d'est en ouest par une galerie urbaine piétonne desservant les différentes entités.

L'absence de véritables entrées déqualifiait intégralement les espaces extérieurs, totalement délaissés par les habitants.

L'intervention a consisté en :

- la démolition de la galerie urbaine, la réhabilitation de la médiathèque, la réorganisation des circulations, des entrées et des fonctions
- la création au cœur de la médiathèque, dans le vide créé par la démolition de la galerie urbaine, d'un volume vitré destiné à accueillir une salle de conférences pour 50 personnes
- la requalification des espaces extérieurs avec le réaménagement à l'est d'une place minérale (l'esplanade des droits de l'homme) et la création au sud de la nouvelle entrée de la médiathèque

Dans un environnement rendu monotone et sombre par l'épaisseur des volumétries d'origine, l'utilisation de la couleur (pour les revêtements, la signalétique et l'ameublement, jusqu'au totem marquant la nouvelle entrée de la médiathèque) permet de redonner lisibilité et luminosité aux différentes fonctions.

## **Béal & Blanckaert, Lille – France**

<http://www.beal-blanckaert.com>

### **Libraries :**

**Médiathèque Corbie, Enclos de l'abbaye Corbie – France 2007 - 2009**

Client : CC Corbie – Villers Bretonneux, € 1.770.000, 890 m<sup>2</sup> SHON

La construction de la nouvelle Médiathèque de la communauté du Val de Somme à Corbie est un acte culturel fort. À plusieurs titres : Tout d'abord il permet de doter la communauté d'un outil performant lié à la lecture et aux nouveaux médias de la culture



au service du public. Il favorise ensuite l'aménagement d'un site en devenir. Comment habiter ce lieu, comment affirmer la présence de la Médiathèque dans ce site tout en résolvant des questions de territoire. Ici, il faut raisonner en termes de paysage architectural ou d'architecture paysagère pour comprendre les futures qualités du lieu. Notre projet est donc à la fois un bâtiment, une sculpture, un objet qui saisit le paysage alentour et le cristallise. Mais c'est aussi un conteneur culturel qui regarde avec attention les qualités du site. La Médiathèque est à la fois ouverte sur ce paysage divers, au sud sur la ville de Corbie à qui il adresse sa grande fenêtre et sa terrasse ouvertes, au Nord et à l'ouest sur les jardins de l'enclos et prêtant attention aux arbres et aux surfaces végétales. Elle est également fermée sur elle-même, préservant des poches d'intimités propices à la lecture ou à l'étude. Elle est tout à la fois une métaphore et une métamorphose du site de Corbie. (Béal)

#### **Faculté de Pharmacie, Lille – France 2006**

1999-2001 extension / 2004-2006 : restructuration, Maître d'ouvrage Université de Lille 2, Maître d'oeuvre Antoine Béal - Ludovic Blanckaert, architectes. Surface extension Shon 1800 m<sup>2</sup>, Budget extension 2 005 619,00 Euros TTC, Appel d'offre projet lauréat - architecte mandataire

façade principale

L'extension de la faculté de pharmacie de Lille complète sans l'altérer, un bâtiment à forte valeur patrimoniale.

À la place du programme prévoyant l'extension au-dessus de la bibliothèque, condamnant en cela l'éclairage zénithal de cette salle de travail et supposant des travaux de reprises en sous-oeuvre et une fermeture provisoire d'une partie de l'établissement, nous avons proposé, par une mise à profit du terrain disponible de tendre le nouvel équipement à 8,00m des façades du bâtiment actuel (distance minimum de sécurité incendie) contre la rue passant au Nord.

Le projet se présente ainsi au Sud par une façade abstraite blanche réfléchissant la lumière solaire vers la bibliothèque et simplement percée de fines meurtrières éclairant les laboratoires, et au Nord par un mur de béton suspendu couvert de briques suivant strictement la courbe de la rue. Cette façade derrière laquelle se cachent les circulations est percée de longues embrasures apparemment aléatoires, et d'un grand bow-window révélant les niveaux. Cette façade suspendue au-dessus d'une feuille de verre transforme l'ancien arrière de la Faculté, ses terrains résiduels et ses locaux technique en nouveau signal institutionnel. L'ensemble, vu essentiellement de profil, révèle le feuilleté réel de la composition

L'entre deux ainsi créé fabrique de façon naturelle un jardin patio et permet une mise en scène des bâtiments (ancien et nouveau) ainsi qu'une zone de calme propice à la concentration des étudiants et chercheurs ainsi qu'un complément pédagogique aux enseignants botanistes par la mise en scène de plantes médicinales, champignons, etc...

le jardin. (Béal)

#### **Médiathèque Armentières - Ville d'Armentières - France 2008**

4.891 m<sup>2</sup>, € 6.000.000

La nouvelle Médiathèque dotera la ville d'un outil performant lié à la lecture et aux nouveaux médias de la culture au service du public. Elle favorisera ensuite au niveau d'un réaménagement urbain la structuration du quartier de la gare. Enfin, ce sera un élément public phare que doit transcender un acte architectural du début du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle. Nous ne dissociions pas ces trois termes : La culture, l'urbanité et l'architecture sont des acteurs. Par l'utilisation de matériaux unificateurs et une "présence formelle", l'écriture architecturale se pose dans des termes de narration et d'expressionnisme propice à l'interprétation formelle en opposition à toute rigueur trop théorique. Le programme est contenu dans une enveloppe et des gabarits qui qualifient le site. Cette règle assure à l'édifice une juste dimension, dans une enveloppe horizontale ondoyante qui se plie et se déplie pour épouser les contraintes de prospect et absorber les différences de hauteur des programmes. (Béal)

#### **Faculté de Pharmacie Bibliothèque, Lille – France 1999-2001 extension / 2004-2006 : restructuration**

Maître d'ouvrage Université de Lille 2, Maître d'oeuvre Antoine Béal - Ludovic Blanckaert, architectes. Surface extension Shon 1800 m<sup>2</sup>, Budget extension 2 005 619,00 Euros TTC

L'extension de la faculté de pharmacie de Lille complète sans l'altérer, un bâtiment à forte valeur patrimoniale.

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le jardin. (Béal)

#### **Médiathèque François Mitterrand Annoeullin, Communauté de Communes de la Haute-Deûle - France 1999 - 2001**

Maître d'oeuvre Architectes : Antoine Béal - Ludovic Blanckaert, Bureau d'études Projex, Surface Shon 1800 m<sup>2</sup>, Appel d'offre Concours Public -Projet Lauréat, Budget 1 920 850 Euros HT valeur 1999

Un projet social, pédagogique, culturel et urbain. Lieu ouvert à tous, le projet est le reflet des ambitions du programme : Ouvert sur l'extérieur et conçu pour une communauté de 10 000 habitants, il offre un nouveau cadre social et culturel aux villes et transforme en l'achevant, un quartier à la nouvelle identité.

Un fonctionnement simple et lisible : Le hall d'accueil est le pivot du projet: autour de lui rayonnent la salle d'exposition et de spectacle qui s'ouvre ou se ferme sur le hall ou le patio, les deux bibliothèques aux géométries différenciées, les archives à l'accès contrôlé et à l'étage l'administration.

Un projet architectural moderne et pérenne : Lumière, transparence : le nouveau centre culturel souhaite montrer le dynamisme de la nouvelle communauté des communes. Sous un auvent unificateur se lisent les entités du programme Des patios intérieurs, diffusant lumière et verdure, se transforment en lieux de spectacle, d'exposition ou de lecture. (Béal)

**Emmanuelle et Laurent Beaudouin, Nancy - France see : E.L.B. Architecture**

## **Hervé Beaudouin, Benoît Engel, Architectes, Niort – France**

<http://www.beaudouin-architecte.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Bibliothèque Municipale, Chauray (Dep. Deux Sevres, Reg. Poitou-Charentes) – France 1998 – 1999**

La bibliothèque est installée dans un ensemble de bâtiments anciens, situés en centre bourg. Cette opération s'inscrit dans un projet global de réaménagement et d'identification du centre bourg. Les bâtiments ont été déstructurés, l'espace ouvert, de manière à obtenir un espace fluide. L'enveloppe extérieure n'a pas été modifiée : L'intérieur est marqué par une forte présence du bois de frêne, bois très présent dans la région. Ce bois clair, a été utilisé pour les portes, le parquet et le mobilier (rayonnages, banque d'accueil, tables fixes et tables mobiles). Cette présence forte du bois confère à l'espace un caractère chaleureux et lumineux. Le mobilier : tables, plateaux intégrés et banque d'accueil ont fait l'objet d'un design spécifique. Les chaises sont de Arne Jacobsen. Les luminaires, de Louis Poulsen. De grands puits de jour, procurent une lumière zénithale douce, bien dosée. Ils agissent comme une boîte à lumière, grâce à la réflexion sur des parois blanches. Leur conception, évite l'éclairage direct. Du côté ouest, une petite extension, correspondant au secteur des enfants, a été construite, par Manuel Paiva, en pierre banchée. (Beaudouin)

#### **Musée et Médiathèque Lussac-les-Châteaux (Dep. Vienne, Reg. Poitou-Charentes) – France 1994-1996**

Le bâtiment situé au coeur du bourg de LUSSAC LES CHATEAUX s'inscrit dans un ensemble historique comprenant plusieurs bâtiments du XVI et du XIX ème. Le programme comprend une médiathèque et un musée de la préhistoire qui abrite les importantes collections de pierres gravées trouvées dans les grottes locales. Ces 2 entités sont connexes à la MJC existante l'ensemble fonctionnant avec une entrée unique. Les bâtiments anciens sont restaurés et reconvertis et une extension a été implantée dans la cour existante. La galerie accueille, au rez-de-chaussée, les expositions temporaires et à l'étage une partie du musée. La galerie a été construite avec un béton de site particulier, coulé par strates successives de hauteur et de granulométries différentes. Le béton a été fabriqué sur place avec des moyens rudimentaire : dosage au seau, petite bétonnière et coffrage sauteur. La paroi texturée, à l'aspect très naturel, rappelle les couches archéologiques dans lesquelles les pierres gravées ont été trouvées. Ce béton est composé à partir de granulats trouvés à 15 km de LUSSAC, le sable, lui aussi provient d'une exploitation située à 5 km. Les variations de couleur proviennent exclusivement des variations de taille de granulats suivant les couches La porte monumentale de l'entrée est habillée de planches de robinier conservées dans leur état naturel sans aucun traitement. Les ouvertures de la galerie sont des fentes horizontales très fines placées au ras des planchers. Cette disposition, reprise du précédent musée des Arts du Cognac permet de laisser libre, la totalité des cimaises. Du côté de la MJC, la paroi s'infléchit en courbe et de grandes ouvertures verticales s'inscrivent dans la courbe. Les fenêtres en bois sont disposées en applique, du côté extérieur. Le vitrage est tenu par des plats en acier inoxydable sablé ce qui lui donne un très bel aspect terne. A l'intérieur, une paroi coulissante qui se ferme entièrement en porte à faux - sans rail haut ni bas - permet de séparer la galerie du hall d'accueil. (Beaudouin)

#### **Médiathèque François Mitterrand, Poitiers (Dep. Vienne, Reg. Poitou-Charentes) – France 1994 – 1996**

in collaboration with : Sylvain Giacomazzi, Nancy / Emmanuelle et Laurent Beaudouin, Nancy

Architecte associé (chantier) : Hervé BEAUDOUIN

La Médiathèque François Mitterrand de Poitiers a été construite à proximité de l'université à deux pas de l'église Notre-Dame la Grande. D'une superficie de 8000 m<sup>2</sup> c'est le plus grand édifice public construit à Poitiers au XXème siècle. Le bâtiment comporte 6 niveaux, 4000 m<sup>2</sup> sont ouverts au public. La Médiathèque contient : 300 000 documents dont 400 manuscrits précieux du Moyen-âge. Le volume est approximativement carré. Les façades sont traitées de façon autonomes. Une des composantes majeure du projet a été le travail sur la lumière. Chaque façade correspond à une qualité de lumière : transparence (ouest), diffuse (est), réfléchie (nord). Le traitement de cette lumière est accentué par la polychromie des espaces intérieurs. Les différents niveaux se découvrent à partir d'une rampe très douce qui relie les différents espaces entre eux. Les matériaux naturels ont été très employés. Le bois de chêne forme les murs rideaux. Cette paroi vitrée est entièrement suspendue à partir de l'acrotère. Les assemblages ont fait l'objet d'études très particulières. Le serrage se fait par écrous à cames fabriqués spécifiquement. Le chêne est repris dans les menuiseries intérieures et les parquets. Le béton brut est traité de différentes manières : lisse et texturé, à la planchette plate ou à la planchette à chanfrein. Les bétons sont, soit gris naturels, soit réalisés à partir de ciment blanc et de granulats clairs, la pierre est, soit lisse, soit appareillée à joints seers, soit à joints pleins. (Beaudouin)

## **Beckmann N' Thepe, Paris – France**

Aldric Beckmann, Françoise N'Thépe

<http://www.b-nt.biz>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothèque Universitaire, Université Paris Est, Marne La Vallée, Campus de la Cité Descartes – France 2012**

8.670 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 17.600.000

Futur coeur et espace de sociabilité du campus de l'université de Marne-la-Vallée, la nouvelle bibliothèque centrale possède le fort avantage d'être placée sur un site remarquable : la Ferme de la Haute Maison. Datant du 17ème siècle, ce site 'historique' confère un rôle stratégique à cet équipement. Ce n'est pas tant la qualité des constructions qui lui donne son identité : la douve qui la ceinture, étendue en jardin d'eau et la cour centrale devenant le parvis principal, sont deux éléments fédérateurs de ce lieu qui instaurent ainsi une émotion particulière.

Calées sur la ligne horizontale des chéneaux existants, les deux parties de l'établissement sont marquées et différenciées. La partie basse (accueil) recrée une frontalité avec l'autre partie de la Ferme conservée. Simple et rectiligne, elle plonge vers la douve et devient l'appui de la partie haute (salles de lecture). Volume tellurique suspendu, comme arraché de son élément naturel, il s'étend côté jardin, transpercé par des inclusions dorées saillantes en verre et des patios qui apportent de la lumière naturelle en sous-face. A l'intérieur, calme et blancheur dominant. Quelques ponctuations végétales créent des séquences spatiales et apportent un confort visuel complémentaire au paysage installé. Une attention particulière est aussi apportée sur la qualité environnementale (démarche HQE) et principalement sur la gestion des énergies.

Espaces privés et publics sont clairement séparés et délimités, permettant ainsi d'installer une gestion des flux très claire. Les grandes entités fonctionnelles sont donc rapidement identifiables de par leur morphologie et leur emplacement. (<http://www.lacourrierdelarchitecte.com>)

## **Patrick Berger, Jacques Anziutti, Paris – France**

<http://www.patrickberger.fr>

### **Libraries:**

#### **La „Canopee“ Chatelet-Les-Halles, Paris – France 2014 / 2016**

Les choses sérieuses commencent pour la Canopée des Halles, futur emblème d'un Forum (1er) complètement métamorphosé à l'horizon 2016. Les travaux de construction de cette immense structure de verre et d'acier, de 14 mètres de hauteur, entrent ce mois-ci dans leur phase décisive. «Deux grandes grues vont arriver dans les jours à venir et, dans le patio, on s'attelle déjà à mettre en fonction des escaliers de secours pour pouvoir démolir l'escalier monumental en maïs», pose Dominique Hucher, directeur du réaménagement des Halles à la société d'économie mixte PariSeine. Une partie de la charpente de la Canopée sera ainsi visible dès l'été pour une livraison prévue en juillet 2014.

Cette feuille translucide, présentée comme ondoyant à hauteur de la cime des arbres du jardin remodelé, abritera deux nouveaux bâtiments disposés autour du patio pour accueillir un conservatoire, un centre de hip-hop, une bibliothèque, un atelier des pratiques amateurs et un centre culturel pour les sourds et malentendants. D'un coût supérieur de 216 millions d'euros, soit plus d'un quart de la facture d'un chantier estimé à 802 millions, la Canopée suscite depuis le début l'opprobre de l'association de riverains Accomplir. «C'est quelque chose de trop cher, de hideux et d'écrasant, qui bouchera la perspective sur l'église Saint-Eustache, s'insurgent ses membres. De plus, elle viendra fermer le cratère à ciel ouvert du Forum et son toit laissera passer la pluie et le vent, mais pas le soleil!» (<http://www.lefigaro.fr>)

Das unterirdische Pariser Einkaufszentrum „Forum Les Halles“ (Georges Penreac'h, Claude Vasconi 1972-1972), seit seiner Zeit als Nahrungsmittel-Großmarkt als „der Bauch von Paris“ bekannt, soll überarbeitet werden. Der internationale Architekturwettbewerb wurde bereits im August 2007 entschieden (BauNetz-Meldung vom 30. August 2007). Die Stadt Paris hat nun die Planungen der französischen Architekten Patrick Berger und Jacques Anziutti genehmigt, die unter einer muschelähnlichen Glashülle Cafés, eine Bibliothek, ein Gesundheitszentrum, ein Auditorium mit 350 Sitzplätzen vorsehen. Desweiteren sollen Werkstätten für bildende Künstler, Tänzer und Musiker eingerichtet werden, die vom französischen Kulturministerium betrieben werden. Berger und Anziuttis Planungen ersetzen damit die überirdischen Teile des Forums. Das neue Glasdach, eine doppelt gekrümmte, selbsttragende Stahl-Glaskonstruktion, soll den Zugang zum bestehenden unterirdischen Komplex und zum Garten erleichtern, der vom Architekten David Mangin (Seura Architects Urbanistes, Paris <http://www.seura.fr>) neu entworfen wurde. Mangin hatte 2004 einen früheren Planungswettbewerb für Les Halles gewonnen (BauNetz-Meldung vom 16. Dezember 2004). Sein Entwurf für ein Glasdach wurde damals verworfen, der Gartenentwurf jedoch beibehalten. Mangin wird das gesamte Projekt koordinieren. Der Baubeginn ist für 2010 vorgesehen, die Fertigstellung für 2013. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

#### **Renovation Du Forum des Halles, La „Canopee“**

Le projet a pour caractéristique d'être déduit du site : sa forme, ses espaces et sa matérialisation sont issues d'une confrontation entre l'état des choses et l'émergence des nouvelles énergies aux Halles. Ses principes architecturaux peuvent être résumés ainsi : Une réorganisation du site. L'aménagement actuel, reparté sur une diagonale entre la Fontaine des Innocents et l'Eglise Saint Eustache fait place à une nouvelles configuration. L'ensemble urbain constitué par la Bourse, le jardin et la Canopée est unifié par une orientation de l'espace selon un axe Est/Ouest. Une dimension métropolitaine. La Canopée n'est que la partie visible d'une pièce urbaine de 500m de long en majeure partie souterraine. La gare s'étend en sous-sol jusqu'à la Seine. Agrandie et simplifiée, la station Chatelet-les-Halles et la plateforme d'échange forment une unité. Une porte de Paris. Une continuité est créée entre les deux sols de référence du site : celui de la ville au-dessus, celui du forum en dessous. On « monte » désormais vers Paris. Un microclimat pour un espace unitaire. La canopée est un abri à l'échelle urbaine contre les intempéries. Elle protège un espace global où l'on peut circuler en tout temps et en toute saison. Un système constructif adapté. Les choix constructifs résultent des deux contraintes majeures du site : Construire en prenant appui exclusivement sur les poteaux de la structure du sous-sol et sans arrêter le fonctionnement du forum et des transports. Il en résulte un ouvrage de grande portée en acier et en auto-traction. Une forme à l'équilibre. La morphologie de l'architecture résulte d'un équilibre entre toutes les dynamiques du programme et du site. Cette complexité a été optimisée en prenant comme modèle les morphogénèses de la nature. C'est une forme unique dans un site unique. Une homothétie des éléments et une enveloppe translucide. Les éléments constituant la Canopée présentent une parenté avec sa silhouette. L'enveloppe est conçue comme une substance. Sa matière est celle d'un verre céramique. Diffusant la lumière le jour, c'est un lustre la nuit. Le dessin de l'architecture a été fait librement mais guidé par ces principes. (Berger)

## **Berthelie-Fiche-Tribouillet, Chartres – France**

<http://archiguide.free.fr>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque François-Mitterrand, Tours- France 2007**

La médiathèque François-Mitterrand à Tours par Berthelie, Fiche et Tribouillet

Médiathèque - Tours nord, Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Communauté d'agglomération Tour(s)plus, Programme: Salles de lecture, salles de projection, espace multimédia, amphithéâtre, Surface : SHON 1.484m<sup>2</sup>, Coût des travaux : 2.223M€ HT

Au nord de la cité tourangelle, la nouvelle médiathèque défend l'idée d'une architecture à la fois minimaliste et ludique. Elle est devenue le fer de lance d'une ambitieuse politique de régénération urbaine. Derrière cet abord géométrique, la médiathèque révèle tout un univers de courbes où aucun mur n'est totalement parallèle à l'autre. Un projet de qualité pour un quartier sans qualités. Ce n'est pas faire offense à cette partie nord de Tours, baptisée " Europe ", que de constater le peu d'intérêt de ses petits immeubles d'habitation construits dans les années 1960. Inscrite dans une opération de " requalification " urbaine, comprenant notamment un raccordement vers le centre-ville grâce au tramway, la nouvelle médiathèque a vu le jour à l'issue d'une consultation architecturale dont le trio Berthelie-Fiche-Tribouillet est sorti vainqueur. La séduction du projet a pesé dans la balance lors du choix final. Car, au-delà du fonctionnel, il fallait aussi donner une dimension esthétique à cet outil culturel et le rendre attractif. Après neuf ans passés auprès de Jean Nouvel, Sophie Berthelie a rejoint en 1992 l'agence de ses amis Philippe Fiche et Benoît Tribouillet. Repéré avec l'extension réussie - dans l'esprit de Le Corbusier - du lycée Rémi-Belleau à Nogent-le-Rotrou (1993), le trio qui travaille essentiellement pour la commande publique défend l'idée d'une architecture inventive et minimale, sensible et ludique. " Créer, c'est vivre ", lance Sophie Berthelie en guise de mot d'ordre. Dès qu'on arrive sur l'esplanade François-Mitterrand, l'oeil se perd dans le miroitement subtil et légèrement hypnotique des façades sous le soleil. " Le lieu a été pris en compte, mais nous n'avons pas cherché à faire une architecture qui s'intègre ", précise Benoît Tribouillet. Originalité du bâtiment : malgré les apparences d'une structure géométrique, les murs courbes, dont aucun n'est parallèle à l'autre, évoquent la souplesse de la page de livre. Ce choix entre joliment en opposition avec la monotonie orthogonale des bâtiments environnants. Autre caractéristique, et non des moindres, une

énigmatique peau sensuelle qui enveloppe les deux faces du bâtiment. De loin, on imagine une constellation d'or. De près, on découvre une myriade de copeaux de bronze noyés dans la résine plastique. Tout simplement très beau. Il s'agissait pour les architectes d'apporter une matière, une couleur, une lumière s'opposant au blanc et au gris des alentours. " L'effet cinétique dynamise la façade. Nous n'avons pas attendu que cela devienne une mode pour inaugurer ce travail sur la "peau" externe du bâtiment. Nous aimons jouer avec les reflets qui perturbent le regard. En 1993, nous expérimentions déjà le principe en associant le verre et la tôle perforée sur le site du lycée Belleau. " Les copeaux de bronze scintillent d'autant plus qu'ils se reflètent sur le bardage d'inox habillant une partie du bâti. Côté rue, un poème de Jorge Luis Borges choisi par les bibliothécaires couvre la surface vitrée superposée à la façade principale. Banque d'accueil en Dacryl rouge conçue par les architectes " double peau " crée une barrière thermique et répond à des exigences d'écoconception. À l'intérieur, la lumière entre à flots, tamisée par cet écran " pare-soleil " qui préserve aussi l'intimité des lecteurs vis-à-vis de l'extérieur. Le texte de Borges file comme une invitation à pénétrer dans cette médiathèque de 1 500 mètres carrés sur deux niveaux. Le poème est imprimé sur une toile micro-perforée tendue au plafond dont la doublure en laine de verre assure l'isolation phonique. Le noir des murs et du sol (une résine coulée et chargée d'agrégats de marbre et bronze) met en valeur le mobilier de designers choisi avec attention par les architectes, jusque dans l'espace réservé aux enfants. Système d'étagères USM, fauteuils Ron Arad (Vitra), sièges Enzo Mari, chaises Jasper Morrison et tables Marcel Wanders (le tout chez Magis), poufs de Sit On It... La banque d'accueil en Dacryl rouge (un verre acrylique haut de gamme) avec tranche phosphorescente a, elle, été dessinée par le trio. Le tout est de grande qualité. " Nous sommes sensibles aux détails ", commente Benoît Tribouillet. Quatre mois après son ouverture, la médiathèque comptabilisait déjà 4 823 nouveaux inscrits. Un vrai succès public qui ravit les architectes : " C'est important que les gens adhèrent à des projets un peu différents. Il faut que cela fasse école. " LAURENCE SALMON (<http://www.lesechos.fr>)

"L'idée de frontières et de nations me paraît absurde", déclarait en 2001 Jorge Luis Borges lors d'un entretien au Monde Diplomatique. Ainsi est-il logique, sans doute, que les utilisateurs de l'ancienne bibliothèque du quartier de l'Europe à Tours aient choisi l'un de ses textes - Alexandrie, treize poèmes datant de 1978 - pour orner la façade est de leur nouvelle médiathèque. Ce quartier excentré de Tours est composé d'une place - la place du Nord, au pied d'un beffroi qui n'est qu'une ancienne chaufferie - entourée d'une haie de petits immeubles de trois étages, aux matériaux uniformes et d'aspect monotone. Encore cette notion de place n'existe guère - son statut est mal défini et relève davantage du parc de stationnement - si ce n'est peut-être le jour du marché où elle s'anime et vit.

Il fallait donc repenser l'ensemble, le transformer en un véritable lieu de vie attractif et ludique pour ce quartier qui trouvera ainsi une nouvelle identité", assurent les architectes Sophie Berthelier, Philippe Fichet et Benoît Tribouillet (BFT pour les besoins de cet article, qu'ils nous en excusent). "Le site d'implantation de la médiathèque restructure l'angle des rues de Jemmapes et de Tourcoing et vient cadrer le futur parvis où arriveront les transports en commun", disent-ils. Sans doute.

Jean Germain, maire de Tours et président de la Communauté d'agglomération Tour(s)plus, maître d'ouvrage, avait une exigence plus modeste : "la médiathèque devait devenir l'icône contemporaine d'un quartier manquant de repères et d'image projetée", explique-t-il. Mais c'est ailleurs que se trouve la clé de la réussite de ce petit équipement culturel chargé à lui seul de dynamiser un quartier.

"L'idée était d'écrire une histoire autour de ce quartier, de faire lire ce bâtiment, utiliser les mots en tant que matière ; c'est une idée banale mais pas dans ce quartier où les gens n'ont pas l'habitude d'aller à la bibliothèque", explique encore BFT. Alors, que devant la façade est, un paravent de ventelles de verre orientable soit sérigraphié d'une multitude de mots issus du texte du poète argentin, n'est pas tout à fait une surprise. Dans ce quartier, peut-être, mais depuis quelques années déjà la calligraphie envahit les façades parisiennes - qu'il s'agisse notamment de l'immeuble du Monde ou du Mémorial de la paix - et il n'est que justice que la tendance arrive en province. Que ce texte se prolonge au plafond ondulé de l'étage de la médiathèque, invitant les visiteurs à lever la tête, est une bonne idée. Mais ce n'est pas là encore que se trouve la véritable inspiration de ce bâtiment.

A noter cependant que ces ventelles en façade - sérigraphiées ou non - sont une trouvaille dans le sens qu'elles participent, ainsi que d'autres détails, à la ventilation du bâtiment et à son impact en terme de durabilité. Et les grandes lettres du texte de Borges, qui couvrent 50% de la surface, participent à la protection solaire. "Un souci constant d'économie d'énergie et de maîtrise des coûts est manifeste dans tout le bâtiment", assurent les architectes à juste titre.

"L'adoption de la double 'enveloppe' ouverte supprime les effets du vent et le phénomène de pont thermique. L'utilisation passive de l'énergie solaire, un maximum d'éclairage naturel, une maintenance aisée, confort acoustique, l'optimisation des performances des matériaux, renforcent le principe de qualité environnementale recherché dans le bâtiment. Les protections solaires sont composées de plaques en PMMA permettant le contrôle efficace de la luminosité et de la chaleur. Un auvent protège les parvis nord et sud. Les inclusions et la sérigraphie jouent un rôle esthétique, mais constituent aussi des filtres évitant les effets de serre ainsi qu'une protection contre les dégradations et les graffitis", disent-ils.

Les panneaux en résine incrustés de copeaux de bronze jouent le même rôle. La climatisation n'est pas prévue mais les gaines ont été installées "au cas ou". Les employés de la médiathèque, qui avaient déjà pris position des lieux lors de la visite de presse, en apprécient le confort. Mais sa qualité durable, qui est loin d'être négligeable - ne nous méprenons pas - n'est pas ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable dans ce bâtiment.

"Refusant l'ostentatoire, l'idée qui a présidé à la conception est celle d'une feuille de papier... La forme de la médiathèque devait en avoir la légèreté, la souplesse, la fluidité, la modularité. Exprimée par une volumétrie en courbe, elle se parachève dans le choix de matériaux qui répondent parfaitement à la recherche d'alternance entre opacité et transparence, cultivant l'aspect flou d'un papier japonais qui filtre, puis diffuse une lumière dorée et imprécise", expliquent BFT. Soit.

Le programme prévoyait quatre entités spécifiques sur seulement deux niveaux de surfaces différentes : au rez-de-chaussée la salle de consultation destinée aux enfants, une salle de projection et de débats, les services administratifs et, à l'étage, la bibliothèque adultes et adolescents, un espace multimédia images et son.

Cette dernière salle de lecture fait le tour du site, offre des "tableaux sur le quartier" et le plafond imprimé en toile tendue réaffirme que l'on peut détourner et mettre en scène les matériaux les plus simples. Les panneaux sandwichs en métal perforé de catalogue, repeints en noir et en bronze allient ainsi une fonctionnalité tant acoustique qu'esthétique. Et on s'approche enfin là de ce qui rend ce bâtiment si accueillant et si intéressant, voire sympathique.

En effet, cette économie de moyen, loin d'être seulement une contrainte, est ici une jouissance ; non pas celle de l'architecte béat devant sa créativité mais celle qui naît, avec tout le détachement liée à la nature professionnelle de l'acte, d'être parvenu à exprimer auprès des gens du quartier un véritable respect et une générosité non feinte. Et ce sont les panneaux des façades qui en témoignent absolument.

Si l'enveloppe principale est composée d'un mur rideau de panneaux de verre réfléchissants ou opaques et d'inox poli miroir, sur les flancs de la médiathèque une paroi transparente en méthacrylate "épouse, en s'en distanciant, les formes galbées, magnifiée par la lumière qui vibre sur des copeaux de bronze doré récupérés chez un ferrailleur et inclus dans la matière. Un écran uniforme passe, comme une feuille diaphane, devant d'autres panneaux vitrés et des murs opaques, suggérant l'intérieur tout en isolant les salles de consultation de l'extérieur, sans que les limites ne soient jamais parfaitement définies. Un jeu de double peau qui masque et révèle, intrigue et appelle à la réflexion". Ainsi parlent donc des architectes.

Mais au final, ces copeaux de récup' aux formes improbables, sertis dans des panneaux en résine "moins froids que le verre" indiquent aux habitants de la place nord du quartier de l'Europe qu'ils ont droit autant que quiconque à la richesse, non formelle mais implicite en ce lieu de culture, que l'on a considéré qu'ils savaient être subtils et qu'à partir d'une vieille vis en bronze, ils pouvaient prendre un raccourci jusqu'à la création et l'abstraction, qu'elle fut architecturale n'étant ici qu'un détail. Bref, que ce lieu morne était plus qu'une place insipide parce qu'elle devenait encore mieux leur place car eux seuls, au-delà de l'usage, sauront au fil des jours en découvrir de nouveaux détails sans cesse renouvelés. C'est là tout le travail d'un architecte sans doute.

D'ailleurs la façade ouest, tout en métal, permet au quartier de se réfléchir dans sa médiathèque. D'ailleurs, BFT a imaginé un "entre-deux", espace n'appartenant ni à la médiathèque, ni à l'espace public et permettant, par son épaisseur "de donner une sorte de monumentalité dans la profondeur qui rappelle la vocation d'équipement public de cette architecture ; on se trouve dans un monde à part, multiforme, ni intérieur, ni extérieur, qui filtre et isole du bruit et des températures extérieures". C'est le maître d'ouvrage qui a choisi de bloquer les accès de ces espaces un peu mystérieux, protégés et ouverts, propices aux secrets et confidences dans une agora où rien ne peut échapper aux regards inquisiteurs des voisins-voisines.

"L'usage de matériaux authentiques, issus ou dérivés des circuits de fabrication industrielle, durants et faciles d'entretien" (dixit BFT) peut bien avoir présidé aux choix constructifs, Jean Germain, le maire, ne s'y est pas trompé. "Le quartier de l'Europe, quartier à l'architecture monumentale, fermé sur lui-même, disposait du potentiel démographique et économique pour devenir l'un des centres de l'agglomération. Il lui manquait sans doute le rayonnement et peut-être la fierté nécessaires pour occuper ce rôle. Beaucoup a déjà été fait mais la médiathèque marque un point de bascule dans ce processus d'affirmation et de polarisation. Avec elle, la ville reprend ses droits", dit-il.

Le hall d'entrée, entièrement vitré, lumineux et accueillant, est aussi le lieu d'expositions temporaires ; il irrigue l'ensemble des services. Et la rénovation de l'ancienne chaufferie - le beffroi - en logements sociaux a été confiée à BFT.

Alors oui, quand on y pense, l'idée de frontière, d'ailleurs récente à l'échelle de l'homme, est absurde. Et ce n'est pas Jean Vilar qui, ici, nous dira le contraire. (<http://www.lecourrierdelarchitecture.com>) (30.10.2010)

### **Blanchard Marsault Pondevie Architecture, La Roche sur Yon (Angers) – France**

<http://www.pondeviearchitectes.com>

**Médiathèque Antoine de Saint Exupéry, Les Ponts de Cé, Dep. Maine et Loire (Reg. Pays de Loire) – France 2004 – 2006**

1.303 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.400.000

**Médiathèque Châteaubriant, Dep. Loire Atlantique (Reg. Pays de Loire) – France 2003 – 2005**

3.330 m<sup>2</sup>, € 5.286.000

**Bibliothèque Universitaire, Lorient, Dep. Morbihan (Reg. Bretagne) – France 2002 - 2005**

1ère réalisation : 1.817 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.960.000 / 2ème réalisation : 960 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.076.000

### **Pascal Boivin – Claudie Broussous, Nîmes - France**

<http://www.boivin-broussous-architectes.com>

**Libraries:**

**Médiathèque Federico Garcia Lorca, Montpellier – France 2001**

Coût de l'opération: 1,98 M€ H.T., Surface hors oeuvre: 1246 m<sup>2</sup>

Construction d'une médiathèque à l'entré sud de Montpellier, rond point des Pré d'arène sur une surface d'environ 1000 m<sup>2</sup> utiles. Création d'un signal d'entrée de ville par une aile métallique de 100 m de long sur un socle minéral abritant l'édifice. (Boivin)

### **BQ+A Bernard Quirot architects & associés, Pesemes – France**

<http://www.quirotassociés.com>

**Libraries:**

**Médiathèque Rosheim – France 2007**

Maître d'ouvrage / Ville de Rosheim, Surface :1192 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût travaux H.T. € 1.627.205

Un mur de lumière

Ce projet se situe dans un bourg fortifié d'Alsace. La commande portait sur deux équipements situés de chaque côté d'une rue et sur un terrain en plein centre historique, en bordure du rempart. Le programme prévoyait d'un côté de la rue, une école primaire de dix sept classes et un bâtiment périscolaire et, de l'autre côté de la rue, une médiathèque. A la différence du projet très contextuel de l'école, la médiathèque est plus autonome: elle ne cherche pas à rendre compte du site sans doute parce qu'il s'agit d'un programme nécessairement moins ouvert sur l'extérieur. Plus compacte, elle est isolée par l'extérieur et entièrement revêtue d'un contre-mur en brique. A l'intérieur, le grand espace d'un seul tenant est couvert d'un plafond tout en courbe qui va chercher la lumière du nord alors que le mur opposé à la façade sur jardin est dédoublé, laissant couler une lumière zénithale qui équilibre largement celle apportée par la façade « classique ». Ces deux dispositifs sont largement inspirés de l'église de Bagsvaerd de Jorn Utzon dont la visite nous aura durablement impressionnée. (BQ)

### **Brenac + Gonzalez – Atelier d'Architecture, Paris – France**

<http://www.brenac-gonzalez.fr>

**Libraries :**

**Médiathèque Choisy le Roi – France 2013**

Maître d'ouvrage : SADEV 94, Date de concours : 2010, Date de livraison : juin 2013, SHON : 2 400 m<sup>2</sup>

Une médiathèque représente toujours le lieu du savoir, aussi, la figure que nous proposons pour le projet est une spirale, image qui symbolise le progrès, la progression par la connaissance, l'ascension sociale par la culture mais aussi le brassage inter générationnel. Les espaces majoritairement ouverts s'enroulent autour d'un vide central formant un ruban volumétrique. Recouverts d'un parement d'aluminium anodisé, perforé aux diamètres variables en fonction de l'orientation, les volumes sont abstraits et s'inspirent des silhouettes élémentaires d'édifices portuaires, en mémoire du lieu. Les fenêtres sont parfois occultées, parfois valorisées en



fonctions de la pièce ou de l'orientation. Deux très grands cadres viennent ouvrir l'intérieur de l'édifice à la manière d'une coupe. Ces deux grands écrans tournés vers la ville et le fleuve symbolisent également son ouverture, la valeur intrinsèque de l'équipement, dédié à la lecture publique, lieu d'apprentissage et de savoir, ouvert à tous, lisible depuis l'espace public. Utilisant la situation privilégiée du terrain en proue, le bâtiment ressemble à une nef qui flotte sur un sol végétal en mouvement et retenu à la rive par la passerelle de bois. Placée en partie supérieure de l'édifice, une enseigne en néon indiquera son nom, afin de renforcer sa visibilité depuis le pont mais également depuis l'autre rive. De loin, lorsque la Seine exhale sa brume d'hiver, ce « bateau » aura des allures de vaisseau fantôme. chef de projet : Florent Descolas. (Brenac)

Au bord de la Seine, à la rencontre de la rue Mendès-France à Choisy-le-Roi dans le Val de Marne, l'agence parisienne Brenac + Gonzalez livrera en juin 2013 sa nouvelle médiathèque. Ce ruban enroulé de 2 400 m<sup>2</sup> se situe en proue dans le quartier du port. Son implantation dans le quartier du port est un clin d'œil à l'histoire de la ville, de plus elle permet d'étendre le centre-ville à cet ancien port et de le lier à son fleuve. Le site anciennement industrialisé laissait la possibilité aux architectes de proposer une architecture moderne. L'atelier Brenac + Gonzalez en a profité pour concevoir une médiathèque à l'ère du numérique. Enveloppé par des feuilles métalliques déployées, les façades sont marquées par deux grands cadres en verre, les étages en retrait reposent sur un RDC transparent.

Les ouvertures qui jalonnent ce parcours culturel sont tantôt valorisées, tantôt occultées. Les deux cadres qui constituent une véritable section dans le volume dégagent une image forte, issu de son ouverture sur la ville et son fleuve, cet équipement à la valeur indéterminé est ouvert à tous, il est dédié à la lecture, à l'apprentissage. Les architectes ont également profités de la position en proue pour dégager les volumes avec des porte-à-faux et des retraits. Signalisé par des néons, la médiathèque apparaîtra comme un bateau mystérieux derrière la brume d'hiver de la Seine.

Le PPRI (Plan de Prévention aux Risques d'Inondations) inclus dans le programme préconisait un déplacement de la médiathèque à l'étage. Ainsi, le RDC permettra d'abriter des expositions temporaires visibles depuis l'espace public. Cet espace est dépourvu de façade opaque au bénéfice du verre, la transparence permet également d'entrevoir la Seine depuis la rue Mendès-France et de support de communication. L'accès sera possible depuis le quai et la rue Mendès-France. Le niveau accueille la salle de quartier qui sera plus accessible, elle est dotée d'une mezzanine en cas de remontée d'eau.

L'organisation des étages de la médiathèque suit l'ascension d'un ruban, elle représente l'ascension sociale que la médiathèque offre à travers la culture. Le vide engendré par l'organisation de l'espace crée un puits de lumière. Le premier étage dispose d'un hall pour les lecteurs (abonnement, prêt, recherche) un espace pour les enfants décomposés en trois : livres, albums, l'heure du conte. Une salle de travail fermée répond au besoin de tranquillité de leurs occupants.

Le troisième niveau abrite les collections adultes, l'administration ainsi qu'une terrasse. La terrasse ouverte sur le fleuve proposera un jardin calme pour les employés. Du point de vue structurel, les dalles reposent les voiles de périphérie, ce qui permet de s'abstenir de poteaux et donc d'avoir une plus grande aisance dans l'organisation des rayons.

(<http://actu-architecture.com/2011/11/08/meditheque-choisy-le-roi-brenac-gonzalez/>)

### [Médiathèque Robert Calmèjane, Villemoble \(Région parisienne\) – France 2004](#)

Ville de Villemoble, S.H.O.N 2.110 m<sup>2</sup>, € 5.500.000

The site for the new library in Villemoble is that of a defunct minor château of which, today, only the estate gardens remain in the form of a public park. The two main elements of the programme, four multi-purpose rooms for private hire and one multifunctional library, are separated from one another in order to reduce noise nuisance. This programmatic schism creates an architecture that appears volumetrically fragmented from the garden but is more unified from the street side. Schizophrenic, its urban face is an opaque linear screen composed of alternating panels of polished concrete and glass, evocative of stacked industrial containers. In contrast, its park face is completely transparent thanks to the open volumes of the reading rooms. The overall silhouette of the building is reminiscent of French mansions with their vast slate roofs. The presence of the new building in the park fills a historical emptiness and awakens the submerged memory of the bygone château. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

### [Médiathèque Ville de Bagnolet, Bagnolet – France 2002](#)

2.500 m<sup>2</sup>, € 2.000.000

Activité et type de locaux : accueil, salles de lecture enfants et adultes, salle de conte, bibliothèque, taritement intellectuel, traitement physique, salles polyvalentes

Le projet s'inscrit dans une opération de logements.

Le volume disponible bénéficie d'une hauteur de 7 mètres et s'ouvre largement sur les rues avoisinantes et un jardin intérieur. Nous avons exploité la forte linéarité de la parcelle en développant un axe majeur et la mise en place d'une passerelle centrale. Son volume en laqué rouge devient un objet flottant dans l'espace qui réfléchit la lumière et fait éclater sa couleur.

chef de projet : Emmanuel Person. (Brenac)

### **Agence d'architecture Brochet Lajus Pueyo, Bordeaux – France**

Olivier Brochet, Emanuel Lajus, Christine Pueyo

<http://www.brochet-lajus-pueyo.fr>

#### **Libraries:**

### [Médiathèque de Tarnos - France 2010](#)

Coût 3.725.000 €, Surface 1.600 m<sup>2</sup> Shon

Le projet pour la médiathèque de Tarnos s'inscrit dans le projet urbain du centre-ville. La topographie du site de la médiathèque est caractérisée par une cassure altimétrique Nord-Sud entre une "partie haute" le long de la rue principale de la ville, l'avenue J. Duclos, et une "partie basse" sur la rue du Fils. Un jardin public en partie haute du site, face au centre-ville, prolonge le parvis de la mairie récemment construite. Le projet propose d'étendre le jardin existant pour former toiture à la médiathèque et d'installer l'ensemble du programme sur un seul niveau en rez-de-chaussée le long de la rue du Fils. Une traversée publique est créée depuis le jardin et le centre-ville vers le parvis et l'entrée de la médiathèque, et permet d'accéder au parking public créé sous l'édifice. La médiathèque s'insère en douceur dans le site, sans entrer en concurrence avec l'édifice voisin de la mairie. Dans le jardin public agrandi et modelé, patios et verrières apportent la lumière naturelle au cœur de la médiathèque. (Brochet)



### Bibliothèque multimédia de Guéret – France 2010

Coût 6.800.000 € Surface 2.780 m<sup>2</sup> Shon

Implantée au coeur de la ville, au milieu d'équipements publics, la bibliothèque s'affirme comme une nouvelle image pour la ville de Guéret. Installée sur le site en fonction de la topographie existante (trois courbes de niveau et un bâtiment dans les arbres), la bibliothèque de Guéret définit un paysage architectural où les fonctions de lecture et d'animation s'implantent. Ces deux étages publics, installés sur pilotes au-dessus du parking jardin, sont deux plateaux aux formes souples reliées entre eux par un atrium, qui s'enveloppent dans une façade composite faite de panneaux verriers transparents, opaques ou opaques, en alternance selon l'orientation et l'ensoleillement qu'ils régulent. La porosité variable des panneaux qui composent l'enveloppe, permet de régler la perception de l'environnement intérieur de la bibliothèque. (Brochet)

### Médiathèque de Lormont 2007

Coût 7.450.000 €, Surface 8.000 m<sup>2</sup> Shon

La médiathèque s'installe dans le domaine du Bois fleuri, un parc arboré qui sépare le vieux bourg d'une cité HLM des années cinquante en cours de restructuration. Dans ce parc, une salle de sports datant de la même époque sert de lieu de culture provisoire et accueille concerts et animations. Le projet tente de faire le lien entre les deux quartiers : la médiathèque s'installe simplement sur le chemin qui la relie à travers le bois. En s'adossant à l'ancienne salle polyvalente, la médiathèque prend racine sur ce chemin ; à l'hypothèse de la démolition de cet équipement vétuste, nous avons préféré l'intégrer dans un ensemble qui renforce l'identité culturelle du lieu et respecte l'environnement naturel de qualité. Le chemin qui séparait autrefois les deux entités sera désormais un sentier urbain fréquenté, pour les activités quotidiennes de la salle de sport et de la bibliothèque. Les activités les plus vivantes, heure du conte, atelier informatique, espace pour les enfants, s'ouvrent en interne sur l'ancien chemin et renforcent son caractère vivant et accueillant. Le Bois fleuri n'est plus un obstacle, il devient un lien. La forme architecturale choisie indique l'abri simple et évident, ouvert à tous, sans ostentation, signe du lien social recherché. (Brochet)

### Médiathèque Narbonne - France 2003 – 2004

Coût 6.097.960 € Surface 5.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Au centre de la ville, dans un jardin public surplombant sur le canal, la médiathèque est une plaque béton qui d'un côté est posé en continuité du jardin et de l'autre est en porte-à-faux au-dessus du parvis et forme un belvédère sur le canal. Aménagées dans ce plateau unique, les salles de lecture s'organisent autour d'un atrium central dans lequel s'étend en pente douce une rampe escalier suspendue, qui accompagne le visiteur dans une déambulation à travers les espaces de la médiathèque et offre des vues plongeantes. Elles reçoivent la lumière par la façade sur le canal, à travers un double filtre vitré, en toiture par des sheds, et par des patios creusés dans l'épaisseur du volume. Au niveau du parvis d'entrée sont logées les salles d'activités publiques, avec au fond les réserves. Au dernier niveau, émerge la section musique. (Brochet)

### Médiathèque de Pessac – France 2000

Coût 4.116.000 €, Surface 4.500 m<sup>2</sup> Shon

#### **Littérature :**

**AMC Le Moniteur architecture : Une année d'architecture en France 2001, 121,2002**

C'est sur le site de l'ancien château viticole de Camponac que s'intègre la nouvelle médiathèque dans une logique de composition d'ensemble. En recherchant une certaine complémentarité, faite d'une multiplication de points de confrontations des formes et des matériaux (façades de verre teinté et d'acier, toiture plissée en zinc, sheds, verrières, volets en bois à persiennes), et en reprenant l'implantation, la volumétrie et le caractère industriel des bâtiments de vinification, l'extension contemporaine crée, dans un esprit de respect et de valorisation, une intelligence nouvelle du lieu en même temps qu'un nouvel usage au caractère public affirmé. (Brochet)

### Médiathèque de Kourou – France 2001

Coût 4.116.123 € Surface 5.000 m<sup>2</sup>

A l'entrée de Kourou, au bord du lac, la construction de la médiathèque et de la maison des associations établit une centralité en créant un point identifiable dans l'urbanisation incertaine de la ville. Les deux programmes sont regroupés autour d'un vaste parvis, sous un grand toit. Les techniques et les archétypes architecturaux sont mélangés, valorisant à la fois les savoir-faire locaux, traditionnels dans une logique de transposition contemporaine. Prenant en compte le climat tropical, le toit ondulé assure une ventilation naturelle en captant le vent par des ouïes, et les façades sont équipées d'un bardage en clins de bois ajouré et de persiennes à ventelles orientables en aluminium. Le bois local est utilisé en troncs naturels, bardages et claustras. (Brochet)

### **Architecture Yann Brunel, Montreuil sous Bois – France**

<http://www.architectureyannbrunel.com>

#### **Libraries :**

### Théâtre et Médiathèque Ville de Noisy-le-Sec – France 1998

For this multimedia library and its contiguous theatre, Yann Brunel drew a building of brick and glass, and wood structure on which several tablecloths and waves of zinc come to dance. This confers on the unit a great lightness and a great force.

### Bibliothèque Centrale de Prêt de Montbrison – France 1995

### **Buffi Associés StudioS.A. d'Architecture, Paris - France**

<http://www.buffi-associes.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### Médiathèque José Cabanis, Toulouse-Marengo - France 2004

Avec SCP (Société Civile Professionnelle) d'Architecture Séquences, Toulouse – France

Jacques Hurtevent, Marc Priovano Jérôme Terlaud <http://www.sequences.fr>

35.000 m<sup>2</sup> Shon, Coût H.T. 37.000.000 €

#### **Littérature:**

**Mialet, Frederic, Francis Rambert, Les vitrines de la 'modernité', in : D'architecture, 1995,53,1995,pp 22-25**

The Media Library of Toulouse is the symbolic building of the Marengo District urban renewal, a link between past and future, bordering the historic center's urban structure, protector of a modern space that builds up on the existing city's layers. The building

asserts the Jaurès-Jolimont main metropolitan axis, it punctuates it without interrupting its flow, it strengthens the perspective and enhances the architecture as an urban fact. It integrates through a unifying outer layer the complex and diverse program's several components. Two volumes, connected underground and in the sky, are framing the main axis. There are crowned by a belvedere-roof, which plays an exceptional role: from there, the city offers itself to one's stare. Alive day and night, the Marengo Gate becomes Wilson's square counterweight, in order to better revive the Jean Jaurès path. It's at said paths' end that the edifice rises from a lower level garden, opening itself toward it. The main axis crosses above the garden thanks to a footbridge that becomes a square, where meetings and distributions occur, the strong link and focal point between Place Carrée and the Jean Jaurès path. (Buffi)

Deux volumes reliés sous terre et dans le ciel se posent de part et d'autre de l'axe, transgressant la symétrie de la porte classique avec deux piles de largeur différentes. Les deux piles sont posées sur un socle vitré, accueillant l'espace jeunesse et les commerces. Pour une identification optimale, les niveaux publics de la médiathèque occupent l'aile Sud ; les commerces et les locaux de TLT, irrigués par la lumière du jardin, sont situés aux deux premiers niveaux de la pile Nord, en liaison avec la sortie du métro. Au-dessus, les locaux de l'INA se déploient sur deux niveaux. / Au bout des allées Jean-Jaurès, le bâtiment émerge d'un jardin en contrebas sur lequel il s'ouvre : l'axe traverse le jardin en passerelle pour se transformer en parvis, point de convergence, espace de distribution, lien entre la place carrée et les allées Jean-Jaurès. Ils sont couronnés par un toit belvédère qui offre une vue privilégiée sur la ville, dont les espaces de réception éclairés la nuit lancent un signal visible de loin. La terre cuite domine le traitement des façades, en écho à la forte identité de la cité. La façade principale est protégée par des pare-soleil, modules verticaux de hauteur variable, en éléments de terre cuite assemblés sur une ossature métallique. Réparties sur l'ensemble des trois façades principales, les immenses persiennes tamisent la lumière du jour, cadrent les vues sur la ville, elles magnifient l'assemblage inédit de la brique et du verre, tout en offrant aux visiteurs le spectacle de la vie urbaine. La "porte Marengo" est un monument, son architecture s'attache à exprimer l'institution. De loin, la médiathèque est un bâtiment énigmatique ; de près son fonctionnement intérieur se lit clairement : elle est en osmose avec le quartier Marengo, elle le fédère et en est le point de mire. (Séquences)

### **CHU – Centre Hospitalier Universitaire - Faculté de Médecine-Pharmacie, Rouen – France 1998**

Within a « chaotic » environment, the university appears as a unified equipment, a compact urban campus, an identifiable group within its components, simply and softly connected. The university is organized as a simple system of independent buildings, which confer an autonomy of realization and management to each of them. A single address is visible from the city: the square onto which are anchored the three most symbolic university buildings. The group of buildings, research & lecture theaters, frames in the background the Library. Those three buildings surrounding the square create a "call" that "responds" to the Chapel axis thus defining a powerful virtual connection between the hospital and the University. The square closed by those spaces forms the University antechamber, allowing the entrance's space "mise en scène" thus becoming a true public place. The three edifices are federated by the central building, heart of the group, which contains at once the lobby and the Library-Administrative Building: it lays at all flows' crossings. The main lobby opens opens with all its width, and through the entrance square, toward the city. (Buffi)  
Cost: 32 m. €

### **Jean Claude Burdèse, Lille – France**

<http://archiguide.free.fr>

#### **Libraries :**

**Médiathèque Max-Pol Fouchet, Valenciennes, Dep. Nord (Nord-Pas-de-Calais) – France 1997**

**Bibliothèque Vauban (University Library), EDHEC ( École des Hautes Études Commerciales du Nord), Lille – France 1990**

### **Canal, atelier d'architecture, Paris – France**

Daniel Rubin, Patrick Rubin, Annie Le Bot

<http://www.canal-architecture.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Médiathèque des Capucines, Brest – France 2015**

2011- 2015, Création d'une médiathèque dans l'ancien arsenal des capuchins, Maîtrise d'ouvrage Ville de Brest, 7 000 m2 SHON  
15 M€ HT

La médiathèque qui ouvrira fin 2015 dans les anciens ateliers industriels du plateau des Capucines, à Brest, a été présentée mardi 14 février à la presse par les élus, les conservateurs et les architectes. Patrick Rubin et Annie Le Bot, atelier CANAL, ont expliqué in situ les objectifs du projet architectural, qui préserve l'esprit et la qualité structurelle de l'existant, en détaillant l'implantation des futurs équipements sur quelques 10.000 m2. (Canal)

**Archives de la Haute Marne, Choignes – France 2004 – 2012**

Maîtrise d'ouvrage Conseil Général de la Haute Marne, 6 540 m² SHON, 4,4 M€ HT - 608 € HT / m²

Extension des archives départementales de la Haute Marne : 14 km de rayonnage, salle de lecture publique, auditorium, exposition, réception, ateliers de traitement et logements de fonction

**Bibliothèque universitaire Malakoff – France 2011- 2014**

Construction de la bibliothèque universitaire de Paris V Descartes à Malakoff  
2 500 m2, 5,3 M€ HT (Canal)

**Médiathèque intercommunale à Pau – France 2007 – 2012**

CANAL était lauréat en 2007 du concours pour la construction de la médiathèque intercommunale de Pau. L'ouverture publique de la médiathèque est prévue pour juin 2012.

La conception de l'équipement a été accompagnée d'une étude sur les paysages urbains de proximité. La création d'une venelle sur le côté de la médiathèque offre ainsi une liaison douce entre la future place piétonne de la République et un jardin conçu en cœur d'îlot. CANAL a également conduit la mission mobilier et équipements sur les 6.900 m2 du programme.

**Médiathèque Charleville-Mézières – France 2004**

Construction d'une médiathèque comprenant un fond patrimonial et réhabilitation d'un bâtiment du XVIIe siècle, Maîtrise d'ouvrage Ville de Charleville Mézières, 5 400 m² SHON, 6,8 M€ HT - 1 265 € HT / m²

**Médiathèque Fontenay-aux-Roses – France 1998 – 2003**

Construction d'un bâtiment neuf attenant au château Ste Barbe, réhabilitation des salons du château

Maîtrise d'ouvrage Ville de Fontenay-aux-roses, 2 000 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, 2,5 M€ HT

**Extension IRCAM (Renzo Piano), Paris – France 1989 – 1996**

Extension de l'Ircam, en interface avec les bâtiments de Renzo Piano, Maîtrise d'ouvrage centre Georges Pompidou  
2 500 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, 4,2 M€ HT

**Les silos Chaumont – France 1990 – 1994**

Réhabilitation d'anciens silos agricoles en médiathèque, maison du livre et de l'affiche de Chaumont  
Maîtrise d'ouvrage Ville de Chaumont. 4 700 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, 4,9 M€ HT

Built in 1935 and rehabilitated in 1994, Les Silos book and poster centre contains a media library and a centre for temporary exhibitions. It also supports the International Poster and Graphic Design Festival. The name is a reminder that the building was originally an agricultural cooperative, built in a design characteristic of 1930's architecture. The rehabilitation project allowed some of the old grain chutes to be kept. They run through the floors. Les Silo has a prestigious collection in its care, 5,000 late 19th-century posters from the Dutailly bequest, plus more than 15,000 contemporary posters and 450 manuscripts and very early books.  
(<http://tourisme-chaumont-champagne.com/patrimoine-culturel/les-silos-arts-centre.en131.pcu19>)

**(Médiathèque Jean Pierre Melville, Paris 13e – France 1996 – 1989 )**

La médiathèque Jean-Pierre Melville a été nommée en hommage au cinéaste dont les studios étaient implantés non loin de là, rue Jenner.

Transparence et luminosité sont les caractéristiques d'une architecture de verre et d'aluminium, due à Daniel et Patrick Rubín (Atelier Canal). Grâce à la façade, vaste vitrine des activités qui se déroulent à l'intérieur, l'organisation de l'espace est compréhensible depuis la rue. (<http://www.equipement.paris.fr>)

**Atelier Castro Denissof Casi, Architectes Urbanistes, Paris – France**

Roland Castro Sophie Denissof

<http://www.castrodenissof.com>

**Libraries:**

**Ensemble Médiathèque Marguerite Duras - Hôtel Mama Shelter et Logements Rue de Bagnolet, Paris**

**XXème – France (2006) 2009 – 2016**

Maîtrise d'ouvrage: Ville de Paris - Nexity Apollonia (public-privé), Construction d'un ensemble immobilier composé d'une médiathèque (4300m<sup>2</sup>), d'une résidence de tourisme (170 chambres 6400m<sup>2</sup>), de 74 logements (7300m<sup>2</sup>), d'une salle de quartier (150m<sup>2</sup>) et d'un parking de 285 places.

La nouvelle médiathèque du 20e arrondissement, d'une superficie de 4200 m<sup>2</sup> sur trois niveaux, propose entre autres spécificités des ressources documentaires liées à l'histoire du 20e, une importante offre multimédia ainsi qu'un espace enfants disposé autour d'un patio intérieur. « Le dénivelé du coteau participe à la magie du lieu, il a constitué un élément fondamental de la conception du programme immobilier de la rue de Bagnolet car nous avons voulu que celui-ci soit en rapport avec les éléments existants du quartier » explique MICHAËL GREGORI du cabinet d'architecture ROLAND CASTRO. La médiathèque, installée en retrait de la rue de Bagnolet, rappelle le parvis de l'église Saint-Blaise toute proche. Un escalier s'inspirant de l'escalier Stendhal conduit les piétons de la rue Lucien Leuwen à la rue de Bagnolet. Dans la continuité, la rue Florian poursuit la descente dans Saint-Blaise. Les espaces accessibles au public du site culturel sont éclairés par la lumière naturelle, à l'exception de l'auditorium et de l'espace audiovisuel. Les façades sont largement vitrées, effet d'ouverture amplifié par d'importantes hauteurs sous plafond. Des jardins composés d'érables, d'arbres de Judée, de platanes, de juncs et de graminées ont été prévus pour prolonger les sols et apporter fraîcheur et ombre. (<http://www.pps-archi.eu>)

**Complex Médiathèque, Auditorium, Commissariat et Maison de l'emploi, Commune de Carros, Alpes Maritime – France 2000 - 2003**

Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Commune de CARROS, Surfaces 2.894 m<sup>2</sup>

La façade urbaine à la fois ouverte, fait se retrouver les deux parties de la ville. Fermée, elle tient un alignement urbain qui permet de requalifier l'ensemble de la rue d'Argillac, elle associe fortement le bâtiment dans la ville, en alliant caractère et convivialité. Elle permet un développement, un épaississement du centre. Le déploiement du bâtiment dans le vallon, figure plus majestueuse, épaisse et composite, amorce un dialogue entre celui-ci et la ville qui le domine, dans un esprit de fortification, en établissant un lien tranché mais bienveillant avec la nature luxuriante du vallon. Nous retrouvons dans cette façade imposante comme une "mémoire" des lignes des fortification, et la révélation d'une identité. Une ligne urbaine sur la rue, une façade plus dense et éclatée vers le vallon, le tout dans un jeu savant d'ombres et de lumière joue et jouit du climat méditerranéen en domestiquant sa luminosité à sa chaleur. Le ton de l'ensemble est donné d'une part par la cohérence d'usage et d'organisation et d'autre part par des partis visibles de modénature, de traitement qui se trouve pour toutes les façades du bâtiment. C'est à la fois contextuel et esthétiquement de parti pris. (Castro)

**CDDR Architecture, Marseille – France**

Lucie Chervet, Louis Delacoux des Roseaux

<http://www.cddr-architecture.com>

**Libraries:**

**Inter-Universitaire Library, Marseille – France 2014**

Contract Owner: City of Marseille, Mission: Construction of the inter-university library and reunification of laboratories in public and health economics, NET Floor Area 6 483 m<sup>2</sup>, Cost: 12 M€ Phase: Competition december 2006

There is a massive wall between two worlds. On the one hand the researchers the other the students. In this wall, there are breakthroughs in which the two worlds meet. Eyes that give to see and that inform each other. The wall leads thought, look, the steps towards a whole. Unconsciously, every one of his side takes the other to meet, exchange. One follows the thread, the other is drawn into the wide mouth of knowledge. At the end of the road, the meeting takes place in space open and transparent of the library. Some feed on the other, communion takes place. Then everyone leaves to his world for share the new wealth with his tribe. The massive wall accompanies them. By the breakthroughs, both look at each other and think it could be the other. (CDDR)

## **Chabal Architectes, Grenoble – France**

<http://www.chabal.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Médiathèque St. Pierre en Faucigny (Dep. Haut Savoie, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) – France 2008**

500 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.100.000

Un projet intégré dans son environnement : Le projet s'implante sur une parcelle triangulaire, en périphérie du centre bourg, à proximité des groupes scolaires existants. Il prend en compte l'ensemble des contraintes et tire parti des qualités du site. Au Nord, les espaces de consultation bénéficient d'un environnement calme, d'un contact visuel fort avec l'environnement et d'une lumière naturelle douce et homogène. Pour leur part, les secteurs plus animés (heure de conte, salle de travail en groupes) sont orientés au Sud et profitent des rayons du soleil d'hiver (protection solaire extérieure pour l'été). Bien que la Bibliothèque soit identifiée clairement par une volumétrie forte, le bâtiment (de plein pied) reste à l'échelle du site et de l'environnement bâti dans lequel il s'intègre. L'accès principal, depuis le parvis sur la façade Ouest, est signalé et abrité par un large auvent.

Fonctionnalités internes : - Le hall d'accueil et d'information, « centre névralgique » de l'équipement, est situé au centre du bâtiment. L'accueil, point de convergence et de communication, met en relation les différentes entités fonctionnelles de la Bibliothèque. - Les secteurs audiothèques, adultes et jeunes sont directement accessibles depuis l'entrée et éclairés par un bandeau vitré en façade Nord. La géométrie de la toiture offre un volume généreux et en rapport avec la surface de l'espace principal, et permet d'amener la lumière naturelle jusqu'au fond du bâtiment par un bandeau vitré sud protégé d'étagères à lumière. Des puits de lumières à structure tubulaire éclairent naturellement l'accueil et l'entrée. - Au Sud, la salle de travail et l'heure du conte se partagent des surfaces modulables et isolables. (Chabal)

#### **Médiathèque La Passerelle, Bourg lès Valence (Dep. Drôme, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) – France 2007**

1.853 m<sup>2</sup>, € 2.800.000

Un projet intégré dans son environnement: Les façades Est et Sud respectent l'alignement donné par le plan d'urbanisme de Bourg-lès-Valence. À l'Ouest et au Sud, le bâtiment se protège des nuisances sonores (voie SNCF, autoroute, voie nouvelle) par des façades relativement fermées. Quant à elle très ouverte, la façade Nord se déroule comme un ruban vitré sur le Jardin en cœur d'îlot. Trois grandes lucarnes en cuivre cadrent des vues plongeantes sur le jardin et canalisent la lumière naturelle au centre de la Médiathèque. La volumétrie assez basse du bâtiment préserve la vue depuis le parvis, sur les crêtes de l'Ardèche. Le confort des utilisateurs, objectif prioritaire du projet : Les locaux nécessitant une ambiance calme sont systématiquement orientés vers le jardin et le parvis. En particulier, les espaces de consultation, avec vue sur le jardin, sont tournés au Nord et bénéficient d'une lumière homogène.

L'enveloppe "lourde" du bâtiment assure une bonne inertie thermique et un bon confort d'été. Chacune des ouvertures est, suivant son orientation, protégée du rayonnement solaire par des dispositifs appropriés. Les ambiances sonores intérieures sont contrôlées et des isolements renforcés sont prévus dans les salles sensibles. Un plancher chauffant réversible (rafraîchissement en été par circulation de l'eau de la nappe phréatique) est prévue sur les deux niveaux. (Chabal)

#### **Médiathèque, Pôle Animation et Maison de Quartier, Besançon – France 2007**

2.950 m<sup>2</sup>, € 3.500.000

Le site est fortement marqué architecturalement par un développement urbain caractéristique des grands ensembles. L'actuelle Bibliothèque des Jeunes est à l'articulation de l'avenue Ile de France, très passante, et d'espaces libres au cœur des immeubles d'habitations de Planoise. Nous avons choisi de conserver la médiathèque en vitrine sur la ville et d'orienter les salles d'activités de la maison de quartier sur l'Esplanade en belvédère sur le Parc. Le futur Pôle Animation, bien que fortement identifiable, reste cependant à l'échelle humaine (R+1). Il se développe en longueur et accompagne les cheminements piétons depuis l'Avenue vers l'Esplanade et s'ouvre sur le parc. Le nouvel équipement s'inscrit dans la morphologie du parc en se posant sur le talus existant. Il compose l'arrière plan, dirige le regard le long de la façade courbe vers l'esplanade qui offre un prolongement extérieur aux activités du pôle animation. L'esplanade ainsi requalifiée constitue désormais un nouvel espace de rencontre. Le projet est résolument tourné vers l'extérieur. Les façades, largement vitrées, mettent en interaction les activités du Pôle Animation avec son environnement et lui confèrent un rôle de signal sur l'avenue Ile de France. L'organisation fonctionnelle de l'établissement est très lisible. En rez de bâtiment, une galerie couverte dessert les différentes entrées, accompagne et accueille le passant. Un hall traversant, garantissant transparence et lisibilité des accès publics, distribue les différentes fonctions de l'établissement. (Chabal)

#### **Médiathèque & Logements à Grenoble – France 2006**

692 m<sup>2</sup>, € 2.140.000

#### **Bibliothèque Campus de la Doua, Université Claude-Bernard Lyon 1, Villeurbanne, Lyon – France 2003**

3.840 m<sup>2</sup> façade, € 2.060.000

Le bâtiment, conçu dans les années 60 par le cabinet Perrin-Fayolle, est de types "poteaux-poutres" à ossature béton. Ses façades étaient constituées de mur-rideaux reliés par des butons en aluminium à une série d'épines béton, elles-mêmes solidaires de la structure. Cette fermeture vitrée, fortement dégradée était devenue dangereuse. La position stratégique du bâtiment, très en vue, imposait une valorisation de son architecture fortement inspirée du modernisme japonais de Kenzo Tange. Un retrait de 80cm des façades vitrées a été mis en œuvre, renforçant l'effet de "double-peau" et offrant un double avantage: mieux abriter du soleil les surfaces vitrées et minimiser les coûts liés à l'entretien (mise en place d'une galerie technique extérieure pour le nettoyage). En complément, des brises-soleil en béton de fibre (DUCTAL de LAFARGE) ont été installés, rythmant la façade tout en renforçant les horizontales, minimisant l'effet de serre tout en ventilant les vitrages, filtrant et homogénéisant l'éclairage, ils ont ici un deuxième rôle "d'étagères à lumière", renvoyant le rayonnement solaire vers un faux plafond diffusant, les besoins en éclairage artificiel sont ainsi minimisés. En parallèle, des vitrages alliant contrôle solaire, isolation thermique renforcée, ainsi que des caractéristiques de transmission lumineuse élevées ont été mis en œuvre (double vitrage SAINT-GOBIN, feuilleté 1 face 44/2+12+6, FS=63, K=1.9, TL=72). Les allèges ont également été abaissées afin de dégager les vues sur le campus et d'augmenter la surface vitrée et l'apport lumineux. (Chabal)

#### **Bibliothèque Teissere, Grenoble – France 1999**

400 m<sup>2</sup>, € 129.000

Reconversion du rez-de-chaussée de l'école élémentaire Paul Cocat en bibliothèque de quartier. (Chabal)

## **Chabanne & Partenaires (Jean Chabanne), Paris – France**

<http://www.chabanne-architecte.fr>

**Libraries :**

### **Médiathèque Cretail - France 2011**

Construction d'une médiathèque comprenant un auditorium, un espace fiction, un espace art/musique/littérature, un espace documentaire/formation/multimédia, des espaces logistique, technique et administratif et un parking de 120 places. Le volume de la médiathèque est simple, compact et de faible hauteur. Il est conçu pour être au plus près de ses usagers.

Le cheminement à travers les espaces de la médiathèque se fait par un large escalier, puits de lumière en partie centrale qui inonde le cœur de tous les étages. Sa montée courbe et douce incite à découvrir chaque espace de consultation dans lesquels des objets, de formes et de couleurs différentes, abritant des espaces d'intimité, sont mis en scène.

La proximité des différents espaces les uns avec les autres est rendue possible par la disposition des plateaux de lecture en quinconce. Les façades de la médiathèque sont constituées d'un rideau en fibrociment dont la structure arborescente tantôt transparente, tantôt pleine ou translucide permet de suggérer l'activité qui s'y déroule. Celle-ci est mise en scène, elle suscite la curiosité, l'étonnement, l'émotion.

La cinquième façade est conçue comme un authentique jardin suspendu offert au regard des habitants des bâtiments voisins, elle s'organise comme un véritable présentoir d'œuvre d'art. (<http://www.architop.lemoniteur.fr>)

### **Médiathèque Centrale Colette, Epinay sur Seine – France 2011**

Superficie du PROJET 2.716 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 6.700.000

#### **Développement**

Plaine Commune a confié à la SEM Plaine Commune Développement un mandat de délégation de maîtrise d'ouvrage pour la construction d'une médiathèque

#### **Programme**

Réalisation d'une médiathèque s'insérant partiellement dans le rez-de-chaussée d'un immeuble d'habitation R+5 appartenant à l'OPDHLM 93.

Le programme prévoit l'organisation des services en pôles de consultation thématique, une salle d'animation de 100 places, un espace d'exposition et les services internes nécessaires à son fonctionnement.

#### **Spécificité du projet**

Réalisation du cône du savoir, traversant les espaces intérieurs de la médiathèque dédié aux activités de projections, conte, animation...

Réalisation d'une charpente métallique permettant d'alléger l'impact du bâtiment sur les niveaux inférieurs de parking.

(<http://www.semplaine.fr>)

A EPINAY, le chantier de la médiathèque débutera dans le courant du mois de janvier mais la place René-Clerc, qui arbore une affiche du projet, s'est déjà préparée à son arrivée avec le récent déplacement du monument aux morts. Car le futur équipement culturel, qui ouvrira ses portes fin 2010 en plein centre-ville, ne passera pas inaperçu. Son architecture futuriste est signée par l'agence parisienne Chabannes et Partenaires.

D'une surface de 3 000m<sup>2</sup> sur deux étages, le bâtiment sera conçu sur le principe d'une armature métallique supportant des façades entièrement vitrées. Ce cube de verre sera transpercé de bas en haut par un cône rouge géant, « le cône du savoir », qui accueillera un auditorium d'une cinquantaine de places et une salle de contes.

«L'accent mis sur les nouveaux supports technologiques »

Une deuxième façade, sorte de « seconde peau » en fine résille métallique sera chargée, explique la ville, de « tamiser les échanges lumineux entre l'intérieur et l'extérieur. Elle favorisera une diffusion douce de la lumière garantissant aux usagers une ambiance plus intime ». Le budget s'élève à 12 millions d'euros, financés par la ville avec des subventions du conseil général, de la région, de l'Agence nationale de la rénovation urbaine (Anru) et de la Direction régionale des affaires culturelles.

(<http://www.leparisien.fr/epinay-sur-seine-93800/bientot-une-mediatheque-dans-le-centre-ville-10-12-2008-337348.php>)

### **Médiathèque et Salle de Spectacles Rumilly – France 2009**

Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Ville de Rumilly, Maîtrise d'œuvre : Chabanne & Partenaires architectes et M.Praz, architecte associé

Surface S.H.O.N. totale : 3.243 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût des travaux : 8.4 M€ h.t., Concours en mars 2006, Durée des études 12 mois, Durée du chantier 18 mois

Une nouvelle médiathèque et salle de spectacles vient de prendre place à Rumilly. Baptisé «Quai des Arts», l'équipement réalisé par l'agence Chabanne & Partenaires et Michel Praz, se veut moderne et contemporain à travers ses deux volumes.

Le bâtiment «médiathèque» dispose d'une double peau vitrée imprimée d'arbres sérigraphiés qui permet de distinguer la vie du bâtiment et d'apporter de la lumière naturelle. Cette double peau fait partie du «dispositif technique de rafraîchissement à réaction humaine».

Pour les architectes, «la façade double peau agit comme un aspirateur thermique à convection : l'air frais pris à l'opposé, le long de la façade Est, traverse le bâtiment via de petites portes équipées de grilles attenantes aux portes traditionnelles des différents bureaux, que chaque utilisateur peut activer à sa guise». (<http://www.baticatu.com>)

### **Bibliothèque multimédia Epinal-Golbey – France 2008**

La bmi, bibliothèque multimédia intercommunale d'Épinal-Golbey, ouvrira ses portes au public en 2008, dotant la Lorraine d'un nouvel établissement de lecture publique, affichant à l'entrée du chef-lieu des Vosges un espace contemporain, alliance de la littérature et de l'image, affirmant la nécessité de ce lieu de liberté qu'est la bibliothèque pour les habitants d'Épinal et de son territoire.

Cette bibliothèque est la conjugaison de la volonté politique, du geste architectural et du programme fonctionnel. Lauréate du concours d'architectes organisé en 2005, l'agence lyonnaise Jean Chabanne & partenaires a œuvré en étroite concertation avec la maîtrise d'ouvrage pour créer un espace public fédérateur et structurant, signal fort dans ce quartier situé à proximité immédiate du centre-ville. La bibliothèque s'installera sur une friche industrielle faisant l'objet d'une requalification urbaine, dans un environnement conciliant le loisir et la mémoire – le parc du château – et le propos culturel – la bibliothèque et le multiplexe cinématographique. Il s'agit bien d'un signal à la monumentalité maîtrisée, au sens architectural comme dans l'organisation des espaces intérieurs.

Le parti pris architectural est un volume unitaire et sculptural, entaillé et fracturé selon des traces obliques ; ce sont les failles, ces lignes qui vont encadrer la salle des boiseries et guider le visiteur – nous ne parlerons pas encore de lecteurs puisque la première visite est souvent motivée par la curiosité... À cette vision unitaire de l'architecture répond une vision unitaire du public, pris en considération dans toutes ses composantes. La bmi, lieu de rencontres possibles. (<http://www.bbf.enssib.fr>)

### **Bibliothèque Universitaire Reims – France 2006**

Le premier exemple aujourd'hui achevé de bibliothèque HQE (haute qualité environnementale) est la bibliothèque universitaire Robert-de-Sorbon, à Reims. Réalisée par les ateliers d'architecture Chabanne à Lyon et BLP à Reims, elle a ouvert au public en septembre 2006. Les cibles HQE retenues ont été un chantier propre, la gestion de l'eau et de l'énergie, le confort acoustique, hygrométrique, visuel et la qualité de l'eau. Les objectifs limitaient la consommation d'énergie pour le chauffage à 25 kW/h par m<sup>2</sup> et prescrivaient une température inférieure à 27 degrés, sans nécessiter de climatisation. Un premier retour d'expérience, en mars 2008, montre une consommation d'énergie pour le chauffage de 60 kW/h par m<sup>2</sup>, ce qui est à la fois supérieur aux objectifs, mais déjà quatre fois inférieur à la moyenne constatée dans les bâtiments existant en 2007.

Une autre bibliothèque HQE a été construite en 2006 à l'université du Havre, par l'architecte René Dottelonde. Une bibliothèque HQE est également en construction à Versailles, par les architectes Marie-Hélène Badia et Didier Berger. Elle doit ouvrir en 2010. Les bibliothécaires n'en n'ont donc pas fini avec la culture des chiffres. Mais aux m<sup>2</sup> par habitant pour une bibliothèque publique, il faudra ajouter les kW/h par m<sup>2</sup> pour tout type de bibliothèque.

Bien sûr, il n'est pas nécessaire d'avoir un bâtiment neuf ou rénové pour commencer à avoir une attitude éco-responsable, par exemple éteindre les ordinateurs pendant la nuit !

Un mot enfin sur le wifi. Cette technologie donnant accès à internet sans fil est très prisée dans les bibliothèques, universitaires d'abord, mais aussi publiques. Elle présente l'avantage d'un déploiement rapide pour un coût relativement faible. L'impact des ondes wifi sur la santé fait cependant l'objet d'une controverse, qui a notamment interrompu sa mise en œuvre dans quatre bibliothèques de la ville de Paris. Il n'est donc pas impossible que dans quelques années, la diffusion d'ondes wifi soit plus sévèrement encadrée et qu'on en revienne à proposer des prises réseau à côté des prises de courant sur les tables équipées pour les ordinateurs portables. (<http://www.bbf.enssib.fr>)

### **Philippe Challes Architectes, Paris - France**

<http://www.philippechalles.eu>

**Libraries :**

#### **Bibliothèque Universitaire Université Damigny-Alençon, Damigny – France 2003 – 2006**

Programme : Service administratif et d'indexation, salle de lecture, salles de groupes, Maître d'ouvrage : Département de l'Orne

Adresse : Campus de Montfouillon 61250 Damigny, Montant des travaux : 1,4 M€ HT, Surface HON : 1 130 m<sup>2</sup>, Calendrier :

Livraison septembre 2006

La bibliothèque est conçue comme un volume unitaire dans lequel s'organisent les espaces fonctionnels. L'enveloppe épaisse en béton gris anthracite sablée constitue les murs et les toitures, variant les hauteurs des locaux, créant deux grandes « fenêtres » au nord et au sud. Traitées comme des vitraux, elles permettent de moduler la lumière en fonction des opacités du vitrage. (Calles)

### **Atelier Chapuis Royer, Grenoble – France**

<http://www.chapuisroyer.com>

**Libraries :**

#### **Bibliothèque Georges Brassens, Chambéry le Haut – France 2001**

#### **Médiathèque départementale, Nyons – France 1991**

### **Atelier Francis Chapus / Atelier Patrice Clavel, Nice – France**

<http://www.chapus-architecte.com>

<http://www.clavel-architecte.com>

**Libraries :**

#### **Bibliothèque Municipale Louis Nucéra, Nice – France 2002**

<http://www.bmvr-nice.com.fr>

### **Charon Rampillon Architectes, Grenoble – France**

<http://www.charon-rampillon.com>

**Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque à Vif, Dep. Isère – France concours 2007 in design**

Opération : construction d'une médiathèque et d'une salle de conférence/cinéma. Maître d'ouvrage : Commune de Vif. Mandataire : Territoires (Grenoble). Surface : 1 793 m<sup>2</sup> HOB ; 1 366 m<sup>2</sup> HON ; 1 124 m<sup>2</sup> utiles. Estimatif travaux : 2 379 342 € HT.

(<http://www.services.lemoniteur.fr>)

#### **Médiathèque Philippe Vial, Ville de Voiron, Dep. Isère – France 2000**

1.441 m<sup>2</sup>, 1.700.000 €

#### **Bibliothèque Centre Ville Grenoble – France 1998**

Réaménagement et création de mobilier. 500 m<sup>2</sup>, 110.000 €



## **Olivier Chaslin, Paris – France**

<http://www.chaslin-architecte.fr>

### **Literature :**

D'Architecture 132,10,2003

### **Libraries :**

**Médiathèque Illkirch-Graffenstaden (Strasbourg) (Dep. Bas-Rhin, Reg. Elsass) – France 2006**

SHON 4.152 m<sup>2</sup>, € 8.070.000

En climat strasbourgeois, froid l'hiver et chaud l'été, la stratégie climatique est donc double, triple si l'on compte également la préoccupation d'éclairage naturel. L'isolation, la récupération des apports par des sheds et la ventilation double flux avec récupération de chaleur répondent à la stratégie d'hiver. Pour ce qui est de l'été, des protections solaires efficaces sur tous les locaux, et une surventilation nocturne forcée permettent le confort avec simplement un plancher rafraîchissant dans les bureaux et en mezzanine haute de la salle de consultation. (<http://www.tribu-concevoirdurable.fr>)

**Sceaux (Dep. Hauts-de-Seine, Reg. Île-de-France) – Faculté de Droit Jean Monnet (Bibliothèque Universitaire) – France 1997**

SHON 8.000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 12.200.000

Simple et lisible, l'implantation de la nouvelle faculté de droit tire parti du fort dénivelé, et règle avec habileté la disparité des fonctions universitaires, amphithéâtres, restaurant, bibliothèque. Prolongeant l'esprit du campus de l'ancienne faculté, Pascale Guédot et Olivier Chaslin ont alloué un volume distinct à chaque fonction, en rapprochant suffisamment les bâtiments pour créer entre eux une relation de proximité et des intervalles qui promettent de bons moments de soleil. (Le Moniteur,4868,14.03.97) (<http://www.services.lemoniteur.fr>)

## **AUA Paul Chemetov architectes urbanistes associés, Paris – France**

Co-operation with Borja Huidobro, Paris , France

<http://www.paulchemetov.com>

### **Libraries :**

**Médiathèque Départementale, Labège – France 2007 – 2012**

Lieu : Labège, Programme : Equipements publics, Superficie : 8 160 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût des travaux : 12,7 M€ HT, Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Conseil Général de la Haute Garonne

La nouvelle médiathèque départementale de prêt est implantée au coeur de la ZAC Innopôle de Labège. Le bâtiment présente un volume et un périmètre simples dans une grande équerre végétale. Son plan permet de gérer au plus près le circuit des livres et de minimiser les distances fonctionnelles. L'entrée publique occupe l'angle Nord de l'édifi ce ouvert sur l'accès au site. La plateforme fonctionnelle des bibliobus est placée à l'opposé de l'entrée, sur le même niveau en rez-de-chaussée. Le programme s'organise sur les trois niveaux du bâtiment. Les deux niveaux inférieurs, offrant de grands plateaux libres reçoivent l'accueil, l'exposition, la mise à disposition et le stockage des documents à l'usage des bibliothécaires départementaux. Le niveau R+2, ouvert sur le paysage par une courbe continue, regroupe les fonctions de traitement des documents, d'animation, de formation et d'administration. En plus de la lumière qu'il reçoit par le large percement des façades, le bâtiment s'ouvre sur le ciel par deux verrières et un patio qui éclairent les espaces de la zone centrale. Ces dispositifs permettent de ménager à l'intérieur du bâtiment, des profondeurs de vue, des surplombs, des perspectives, qui favorisent l'échange et la communication entre les différents niveaux. L'enveloppe générale du bâtiment est réalisée dans son unité de volume et de matière en béton clair soigneusement mis en œuvre pour sa belle et simple qualité de parement, par des trumeaux verticaux, dont les positions en décalage et en brise-soleil font jouer les ombres et les profondeurs des façades. Les pignons sont plus ouverts et traités en fonction de leur exposition. La couverture est en zinc naturel. (Chemetov)

**Bibliothèque municipale L'Apostrophe, Chartres – France 2004 – 2007**

L'ancien Hôtel des Postes, situé au coeur de la ville de Chartres, a été construit par l'architecte chartrain Raoul Brandon

(\* 24.03.1878 Lucé – Eure-et-Loir + 04.12.1941 Assay – Indre-et-Loire) entre 1923 et 1928. Il fait face aux flèches de la cathédrale et allie les styles de l'Art Nouveau, de l'Art Déco et de l'Eclectisme.

La Ville de Chartres a décidé de le transformer en médiathèque. Elle en a confié la maîtrise d'oeuvre à INGÉROP en partenariat avec Paul Chemetov, architecte mandataire du groupement composé également de l'atelier d'architecture Archi 5, l'atelier d'études en construction et urbanisme C+H+ et de l'acousticien Sam Baruch.

De ce bâtiment, inscrit à l'inventaire des monuments historiques pour sa façade et sa couverture, le projet n'a conservé que l'enveloppe. Il y a intégré l'ensemble des espaces de lecture, de consultations, de conférence et de services, répondant à la fonctionnalité d'une médiathèque du 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle. L'ensemble représente une surface de 6 500 m<sup>2</sup> répartie sur 7 niveaux.

L'un des points forts du projet a été d'insérer dans sa toiture néo-classique un pan complet de verrière ouvrant face à la cathédrale l'espace de lecture dévolu à la littérature. (<http://www.ingerop.fr/actualites-dossier-mois-331.html>)

**Médiathèque du Val d'Europe, Serris – France 2000 – 2006**

Programme : Equipements publics, Superficie : 3 650 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Coût des travaux : 6,25 M€ HT , Maîtrise d'ouvrage : SAN des Portes de la Brie

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La médiathèque du Val d'Europe située sur la commune de Serris, dans la ville nouvelle de Marne-la-Vallée, devrait ouvrir ses portes en 2006, après un chantier de dix-huit mois et une phase d'installation du mobilier et des collections de douze mois. Le coût de l'investissement, financé essentiellement par le syndicat d'agglomération nouvelle du Val d'Europe, s'élève à plus de 7 millions d'euros, dont 2 millions de subventions de la région Ile-de-France et 1,21 million de l'Etat. Le projet du cabinet Paul Chemetov & Borja Huidobro a été retenu. La médiathèque (3.650 m<sup>2</sup> de SHON) comportera deux bâtiments vitrés de trois étages et une verrière sur cour. Pour contrôler lumière et température, un paravent de pierre de faible épaisseur sera suspendu dans une résine d'acier, devant la paroi vitrée.

([http://www.lesechos.fr/29/06/2004/LesEchos/19189-80-ECH\\_mediathèque-nouvelle-pour-ville-nouvelle.htm](http://www.lesechos.fr/29/06/2004/LesEchos/19189-80-ECH_mediathèque-nouvelle-pour-ville-nouvelle.htm))

**Médiathèque Elsa Triolet et archives départementales, Ville Juif – France 2000 – 2006**

Programme : Equipements publics, Superficie : 5 866 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Coût des travaux : 7,25 M€ HT, Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Ville de Villejuif

### **Bibliothèque et Médiathèque Jacques Baumel, Rueil-Malmaison - France 1998 – 2002**

Lieu : Rueil-Malmaison, Programme : Equipements publics, Superficie : 4 390 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Coût des travaux : 7,19 M€ HT

Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Ville de Rueil-Malmaison

### **Bibliothèque municipale à vocation régionale Georges Pompidou, Châlons-en-Champagne – France 1997 – 2001**

Lieu : Châlons-en-Champagne, Programme : Equipements publics, Superficie : 6 899 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Coût des travaux : 11,60 M€ TTC

Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Mairie de Châlons-en-Champagne, SEMCHA, maîtrise d'ouvrage déléguée

### **Médiathèque et Bibliothèque et archives municipale Emile Zola, Montpellier – France 1996 - 2000**

Lieu : Montpellier, Programme : Equipements publics, Superficie : 16 000 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Coût des travaux : 16,77 M€ HT

Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Ville de Montpellier, la SERM, Maîtrise d'oeuvre : Paul Chemetov, architecte mandataire de la maîtrise d'oeuvre, Paul Chemetov et Borja Huidobro, architectes, Laurent Boudrillet, chef de projet

### **Bibliothèque et Médiathèque, Evreux – France 1992 – 1994**

Médiathèque d'Evreux, aménagement des espaces extérieurs, création du mobilier spécifique, Date de conception : 1992

Date de réception : 1995, Paul Chemetov et Borja Huidobro Architectes, Surface utile : 2 500 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût HT des travaux : 30 880 000 € HT, Caractéristiques Bois

#### **Literature :**

Bibliothek und Mediothek in Evreux, in: Deutsche Bauzeitschrift, vol. 43,1995,8, 61-68

Médiathèque Evreux, in: Moniteur architecture AMC, 59,1995,Mar.,pp.14-16

Mialet, Frederic, Francis Rambert, Les vitrines de la modernité, in : D'architectures, 53,1995,Mar.,pp.23-25

Huidobro, Borja, Comunicacion en tablada: biblioteca-mediateca de Evreux, in: Arquitectura viva, 46,1996,Jan./Feb., pp.82-85

Biblioteca-mediateca, Evreux, in: Domus, 792,1997,Apr.,pp.36-41

Chemetov, Paul, Libray building in Evreux, in: GA document, 52,1997,Aug.,pp.102-109

Jobert, Paul, Ship of culture – mediatheque in Evreux, France, in : The Architectural Review, Feb. 1998

Roumieux, O, Evreux: la multi médiathèque, in : Archimag, 1999,121,pp. 25-34,41-42

Deux volumes, l'un haut et rectiligne, l'autre bas et courbe, viennent chercher le dialogue. Une belle coque de bois émerge des douves comme un navire à quai et des baguettes laissant goutter l'eau pluviale viennent souligner le dessin de la façade. La coque n'est pas vraiment opaque, elle laisse pénétrer la lumière dans les salles de lecture. Une faille lumineuse éclaire ce bâtiment qui ne manque pas d'épaisseur, autant la structure est toute bête (poteaux en métal et planchers béton), autant son aménagement respire l'intelligence. Légèrement évasé, le bâtiment offre des plateaux de plus en plus grands au fur et à mesure que l'on monte les étages. A l'intérieur du bâtiment, le cadrage est subtil : on ne voit que les toits et la cathédrale. La médiocrité environnante est comme gommée par ce beau deck de bois. Sous la toiture cintrée, l'administration respire. Eclairées par des lucarnes modernes, les salles petites et grandes se succèdent dans une ambiance de bois raffinée. Médiathèque d'Evreux, aménagement des espaces extérieurs, création du mobilier spécifique. (<http://www.archicontemporain.org>)

### **François Chochon . Laurent Pierre, Paris – France**

<http://www.fclparchi.com>

#### **Libraries :**

### **Université des Troisième Millénaire, Université 7 Denis Diderot, UFR des Sciences de la Vie, Paris – France 2007**

L'UFR accueille les enseignements des 1er et 2ème cycles des Sciences de la Nature et de la Vie, une bibliothèque et des laboratoires de recherche ainsi que les services administratifs, la bibliothèque et les laboratoires de l'institut Jacques Monod. Y sont également programmés des locaux commerciaux SHON 20 000m<sup>2</sup>. Les architectes ont été retenus en raison de leur réponse exacte au vœu « d'îlot ouvert » principe d'aménagement urbain appliqué par Christian de Portzamparc pour l'aménagement du quartier Masséna. Le découpage des plateaux de laboratoires en « quartiers » a suscité l'adhésion unanime des chercheurs. La structure associe le béton poli et le cuivre prépatiné. L'institut Jacques Monod occupe un bâtiment autonome. Le socle différencie les accès aux unités et services.

### **Médiathèque Champollion, Grésilles, Dijon – France 2007**

Ouverte depuis le 15 septembre, la médiathèque Champollion à Dijon entend être un événement culturel et urbain. Signé François Chochon et Laurent Pierre, le bâtiment est un bel objet architectural bâti autour d'un petit jardin intérieur par de larges baies vitrées. Première bibliothèque construite depuis vingt ans dans la capitale bourguignonne, cet équipement de 2 500 m<sup>2</sup> entend aussi symboliser la mutation du quartier "sensible" des Grésilles, 8 500 habitants. Il fait l'objet d'une opération de renouvellement urbain dont le coût, en partie financé par l'Agence nationale de renouvellement urbain (Anru), est estimé à 105 millions d'euros.

( <http://www.forumfr.com> ) ( <http://www.dijon.fr> )

## **Pierre Colboc, Paris – France**

<http://archiguide.free.fr>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque Louise Labé, Ciné Lumière, pôle jeunesse, Saint Etienne – France 1994 – 1999**

Les maîtres d'oeuvre ont été Pierre Colboc et Giovanna Piraina, architectes à Paris, assistés de Dominique Berger et Denis Bergmann.

Le bâtiment, posé sur un socle, est composé de deux pavillons rectangulaires de 25 mètres de large (un pour la médiathèque et un pour le cinéma) couverts d'une terrasse accessible au public. Une verrière entre les deux pavillons, au niveau du hall et de l'accueil, donne un éclairage naturel complété par celui dispensé par une verrière perpendiculaire pour les zones de prêt. La façade est entièrement vitrée avec une ossature en béton apparent.

A l'entrée, marquée par un immense auvent métallique, est visible une colonnade sur un plan d'eau avec plantes aquatiques. A l'intérieur, le béton est omniprésent, ce qui donne une solennité au bâtiment. Les liaisons horizontales et verticales sont soulignées par des couleurs pastel. Sol et mobilier sont en bois, ce qui contribue à donner le sentiment de l'harmonie des lieux.

La discothèque, l'auditorium, la vidéothèque, l'arthothèque sont situés au rez-de-chaussée, alors qu'au premier étage, on trouve les services internes, les espaces jeunesse ainsi qu'un espace public fonds ancien qu'on trouve rarement dans une bibliothèque de ville moyenne.

(<http://www.rhone-alpes.culture.gouv.fr/bibliotheques/spip.php?article32>)

#### **Bibliothèque Universitaire, centre universitaire Condorcet, Le Creusot – France 1998**

Réhabilitation halle des grues et locomotives (1848)

La bibliothèque universitaire du Creusot surprend par son architecture particulière. En effet, avant de devenir le lieu que l'on connaît aujourd'hui, le bâtiment était une halle aux grues et aux locomotives au milieu du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. C'était même le premier atelier de construction de locomotives en France. En 1976, le bâtiment est inscrit à l'inventaire supplémentaire des monuments historiques.

En 1991, un projet de réhabilitation voit le jour. L'architecte Pierre Colboc prend en charge les travaux qui débutent à la fin de l'année 1996. La bibliothèque universitaire ouvrira ses portes en octobre 1998.

Étendue sur 1 300 m<sup>2</sup>, la bibliothèque universitaire a gardé quelques éléments de l'architecture de l'usine d'antan : poutrelles métalliques, crochets et treuils de levage de grues et briquettes rouges sur les façades extérieures. À l'intérieur, deux mezzanines surplombent le hall. Grâce aux nombreuses baies vitrées, le bâtiment jouit d'une très bonne luminosité. Un lieu idéal pour s'aérer l'esprit. (<http://www.lejisl.com/edition-du-creusot/2012/09/18/un-batiment-charge-d-histoire>)

## **Colboc Franzen & Associes, Paris – France**

<http://www.cfa-arch.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque à Montauban – France 2013**

Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Ville de Montauban, Montant des travaux : 7 200 000 € HT, SHON : 3 800 m<sup>2</sup>, Equipe de maîtrise d'oeuvre : Architectes mandataires > CFA, Chef de projet > Géraud Pin-Barras, Mission > base exe partielle + OPC et mobilier  
Bureaux d'études technique > Structure : Groupe Alto - Fluides et HQE : INEX - Economie : Bureau Michel Forgue - VRD : ATPI - Acoustique : J-P Lamoureux - Paysagiste : D Paysage - Eclairage : SB.RB, Début des études : projet lauréat du concours, 2005

Date de livraison : février 2013

Programme :

Espaces de consultation thématiques, cafétéria, auditorium 120 places, salle d'exposition, parking.

Développement durable :

Opération HQE (Cibles 1; 4; 8 et 10)

RT 2005

Utilisation de matériaux certifiés

Traitement d'air par des centrales à double flux avec récupérateurs de chaleur

Chantier à faibles nuisances

Une médiathèque est un point culminant dans la ville. Individualité et partage, découverte et apprentissage, échange et contemplation. Une médiathèque est un lieu urbain, un nœud dans la ville, un centre de vie commune, la matérialisation d'une culture partagée. Une médiathèque est aussi un lieu d'aventure. On y découvre des histoires : la nôtre, celles des autres, des histoires fantastiques. Les histoires y sont écrites, racontées, montrées en images, chantées dans les musiques du monde. La médiathèque est un lieu précis où l'on trouve une information particulière, elle est un lieu magique où l'on tombe sur les contes de fées inespérés. Elle est un lieu léger où l'on s'évade sur les promenades à travers le monde dans lequel nous vivons. Comme les vases en terre cuite protégeaient les premiers parchemins, la médiathèque contient notre univers. La médiathèque de Montauban cherche à être ce lieu aux multiples facettes. Elle s'installe sur un site particulier, emblématique du développement d'une ville. Ce site se trouve au centre d'un croisement de cheminements divers. Rotule entre le quartier Est restructuré et les quartiers Sud, signal d'entrée de la ville, point fort à la porte du quartier, la médiathèque doit assumer un rôle moteur à l'échelle urbaine et à l'échelle de ce site exceptionnel. Le projet proposé retrace les principaux axes du quartier et de la ville, qu'ils matérialisent dans sa volumétrie. A l'extérieur, le bâtiment réagit aux directions signifiantes. A l'intérieur, l'utilisateur se repère à travers les vues caractéristiques sur l'environnement urbain. – Il se repère facilement dans le bâtiment et se positionne par rapport à la ville. Il s'intègre clairement dans son contexte environnemental et régional grâce à sa matérialité : la terre. La terre, matériau essentiel, matériau archaïque, ancré dans la tradition architecturale et celle de la conservation du savoir, elle se décline sur la médiathèque dans toutes ses variantes : murs épais protégeant du bruit et de la chaleur et garantissant un confort maximal, claustras en terre cuite, briques de terre, de terre cuite, panneau de terre sur support de paille. (cfa)

#### **Centre Social de Arbrisseau, Lille – France 2011**

Montant des travaux : 4 076 000 € HT, SHON : 1 774 m<sup>2</sup>, Maîtrise d'oeuvre : Architectes mandataire > CFA, Chef de projet > Arnaud Sachet, Equipe > Ulrich Faudry, Malik Hammadi, Kerstin Heller, Bruno Sarles, Emmanuel Villoutreix, Lena Weis  
Mission > base et études d'exécution partielles, Bureau d'études techniques > Fluides et HQE : INEX - Structure : C&E Ingénierie - Économie : Bureau Michel Forgue - Acoustique : Jean-Paul Lamoureux - OPC : Philippe Bauer Programmation, Début des études : projet lauréat, octobre 2007, Date de livraison : juin 2011

#### Programme :

RDC : Hall, Protection Maternelle et Infantile, Multi accueil, jardin  
R+1 : Centre de Loisirs Sans Hébergement Maternel, Espace 6-12 ans, terrasse  
R+2 : Espace 12-16 ans, salle polyvalente, Espace adultes, terrasse  
R+3 : Administration, Logement de fonction, terrasse belvédère  
R-1 : Locaux techniques + 8 places de stationnement  
Développement durable  
Préfabrication des éléments en atelier Raccordement au chauffage urbain

L'isolation par l'extérieur est renforcée : les parois opaques comme les menuiseries ont des coefficients de déperditions en moyennes 50% inférieure à la référence, l'inertie thermique est garantie par les dalles et le noyau en béton armé Menuiserie à rupture de pont thermique, vitrage haute performance. 1/3 des surfaces vitrées est ouvrant afin de garantir le confort d'été  
Gestion des eaux de pluie: optimisation des zones d'absorption, rétention et réutilisation de l'eau de pluie  
Utilisation de matériaux certifiés  
Traitement d'air par des centrales à double flux avec récupérateurs de chaleur  
L'air neuf est préchauffé par un puits canadien  
Panneaux photovoltaïques en toiture  
Dispositif de suivi des performances mis en place  
Le centre social de l'Arbrisseau à une consommation en énergie primaire de 48,68 kWep/m<sup>2</sup>/an.

Le projet superpose les différents programmes afin de libérer le plus grand jardin possible tout en donnant un véritable statut d'équipement public, culturel et social à la maison de quartier. Au rez-de-chaussée se trouvent l'accueil, la Protection Maternelle Infantile et le multi accueil. Au premier étage s'installent le centre de loisirs maternel, l'espace jeune AILE et les salles d'activités des 6-12 ans dans lesquels l'espace de lecture, en double hauteur, et poursuivi par des gradins, crée une relation visuelle et physique avec l'étage supérieur. Au deuxième étage se trouve la salle polyvalente ainsi que l'espace adulte. L'espace de lecture de la bibliothèque adulte se prolonge en gradins et met en relation les deuxième et troisième étages. Sur ce niveau prend place l'administration et un logement de fonction de quatre pièces prolongé d'une terrasse au sud. Ces éléments programmatiques se fédèrent autour d'un atrium mettant en relation tous les âges. Autour de celui-ci, un noyau en béton, métaphore de l'arbre attendu par les habitants du quartier de l'Arbrisseau, exprime dans son dessin les forces structurelles qui le traversent, accueille les services, les circulations verticales et soutient l'édifice. Afin que toutes les activités bénéficient d'un espace extérieur, chaque niveau est prolongé par des terrasses. Elles sont mises en relation par des escaliers : l'utilisateur peut accéder aux activités par l'extérieur puis profiter du toit de l'édifice. Celui-ci, véritable belvédère dégage une vue sur le quartier de l'Arbrisseau. (cfa)

### **Dominique Coulon et associés, Strasbourg – France**

<http://www.coulon-architecte.fr>

#### Libraries :

[Médiathèque d'Anzin, Anzin – France 2010](#)

The building reveals its preciousness at first sight. Its pure, sophisticated geometry situates it as a public building. The deliberate areas of transparency reveal its content. The reading rooms present the building to the town in the manner of an invitation. The multimedia library is covered with large white veils that reflect the light. The building asserts its lightness, like an origami. The successive folds and flaps repeat this image. It is white, almost immaterial, like the mere projection of a concept, yet it is brimming with the life that constitutes it beyond its physical limits. On the inside, there is abundant, uniform light. The space is open and fluid, offering optimal flexibility. The lighting effect produced by the tall gaps that appear to float in space is truly beautiful. The volumes are independent and geometrically free, giving the whole a wonderfully poetic feel. (<http://www.architonic.com>)

### **CR Architecture – Costantini-Regembal, Paris – France**

<http://www.cr-architecture.fr>

#### Libraries:

[Médiathèque la Pleiade, Beaugency \(Dep. Loiret, Reg. Centre\) – France 2000](#)

700 m<sup>2</sup>, € 900.000

Pour la conception de ce bâtiment, les architectes ont voulu signifier la présence proche de la Loire et le caractère historique de la cité de Beaugency. C'est pourquoi ils ont proposé un équipement qui offre " une image de belle et sobre monumentalité entre modernité et histoire ", horizontal et transparent qui accompagne la légère pente du terrain.

En référence à la Loire, de fins poteaux obliques, implantés de manière aléatoire comme des tiges de roseaux soutiennent la première partie du bâtiment qui comprend les salles de lecture, tandis qu'un plan oblique minéral, sous le bâtiment, est recouvert d'un film d'eau courante. De l'autre côté, un parvis conduit vers l'entrée.

Les matériaux dominants sont la pierre, le bois, le verre.

Les salles de lecture, vitrées, sont éclairées naturellement par la lumière du jour, relayée en soirée par un éclairage d'ambiance. La lumière est filtrée sur les façades exposées par des brise soleil en verre sérigraphié.

Les plateaux ont été conçus dans un souci de polyvalence susceptible de tenir compte de l'évolution des techniques et des exigences des utilisateurs ; ainsi le câblage circule en périphérie par la façade afin d'assurer une accessibilité parfaite.

Si la transparence est de mise pour les salles de lecture et le hall, d'autres lieux (réserve, sanitaires, salle polyvalente) sont préservés des regards, enchâssés dans des masses opaques. Une réflexion particulière a été menée sur la qualité des espaces de travail, afin d'offrir à chaque lecteur une bulle protectrice qui favorise le travail. (Texte : CAUE du Loiret/C. Costantini & M. Regembal)

(<http://www.caue-observatoire.fr>)

## **cr&on, Grenoble - France**

Thierry Rampillon, Jean Philippe Charon

<http://www.charon-rampillon.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Médiathèque Jean Ferrat, Aubenas – France 2007**

1.980 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, € 3.600.000 TTC

La médiathèque d'Aubenas parle d'urbanisme. Elle inscrit un lieu et un nouvel équipement sur de nouveaux parcours, en offrant au quartier des espaces publics structurés, cheminements, parvis, jardins, parking. La médiathèque d'Aubenas parle d'architecture. Profitant d'une topographie qui surélève son terrain, la médiathèque inscrit deux nouveaux visages dans le paysage. A l'Ouest, un masque de béton rouge, monumental et familier, protège du soleil et cadre les vues sur la ville. Au Nord, sur l'entrée de ville, une longue façade vitrée, telle une enseigne démesurée, accueille le visiteur et éclaire les volumes intérieurs. La médiathèque d'Aubenas parle d'économie d'énergie. Profitant de la topographie et des orientations du site, la médiathèque propose deux dispositifs techniques particuliers qui optimisent le bilan énergétique du bâtiment : un labyrinthe thermique et un mur trombe. (<http://www.enviroboite.net>)

## **David Cras, Rennes – France**

<http://archiguide.free.fr>

### **Libraries:**

**Médiathèque Mille et un Pages, Vallet (Dep. Loire Atlantique, Reg. Pays de la Loire) – France 2008**

**Médiathèque George Perros Douarnenez, Quimper (Dep. Finistère, Reg. Bretagne) – France 2006**

**Médiathèque Locminé (Dep. Morbihan, Reg. Bretagne) – France 2001**

## **DBL du Besset-Lyon architectes urbanistes, Paris – France**

<http://www.dubesset-lyon.com>

### **Libraries :**

**Bibliothèque Médiathèque Cinéma, Lons-le-Saunier – France 2012**

Maître d'Ouvrage : Communauté de Communes du Bassin de Lons-le-Saunier, Localisation : Lons-le-Saunier

Programme : bibliothèque - médiathèque et cinémas, Concours : lauréat en avril 2008, Livraison : courant 2012

Surface : 3 500 m<sup>2</sup>, Montant des travaux HT : 8 M€ ht

L'église des Cordeliers, l'Hôtel de Balay et le mur d'enceinte de maison d'arrêt forment un ensemble urbain composé de lignes simples, de grandes surfaces minérales ou ardoisées et de masses imposantes, sobres et dignes. Le rapport qu'entretiennent ces trois constructions ne se saisit pas depuis la rue. Il n'est perceptible qu'en cœur d'îlot. A cet ensemble manque d'évidence un quatrième élément qui servira de clôture sur le côté nord. Ce sera le nouvel équipement culturel. Dernier arrivant dans cet ensemble, il a la politesse de se creuser pour ménager une place publique ouverte sur la rue. Il s'agit là d'une respiration urbaine bien venue dans un contexte bâti très dense. A l'instar de ses voisins, les lignes du nouveau bâtiment sont simples, sa matière est minérale (du béton) et sa présence s'affirme sans jeux superflus de volumes et de matériaux. Il tire sa force et son étrangeté du fait qu'il d'entretient des rapports actifs avec ses grands voisins. Ainsi, la double courbure de sa façade sud adresse une réponse formelle directe au grand glacis de la couverture ardoisée ; la courbe de son plan constitue une liaison naturelle entre la rue des Cordeliers, la nouvelle place centrale et le chevet de l'église. Si elle est respectueuse de son environnement, la médiathèque/cinémas n'en affirme pas moins sa présence unique. Son esthétique est réglée par une combinaison de lignes courbes. Par ce procédé il paraît un objet autonome : qu'on se place devant l'une de ses façades, on saisit le système qui la règle, on comprend qu'il s'applique à l'ensemble et on perçoit le tout. L'expérience extérieure se retrouve à l'intérieure. Dès l'entrée on perçoit l'entièreté du volume intérieur. Celui-ci correspond exactement aux limites courbes données par les façades. L'organisation intérieure est d'une grande clarté : les différentes fonctions se répartissent sur trois niveaux plus un sous-sol pour les salles de cinéma. Les niveaux de la médiathèque sont reliés par un escalier droit éclairé naturellement et dont les parois sont vitrées. (DBL)

**Bibliothèque Clermond-Ferrand – France 2006 – 2009**

La mise en sécurité de la bibliothèque universitaire droit-lettres de Grenoble a conduit à une réflexion globale sur le fonctionnement de la bibliothèque. La restructuration répond aux objectifs suivants : Clarification de l'organisation du bâtiment, Lisibilité et valorisation des salles de lecture par l'utilisation de la monochromie et de la transparence. Création d'un nouvel escalier central.

Séparation des espaces publics et privés. (DBL)

**Université Pierre Mendés, Bibliothèque Universitaire Droit Lettres, Grenoble – France 2002 – 2004 / 2006 – 2008**

Maître d'Ouvrage : Université Pierre Mendés France, Localisation : campus de Saint-Martin-d'Hères, Concours : 1999

Programme : restructuration, extension et mise en sécurité, Travaux : réalisation en site occupé 1<sup>o</sup> tranche réalisée 2002 - 2004

Surface : 1<sup>o</sup> tranche : 10 840 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Montant des travaux HT : 1<sup>o</sup> tranche : 5.80 M€ ht

La mise en sécurité de la bibliothèque universitaire droit-lettres de Grenoble a conduit à une réflexion globale sur le fonctionnement de la bibliothèque. La restructuration répond aux objectifs suivants : Clarification de l'organisation du bâtiment, Lisibilité et valorisation des salles de lecture par l'utilisation de la monochromie et de la transparence. Création d'un nouvel escalier central. Séparation des espaces publics et privés. (DBL)

2002/04 (réhabilitation) Maîtrise d'ouvrage UPMF, architecte Agence Du Besset / Lyon

Du bâtiment ancien sont conservées toutes les façades. Les extensions sont à usage très fonctionnel : magasins, locaux administratifs. Tous les autres espaces deviennent des salles de lecture. Le concept adopté est celui d'une immense transparence à laquelle s'ajoute un principe de monochromie intérieur et extérieur qui doit favoriser la concentration et le calme. On accèdera dans ces salles par un escalier monumental partiellement encloué en verre. (<http://www.upmf-grenoble.fr>)

## Médiatèque de Troyes - France 2002

### **Awards :**

#### **Prix de l'équerre d'Argent**

Maître d'Ouvrage : Communauté d'Agglomération Troyenne, Localisation : boulevard Gambetta à Troyes (10)  
Concours : 1997, Travaux : juin 1999 - livraison juin 2002 , Programme : Bibliothèque Municipale à Vocation Régionale  
Surface : 11 000 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Montant des travaux HT : 11.81 M€

La bibliothèque de Troyes est située en retrait, derrière le parking d'un restaurant Mac Donald, au sein d'un environnement bâti qui n'est pas valorisant.

Telle que nous l'avons dessinée, la bibliothèque n'offre pas a proprement parlé de façades. Toute intention ou composition de façade renverrait à l'environnement bâti, créerait un vis-à-vis et entretiendrait la conversation avec les voisins.

Pas de façades donc, ni devant, ni sur les côtés, ni à l'arrière. Rien qui fasse autorité par le biais des limites. La géométrie du bâtiment reste incertaine et fuyante, d'autant que sont estompées les distinctions entre intérieur et extérieur, entre devant et derrière, entre matière et couleur, entre écrit et construit.

La bibliothèque tient plus du phénomène que de l'œuvre et elle gagne en ouverture, en générosité et en disponibilité.

La présence du bâtiment est constituée par la juxtaposition de très grands éléments disposés en bandes ou en nappes filantes. Ces éléments sont : le faux plafond en résille dorée, le faux plafond du rez-de-chaussée, la façade bleue, la salle ancienne, les magasins, l'escalier rose, le déambulatoire jaune, le texte, la mezzanine.

Pour l'observateur, de tels dispositifs ne s'appréhendent pas d'un seul point de vue. La déambulation est nécessaire, au cours de laquelle s'acquiescent les impressions d'accumulation et de profondeur qui servent de métaphore à la lecture.

Tous ces éléments échappent à l'échelle commune de l'architecture et la bibliothèque règle ainsi son rapport à la ville : elle est, par elle-même, un paysage urbain.

Ce qui est si grand risquant d'écraser, la matière des éléments se confond dans la couleur : transparente et colorée, elle devient lumière ; opaque mais saturée d'une couleur elle se transforme en simple valeur au sein d'un spectre plus large ; brillante et colorée, elle se diffuse.

Enfin, ce qui pèse néanmoins et reste de lieux communs architecturaux est pondéré par l'utilisation d'une phrase inscrite au rez-de-chaussée. C'est l'œuvre de Lawrence Weiner. Elle utilise tous les moyens précités - la taille, la profondeur, la couleur - et concurrence la première des prérogatives du bâtiment (sa taille) sans abuser de son propre avantage (le sens) : la phrase est à la fois énigmatique et pertinente. Elle est un contrepoint à l'architecture de la bibliothèque et une confirmation de son ambition culturelle : Le sens de l'œuvre se réfère au rapport entre l'écrit et les choses. (DBL)

## Médiathèque de Lisieux – France 2000 – 2001

Maître d'Ouvrage : Ville de Lisieux, Localisation : place de la République à Lisieux, Programme : RDC : accueil, exposition, consultation périodiques, R - 1 : salle de lecture, discothèque / vidéo, auditorium, R + 1 : Jeunesse, administration, Concours : 1999  
Travaux : octobre 2000 - livraison décembre 2001, Surface : 1 878 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Montant des travaux HT : 2.90 M€

La médiathèque de Lisieux est située à l'articulation d'une rue et d'une place commerçantes. Les constructions qui l'environnent sont sévères. Les règles urbaines exigeaient une expression de toiture et la conservation d'un reste de chaussée romaine situé à 2,5m sous le niveau du trottoir.

La médiathèque est conçue comme un pavillon. Transparente et vide au rez-de-chaussée elle ne perturbe pas le tissu commercial et on y rentre comme dans une boutique. D'autant qu'on aperçoit d'un coup d'œil ce qu'elle offre car la salle de lecture est en contrebas, au niveau de la chaussée romaine.

La médiathèque est au cœur de la part la plus animée de la ville en même temps qu'en retrait. On y trouve le calme sans s'enfermer. La bibliothèque des enfants est située sous la toiture qui est un contrepoint à la sévérité du contexte urbain. (DBL)

## Bibliothèque de Rungis, Ville des Rungis – France 1998 – 1999

Maître d'Ouvrage : Ville de Rungis, Localisation : Place du Général de Gaulle, Programme : réhabilitation d'un marché couvert en bibliothèque, Travaux : septembre 1998 - livraison septembre 1999, Surface : 1 200 m<sup>2</sup>, Montant des travaux : 1.14 M€

La bibliothèque de Rungis est aménagée dans une halle existante. Le principal atout du lieu est le grand volume qui peut être dégagé sous la couverture de la halle. A ce grand espace, nous faisons correspondre un objet qui en prend la mesure exacte.

Un meuble à l'échelle de halle forme la mezzanine qui accueille l'espace documentaire sur 200 m<sup>2</sup>. La mezzanine ne fait pas référence au monde de la construction afin de ne pas brouiller la lecture de la halle. Son registre est celui du mobilier : elle est traitée comme un meuble de grande échelle, revêtu d'une coque polyester. Cet objet autonome est abrité au plus juste par la vaste toiture. (DBL)

## Médiathèque d'Orléans – France 1992 - 1994

Maître d'Ouvrage : Ville d'Orléans, Localisation : place Gambetta à Orléans, Programme : RDC : accueil, hall, exposition, auditorium, salle de prêt, périodiques, cafétéria, R + 1 : salles de consultation, R + 2 : section jeunesse, R + 3 : vidéo et discothèque, R - 1 et R - 2 : magasins, Concours : 1990, Travaux : janvier 1992 - livraison janvier 1994, Surface : 8 000 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Montant des travaux HT : 8.92 M€ \* avec mobilier

La médiathèque est placée à une cassure du tracé des anciens mails d'Orléans. Sa forme générale lui permet à la fois de constituer un fond de perspective aux boulevards et d'assurer la continuité des constructions qui les bordent. La façade de la médiathèque se développe sans constituer de façades pignon. Elle gagne ainsi en impact et sa stature s'impose malgré les fortes présences d'une banale tour d'habitation, d'une triste église et de l'agitation de la RN 20.

Une médiathèque est un lieu où les individus trouvent par eux-mêmes les moyens d'élargir leur connaissances. Le bâtiment veut donner une idée de ce processus. Processus qui ne peut s'engager sans que l'utilisateur montre de la curiosité. Alors, il devra procéder par étapes, un domaine de connaissance en induisant un autre. Au principe de cheminement intellectuel correspond celui du cheminement architectural : chaque espace fonctionnel donné par le programme (salle de prêt, salle de lecture, périodiques, cafétéria...) est singularisé par des moyens très simples : symétrie du plan, orientation, monochromie. Chaque espace est considéré comme une pièce. Il y a autant de pièces que d'éléments de programme. Elles sont emboîtées les unes dans les autres selon des rapports dynamiques. On doit sentir que chaque pièce possède sa raison d'être en même temps qu'elle intègre la présence de ses voisines immédiates. De leur assemblage, dont rien ne peut être ajouté ni retranché, il résulte une forme simple, fédératrice : celle de la masse principale du bâtiment. Sa lecture n'est pas univoque de la manière qu'on ne peut appréhender la culture de manière globale : les pièces, rebelles, saillent et donnent à l'ensemble sa dimension monumentale. (DBL)



## **dda devaux & devaux architectes, Paris – France**

<http://www.dda-architectes.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque Elsa Triolet et École d'Art, L'Île-Saint Denis – France 2012**

Plaine Commune a confié à la SEM un mandat pour la réalisation d'un ensemble unique regroupant la future médiathèque de l'Île-Saint-Denis comprenant un accueil, une grande salle, une salle d'animation et des locaux administratifs ; et des locaux culturels comprenant un accueil, une école de musique et de danse et une école de dessin. La mission consiste à réaliser les études et le suivi jusqu'à la garantie de parfait achèvement.

#### **Programme**

Opération de construction neuve, après démolition des bâtiments existants :

médiathèque communautaire : 800 m<sup>2</sup> SHON

et locaux culturels municipaux : 700 m<sup>2</sup> SHON

Pour la médiathèque : des espaces jeunesse, adultes, enfants

Pour les locaux culturels : des espaces dédiés à la musique, à la danse et aux arts plastiques.

(<http://www.semplaine.fr>)

## **Odile Decq, Benoit Cornette Architectes, Paris – France**

<http://www.odbc-paris.com>

Since 1985, Decq & Cornette have called on an architectural style which hinges on a dynamic opening-up of space by making use of "hyper-tension" (Centre for Cultural Exchange, Osaka, 1991, or "Hyper-Tension", installation within the Grenoble Contemporary Art Centre, 1993) where integrating movement generates a tension and complexity in spatial perception. This architecture, calling on transferral and instability -- and in which tectonics become "tectogenesis" -- has adopted a concrete form as seen, among other projects, in the Banque Populaire de l'Ouest building in Rennes (1990), the recipient of numerous prizes or, additionally, in three buildings for Nantes University (1998), among their many realisations. In 1996, they received the Golden Lion Award at the Architectural Biennial in Venice for their work as a whole. In 1997, they won the design competition for stands for a rugby stadium in Orléans and, in 1998, the City of Rotterdam requested their design for a third bridge project. Decq & Cornette have also worked on the development of the Gennevilliers Port and, among other projects, they are designing cultural complexes and restaurants in Cambridge and in London. At the same time, Odile Decq is also a professor at the Special Architecture School of Paris, and also in other institutions. (<http://www.archilab.org>)

### **Libraries :**

#### **FRAC (Fondes Régional d'Art Contemporain) Bretagne, Châteaugiron – France 2012**

Le bâtiment se présente comme un bloc monolithique, fendu en deux parallélépipèdes par une percée verticale qui ouvre sur l'intérieur. Traitées en béton anthracite et acier noir/bleu, les surfaces extérieures, selon les mouvances de la lumière, révèlent différentes qualités de noir, du mat absorbant au noir mordoré. En rez-de-jardin, la façade de verre teinté gris, presque réfléchissante, ne laisse percevoir qu'une partie de la réalité de l'édifice. Cette simplicité lisse et énigmatique de l'enveloppe architecturale permet de stimuler la curiosité du visiteur pour les activités qui animent la structure. L'intérieur du bâtiment est d'une autre nature. Plus vaste, il est aspiré par la verticalité de la trouée qui découpe son volume, véritable puits de lumière qui traverse les différents étages et plonge jusqu'au sous-sol, dans les réserves. Le dispositif de rampes d'accès et de passerelles étagé autour de cet atrium central met en relation active tous les services, depuis la conservation des œuvres jusqu'au centre de documentation au dernier niveau. L'espace, décentré, décline points de vue et perspectives qui rythment la déambulation du visiteur. Perpétuant son concept « d'hyper tension », Odile Decq invite à un parcours dynamique, à une découverte sans cesse renouvelée du bâtiment. Les espaces du nouvel édifice L'édifice dispose de 3 800 m<sup>2</sup> de surface utile répartis sur quatre niveaux. Le sous-sol de 1 000 m<sup>2</sup> accueille les réserves des œuvres, ainsi que des ateliers techniques. Au rez-de-chaussée, constitué de l'entrée, de l'accueil et d'un auditorium de 120 places, le visiteur accède aux différents dispositifs de circulation. Les premiers niveaux sont consacrés aux trois espaces d'expositions de 1 000 m<sup>2</sup> modulables, conçus comme des volumes blancs et neutres, recevant chacun un éclairage semi-naturel, semi-artificiel. Au dernier étage, sont installés différents services : l'administration, le service éducatif qui, sur 200 m<sup>2</sup>, associe atelier et espace d'expérimentation et le centre de documentation, déployé sur 400 m<sup>2</sup>. L'édifice est amplement ouvert sur l'extérieur et offre des espaces de convivialité : café, point-librairie, lieux de consultation et d'information.

(<http://www.fracbretagne.fr>)

#### **Université Nantes, Bibliothèque de Droit – France 1999**

11.244 m<sup>2</sup>, € 8.460.000

Situé à proximité immédiate de la Bibliothèque de Droit, l'UFR compose avec celle-ci et la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, le même ensemble unitaire et fragmenté. L'UFR, qui reprend notamment la même trame structurelle longitudinale que la bibliothèque (7,6 m), est constitué de deux bâtiments en vis-à-vis, réunis par trois niveaux de passerelles. On y accède par une cour minérale ouverte sur la faculté de Droit. Inséré dans la déclivité du terrain, l'amphithéâtre apparaît de plain-pied vers l'Erdre, et en contrebas entre les deux ailes de l'UFR. L'accès principal, celui des étudiants, est situé sur la façade nord, en vis-à-vis de l'entrée de la bibliothèque. Chacune des deux ailes de l'UFR est consacrée à une fonction précise : enseignement pour l'aile sud, la plus large ; recherche et administration pour la plus fine, l'aile Nord. Sur quatre niveaux, les halls offrent des vues cadrées sur la forêt et l'Erdre. (<http://www.archilab.org>)

## **Agence DeSo & Associés (François Detrain, Olivier Souquet), Paris – France**

<http://www.deso-architecture.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque et salle de spectacles, Alfortville (Dep. Val de Marne, Reg. Île des France – France 2006**

with charon-Rampillon architects

Programme : Construction d'un pôle culturel d'agglomération sur 2 niveaux, Caractéristiques : La médiathèque s'organise autour d'un atrium central, Façade Nord transparente, pour alimenter la salle de lecture en lumière douce. Optimisation énergétique.

Maître d'ouvrage : Communauté d'agglomération de la Plaine Centrale du Val-de-Marne

Coût H. T. : 9,9 M € H. T.. Surface : 4 544m<sup>2</sup> Shon (programme complet) (DeSo)

## **DMT Architects, Nantes . Paris . La Roche sur Yon – France**

<http://www.dmtarchi.fr>

### **Libraries :**

[Centre Culturel du Val d'Yerres – France 2011](#)

[Médiathèque Benjamin Rabier La Roche sur Yon – France 2000 – 2003](#)

[Bibliothèque Universitaire, Université de Bordeaux 1 – France 2003](#)

[Bibliothèque universitaire de lettres, Dijon – France 1998](#)

[Bibliothèque universitaire La Rochelle – France 1998](#)

[Médiathèque Hermeland, Ville de Saint Herblain – France 1990 – 1993](#)

MAITRE D'OUVRAGE Ville de Saint Herblain, COÛT Travaux : 1.67 M € HT, 2.05 M € TTC, AVANCEMENT Concours : 1990  
Livraison : 1993, SURFACES SHON : 2 185 m<sup>2</sup>

## **E.L.B. Architecture (Emmanuelle, Laurent Beaudouin), Nancy – France**

<http://www.beaudouin-architectes.com>

### **Libraries :**

[Médiathèque de Grasse – France 2013](#)

La médiathèque de Grasse dessinée par Emmanuelle Beaudouin, Laurent Beaudouin, Aurélie Husson, Ivry Serres, et Stéphane Fernandez, donne au site une atmosphère de charme mais aussi de surprise et d'émotion. Il s'inspire du caractère unique de la structure urbaine de Grasse et joue des tensions et des proximités entre les bâtiments existants et la médiathèque. Il s'inspire des subtils rapports de matière entre les édifices publics et le tissu urbain et utilise, avec une vision moderne, une partie du langage et des matériaux traditionnels. En contrepoint de cette densité, la médiathèque offre des ouvertures visuelles sur le quartier et sur le lointain. La médiathèque Charles Nègre est insérée dans le contexte de façon à donner au public l'occasion de profiter de vues cadrées ou de perspectives panoramiques. La médiathèque de Grasse devient ainsi un lieu d'où l'on peut contempler la ville. Un belvédère au dernier niveau permet une vue directe vers la maison Charles Nègre, tandis que la terrasse met en valeur une vue frontale sur la mer et qu'un autre cadrage porte vers la tour de la Cathédrale. Un jardin suspendu de fleurs parfumées permet d'enrichir cet endroit qui deviendra rapidement un point de rencontre incontournable de la Médiathèque. La médiathèque de Grasse est clairement identifiable comme un bâtiment public ouvert à tous. Le projet doit résoudre le paradoxe d'être à la fois visible par la force et la qualité de sa présence et discret dans ses volumes et ses matériaux. Nous avons cherché une juste balance entre la présence d'un édifice d'exception et le respect attentif du voisinage. Les activités de la médiathèque de Grasse doivent être dévoilées sans être totalement étalées aux yeux du public. C'est aussi un projet urbain et dans ce cadre, nous proposons d'améliorer les relations piétonnes à l'intérieur du quartier. La médiathèque, idéalement située au cœur du centre-ville de Grasse, n'est pas conçue comme un monument isolé mais elle se veut le catalyseur d'une vie culturelle à l'échelle de la ville toute entière.

Le projet profite de la présence d'éléments de programme ayant une certaine indépendance pour créer plusieurs niveaux d'accès. Le hall de la rue Nègre, très large, permet de servir de foyer commun à l'exposition et à l'auditorium. Une arcade améliore le passage vers la place Vercueil et un ascenseur public relie le haut et le bas du site. Cet ascenseur est totalement indépendant de la médiathèque mais permet néanmoins un accès direct au hall principal. Il se trouve relayé plus loin par un second ascenseur public qui relie le jardin d'eau à la Place Morel. La vocation de la Place Vercueil est que s'y implantent des activités de café et de restaurant, l'accès des véhicules doit se faire dans la discrétion. Le traitement du sol en pierre se prolonge dans le passage du réservoir et se poursuit à l'intérieur du Matrium pour renforcer une impression de continuité naturelle entre l'intérieur et l'extérieur. En remontant la rue de la Lauve, on atteint, au dessus du réservoir, le jardin d'eau qui marque l'entrée principale de la Médiathèque. Le dessus du réservoir est partiellement couvert par un fin miroir d'eau dans lequel le bâtiment se reflète. Le choix de placer l'entrée principale à cet endroit est essentiel pour donner une vie nouvelle au magnifique amphithéâtre urbain que constitue la place Morel. C'est aussi une incitation à utiliser la rue de la Lauve, comme axe urbain au cœur de la ville. Par ailleurs, une grande partie du public arrive sur le site par le haut de la ville, en raison de la présence des parkings. Le hall et l'espace couvert qui le précède sont un lieu de fraîcheur. Le miroir d'eau y reflète le ciel, créant un volume fluide et transparent. Une grande arcade à l'échelle urbaine marque la présence de la Médiathèque et accueille le regard en profondeur. L'arcade est traversante et la lumière de l'extrémité opposée en accentue la transparence. La rue de la Lauve est accompagnée une rampe suspendue, perçue comme une prolongation de la rue à l'intérieur de la Médiathèque. C'est l'élément dynamique du projet, celui qui sera le plus spectaculaire. La rampe est une promenade qui incite le visiteur à une démarche tranquille, elle permet un passage entre les deux niveaux comme une transition. C'est un lieu de flânerie intérieure qui dégage un parfum un peu mystérieux. Dans le hall, un puits de lumière naturelle traverse les deux niveaux supérieurs pour souligner avec douceur la présence de la banque de prêt. À la suite de l'accueil, on peut rejoindre directement les trois types de circulations ou accéder à l'espace d'actualité et à la bibliothèque des enfants. Au dessus du niveau d'accueil, les salles de lecture de la Médiathèque sont rassemblées sur deux niveaux pour en faciliter l'exploitation et la surveillance. Elles sont ouvertes l'une sur l'autre pour inciter le visiteur à explorer toutes les offres de la Médiathèque et permettre de percevoir la Médiathèque comme un tout. La future Médiathèque est pensée comme un espace perméable à la lumière, tout en préservant la fraîcheur intérieure. Cela nécessite une approche nouvelle du dessin des façades. Les espaces de lecture reçoivent une lumière du jour tamisée et adoucie par le claustra de pierre qui enveloppe le bâtiment. Le claustra protège du soleil la façade vitrée située en retrait pour permettre le nettoyage. Les ventilations peuvent être ouvertes en soirée pour récupérer la fraîcheur de la nuit. L'architecture est conçue pour filtrer le soleil pendant la journée et restituer une dentelle de lumière en soirée. La double apparence diurne et nocturne sera une des qualités majeure du site. Cette présence lumineuse se fera en douceur, dans la discrétion et sans excès. C'est une atmosphère globale que nous avons recherchée, une ambiance qui soit également valorisante pour le voisinage. Le thème du claustra est en rapport avec la tradition provençale, mais étendu à grande échelle, il devient un élément très moderne. La lumière artificielle intérieure utilise les voûtes en béton blanc pour se diffuser de façon douce dans les salles de lectures.

Le plan des salles de lecture, malgré sa simplicité, préserve des atmosphères diversifiées vis-à-vis de la façon de lire. La variété des lieux permet aussi de répartir les collections avec souplesse. Le programme est abordé dans un esprit d'équilibre entre les lieux d'animation et les salles de lecture à l'ambiance plus calme. Le but est d'atteindre une grande fluidité entre les différentes fonctions et une parfaite visibilité des relations entre les salles. Les espaces de la bibliothèque doivent transmettre le plaisir de lire, mais, plus largement le plaisir de vivre. La complexité du programme s'insère dans des formes simples et des volumes clairs, emprunts de dignité. Les niveaux sont reliés entre eux par deux ascenseurs, un escalier et la rampe, facilitant la communication entre les salles. Les communications verticales mettent efficacement en relation les fonctions de façon à relier fortement des espaces que les utilisateurs doivent percevoir comme une continuité. Nous avons voulu recentrer le programme et éviter le plus possible un étalement dans le site. C'est pourquoi nous n'avons pas utilisé toutes les opportunités foncières permises par le programme. L'économie d'espace est voulue pour assurer à la Médiathèque un meilleur fonctionnement sur le plan de la surveillance des salles de

lecture et vis à vis de l'information des utilisateurs. C'est aussi l'occasion de permettre à la ville de compléter la construction de la Médiathèque en redonnant un usage d'habitation aux maisons voisines et en renforçant le tissu commercial et touristique du quartier. La compacité du programme permet de se traduire par une économie des coûts de construction et par la capacité de préserver certains édifices pour d'autres usages. Le projet permet ainsi une économie globale performante : dans son coût de construction, dans son coût d'exploitation et dans la réserve foncière qu'il préserve. Par ailleurs, le recentrage du programme est lié à la fonction même de la Médiathèque en facilitant les relations et la simplicité de surveillance et de circulation du personnel. Le projet que nous proposons s'affirme aussi comme un lieu vivant, ouvert sur l'évolution des technologies et en capacité de s'adapter facilement pour évoluer dans le temps. Une attention particulière est apportée à la souplesse de l'alimentation en énergie des salles de lecture. Le creux réservé entre chaque voutain contient en partie basse le réseau de ventilation et en partie haute des caniveaux d'alimentation électrique régulièrement répartis au sol des salles. La souplesse d'implantation du mobilier et la capacité de faire évoluer l'offre technologique, sans frais excessifs, sont des facteurs essentiels dans la prise en compte du développement durable. L'autre facteur de prise en compte des nouvelles technologies est l'importance accordée au « Matrium » qui est disponible et équipé comme un lieu de contact avec le public. Il est largement ouvert sur l'extérieur et, par sa transparence, renforce le lien piéton que nous avons voulu préserver entre la rue de la Lauve et la place Verceuil. La vitrine du Matrium met ainsi en scène le mur du réservoir dans sa totalité. Le mur, la porte historique et le passage restent à l'air libre, éclairés dans une lumière naturelle. (E.L.B.)

### **Bibliothèque Universitaire de lettres et sciences humaines, Brest – France 2009**

La Bibliothèque Universitaire de Brest construite par l'atelier Beaudouin – Husson est située à proximité du centre-ville sur une hauteur dominant le paysage. La Bibliothèque est conçue pour pouvoir un jour s'agrandir sur le côté latéral lorsque le gymnase actuel sera reconstruit sur un autre site.

Dans le projet de l'atelier Beaudouin – Husson, l'entrée de la Bibliothèque Universitaire de Brest se fait par un hall vertical, ouvert sur toute la hauteur, qui traverse le bâtiment pour rejoindre une promenade piétonne vers le centre-ville. Dans cette travée centrale se trouvent l'accueil et les espaces communs. Les niveaux de la Bibliothèque sont reliés par une rampe suspendue dans un parallélépipède coloré qui semble flotter dans le vide. La lumière zénithale, prise dans la toiture, se diffuse à l'intérieur de ce volume suspendu et se reflète sur le mur latéral par une ouverture dans le côté de la rampe. Le plan incliné pénètre ce volume pour rejoindre l'espace de ce qui devrait être un café littéraire.

À l'intérieur de la Bibliothèque, la salle de lecture est un grand espace sur double hauteur éclairé par des puits de lumière traversant le plafond en lamelles de bois. Les deux niveaux de la salle de lecture sont reliés par un escalier articulé par deux prismes croisés en acier. La structure principale du bâtiment de la Bibliothèque est en béton brut coulé en place. Les parties vues, en particulier les colonnes de la salle de lecture, sont coffrées en panneaux de contreplaqué chanfreinés pour obtenir un calepinage de joints en saillie. La structure est clairement visible depuis l'intérieur. Les colonnes de la salle de lecture déterminent l'espacement des puits de lumière de la toiture. Le plafond entre les arrivées de lumière est constitué de lames de bois légèrement espacées pour assurer le confort acoustique de la salle. Les trois façades de la Bibliothèque de Brest comportent une épaisseur destinée à filtrer la lumière et à créer des espaces pour une lecture plus intime. La façade sur rue est composée de volumes de béton qui créent une profondeur dans les salles et forment une alternance de transparences et d'opacité. Dans ces volumes s'installent des espaces de lecture individuels. Cette épaisseur des façades Est et Sud est constituée d'une structure béton porteuse intérieure et d'éléments préfabriqués en béton. Ces éléments ont une surface de pierre concassée noyée dans le béton au moment de la préfabrication. En façade Ouest, les brise-soleil sont en lames de verre sérigraphiées, posées en feuillure sur des bandeaux horizontaux en béton.

À Brest, une qualité particulière est recherchée dans le confort d'usage et dans le soin porté à définir l'atmosphère de travail et de recherche que doit offrir une bibliothèque universitaire. La façade rue est rythmée régulièrement par les petites salles de travail qui évoquent la figure d'un grand meuble en jouant sur l'ambiguïté du mot « bibliothèque » et de son double emploi en terme de bâtiment et de mobilier. C'est une épaisseur habitée qui permet d'avoir des vues diagonales sur la rue sans que le passage des véhicules ne perturbe trop le calme intérieur. Le contraste entre l'extérieur qui apparaît sérieux et austère et l'intérieur coloré et lumineux de la salle de lecture rappelle cette différence d'atmosphère que l'on trouve souvent dans les bibliothèques anciennes comme la bibliothèque Sainte Geneviève d'Henri Labrouste.

La lumière est essentielle dans ce travail. Elle s'insinue entre les volumes de la façade et se réfléchit sur les structures intérieures en frôlant des murs qui sont colorés soit en jaune, soit en rose. Contrairement à la lumière des musées, qui doit être stable et neutre, la lumière d'une bibliothèque peut être vivante et colorée. La lumière teintée de la Bibliothèque met en valeur les rapides changements d'atmosphère de la ville de Brest. La couleur compense les instants nuageux et la réflexion de la lumière dans les espaces intérieurs met en valeur la vivacité du ciel de Bretagne.

The project is on a university campus, situated close to the centre of Brest. The site is on a hill overlooking the town with a view of the sea in the distance. The building must be built in several phases, including the two projects of the university library and the municipal multimedia centre. The two are conceived to complement each other, while preserving the functional autonomy of each one. The conception of the two parts of the building is also offset in time. The thickness of the main façade is formed of volumes of white concrete and granite which creates a depth in the rooms and forms an alternation of transparency and opacity where the reading spaces and small video rooms are installed. The entrance is through a vertical hall open the full height of the building, which crosses the building to join a pedestrian walkway below. In this central row the reception and spaces common to the two projects are located. The levels are linked by a ramp suspended in the void. The ramp fits into a rusted steel parallelepiped, which seems to float in the void. The overhead natural lighting, drawn from the roof, is diffused inside of this suspended space and is reflected onto the lateral wall by an opening in the side of the ramp. Inside the university library the reading room is surrounded by a mezzanine whose underside of white concrete is uniquely marked by sheets of glass suspended from each side of the lights. The upstairs ceiling is covered in strips of wood, crossed by shafts of light. From these openings hang large sheets of opal glass which spread a subdued natural light through the room. The sheets of glass suspended from the roof repeat at a larger scale the sheets of glass of the ground floor lights. The two levels of the reading room are linked by a stairway which enters into two crossed prisms of rusted steel. The rusted steel and glass can be found in all the metallic elements, the railings, the ramp, the facades and the lights. The rusted steel evokes the maritime environment of the building. The rust colour can also be found on the Logona stone, used for the facade, which is coloured by red-orange iron pigments. (E.L.B.)

### **College Montaigu, Jarville la Malgrange (Nancy), Dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle – France 2004 – 2007**

Ce collège doit se construire à l'extérieur de Nancy, sur un terrain en longueur dont la vue s'ouvre vers un paysage de collines. Le projet trouve son origine dans une typologie d'espaces voûtés inspirés de cette frange de la modernité qui s'est intéressée à l'architecture méditerranéenne à la suite de Le Corbusier et de José Luis Sert. Le projet du collège s'inspire en particulier de l'œuvre argentine d'Antonio Bonet et de sa maison La Ricarda. D'une certaine manière cette source d'inspiration apparaît incongrue et hors du contexte, pourtant le projet assume sans complexe cette dimension exotique. L'exotisme est accepté comme une des dimensions traditionnelles de l'architecture, il fait partie de son inépuisable source d'inspiration. Le collège rassemble des groupes de salles autour d'une circulation centrale. Le volume des salles de classe est cintré pour donner une sensation d'espace et adoucir la lumière naturelle. Aucune salle n'est éclairée au Sud. La grande hauteur de la voûte permet un éclairage équilibré entre la lumière du jardin et celle qui entre en partie haute au-dessus des circulations. Les groupes de salles de cours sont séparés par des jardins

accessibles. Les jardins sont fermés au Sud par des claustras en béton peints de rose vif. La bibliothèque comporte plusieurs travées, séparées par un jardin intérieur. Elle est le lieu d'enseignement où le rapport visuel avec le paysage est le plus intense. Le hall articule l'ensemble des fonctions du collège à la rue intérieure. Il est surmonté de deux coupoles inversées qui se trouvent reliées par une fente verticale. L'ouverture crée dans la coupole inversée apporte au hall la lumière extérieure. Une des coupoles donne du volume à l'espace du hall, l'autre est un espace extérieur relié à la terrasse de l'administration. La coupole inversée peut être accessible de l'extérieur et forme une sorte de cratère ouvert, ne laissant voir que le ciel, à l'image de certains espaces de James Turrel. Les logements de fonction sont situés dans la continuité des maisons existantes, à l'ouest du terrain. Cette position assure la dimension privative des logements par rapport au collège.

### **MIK Médiathèque intercommunale du Kochersberg (Bibliothèque et école de Musique), Truchtersheim (Strasbourg) – France 2004 – 2007**

Surface : 1 620 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût : 2 833 000 € H.T., Maître d'ouvrage : COMMUNAUTÉ DE COMMUNES DU KOCHERSBERG  
Architectes : EMMANUELLE BEAUDOUIN, LAURENT BEAUDOUIN, CATHERINE LINDER PAYSAGISTE, PIERRE GAUCHER SCULPTEUR, Architectes assistants : CHRISTOPHE THIERY (chef de projet), PAOLO SOUZA, ROMUALD THIÉBAUT, SAMUEL CAMENZIND

Le terrain triangulaire choisi pour regrouper une école de musique et une médiathèque, est situé à l'entrée du village de Truchtersheim à l'ouest de Strasbourg est bordé au nord par un parc privé. Le vallonnement souple du site se retrouve dans la forme du bâtiment, dessiné par Emmanuelle Beaudouin et Laurent Beaudouin comme un écho du paysage. Le volume dessiné par l'atelier Beaudouin, se présente comme les doigts d'une main épousant le mouvement du terrain. Les façades du bâtiment sont en béton de site coloré dans la masse, utilisant des granulats et des pierres concassées. Le béton est bouchardé après décoffrage pour lui apporter un aspect proche de la pierre, et faire sortir les agrégats de grande taille. Ce béton de site donne aux façades une présence et une matière proche de certains murs de pierre du village. L'école de musique et la médiathèque, organisés de façon autonome sont reliés en un seul édifice par une galerie couverte. Dans la bibliothèque, les ouvertures sont basses, près du sol, pour ne pas exposer les tables aux rayons du soleil. Le plafond des salles de lecture est formé de fines lames de pin d'Oregon, espacées par des vides de même largeur et suit la forme souple de la toiture. Il laisse filtrer la lumière naturelle par des puits de jour tronqués, créant un dégradé de lumière chaude. Un éclairage suspendu complète les gorges lumineuses latérales et crée une nappe horizontale qui assure une lumière régulière aux espaces de lecture. Les jardins et les patios sont comme la prolongation de l'espace intérieur, ils sont plantés de façon dense pour faire un tout avec le parc existant. La salle de lecture des enfants est séparée de celle des adultes par un patio et un jardin en gradin servant de théâtre de plein air.

L'école de musique a une organisation simple avec de larges circulations pour faciliter le transfert des instruments. Les murs et la toiture sont formés de courbes réglées, à l'image de l'école de Gaudí à Barcelone ou de l'église d'Atlantida d'Eladio Dieste. La forme de sa façade et de la toiture règle l'acoustique de la salle. Les courbes irrégulières évitent les effets indésirables de résonance et donnent une image métaphorique du programme. L'auditorium est en surplomb par rapport au jardin pour devenir une scène réversible pour les concerts en plein air et à l'inverse peut se fermer par de grands volets intérieurs en bois.

L'ondulation qu'imprime la morphologie du bâti sur le dévers du site, est affirmée par une composition libre du parc, réalisée par le jeu de lignes brisées, ancrée dans la pente du terrain. Le parc est clôturé par une succession de haies d'arbres, relayés tantôt par des murets ou des fossés, de façon à réserver un espace plus calme à l'intérieur du parc, fabriquant un effet de « seuil » entre la séquence des équipements et l'arrivée dans le centre du village.

### **SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND MEDIATHEQUE**

The project is situated in the plains of Alsace at the entrance of a village west of Strasbourg. In the north of the triangular plot there is a private park towards which the project can face. It unites a music school and a mediathèque. The undulating nature of the land is reflected in the form of the building, as if it were an echo of the landscape. The mass seems like the fingers of a hand embracing the movement of the land without giving the impression of crushing it. The drawing of the edifice by making use of an eloquent and poetic architectural style, become a metaphor of the themes of the program. The facades of the building are in coloured concrete mixed with big stone chips and crushed stones. The concrete is bush hammered after being removed from the formwork to make it closely look like stone and accentuate the bigger aggregates. The facades made with this concrete resemble in matter and style certain old village walls. The music school and mediathèque are connected but function independently. They are part of the same building and linked by a covered gallery. In the library, the openings are near the ground so that the tables are not exposed to direct sunlight. The ceiling of the reading rooms are made with thin Oregon pine wood laths, equally spaced and following the supple contours of the roof. Natural light filters in through truncated light shafts, casting shades of warm light.

Pendant lights are fixed in the luminous lateral grooves and constitute a horizontal layer diffusing a pleasant, constant light on the reading areas. The gardens and the patios are like an extension of the interior space. The vegetation here is lush so that they seem to blend seamlessly into the park around. The children's reading room is separated from that of the adult's by a patio and a garden which doubles as an open air theatre.

The music school is organised simply with wide passages so that the musical instruments can be moved easily. The walls and roofing are made of harmonious curves reflecting the style of Gaudí's school in Barcelona or the church in Atlantida built in Uruguay by Eladio Dieste. The auditorium because of its facade and its roofing has excellent acoustics. There are no unwanted echoes due to the irregular curves of the big hall which present a metaphoric image of the program. The auditorium projects over the garden and can become a place for open air concerts but can be also be closed from inside by big wooden shutters.

The undulating nature of the building on the incline of the site is complemented by the fluid structure of the park created by a play of broken lines, anchored in the slope of the land. A row of trees form a fence around the park interspersed at times by small walls or ditches. This is to build a quieter space inside the park by creating a threshold effect between the amenities and the arrival at the village centre. (ELB)

### **Bibliothèque de sciences Les Mans – France 1999 – 2004**

Etude : 2002, Réalisation : 2004, Surface : 8 000 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût : 13 000 000 € H.T., Maître d'ouvrage : MINISTÈRE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR ET DE LA RECHERCHE, RECTORAT DE NANTES, Architectes : EMMANUELLE BEAUDOUIN, LAURENT BEAUDOUIN, Architectes assistants : CHRISTOPHE PRESLE (chef de projet), ANTOINE CRUPI, CAROLINE LATWEIN, ALEXANDRE SCALABRINO, JEAN-CHRISTOPHE MATT

Dessinée par l'atelier Beaudouin pour la Bibliothèque Universitaire du Mans est située sur l'axe principal d'un campus universitaire dont les édifices sont très hétérogènes du point de vue du langage. Le site manque d'unité et la topographie dans laquelle s'inscrit le bâtiment de la bibliothèque est partiellement artificielle. Le projet d'Emmanuelle Beaudouin et Laurent Beaudouin s'adapte à cette situation difficile en cherchant des points d'ancrage dans la pente factice produite par le bâtiment voisin, comme pour lui donner du sens. L'entrée de la Bibliothèque Universitaire est située au Nord le long du boulevard principal et la façade de la bibliothèque,

peinte de brun sombre, se présente en conte-jour pour laisser transparaître sa luminosité intérieure. La façade est détachée de la structure et se présente comme une lame suspendue, détachée du bâtiment pour recevoir la lumière du Sud et la réfléchir vers l'intérieur. La lumière solaire, pénétrant par deux verrières zénithales balaye l'intérieur du mur au cours de la journée, sans pénétrer directement dans la salle de lecture. Elle montre le passage du temps comme une forme en mouvement. Cet hommage au soleil apparaît à l'intérieur du hall à travers trois puits de lumière cylindriques dont l'inclinaison en éventail formule, de façon métaphorique, le mouvement du soleil. Ces canons de lumière projettent au sol le mouvement du cercle solaire, comme s'ils dessinaient son trajet autour de la terre. Sur le côté du hall s'élève une rampe qui accompagne le parcours du visiteur jusqu'à l'étage et se prolonge vers une terrasse ouverte sur le paysage. Au niveau d'entrée, dans la prolongation du hall, se trouve une salle consacrée aux périodiques dont la mezzanine en porte-à-faux est tenue par un dispositif structurel inédit de murs courbes décalés. Cette forme réalisée en béton blanc, par vagues successives et décalées, est proche dans sa plastique des courbes de l'école de Gaudi à Barcelone et des structures inventées en Uruguay par Eladio Dieste. Elle permet d'assurer un contrepois en pied à la dalle en porte-à-faux et d'en avancer par périodes le point d'appui inférieur. La salle prend sa lumière en toiture par une trame régulière de cylindres et une verrière transversale qui éclaire les structures de béton. Au premier étage, de part et d'autre du bâtiment, les deux grandes salles de lecture s'ouvrent sur deux niveaux. Chaque salle de la Bibliothèque Universitaire a une spatialité différente. La première est ouverte sur le hall et comporte une mezzanine traçant un carré en couronne autour du vide central. Elle est entourée de volumes suspendus formant des alvéoles qui permettent un rapport intime à la lecture. Le centre de la salle trouve sa clarté dans trois fentes qui diffusent la lumière en se réfléchissant sur les structures porteuses en béton. La travée centrale franchit la largeur de la salle d'un seul jet par deux poutres jumelles descendant au niveau de la mezzanine à la hauteur des yeux. La seconde salle de lecture est séparée du hall par un patio. Elle s'éclaire à l'étage par une couronne colorée et suspendue qui surmonte un vide circulaire en mezzanine. Le bâtiment est éclairé au Sud par deux immenses panneaux de pavés de verre. Le plus haut est protégé du soleil direct par un claustra de béton peint d'un rose vif qui entre en contraste avec la couleur sombre des façades. Entre les deux niveaux de briques de verre se glisse une fente vitrée sur toute la longueur, préservée du soleil par une série de fines lames de verre verticales qui donnent l'impression paradoxale de porter le bâtiment.

The university library is located on the main axis of a university campus outside the city center. The buildings lack unity, and the topography in which the building is placed is partially artificial. The project adapts to this difficult situation to this difficulty by searching for points of anchorage in the unnatural slope produced by the neighboring building, as if to give it meaning. The entrance to the library is on the north side, along the main boulevard. The façade is painted dark brown and stands out against the sunlight which makes its internal luminosity visible. The façade is disconnected from the structure and looks like a suspended slat, disconnected from the building, in order to receive southern light, and to reflect it towards the interior. Sun light penetrates through two zenithal atrium windows and sweeps the interior of the wall during the day, without directly penetrating the reading-room. It shows the passage of time as a type of movement. This homage to the sun appears in the interior of the hall via three cylindrical light wells with an inclination in the form of a hand held fan, a metaphor for the movement of the sun. These light cannons project the movement of the solar circle onto the floor, as if they were drawing its trajectory around the earth. On the side of the hall a handrail rises to accompany the visitor to the first floor and prolongs itself towards a terrace open to the scenery. At the entrance level there is a room for periodicals with overhanging mezzanine, supported by the unseen structural device of walls with shifting curves.

This form, made in white concrete, with its successive and shifting waves brings to mind the curves of the Gaudi school in Barcelona and the structures invented in Uruguay by Eladio Dieste. The design is structural, it is used to ensure there is a counterweight to the overhanging paving stone, and to advance by degrees the lower support point. The double curve makes it possible to bear, without a column, the paving stone of the mezzanine.

The room draws light from the roof through a regular framework of cylinders, and a transverse atrium window which lights up the concrete structures. On the first floor, on both sides of the building, the two big reading rooms open on two levels. Each room has a different spatiality. The first opens onto the hall. It has a mezzanine in the shape of a square crown around the empty central space. This is surrounded by suspended volumes that form an alveolus which enables one to have an intimate relationship with reading. The center of the room finds is lit through three slits which diffuse light by reflecting onto the concrete-bearing structures. The central bay passes over the width of the room in one sweep, with two twin beams that go down to the level of the mezzanine at head height. The second lecture room is separated from the hall by a patio. It illuminates the upper part with a colorful and suspended crown which overrides an empty circular space in the form of a mezzanine. The building is lit from the south with two huge panels of glass mosaic. The highest one is protected from direct sunlight by a concrete screen wall painted bright pink which contrasts with the dark columns of the façades. Between the two levels of glass bricks, a glass slit creeps across the entire length, protected from the sun by a series of fine vertical glass slats which give the paradoxical impression of supporting the building. (ELB)

#### **Bibliothèque Universitaire, Belfort – France 1996 – 1999**

#### **Bibliothèque Chauray – France 1998 - 1999**

La bibliothèque est installée dans un ensemble de bâtiments anciens, situés en centre bourg. Cette opération s'inscrit dans un projet global de réaménagement et d'identification du centre bourg. Les bâtiments ont été déstructurés, l'espace ouvert, de manière à obtenir un espace fluide. L'enveloppe extérieure n'a pas été modifiée : les ouvertures ont été conservées. L'intérieur est marqué par une forte présence du bois de frêne, bois très présent dans la région. Ce bois clair, a été utilisé pour les portes, le parquet et le mobilier (rayonnages, banque d'accueil, tables fixes et tables mobiles). Cette présence forte du bois confère à l'espace un caractère chaleureux et lumineux. (E.L.B.)

#### **Bibliothèque universitaire de Besançon - France 1997**

La bibliothèque de Besançon se situe sur les hauteurs de la ville en bordure du parc de l'observatoire. Le campus universitaire est formé d'un ensemble de bâtiments de grande qualité qui s'étagent dans la pente du site en laissant s'ouvrir la vue vers la vallée de Besançon. Le terrain, en pente douce, se transforme en socle végétal au-dessus duquel semble flotter le bâtiment. La bibliothèque se présente comme un volume de pierre massive, identique à celle des bâtiments voisins, soulevé sur un vide transparent. Un bosquet d'arbres prolonge le parc devant l'entrée dans une sorte de parvis simplement bordé de deux sculptures de Yoshi Okuda. La bibliothèque est géométriquement constituée de deux carrés. Le premier volume contient trois grands cylindres inclinés, de quatre mètres de diamètre, conçus comme d'immenses télescopes, évoquant ceux de l'observatoire universitaire voisin, et qui captent la lumière du nord pour la diffuser dans l'espace intérieur. Ils créent dans l'édifice une volumétrie ouverte sur l'ensemble des trois niveaux. Les poteaux supportant le plan incliné sont à une distance de 18 mètres. La couleur a été choisie pour renforcer l'effet de légèreté et accentuer le bleu de la lumière du Nord. Des formes libres sont suspendues à l'intérieur du hall pour rentrer en contraste avec la symétrie globale et créer un contrepoint dynamique. Une rampe relie le hall au niveau consacré à la recherche dont les ouvertures regardent le paysage. La grande salle de lecture est située dans le second carré qui succède à ce dispositif. C'est un espace plus statique et plus calme, ouvert en rez-de-chaussée vers le parc. Il est éclairé en toiture par trois fentes zénithales intégrées dans les structures. Dans cette salle, les éléments porteurs sont largement en retrait des façades, produisant cette impression de suspension du volume. La lumière pénètre par le haut des structures de béton qui perdent un peu de leur massivité pour donner l'impression que la lumière suspend le bâtiment. À l'arrière, une façade formée d'alvéoles de pierres et de béton, donne une vision métaphorique de la bibliothèque dans le rapprochement visuel entre les meubles intérieurs et la volumétrie du bâtiment.



The Besançon university library stands on the city heights, on the edge of the parc de l'Observatoire. The building sits on a slightly raised base of greenery that follows the natural slope so as to ensure transparency between the reading rooms and the garden. A landscaped open court enhances the entrance, creating a transversal opening towards the park. The library is placed horizontally. Its plan geometry consists of two squares that follow one after the other. They are fronted by an entrance sequence with awning and sunbreakers clearly detached from the facade, superposed at right angles. The library's volume seems to be suspended over a glazed, transparent space that runs all around the sides, establishing visual continuity with the park. Its entrance lies in the axis of the place. Near the entrance, under the horizontal awning, is the general culture room and the exhibition space, which opens at the corners. The form of the hall is scanned by three large cylindrical light wells, which bring to mind architectural themes derived from the nearby Observatory. They are designed as huge telescopes, which catch the light of the sky and diffuse it in internal space. Inside the building they create a volumetry that opens above to the reception, research and administration areas. The light they bring in, thanks to its slant, lights all these three levels. The three light wells are concrete cylinders four metres in diameter. They open onto a 45° slope which enables the grouping in volumetric continuity of the upper administration level. The posts that support this slanting plane are spaced at 18 metres. The colour chosen for them accentuates the light-weight effect and the blue tinge of northern light. Independent volumetric elements are suspended inside the hall : a sloping yellow plane, lit by direct southern light; a white cylinder, a curved volume burnt umber in colour. They contrast with the overall symmetry and create a more dynamic complementary dimension. A ramp links the reception area to the research plateau opening on the mezzanine, the hall, and above the terrace, to the landscape. The volume of the large reading room follows on from this arrangement. Once again it is a square plane, more static and calm, open at ground floor level to the landscape and toplit by three openings integrated to the structures. (E.L.B.)

### **Bibliothèque Proudhon de l'Université de la Bouloie, Besançon – France 1993 – 1997**

Etude : 1993, Réalisation : 1997, Surface : 3 407 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût : 18 175 000 € H.T., Maître d'ouvrage : Région de Franche-Comté  
Architectes : EMMANUELLE BEAUDOUIN, LAURENT BEAUDOUIN, MAXIME BUSATO, Architectes assistants : JEAN-MARC METZGER (chef de projet), ANTOINE CRUPI, CHRISTOPHE PRESLE

La bibliothèque de Besançon se situe sur les hauteurs de la ville en bordure du parc de l'observatoire. Le campus universitaire est formé d'un ensemble de bâtiments de grande qualité qui s'étagent dans la pente du site en laissant s'ouvrir la vue vers la vallée de Besançon. Le terrain, en pente douce, se transforme en socle végétal au-dessus duquel semble flotter le bâtiment. La bibliothèque se présente comme un volume de pierre massive, identique à celle des bâtiments voisins, soulevé sur un vide transparent. Un bosquet d'arbres prolonge le parc devant l'entrée dans une sorte de parvis simplement bordé de deux sculptures de Yoshi Okuda. La bibliothèque est géométriquement constituée de deux carrés. Le premier volume contient trois grands cylindres inclinés, de quatre mètres de diamètre, conçus comme d'immenses télescopes, évoquant ceux de l'observatoire universitaire voisin, et qui captent la lumière du nord pour la diffuser dans l'espace intérieur. Ils créent dans l'édifice une volumétrie ouverte sur l'ensemble des trois niveaux. Les poteaux supportant le plan incliné sont à une distance de 18 mètres. La couleur a été choisie pour renforcer l'effet de légèreté et accentuer le bleu de la lumière du Nord. Des formes libres sont suspendues à l'intérieur du hall pour rentrer en contraste avec la symétrie globale et créer un contrepoint dynamique. Une rampe relie le hall au niveau consacré à la recherche dont les ouvertures regardent le paysage. La grande salle de lecture est située dans le second carré qui succède à ce dispositif. C'est un espace plus statique et plus calme, ouvert en rez-de-chaussée vers le parc. Il est éclairé en toiture par trois fentes zénithales intégrées dans les structures. Dans cette salle, les éléments porteurs sont largement en retrait des façades, produisant cette impression de suspension du volume. La lumière pénètre par le haut des structures de béton qui perdent un peu de leur massivité pour donner l'impression que la lumière suspend le bâtiment. À l'arrière, une façade formée d'alvéoles de pierres et de béton, donne une vision métaphorique de la bibliothèque dans le rapprochement visuel entre les meubles intérieurs et la volumétrie du bâtiment.

Sculpteur : Yoshi Okuda

The Besançon university library stands on the city heights, on the edge of the parc de l'Observatoire. The building sits on a slightly raised base of greenery that follows the natural slope so as to ensure transparency between the reading rooms and the garden. A landscaped open court enhances the entrance, creating a transversal opening towards the park. The library is placed horizontally. Its plan geometry consists of two squares that follow one after the other. They are fronted by an entrance sequence with awning and sunbreakers clearly detached from the facade, superposed at right angles. The library's volume seems to be suspended over a glazed, transparent space that runs all around the sides, establishing visual continuity with the park. Its entrance lies in the axis of the place. Near the entrance, under the horizontal awning, is the general culture room and the exhibition space, which opens at the corners. The form of the hall is scanned by three large cylindrical light wells, which bring to mind architectural themes derived from the nearby Observatory. They are designed as huge telescopes, which catch the light of the sky and diffuse it in internal space. Inside the building they create a volumetry that opens above to the reception, research and administration areas. The light they bring in, thanks to its slant, lights all these three levels. The three light wells are concrete cylinders four metres in diameter. They open onto a 45° slope which enables the grouping in volumetric continuity of the upper administration level. The posts that support this slanting plane are spaced at 18 metres. The colour chosen for them accentuates the light-weight effect and the blue tinge of northern light. Independent volumetric elements are suspended inside the hall : a sloping yellow plane, lit by direct southern light; a white cylinder, a curved volume burnt umber in colour. They contrast with the overall symmetry and create a more dynamic complementary dimension. A ramp links the reception area to the research plateau opening on the mezzanine, the hall, and above the terrace, to the landscape. The volume of the large reading room follows on from this arrangement. Once again it is a square plane, more static and calm, open at ground floor level to the landscape and toplit by three openings integrated to the structures.

Sculptor : Yoshi Okuda (ELB)

### **Médiathèque François Mitterand, Poitiers – France 1996**

Etude : 1992, Réalisation : 1996, Surface : 12 000 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût : 8 980 000 € H.T., Maître d'ouvrage : VILLE DE POITIERS  
Architectes : LAURENT BEAUDOUIN, SYLVAIN GIACOMAZZI, HERVÉ BEAUDOUIN, Architectes assistants : JEAN-MARC METZGER, LUCIEN COLIN, DOMINIQUE

La Médiathèque de Poitiers construite par Laurent Beaudouin et Sylvain Giacomazzi est en bordure de la partie la plus ancienne de la ville. Le terrain chevauche un des murs d'enceinte qui protégeait la vieille ville à la fin de l'époque romaine, dont un fragment sera conservé dans le niveau bas du bâtiment. Le site comporte également, à proximité, un patrimoine roman important avec lequel le bâtiment entretient un dialogue direct. La présence de l'église « Notre Dame la Grande » servira de ferment à une partie importante de l'expression de la médiathèque. Dans ce site déjà complexe, l'édifice de l'université, construit en bordure du terrain au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle, va servir de modèle pour comprendre comment un édifice de dimension semblable peut s'inscrire sans heurt dans un tissu urbain médiéval. Le programme du concours portait sur l'agrandissement du bâtiment de l'ancienne bibliothèque, lié à l'université. Le projet n'a pas suivi cette hypothèse pour proposer un volume indépendant, en retrait par rapport à l'existant. Il s'est adossé sur les murs des maisons mitoyennes et utilise une géométrie claire, à l'image de l'Université. Sa géométrie est basée sur un simple carré qui prend sa lumière sur trois côtés : Est, Ouest et Nord. Ce recul a permis la création d'un jardin public entre l'Université et la



Médiathèque, utilisé comme parvis d'entrée du bâtiment. La pente du terrain a servi à créer deux niveaux d'entrée : la plus basse s'ouvre sur un parvis vers la vieille ville, l'autre s'ouvre sur une rampe, côté jardin. L'influence du contexte n'est pas la seule à avoir marqué la genèse du bâtiment : le projet a été étudié après un voyage en Inde et l'exemple des « Millowners » à Ahmedabad s'est imposé comme un modèle possible, pour imaginer un édifice à plan carré, accessible par une rampe. Le projet de la médiathèque voulait retrouver un peu de la fluidité, de la lumière et du mystère de ce bâtiment de Le Corbusier. Il développe la théorie du plan libre dans un métissage entre le langage moderne de l'architecture et une évocation romane, faite de lumières, de pierres et de couleurs. La proximité de « Notre Dame La Grande », où la volumétrie initiale est perturbée par des adjonctions de volumes successifs et dont certains espaces intérieurs conservent une polychromie éblouissante, a servi d'incitation pour une architecture dont la volumétrie complexe semble se condenser autour du carré géométrique d'origine. L'entrée du bâtiment se fait par la rampe de pierre qui le relie au jardin. Après un passage où l'espace se resserre, le hall s'ouvre sur toute la hauteur, laissant apparaître un volume de béton suspendu et énigmatique qui emplit de sa forme courbe le vide carré de l'espace. Le volume est surmonté d'une série de puits de lumière éclairant l'intérieur de la médiathèque d'une lumière dont les couleurs changent suivant la position du regard. Le reflet des couleurs s'inspire de l'art cinétique et en particulier, de l'œuvre du peintre Luis Tomasello. Les puits de lumière émergent sur la terrasse du dernier niveau comme des sculptures abstraites qui renversent à l'extérieur l'effet plastique intérieur. Le projet est le premier d'une longue série expérimentant la présence des rampes comme moyen de dilater le temps et de permettre le passage du temps rapide de la vie urbaine au temps ralenti de l'architecture. Ce ralentissement du temps, freiné par le lent parcours de la rampe est accompagné d'une sensation physique différente, où le corps change de position et se réveille dans son rapport à la gravité. Autour de l'édifice, la lumière se diffuse et se colore en suivant l'orientation des façades pour donner aux espaces des atmosphères différentes. Dans la salle consacrée aux vidéos, trois alvéoles de béton s'insèrent dans les structures extérieures pour former des espaces intimes permettant de visionner des films. Ces salles, peintes de trois couleurs différentes, sont éclairées par des cercles de verre laissant pénétrer une lumière solaire qui trace sur les murs courbes des formes à la géométrie abstraite. La lumière du soleil et la lumière artificielle se superposent, évoquant leur différence comme dans la métaphore de la caverne de Platon.

The history of Poitiers is marked by Roman occupation, which left the first urban structures of the centre, and by a flourishing mediaeval period. This media library is located in the heart of the oldest part of the city, and straddles a Roman fortress wall that was taken down and rebuilt inside the building by archaeologists. Poitiers has a population of 80 000 and a large university. Part of the university occupies a 17th century building that forms a large trapezoid structure one side of which butts against some mediaeval houses. The urban implantation of the Mediathèque takes cues from this situation. The library's geometry is a simple square plan with 45 m. sides, which draws its light from its centre and three sides: east, west and north. The rigour of this form is broken on its periphery by volumes that project some of the functions of the interior to the exterior. These outgrowths break the continuity of the building's square. The idea of adding on elements around the initial volume derives from the Notre-Dame-la-Grande church, a Romanesque masterpiece that stands near the media library. The challenge inherent to this project was to build a large public facility in a dense, historic urban fabric. A setback in front of the building allowed the creation of a garden between the university and the media library, to fill out the entrance sequence. The sloping site has been used to advantage to provide two ground floors for the library. One forms the main entrance and is underlined by a stone ramp; the other creates a secondary entrance facing the old city. The presence of the ramp, of an external staircase and of free plan relate this library to Le Corbusier's Millowners' building in Ahmedabad. The design also attempts to achieve some of the fluidity, light and mystery of this great work. It blends modern architecture and Romanesque evocation, in lights, stone and colours. The three elevations articulate in independent manner. On the garden side, an enamelled glass sunbreaker gives the façade a changing visual aspect. Transparent on the garden side, from the small street the elevation is opaque. The north elevation is formed by a stone wall suspended in empty space, detached from the roof all the better to bring in and reflect the southern sunlight. It is both a light reflector and a place where transparency towards the city is the strongest. In the centre of this wall a large opening throws light across the breadth of the library into the street. The west elevation is a concrete grid amidst which seem to float three free volumes, which house the video rooms. The three façades are independent, separated in their corners by empty space, which emphasizes the stone veil's immobility and apparent state of weightlessness. The interior of the library is a crown open around a central void in which unfolds a ramp that links all the levels up to the terrace. The spatiality is centrifugal: fluid in the centre where people circulate, stable on the periphery where the reading areas are. (ELB)

## **enia architectes, Montreuil-sous-Bois – France**

<http://enia.fr>

**Libraries :**

### **Bibliothèque Polytechnique, Palaiseau – France 2006**

LIEU Palaiseau, France, MAÎTRE D'OUVRAGE, Ecole Polytechnique, MAÎTRE D'ŒUVRE Architecture : enia architectes  
Ingénierie TCE : IOSIS Bâtiments, Etudes environnementales : ELIOTH, SURFACE 3 000 m<sup>2</sup>, MONTANT 2,5 M HT  
PROGRAMME Réhabilitation de la bibliothèque centrale, MISSION Mission complète, STATUT Livré, DATE 2006  
APPROCHE ENVIRONNEMENTALE, Confort thermique : Soufflage et panneaux intérieurs vitrés Double paroi  
Confort visuel : Eclairage naturel sans éblouissement Occultations

## **Jacques Etienne, Rouen – France**

**Libraries:**

### **Lycée Maritime Anita Conti, Fécamp – France 1997**

Cohabitation im Fischerhafen

von Roman Hollenstein

Vornehm unterkühlt gefällt sich Frankreichs neue Architektur. Doch neben den Prestigebauten Mitterrands, die ganz der Rhetorik der Grande Nation verpflichtet sind, begegnet man auch «bescheidenen» Werken. Es handelt sich dabei vor allem um sensibel auf den Kontext bezogene Umbauten und Erweiterungen kostbarer Denkmalschutzobjekte oder alter Strukturen, die ihrer einstigen Funktion beraubt wurden. So hat etwa im Grossraum Lille, der Stadt, die sich rund um den TGV-Bahnhof einem urbanistischen Grosseingriff unterzog, ein Meister des Dekonstruktivismus, der Lausanner Bernard Tschumi, mit seinem Medienzentrum in Tourcoing bewiesen, dass sich auch ausgediente Bausubstanz in aufsehenerregende Architektur verwandeln lässt. Etwas im Schatten dieses Grossereignisses hat in Fécamp, einem an der Kanalküste zwischen Le Havre und Dieppe gelegenen Fischerstädtchen, der 56jährige Architekt Jacques Etienne aus Rouen, der sich mit einem Internat in Fécamp und mehreren Schulbauten in der Normandie bereits einen Namen machte, das Lycée Maritime Anita Conti, eine Berufsschule für angehende Fischer, gebaut. Die Schule - zuvor in einem Altbau untergebracht, dessen bedenklicher Zustand gleichsam die Krise des lokalen Fischereigewerbes spiegelte - sollte ein optimistisches Zeichen des Neuanfangs setzen in Frankreichs bedeutendstem Zentrum des Kabeljau-Fischfangs. Als Bauplatz zur Verfügung stand am Fuss eines steilen, aus den Klippen hervorgewachsenen Hügels ein altes, «la boucan» genanntes Gebäude, das einst eine Fischräucherei beherbergte hatte, und darüber - auf einer Gartenterrasse thronend - ein Haus von

Guy de Maupassant. An diesem bedeutungsvollen Ort, an dem sich Fécamps Wirtschaftsgeschichte mit Frankreichs Hochkultur vereint, versuchte Etienne - ganz ähnlich wie Tschumi in Tourcoing - die Spuren der Vergangenheit mit Hilfe heutiger Architektur systematisch herauszuarbeiten und neu zu interpretieren. Urbanistisch geschickt verwandelte er den Platz vor der «boucane» durch die Anfügung zweier Neubaufügel in einen Hof. Den schlecht erhaltenen Bau liess er teilweise abtragen, als Schulgebäude für den technischen Unterricht rekonstruieren und darauf ein pavillonartiges Panoramarestaurant setzen - mit Aussicht auf die Stadt und die bergseitige Terrasse. Deren einstige Exponiertheit wurde dadurch zu einem intimen Gartenhof geschlossen, der nun vom restaurierten Maupassant-Haus beherrscht wird. Dieses transformierte Etienne in eine Bibliothek und erweiterte es nach Osten um einen in die dahinterliegende Terrasse integrierten Mehrzwecksaal. Eine Treppenkaskade, die die Topographie suggestiv betont, führt über zwei Terrassen hinunter zum Eingangshof - vorbei am kubischen Ostflügel. Dieser in Nordsüdrichtung transparente Solitär aus Beton, Stahl und Glas dient dem Studium der grossen Meereskarten. Treppen, Relings und ein als minimalistischer Schiffsmast gestalteter Kamin aus Beton machen das Gebäude zu einer maritimen Metapher, während die holzverkleideten Seitenwände die von der «boucane» evozierte Hafenatmosphäre diskret unterstützen. Der aus der ehemaligen Räuherei herauswachsende Westflügel präsentiert zum Quai Guy-de-Maupassant hin ebenfalls eine Maske aus Holz. Dadurch wird dieser weit vorspringende Annex, das Kernstück der Anlage, fest mit der bestehenden städtebaulichen Textur verwoben. In ihm befindet sich die grosse Eingangshalle, zu der eine Brücke vom Hof her über einen Abgang führt. Auf diesem können die vom Fischfang zurückkehrenden Studenten direkt in die Umkleideräume und Duschanlagen im Untergeschoss gelangen. Ein nach oben sich verengendes, durch Oberlicht erhelltes Treppenhaus stellt von hier aus die Verbindung mit der Eingangshalle her sowie mit den darüberliegenden Theorieräumen und dem Mensa-Restaurant auf der fünften Ebene. In dieser Anlage, die von der architektonischen Umsetzung, den Abläufen und Stimmungen her überzeugt, gehen Alt und Neu eine harmonische Cohabitation ein, ohne jedoch zur spannungslosen Einheit zu verschmelzen. So kommen hier seit letztem Herbst rund 100 Schüler im Alter von 14 bis 19 Jahren in den Genuss eines funktionalen Hauses, das mit seinen überraschenden Inszenierungen bald an das Leben auf einem Schiff, bald an die Eigenheiten des Orts erinnert. Diesem Baukomplex, der ganz Ausdruck unserer Zeit ist und trotzdem stolz die Tradition umklammert, eignet ein architektonischer Ausdruck, wie ihn zuvor nur Jean Nouvels Erweiterung des Hotels St. James in den Rebbergen von Bouliac bei Bordeaux erreicht hat. (<http://www.nextroom.at>)  
Für den Beitrag verantwortlich: NZZ-Folio, 01.06.1998

## **Fabre/ Speller Agence d'Architecture, Paris – France**

<http://www.fabre-speller.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Réhabilitation du cinéma-médiathèque.Grenette, Yssingaux – France 2006**

1.748 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.178.000

La Grenette est un bâtiment emblématique au cœur de la ville et témoigne de son histoire. A l'instar des greniers communaux, elle jouit d'une situation urbaine exceptionnelle. Forte de son architecture sobre et rationnelle, elle a su s'adapter à différents usages et garde un potentiel d'une qualité indéniable. A l'origine de notre travail : un paradoxe. Le bâtiment conserve sa qualité originelle et appelle à une réhabilitation respectueuse. Un bâtiment culturel regroupant une médiathèque et deux salles de cinéma nécessite une présence et des espaces adaptés. Plutôt que de les confronter, nous préférons les associer pour inventer un enrichissement mutuel. Profitant de sa position "centrale", le projet redonne à La Grenette son caractère de halle, de marché. L'espace accueille naturellement la médiathèque ouverte directement sur la ville sur les trois premiers niveaux. Sur les étages supérieurs, les salles de cinéma apparaissent au sein d'une nouvelle toiture. Des volumes différenciés créent une composition mesurée. Le cuivre vient unifier cette nouvelle volumétrie telle une "réduction urbaine" précieuse, expressive et valorisante. Cette intervention volontaire conjugue la valeur patrimoniale du bâtiment et l'expressivité nécessaire à la réussite d'un projet culturel. Il ne s'agit donc plus d'un projet bipolaire mais plutôt d'une mise en complicité qui ferait de "La Grenette" un lieu d'échange transversal. Le paradoxe initial devient une force. La Grenette revit. Elle retrouve sa fonction originelle : elle conserve, alimente et anime à nouveau la vie yssingelaise.

(Fabre/Speller)

#### **Rénovation et reconstruction de la médiathèque municipale de Lannion – France 2006**

3.345 m<sup>2</sup>, € 3.150.000

La médiathèque de Lannion est aménagée dans d'anciens corps de bâtiment du couvent Sainte-Anne, situés rue de Kérampont. Les bâtiments concernés sont l'aile XIXème du couvent, dit «bâtiment de communauté» situé au sud-ouest du Cloître, la «maison d'accueil», édifice XVIIIème plusieurs fois remanié et la chapelle XIXème et ses annexes. La médiathèque est accessible depuis la rue mais aussi depuis les jardins du Parc. Une nouvelle galerie vitrée est construite en liaison entre le bâtiment de communauté, la maison d'accueil et la chapelle, pour servir d'entrée et d'espace d'exposition. L'originalité de la médiathèque de Lannion est de proposer une relative mixité des lieux de lecture et de consultation, en considérant les deux principes suivants : accueillir en rez-de-chaussée les espaces de plus grande animation (multimédia, actualités et espace jeunesse) et associer section adultes et section littérature aux grandes salles des 1er et 2e niveaux en profitant de l'attractivité de l'espace musique et médias. Ces principes sont exprimés par la création d'un grand escalier qui s'inscrit en continuité de l'espace de la galerie du cloître et dessert l'ensemble des niveaux. Hormis la grande galerie de liaison à l'entrée et la création d'un escalier monumental, le traitement architectural des bâtiments exploite sobrement les dispositions intérieures sans modifier l'expression extérieure de l'édifice. L'entrée est marquée par l'aménagement d'un parvis dégagé, les grandes divisions des espaces sont conservées, pour une meilleure communication entre les salles quelques percements sont créés. (Fabre/Speller)

#### **Construction de la médiathèque de Bourgoin-Jallieu – France 2003**

2.490 m<sup>2</sup>, € 2.080.000

La médiathèque de Bourgoin-Jallieu, située dans l'extension du centre-ville, témoigne du passé industriel du site tout en offrant une large ouverture sur l'aménagement projeté et sur le parc de la Villa Diederichs contigus. Elle s'organise selon trois entités spatiales : - un grand bâtiment "galerie" vient clore le parc. Il offre un rapport urbain direct et marqué face à l'environnement proche, - au sein d'une tour, l'auditorium s'apparente à un lieu privilégié. Il particularise un fonctionnement autonome, - adossées aux murs du bâtiment "galerie", neuf nefs successives viennent couvrir et identifier les différents secteurs. Cet ensemble offre alors une forte présence au site et au développement futur du quartier. La médiathèque peut alors offrir une large ouverture sur la ville tout en préservant des lieux calmes et lumineux propre au livre. La minéralité de la galerie (pierre et béton), le cuivre de la tour, le bois des nefs soulignent les particularités tout en composant un ensemble harmonieux et durable. Un fonctionnement de plain-pied pour l'essentiel des espaces de prêt garantit une grande efficacité d'utilisation tout en préservant des espaces de travail et d'activités spécifiques protégés en étage. La simplicité des différents espaces offre une lecture évidente du bâtiment tant dans son usage que dans son apparence globale (matériaux, ambiances lumineuses,...). Un rapport fort au site permet un dialogue permanent et évolutif entre la trame urbaine projetée, le site existant et l'image du bâtiment public au sein de la ville de Bourgoin-Jallieu. (Fabre/Speller)

## Transformation de l'Hôtel Dieu en médiathèque de Dôle – France 2000

3.700 m<sup>2</sup>, € 3.200.000

L'émotion première que procure l'édifice provient de la façade. Mais plus forte est celle qui atteint le visiteur dès son entrée dans la cour du "cloître". Ce contraste fait de l'hospice de Dôle un édifice approprié à une vie intérieure forte. Cette signification globale de l'édifice peut bien correspondre à l'image traditionnelle d'une bibliothèque comme lieu de conservation du savoir et d'étude, mais elle s'oppose à l'image ouverte d'une médiathèque contemporaine. C'est cette contradiction que le projet devait résoudre. L'espace de lecture et d'accueil redevient emblématique et offre l'émotion intérieure et la chaleur silencieuse de nos anciennes bibliothèques. Le bâtiment est aménagé à partir "d'espaces-meubles" signifiant chacun un usage et formant un signal intérieur. La réutilisation du bâtiment de l'Hôtel Dieu ne cherche pas d'effet d'éclat mais vise au respect de l'édifice dans son architecture intérieure comme dans son expression urbaine. Ce mode de réutilisation permet d'habiter les lieux en réinterprétant leur nature spatiale et historique. Notre intervention se veut alors réversible face au fonctionnement d'une médiathèque en constante évolution. Ce mode d'intervention est un gage d'économie, d'efficacité et perpétue la tradition des constructions des bibliothèques. En associant deux modes de réinterprétation du bâtiment : apport de fonction, meubles et revalorisation des rapports de l'édifice avec la ville ; nous retournons la contradiction entre lieu fermé et médiathèque "diffusante". Il ne s'agit plus d'attirer l'œil mais d'attirer l'esprit et de redonner force et actualité à l'ambiance chaleureuse des vieilles bibliothèques. (Fabre/Speller)

## **Adrien Fainsilber & associés Architecture. Urbanisme (Atelier AFA), Paris – France**

<http://www.fainsilber.com>

**Libraries :**

### Restructuration et Modernisation Bibliothèque Municipale de Tours – France 2013

COÛT : 3 000 m<sup>2</sup> (SHON), 2 800 000 € HT, MAÎTRE DE L'OUVRAGE : VILLE DE TOURS

LIVRAISON : 2013

La Ville de Tours envisage une complète restructuration et une modernisation de sa Bibliothèque. Construite après-guerre par l'architecte Pierre Patout (\*23.05.1879 Tonnerre - + 21.05.1965 Rueil-Malmaison) dans un style Art Déco (1954 – 1957), la Bibliothèque nécessite une mise aux normes et une réhabilitation complète, qui seront exécutées en plusieurs tranches de travaux. En contact avec les Bâtiments de France, nous envisageons une mise en valeur de ses magnifiques volumes intérieurs, et nous proposons des plateaux de lectures flexibles, modernes et contemporains, à la hauteur de l'envergure culturelle de l'opération. (Fainsilber)

### Bibliothèque Municipale Vocation Regionale de l'Alcazar, Marseille – France 2004

La façade en marbre-verre, translucide est la vitrine de la bibliothèque sur la ville qui protège du soleil de l'ouest tout en laissant transparaître la richesse de la matière (3 millimètres de marbre compris entre deux panneaux de verre extra blanc). Les panneaux de marbre-verre sont assemblés comme les pages d'un livre ouvert. L'organisation de la Bibliothèque répond au souci de permettre au lecteur de se situer et de s'orienter facilement dans cet édifice de grande taille, grâce, d'une part à la lisibilité des espaces et d'autre part à un principe de circulation clair qui permet aux visiteurs de repérer facilement les ascenseurs panoramiques de la rue centrale qui irrigue la bibliothèque sur toute sa longueur du Cours Belsunce à la Place de la Providence. La lumière naturelle inonde la rue intérieure ; une verrière la couvre sur toute sa longueur ; des brise-soleil la protège et diffuse la lumière de manière indirecte. L'un des objectifs essentiels que nous nous sommes fixés est celui d'assurer le maximum de flexibilité interne pour que la Bibliothèque puisse s'adapter à l'évolution permanente des nouvelles techniques de la communication liées aux progrès incessants de l'informatique. (Fainsilber)

### (Médiathèque de la Vilette, Paris – France 1986)

## **Atelier Fernandez Serres, Aix-en-Provence – France**

<http://www.fernandez-serres.com>

**Libraries :**

### Médiathèque Albert Camus, Carnoux-en-Provence – France 2007

2007 - 2008 Lauréat du Grand Prix Départemental de l'Architecture, de l'Urbanisme et du Paysage, Conseil Général 13 - CAUE 13, (Médiathèque "Albert Camus" Carnoux)

opposite design : Studio ST Architects, New York : <http://www.studio-st.com> !!

The multimedia library in Carnoux is nestled in the natural geography of the town. The site lifts the spirit, whit its ancient pines, its delicate mix of trees, its silhouette and its view, but also by the fact final the town is so close by it rises up from the foot of the hills, en "inhabited restanque" punctuated with a vast window looking out at nature. Soft and delicate, the building made of white Madagascan marble, opens up to the south over a peaceful garden carved out of the rock. This garden extends the space and creates perspectives, lengthens distances and eliminates boundaries. Speeding knowledge is a major task. Here, everything is designed so that the user can work in peace, and communicate within the building. The idea of e hub of information responds to the needs of the different areas but also to the open general space. Inside, the multimedia library takes up the whole of the hall. Large and light, you can see the whole collection in one go. A large window the whole height of the room looks out to the road and the nearby trees. From the hall you can see the reference room, with the adult and youth collections. Shelves, tables and storage space define the work area and the passageways. As well as this main room, there are three "alcoves"; the records room, the music and reading room and an area dedicated to storytelling. These different areas are organised around a long, narrow patio. The flooring is made up of crushed Madagascan marble and reflects a soft and welcoming light. The architecture, resolutely part of the landscape, is governed by the ephemeral – clouds, wind, seasons. As well as place of construction and dissemination of different media, this multimedia library has become a space of interaction, pleasure and reflection. ( <http://www.worldbuildingsdirectory.com> )

## **Agence Flint Architectes, Bordeaux – France**

<http://www.flint.fr>

**Libraries :**

### Médiathèque John Lennon et Pôle Administratif, Courneuve – France

Création d'une Médiathèque et d'un pôle administratif à La Courneuve, Restructuration des anciennes usines Mécano  
Architectes : flint (Véronique Tastet, Christophe Gautié), Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Communauté d'agglomération Plaine Commune  
Surface : 5.020m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Montant des travaux : 10.800.000€ HT, Concours (loi MOP) : août 2010, Chantier : février 2012  
Livraison : novembre 2013

....Parmi les derniers projets illustrant ce savoir-faire figure, à la Courneuve, en Seine-Saint-Denis, la réhabilitation de l'ancienne usine Mécano en médiathèque et pôle administratif. Concours remporté en septembre 2010, le projet est actuellement en phase APD, pour une livraison prévue en novembre 2013....

Par ailleurs, «il était important de distinguer les deux programmes, c'est-à-dire de concevoir des halls d'entrée distincts au niveau du rez-de-chaussée».

Résultat : la médiathèque et son hall d'accueil sont répartis dans deux volumes occupant trois travées, les espaces administratifs en occupant deux.

A volumes distincts, revêtements communs car «il s'agit in fine du même bâtiment». Bardage bois «qui offre un contraste intéressant avec la brique et meulière des surfaces existantes» et métal perforé alternent donc au rythme des travées plutôt que des programmes. «Le métal perforé fait écho aux anciennes grilles surplombées par l'inscription 'MECANO' que nous avons conservée. Nous avons remplacé les grilles par une maille ajourée qui se déploie également sur les faux-plafonds des halls de la médiathèque et du pôle administratif», dit-elle.....

([http://www.lecourrierdelarchitecte.com/article\\_1822](http://www.lecourrierdelarchitecte.com/article_1822))

## **Forma6 architecture urbanisme 6 paysage, Nantes – France**

<http://www.architecture-forma6.fr>

### **Libraries :**

**Bibliothèque Universitaire de Droit de Sciences Economiques et de Gestion, Campus**

**Universitaire du Tertre, Nantes – France 2008**

Costs : 5.107.496 €, 3.380 m<sup>2</sup> (restructuration : 2.830 m<sup>2</sup>)

L'extension du bâtiment de l'agence Decq-Cornette livré en 1998, reprend la volumétrie, les gabarits et les alignements du projet d'origine tout en affirmant sa propre singularité. Les espaces se développent de l'existant au neuf sans discontinuer.

Les matériaux, les volumes, les couleurs, les signes sont repris et réinterprétés tel le code-barre sérigraphié de la façade Nord proposant une nouvelle lecture des éléments de la volumétrie d'origine. Le bâtiment devenu épais se singularise par le travail de la lumière. (texte : Stéphanie VINCENT d'après un texte de l'agence FORMA 6) (forma6)

**Médiathèque Floresca Guépin, ZAC Doulon-Bottière Nantes – France 2007**

Construction d'une médiathèque, d'un espace musique, d'un espace d'exposition et d'une salle polyvalente de quartier

Costs : 2.666.807 €, 2.020 m<sup>2</sup>

**Médiathèque René Goscinny, Nantes – France 2006**

Construction d'une médiathèque, ludothèque et d'un service jeunesse

Costs : 3.097.166 €, 2.184 m<sup>2</sup>

### **Awards :**

**Premier Prix Départemental de Loire Atlantique d'Architecture 2007**

## **Jacques Fradin, Jean Michel Weck Architects Associes, Aix-en-Provence – France**

<http://www.fradinweck.fr>

### **Libraries :**

**Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire à Marseille – France on design (2013)**

6 janvier 2011 - Concours lauréat : Maître d'ouvrage : Ville de Marseille, Espagno Milani architectes co-traitants

Montant travaux : 12.302.000 € HT, Surface : 8.090 m<sup>2</sup>

### **Objectif**

Regrouper plusieurs entités de laboratoires au sein d'une bibliothèque inter-universitaire, sur le site de l'îlot Bernard-Dubois, afin de créer un nouveau pôle consacré à l'enseignement. Désengorger les sites existants de recherche en économie publique et en économie de la santé, et fournir un véritable outil pédagogique pour les étudiants.

### **Projet**

Il s'agit de réaliser un bâtiment de 7 800 m<sup>2</sup> de surface hors oeuvre nette composé de deux pôles, l'un consacré à la bibliothèque inter-universitaire au niveau inférieur, l'autre à la recherche au niveau supérieur. Avec près de 820 places prévues – soit une capacité d'accueil de 5000 étudiants -, cet équipement devra répondre aux besoins des étudiants en droit et en économie de la Canebière et de la halle Puget – qui ne disposent pas actuellement de surfaces suffisantes -, mais aussi à ceux des équipes de recherche qui seront installées sur place. Ce bâtiment regroupera aussi, sur près de 3 300 m<sup>2</sup> de surface hors oeuvre nette de bureaux, plusieurs équipes de recherche – Inserm, Greqam Idep, Shadyc, Ehess – actuellement réparties sur plusieurs sites.

### **Etudes**

Le lauréat du concours de maîtrise d'œuvre a été désigné fin 2010. Il s'agit de l'équipe « Fradin & Weck », Spc Espagno et Milani, Technip Tps et Ingeco.

### **Travaux**

Le début des travaux est prévu pour le 1er semestre de l'année 2012. Ils devraient s'achever à la fin 2013.

### **Cadre**

Une convention de mandat de réalisation a été confiée à Marseille Aménagement par la ville de Marseille.

### **Coût global**

22,8 millions d'euros Ttc. (<http://www.marseilleamenagement.com>)

La construction d'un ensemble de 5 niveaux sur sous-sol partiel, comprenant une bibliothèque inter-universitaire sur deux niveaux (rez de jardin et rez de chaussée) et de laboratoires de recherche sur 3 niveaux (R+1 à R+3) au coeur de l'îlot Dubois, à l'interface entre le secteur historique de Belsunce et les nouveaux quartiers en cours d'aménagement autour de la Porte d'Aix.

Les deux entités du projet sont intégrées dans une volumétrie homogène mais sont bien identifiables dans leur écriture. La bibliothèque est le socle de l'édifice en béton brut, finement percé, sur lequel reposent bureaux et laboratoires, paré d'une façade légère et très rythmée d'acier et de verre. (Fradin)

## **Bruno Gaudin** Architecte D.P.L.G., Paris – France

<http://www.bruno-gaudin.fr>

### **Librarians:**

#### **Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Quadrilatère Richelieu, Paris – France 2017**

La rénovation du quadrilatère Richelieu, qui abrite aujourd'hui les collections spécialisées de la BnF (Arts du spectacle, Cartes et plans, Estampes et photographie, Manuscrits, Monnaies, médailles et antiques), se déroulera jusqu'en 2017. C'est un chantier majeur du ministère de la Culture pour les années à venir.

([http://www.bnf.fr/fr/la\\_bnf/renovation\\_richelieu.html](http://www.bnf.fr/fr/la_bnf/renovation_richelieu.html))

#### **Bibliothèque Universitaire, Rennes, Rénovation Restructuration Extensions – France 2008 – 2011**

Ancien séminaire ces bâtiments sont investis par l'université en 1909.

Aujourd'hui à l'étroit dans ses locaux, la bibliothèque universitaire du campus centre - côté rue Lesage - voit sa surface doubler. Pour augmenter sa capacité de 330 places assises à 700 places, l'ancienne bibliothèque municipale - rue Borderie - transférée aux Champs Libres en 2006, a été acquise. Les deux bibliothèques sont réunies et réhabilitées. Une greffe contemporaine s'ajoute à l'ensemble (nouvelles salles, espace de consultation sous verrière).

La SHON totale est de 12825 m<sup>2</sup>, dont 1 576 m<sup>2</sup> d'extension en bâtiment neuf.

Le montant global prévu pour la première tranche de ces travaux est de 13 millions d'euros, incluant le coût d'acquisition de la bibliothèque municipale.

La restructuration et l'extension devraient être livrées en 2012. (<http://www.pss-archi.eu>)

#### **Médiathèque Temp Libre, Stains – France 2009**

...Au bout d'une large avenue baptisée George-Sand, récemment refaite à neuf, au milieu des tours du quartier du Clos Saint-Lazare, se détache à Stains (Seine-Saint-Denis) un vaste bloc rectangulaire en béton blanc et métal, à l'architecture contemporaine. Gravées sur la façade, de grandes lettres annoncent : Maison du temps libre. Ce jour-là, la grisaille extérieure et les flocons de neige tranchent sur le vaste hall aux couleurs vives, calme et bien chauffé....

(<http://www.humanite.fr/node/8099>)

#### **Bibliothèque La Pérouse, Brest – France 2002**

#### **Bibliothèques et Médiathèques Alleray, Paris – France 2002**

#### **Restaurant et Bibliothèque Universitaire ENS (École Normale Supérieure Gerland), Lyon – France 2000**

Gaudin Father and son prove once again their control of the alchemy of forms. For the two buildings of this High School school and housing by Henri Gaudin, library, restaurant by Bruno Gaudin, they use their usual vocabulary for their more significant provincial realization. A very expressive set of curves emphasizing materials employed (concrete, stone, zinc, glass...). (Gaudin)

#### **Université Neuville 1, Cergy Pontoise – France 1995**

#### **Bibliothèque Universitaire, Saint Quentin en Yvelines – France 1992**

## **Gautier + Conquet Architectes, Lyon – France**

<http://www.gautierconquet.fr>

### **Librarians :**

#### **Médiathèque Aimé Césaire, Oullins – France 2010**

Médiathèque Secteur Sémard à Oullins (69), Maître d'ouvrage : Ville d'Oullins, Shon : 2 560 m<sup>2</sup>, Montant des travaux : 4 900 000 euros hat, Concours : 2006, Livraison : 2010

Rez-de-ville, ouvert et « perméable » à son environnement, la médiathèque est un repère et participe à l'appropriation de ce quartier en mutation. L'architecture s'exprime à partir de trois matériaux : la pierre pour le sol du parvis et des espaces intérieurs, le bois est utilisé pour toute la structure qui supporte la toiture et les façades vitrées. Le volume de verre s'appuie quant à lui sur le volume de pierre et donne une échelle monumentale à l'ensemble. Le principe constructif permet de dégager des grands plateaux ouverts aux regards et à la lumière naturelle. Pour autant l'implantation et la distribution de ces plateaux ménagent une échelle et une intimité propices au travail ou à la détente. Notre projet s'appuie sur la rue de la République, le long de l'alignement, dense et régulier, des immeubles d'habitation. C'est sur cette rue que l'on trouve l'accès au parking ainsi que l'accès de service. Un socle minéral intègre, en sous sol, les parkings et constitue à la fois le parvis et le rez-de-chaussée de la médiathèque sur lequel sont construits les éléments constitutifs de la médiathèque : > Une boîte de pierre, parallélépipédique, qui accueille le « hard » du programme, les « espaces servants ». > Des portiques en bois dans un volume transparent permettant de protéger les espaces de lecture et d'échanges.

> Une couverture mince et claire, qui sert de auvent et de récepteur. Elle fonctionne comme un signal. Le confort acoustique est traité selon différentes zones : Au nord, l'atrium possède des parois absorbantes : le revêtement mural en pierre, comme le plafond, sont perforés. L'escalier principal, « encastré » dans la boîte de pierre, canalise les déplacements et les sources sonores associées. Les plateaux adultes et enfants ont des planchers en bois sur chant et des plafonds absorbants. Le mobilier apportera les corrections complémentaires. (Gautier)

#### **Médiathèque du Lyon Bachut Bème – France 2007**

A block in the Bachut district, in Lyons, including a media library, 80 apartments, a supermarket, outdoor areas, 110 parking spaces and 139 garages below ground. Project owner : City of Lyons, surface area : 10,720 m<sup>2</sup>, Total cost of works : euros 11,800,000 excluding tax. Competition winner : 2003, Delivery in : 2006

The interaction of indoor and outdoor spaces, their respective status, their interrelationships, the way they are distributed (their address) constitute the rules of urban architecture. In our view, it seemed important that the respective position of each of the elements of the scheme allow the status of the outdoor spaces extending from them to be emphasised. The media library therefore becomes the logical extension of Place du 11 novembre, the clear glass used in its fully glazed façade (possible thanks to the double skin) providing transparency during the day and, conversely, allowing light from the media library to illuminate the square at night. "The interaction of indoor and outdoor spaces, their respective status, their interrelationships, the way they are distributed (their address) constitute the rules of urban architecture. The scheme's mix constitutes a town-planning element in its own right.

In our view, it seemed important that the respective position of each of the elements of the scheme allow the status of the outdoor spaces extending from them to be emphasised. The media library therefore becomes the logical extension of Place du 11 novembre, the clear glass used in its fully glazed façade (possible thanks to the double skin) providing transparency during the day and, conversely, allowing light from the media library to illuminate the square at night. The media library's function of disseminating information and cultural awareness is highlighted by a tower, symbolising an information beacon and allowing the emergence of the



gable end of the building on avenue Berthelot to be dealt with. Naturally, the shopping area is located on the ground floor and forms a showcase along rue Marius Berliet, whereas the apartments are located above and overlook the heart of the block. On the street side, the facades of the apartment buildings act as a shield against the noise of the street and the north wind. (Gautier)

## **Philippe Gazeau Architecte, Paris – France**

<http://www.philippegazeau.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque Romain Rolland, Cité Chachin, Romainville – France 2004 – 2011**

Surface : 2 085 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Coût : 3 730 000 € HT, Phase : Batiment livré, Programme : médiathèque, auditorium

La médiathèque de Romainville s'installe au coeur d'une cité rénovée. Le désenclavement recherché par les urbanistes propose de fragmenter les barres de logements existantes et de dégager une plaine centrale pour accueillir un grand jardin et deux équipements dont la médiathèque qui doit servir d'élément attractif à l'échelle du quartier. C'est la couverture végétalisée du projet qui donne l'impulsion première. Les collines du toit transmettent le mouvement ondulatoire jusqu'au sol de la plaine centrale à travers l'espace de la grande salle de lecture à l'étage au confluent en négatif des ondes de la toiture sur son plafond. Le volume de la médiathèque est dans un même mouvement soulevé au-dessus du niveau de la rue et du jardin public, et glissé sous les ondulations de sa toiture végétale. L'exosquelette ceinturant et frôlant l'empennage vert kaki et les faces entièrement vitrées de l'étage permet d'étayer et d'arrimer sur les flancs béton du socle le volume en porte à faux de l'étage. L'espace intérieur de la salle de lecture orienté et en surplomb sur rue et sur jardin n'est pas seulement traversant, il est traversé et suspendu par le paysage qui se retourne en plafond.

[http://www.philippegazeau.com/fr/img/cintact/contents/123/123\\_001.pdf](http://www.philippegazeau.com/fr/img/cintact/contents/123/123_001.pdf)

#### **Bibliothèque, École Normale Supérieure, Paris 5<sup>e</sup> (Rue d'Ulm) – France 1999 - 2006**

Surface : 7 617 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Coût : 12 700 000 € HT, Programme : Bibliothèque littéraire, bibliothèque de mathématique auditorium, salles de cours, 58 chambres étudiants

Partie intégrante de l'îlot urbain constituant le site de l'École Normale Supérieure, le projet d'extension occupe une cour en arrière-plan de l'entrée et des bâtiments principaux. Cette arrière-cour est une plate-forme surplombant une des trois rues bordant l'emprise du site universitaire. Grâce à cette disposition urbaine particulière, le nouveau bâtiment apparaît soit comme un pavillon en terrasse côté cour, soit comme un immeuble de huit niveaux côté rue. L'extension est ainsi placée dans une situation intermédiaire, entre deux niveaux, entre deux façades, comme un passage construit entre le niveau haut de l'école et le niveau bas de la rue, entre les façades néoclassiques sur cour, et les immeubles de l'autre côté de la rue Rataud, entre l'espace privé de l'école et l'espace public de la rue. Le projet actionne un dispositif de mise en relation physique et visuelle par et à travers le vide qu'il remplit, ce qui génère un espace architectural et urbain singulier traitant non pas d'insertion et encore moins d'intégration, mais plutôt d'ingérence et d'intrusion urbaine.

[http://www.philippegazeau.com/fr/img/cintact/contents/123/123\\_001.pdf](http://www.philippegazeau.com/fr/img/cintact/contents/123/123_001.pdf)

#### **Médiathèque, cinéma, Mouans-Sartou – France 2001**

Maître d'ouvrage : Ville de Mouans-Sartoux, Surface : 2 060 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Coût : 1 900 000 € HT, Programme : Médiathèque, archives municipales, 3 salles de cinéma

### **Awards :**

Prix Architecture 2002 CAUE des Alpes Maritime

Prix special Environnement du Grand Prix d'architecture et du paysage de la région PACA 2003

La nouvelle médiathèque de Mouans-Sartoux (Alpes-Maritimes) avec ses trois cinémas accolés est exemplaire à plus d'un titre : son architecture, sa démarche HQE (haute qualité environnementale) et son système de climatisation au gaz naturel. Conçue d'un trait pour le concours, la construction fut pourtant soumise à une procédure HQE. Le projet s'impose par son évidence et sa liberté de conception. Les servitudes techniques sont assumées et les matériaux sont utilisés sans détour, au maximum de leur potentiel. L'architecte se montre tenace pour livrer une construction extrêmement simple qui organise les lieux, intérieur/extérieur, sans les figer. Les critères d'économie qui lui étaient imposés sont respectés. Philippe Gazeau livre là une architecture d'auteur tirée au cordeau et la commune accomplit un travail d'éditeur. Le choix énergétique a été objectivement étudié avant d'être décidé, afin d'assurer une température ambiante confortable. En résulte une stratégie globale : médiathèque chauffée et rafraîchie, cinémas conditionnés et un choix de l'énergie, le gaz naturel. Le chaud et le froid sont produits par une machine à absorption réversible alimentée au gaz naturel (puissances de 169 kW en chaud et de 141 kW en froid). L'ensemble des installations, comprenant également quatre centrales de traitement d'air pour les cinémas et l'administration, est intégré dans un décaissé de toiture. Le même souci d'intégration a présidé au choix d'un plancher chauffant – rafraîchissant pour la médiathèque. Au terme d'une année de fonctionnement, les résultats satisfont à la fois les objectifs de confort et de coût.

<http://syndicat-architectes.fr/files/2011/09/Passion-02.pdf>

## **Jean-Baptiste de Giacinto, Bordeaux – France**

<http://www.jeandegiacinto.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Bibliothèque Universitaire, Bayonne – France 2008**

Maître d'oeuvre : Jean de Giacinto Architecture Composite, Architecte associé : Duncan Lewis Scape Architecture, Maître d'ouvrage : Ville de Bayonne, Architecte chef de projet : Sébastien Causse, Date de concours : septembre 2005, Date de livraison : décembre 2008, Surface : 1 998 m<sup>2</sup> SHON + 200 m<sup>2</sup> parvis, Budget : 4 900 000 € HT

Situé dans le campus de la Nive à Bayonne, la bibliothèque construite par Jean De Giacinto Architecture Composite est un exemple dans l'architecture contemporaine alliant la conservation du patrimoine. L'agence a été opposée lors du concours aux cabinets : Prunet, l'atelier Daniel Rubin et M. Stinco, elle a été lauréate en septembre 2005. Les aménagements ont été achevés en décembre 2009.

C'est sur un site investi par la nature et particulièrement les arbres que les architectes ont été conviés de construire la bibliothèque universitaire Florence Delay. Proche du Château Neuf et des bâtiments militaires subsistants, la construction de cette bibliothèque



incluait la conservation de plusieurs éléments du site qui sont le cavalier Vauban (le talus), le tunnel en pierre traversant le talus, et le mur pareboulet.

Durant la phase chantier, la masse de terre a été déplacée. Elle a été remise en place afin que le talus retrouve sa volumétrie initiale, il est intégralement recouvert de terre végétalisée du côté du cavalier. Les matériaux employés proviennent de la région comme le grès ou la pierre de Bidache dans le tunnel.

Le bâtiment se démarque par sa façade inclinée à 43% en verre, un filtre composite en béton vient la couvrir. De par sa volumétrie, elle reprend le profil du talus initial. Avec les nombreux arbres vivant sur le talus, celui-ci était donc enraciné, si aujourd'hui les arbres ont disparu, les racines se sont figées à travers les pare-soleils en béton. Certains des chênes ont été transformés en mobilier par Christophe Doucet.

Avec une surface de 2 000 m<sup>2</sup>, la bibliothèque abrite 45 000 volumes avec une capacité de 130 étudiants. La bibliothèque s'intègre dans le plan visant à ouvrir les bibliothèques à la fois aux étudiants et à la fois au public. C'est également l'occasion de restituer le patrimoine à ces habitants. Le tunnel a été restauré et intégré à la construction pour offrir un lieu de lecture sans gêne.

L'espace s'organise selon trois bandes longitudinales, la première correspond à l'espace de travail accolé à la verrière, la seconde est l'espace consacré aux postes informatiques, la dernière est le rayonnage des livres. La bibliothèque se développe sur deux niveaux. L'intérieur est traité avec la teinte claire du béton, elle est accompagnée avec la couleur blanche du mobilier.

Du point de vue énergétique, le bâtiment bénéficie d'une importante inertie due à sa qualité semi-enterrée. La bibliothèque est équipée d'une ventilation double flux avec des puits canadiens, ce dernier permet d'économiser près de cinq degrés dans le préchauffage et le rafraîchissement naturel. La verrière est quant à elle constituée de vitrage avec isolation renforcée (Uw 1.12 W/m<sup>2</sup>C, Ug 1.6Wm<sup>2</sup>C). Il conviendra que l'entretien d'un tel talus n'est pas aisé, du fait de sa forte pente, la ville a choisi un moyen de tonte 100% naturel et donc en adéquation avec les performances énergétiques : la chèvre en liberté !

(<http://www.actu-architecture.com>)

## **Jean-Louis Godivier, Paris – France**

<http://www.jeanlouisgodivier.com>

D'Architecture 1993

<http://www.godivier.free.fr>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque Megève (Dep. Haute Savoie, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) – France 2004**

Maître d'ouvrage : VILLE DE MEGEVE, Architecte : GODIVIER Jean-Louis, Construction d'une médiathèque sur le site du palais des sports et des congrès. Surface totale : 2 764 m<sup>2</sup>, Montant des travaux (hors taxes) : 5 155 171 euros

#### **Médiathèque Pontarlier (Dep. Doubs, Reg. Franche Comté) – France 2002**

#### **Médiathèque Marceline Desbords de Vaise à Lyon – France 2001**

La médiathèque de Vaise est située place Valmy, en plein cœur du quartier de Vaise. Bâtiment de 3600 m<sup>2</sup> construit sur 4 niveaux (2500 m<sup>2</sup> ouverts au public), la médiathèque offre, depuis son ouverture en novembre 2000, trois espaces de bibliothèques, chargées de l'accueil du jeune public, des adultes et des personnes intéressées par le théâtre et les arts du spectacle. Des espaces de travail et de consultation Internet sont à la disposition du public.

#### **Médiathèque de Chataudun (Dep. Eure-et-Loire, Reg. Centre) – France 2000**

#### **Médiathèque et Bibliothèque Universitaire de Roanne, Roanne (Dep. Loire, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) – France 1997**

La Médiathèque de Roanne a ouvert ses portes en 1997. C'est une réalisation de l'architecte Jean-Louis Godivier qui offre sur plus de 4 000 m<sup>2</sup> des services dédiés à la lecture et la découverte culturelle. Elle met à disposition du public plus de 140 000 documents imprimés, sonores, audiovisuels et multimédia à emprunter et à consulter et propose une programmation culturelle tout au long de l'année centrée sur le livre. Elle intègre une bibliothèque universitaire, service délocalisé du SCD de l'Université Jean Monnet de Saint-Etienne. Les collections patrimoniales sont le fruit des confiscations révolutionnaires et de legs et dons successifs faits surtout au 19<sup>ème</sup> siècle. Le legs fait en 1898 par Auguste Boullier (1832-1898) constitue aujourd'hui l'une des richesses des fonds anciens de la Médiathèque. Cette collection de premier ordre sur Venise et la Vénétie rassemblant des manuscrits, des ouvrages imprimés et des estampes du 15<sup>ème</sup> au 19<sup>ème</sup> siècle est le témoin de la quête d'un érudit italo-phile qui a su construire un ensemble d'environ 7 000 volumes autour de certains thèmes qui lui étaient chers (historiographie vénitienne, œuvres de L'Arétin et Dolce, Interdit de 1606). Les archives historiques de la Ville, ainsi qu'une documentation variée sur le Roannais et son histoire industrielle font également partie de ce volet patrimonial. (<http://www.adbgv.asso.fr>)

#### **Centre Culturel – Médiathèque – du Parc à Drancy (Dep. Seine-Saint Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) – France 1993**

#### **Médiathèque, Salle de Spectacles, Auditorium (Complex Culturel) Équinoxe, Châteauroux (Dep. Indre, Reg. Centre) – France 1994**

Le Centre culturel Équinoxe à Châteauroux fut terminé en 1994. Le programme est important pour une ville de cinquante mille habitants : quatorze mille mètres carrés, plus de cent quatre-vingts millions de francs. Il y eut un concours national d'architecture. L'architecte parisien Godivier fut lauréat. On comprend que le projet, son image, aient séduit le jury. La liberté des formes peut être interprétée comme une composante de l'expression contemporaine ; l'image convenait pour emporter la décision d'un jury. Godivier avait auparavant été l'architecte des centres culturels de Thiers et Drancy.

Mais l'ouvrage doit intégrer toutes les contraintes de situation, de terrain, de programme, de dialogue avec l'existant, il doit prendre en compte des considérations multiples qui ne peuvent être qu'effleurées lors de l'esquisse. La forte parole des militaires : " la carte n'est pas le territoire " aide à faire réfléchir à la distance qui existe entre l'image proposée lors d'un concours et la réalisation, entre une idée séduisante pour le jury et la réalité : un terrain trop étroit pour un programme trop vaste, un volume très libre par rapport au voisinage, des formes qui sans doute sont voulues pour personnaliser l'ouvrage, et qui par leur développement, leur caractère provocant, par leur échelle surtout, affirment l'édifice, mais aussi, heurtent les perspectives.

Pour caractériser Équinoxe, est-ce le terme " architecture " qui convient, ou plutôt " design gestuel " ?

" Design " : concept plus habituellement lié à l'objet ménager ou industriel à durée de vie limitée – bouilloire, meuble, automobile. Équinoxe a transformé l'échelle du design. Une question : toutes les formes ont-elles vocation à s'adapter à toutes les échelles, dans l'espace... et dans le temps ? " Gestuel " parce que les lignes, les angles, les volumes définis par le trait, expriment la spontanéité, l'autonomie du geste.

La revue Techniques et Architecture (3-92), qui présentait Équinoxe, évoquait " un assemblage de formes guidé par un plaisir du dessin, dont les espaces intérieurs sont lotis par la suite, selon les besoins ".

Laissons le jugement sur les aspects fonctionnels, mais l'assemblage de formes guidé par un plaisir du dessin correspond bien à l'esprit du concours, puis ensuite au développement de l'esquisse. Dans l'approfondissement du projet, les espaces de liberté sont réduits, l'architecte est prisonnier de l'image d'origine. On l'a remarqué dans de nombreuses réalisations, pour la Bibliothèque Nationale de France en particulier. Le concours entraîne dans son enfermement l'architecte qui s'est engagé, le maire et le jury qui ont décidé, les utilisateurs qui ont des difficultés à faire passer leurs propres messages, leurs besoins programmatiques et fonctionnels. (<http://chateauroux45-2000.pagesperso-orange.fr/equipements/culture/equinoxe.htm>)

### **Lipa et Serge Goldstein, La Courneuve – France**

<http://archiguide.free.fr>

**Libraries :**

[Médiathèque Limay 2007](#)

[Médiathèque Croix-Rouge Reims – France 2003](#)

### **Philippe Goudenege Architectes, Paris – France**

<http://www.goudenege.com>

**Libraries:**

[Médiathèque Bibliothèque Municipale, Saint-Quen l'Aumône \(Cergy Pontoise\) \(Dep. Val-d'Oise, Reg. Île-de-France\) – France 1996 – 1997](#)

**Literature :**

[Techniques & Architecture Mars 1999](#)

### **Goutti.Louilot, Bordeaux – France**

<http://www.goutti-louilot-architectes.fr>

**Libraries :**

[Bibliothèque Grand Parc, Bordeaux – France 1994](#)

[CIAV – Centre Informatique et Audio-Visuell, Bordeaux – France 1994](#)

### **Pascale Guédot, Paris – France**

**Libraries:**

[Médiathèque, Oloron Sainte Marie – France 2009](#)

[Faculté de droit Jean Monnet, Sceaux – France 1997](#)

### **Nicolas C. Guillot Agence d'Architectures, Lyon – France**

<http://www.nicolasguillot.com>

**Libraries :**

[Médiathèque et Archives, Saint Jean de Maurienne –France 2009](#)

N C GUILLOT Architecte mandataire, JB CUBAUD ET RANDY assistants

1.990 m<sup>2</sup>, € 5.100.000 HT

Vallée et montagne caractérisent Saint Jean de Maurienne dans un échange continu dominé-dominant : le projet se pose comme un acte circonstancié de cette situation. La rigueur d'un parallépipède organise les accès, la douceur de la courbe accompagne l'œil dans les méandres urbains depuis le centre ville jusqu'aux sommets qui dominent de toutes parts les constructions. Des lames de verre verticales, semi opaques et orientées créent un voile de lumière diffuse autour et dans tout le bâtiment. Le verre, unifie et inscrit le projet dans le paysage des roches de quartz et des neiges éternelles, lieux et matériaux de mémoires enfouies, comme pour mieux en révéler la substance. La première approche intérieure de la médiathèque offre en lecture verticale, directement la vue sur les différents espaces, en contre plongée dans une « faille » qui intègre les escaliers. Cette verticale, est aussi lieu d'expositions le long du parcours . Des plateaux « libres » offrent une grande flexibilité aux espaces de consultation. La transversalité libre favorise le passage d'un thème à un autre, la découverte d'autres sujets. L'étagement des secteurs reproduit le degré d'animation du programme : Les plus jeunes en rez, les adultes et adolescents à l'étage, les archives au sommet. (Guillot)

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([http://architopik.lemoniteur.fr/index/php/realisation-architecture/mediatheque\\_et\\_archives/2187](http://architopik.lemoniteur.fr/index/php/realisation-architecture/mediatheque_et_archives/2187))

## **Christoph Gulizzi Architecte, Marseille – France**

<http://www.gulizzi.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Extension Lycée Louis Blériot, Bibliothèque, Marignane, Marseille – France 2004 - 2010](#)

[Extension Lycée Alphonse Daudet, Bibliothèque, Tarascon \(Arles\) – France 2009](#)

PACA (Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur), 3.200 m<sup>2</sup>, € 7.200.000

The double extension of the Alphonse Daudet Lycée in Tarascon raises the question of responsibility when building on a remarkable site

- Lycée built in 1933 by Gaston Castel (Grand Prix de Rome), listed as a historical monument;
- Kilmaine barracks, site listed as a historical monument, built in 1718, by the architect Desfour.

The building operation considers the memory of the site and territorial identity as narrative elements, as an extension of its morphology. In a site steeped in history, within a team whose role is to pass on our secular and republican values, there is no room for arrogance and pompous architectural features. Spatial order is achieved by incorporating programmatic and contextual constraints, within a unique process of shape generation. The facades comply with the laws of barrack composition: podium, buttress, minerality, succession of sober openings, following a repetitive cutting module, in a subtle allegory of the loophole. Pitted, coloured concrete, deployed over the entire construction, betrays the vanity of the artifices of architectural design and pays homage to traditional military constructions, massive, robust, sober and efficient. No plastic feats or material preciousness. The buildings, armed with abstraction, turn towards the only permanent elements of the site. Only tactics, specific devices, no feigned mannerisms.

Two considerations have given rise to the building's design:

- one involves the status of image and its symbolic efficiency in space mastering and in crystallising intentions;
- the other concerns the secular tectonic tradition and semantic use of construction as a vector of cohesion and readability of the constructed object.

All is played out in the ambivalent perception of the buildings. Spelled out in a singular, monolithic and mineral shape. Their billhook fashioned geometry fulfils their silent forms, proclaiming them as a system, in perfect symbiosis with the site. How to make a building credible in an era flooded with icons, counterfeits, as in the Ventimille market? Not in the art of cloning erected as a communications strategy. Not by using and abusing architectural processes where conventional architectural writing is enough to belong, the implication and recognition of an egocentric cultural system void of meaning. The architectural project is like a beautiful woman, invention keeps the flame alive. It is commonplace to say that the building is LEB. Nowadays, there are OCDs (obsessive compulsive disorders) in our profession, if you throw LEB at an engineering office, they will generally answer "external insulation, cladding and wood boiler". (<http://www.arcfreeze.com>)

## **Jean & Aline Harari architectes, Paris – France**

<http://www.harari-architectes.com>

### **Libraries :**

[Bibliothèque Abbe Gregoire à Blois- Bibliothèque Municipale et Universitaire , Blois – France 1997](#)

## **Heams & Michel Architectes, St. André de la Roche, Biot – France**

Nicolas Heams, Benjamin Michel

<http://www.heamsetmichel.over-blog.com>

### **Libraries :**

[Médiathèque Four Banal, La Turbie – France 2010](#)

100 sqf.

In the old village of La Turbie, close to the Trophy of August, we were asked to transform an old abandoned oven in a mediathèque. The realization of such a program, in this particular place, only composed of village houses, is atypical. The plot is surrounded by four existing buildings, and so, the majority of the elevations are blind. The surface of the plot is 100 m<sup>2</sup> and half of this surface is occupied by two old ovens. In this project, we propose to play with the contrast between subjects, textures and feelings felt in the streets of the village and those that we would find in a mediathèque. While respecting the history of this place that is so important for the inhabitants, this project is as atypical as the program and its geographical situation. The old ovens are completely demolished to create a maximum of surface. Their memory is preserved by the projection of their footprint on the ground. In this small place, we designed mobile and ludic systems to answer to the complicated program and its different functions. Along the peripheral walls are nested linear racks, illuminated by tubes of light embedded in the wall, in a high position. These shelves can receive books and also small colored seats and caster boxes. A large piece of furniture divides the space, playing with the different perspectives. It offers a desk and two computers. Sliding partitions with magnetized surface can be used for posting, creating animation on the wall. A partition on casters nestled in the wall of the toilets can be opened, doubling the surface of posting. This partition can also act as a projection screen. A large glass roof illuminates the reading areas with natural light. Artificial lights in a shape of drops water materialize the ludic space that is at the place of the old ovens. The pieces of furniture are all in white enameled wood. This colour was chosen to increase the feeling of space and to contrast with the colours of the architecture of the village. Three colours were chosen for the furniture which punctuates the space. A glassy wall is printed of quotations of famous authors who wrote about La Turbie. This glassy wall comes in superposition of the existing stone facade, writing a new page in the history of the village, without disclaiming the past. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

## **Hesters et Oyon, Paris – France**

Jacques Hesters, Brigitte Oyon

<http://www.hestersoyon.com>

### **Libraries :**

[Médiathèque Ulysse, Saint-Denis – France 2011](#)

....La médiathèque est implantée au cœur du quartier Franc Moisin, à proximité du lycée Suger. Cet équipement affiche sa façade principale sur la placette créée à l'angle de l'avenue Le-Roy-des-Barres et du cours du ru de Montfort. Le site choisi offre la

possibilité de mettre en scène ce bâtiment symbolique de l'action culturelle et de la volonté de mixité urbaine (logements – équipements – activités), dans un quartier en devenir.

Un bâtiment lisible à livre ouvert

A l'image d'un livre ouvert, les dispositifs utilisés par l'architecture permettent de comprendre l'organisation interne des lieux depuis l'extérieur, invitant ainsi la population à fréquenter l'établissement : transparence, jeux des volumes et façade communicante. La médiathèque (liée à la salle de quartier) est un bâtiment lisible depuis l'espace public.

- La transparence en rez-de-chaussée donne à voir la grande salle hypostyle qui intègre les différents secteurs publics de la médiathèque. Cette transparence est maîtrisée : la façade n'est pas vitrée en allège, et les baies sont protégées par des lames brise soleil. Celles-ci assurent différentes fonctions :

- Filtrer la lumière et les regards indiscrets pour le confort et la sérénité des usagers,

- Permettre la protection anti-effraction en évitant les barreaudages disgracieux.

- Le jeu des volumes de l'étage, posés sur « le plan de référence » du toit terrasse identifie les fonctions salle de quartier, espace d'animation de la médiathèque, et circulations verticales. Ces volumes architecturaux (cylindres et parallélépipèdes) émergent librement dans l'espace en équerre (le dièdre), constitué par le plan horizontal du toit terrasse et le plan de la façade qui s'élève sur l'esplanade. Ce dispositif de « mise en relief » est comparable à celui des livres pour enfants qui développent des images – maquettes – pliage « en trois dimensions ». Ces volumes sont bardés de couleur jaune, orange et ocre rouge.

- La façade communicante, espace de « représentation » de l'établissement, donne sur la placette évoquant de manière monumentale une couverture de livre ou de C.

D. La façade est revêtue d'un écran en verre imprimée du mot Médiathèque traduit en 17 langues du monde illustrant la diversité du quartier, s'adressant à l'ensemble de sa population. Un totem avec le nom de la médiathèque Ulysse est érigé en signal. L'équipement est un repère important et notamment dans ce quartier en reconstruction.

Un bâtiment symbolique, évocateur : une construction fonctionnelle et pérenne

La médiathèque du quartier Franc Moisin est un bâtiment très symbolique, à l'écriture évocatrice, populaire et identifiable. La poésie de l'espace est le gage d'une dimension pédagogique facilitant l'intérêt et le désir des usagers.

Les matériaux, les matières et les couleurs créeront de bonnes conditions de confort pour les utilisateurs, et pour la pérennité des ouvrages.

Prestations extérieures principales

- Les façades du rez-de-chaussée sont en aluminium à rupture de pont thermique prélaqué (menuiseries, volets roulants et lames brise soleil de protection). Le soubassement est opacifié sur 1 mètre de hauteur, en périphérie. Certaines parties des services internes sont traitées en façade menuisée opaque. Les bandeaux sont en béton, coffrage soigné .

- Les volumes de l'étage sont en béton coulé en place et revêtu de vêtements en aluminium Reynobond prélaqué (ocre rouge, orangé jaune et noir). Fixations invisibles. Les menuiseries de l'étage sont également en aluminium à rupture de pont thermique.

- La façade principale à l'étage est réalisée en panneaux en VEA sérigraphié et fixés par pattes papillons SADEV en inox sur le voile béton. Celui-ci transparaît en toile de fond, animé par les ombres des mots sérigraphiés (le mot médiathèque en 17 langues) variant selon l'éclairage du soleil. Le voile béton intègre deux baies aux proportions singulières.

- La toiture terrasse constitue une terrasse refuge en cas d'incendie pour issue accessoire de l'étage. Cette terrasse, la 5e façade, est traitée à l'image d'un jardin avec une partie traitée en dalles sur plots et une partie végétalisée.

<http://www.caue-observatoire.fr>

## **Hubert et Roy Architects, Paris – France**

<http://www.hubert-roy-architectes.fr>

**Libraries :**

**Ecole Maternelle et Élémentaire du Le Bourget – France 2011**

€ 4.800.000 HT

12 salles de classes: 5 classes maternelles à rez-de-chaussée et 7 classes élémentaires au premier étage. Deux salles plurivalentes. Deux bibliothèques, deux salles informatiques et un réfectoire commun. Un pôle administratif et un local gardien.

Parti Architectural

L'école du Bourget est à l'image du quartier en devenir, un quartier tourné vers le paysage du grand Paris, relié à la ville par des « corridors » verts, un quartier que la gare voisine met à proximité de Paris. Telle un organisme vertébré se glissant dans le parcellaire morcelé, l'école est conçue à partir d'une structure entièrement réalisée en bois, numérisée, optimisée et découpée en usine, montée en quelques mois par deux artisans. Cette structure, dont les portiques obéissent à un pas de 1,50m, est couverte d'une toiture végétalisée pour la rétention d'eau et l'inertie thermique/acoustique. Les élévations de la structure sont fermées par des panneaux vitrés calés sur la trame de 1,50m, ou par des feuilles d'aluminium de 4mm d'épaisseur, l'isolation prenant place dans l'épaisseur de la structure.

L'ensemble des salles de Maternelle est située au rez-de-chaussée avec des classes accessibles depuis la cour. A l'étage sont les classes Élémentaires. Le large oriel permet de profiter d'un apport de chaleur l'hiver et d'un regard depuis l'intérieur de l'école vers le lointain. ([http://architopik.lemoniteur.fr/index/php/realisation-architecture/ecole\\_maternelle\\_et\\_elementaire\\_du\\_bourget/4340](http://architopik.lemoniteur.fr/index/php/realisation-architecture/ecole_maternelle_et_elementaire_du_bourget/4340))

**Lycée Gustave Eiffel, Rueil-Malmaison – France 1998**

Réalisé par phases, en milieu occupé et dans un tissu d'habitat pavillonnaire, le lycée de Rueil-Malmaison réunit des unités d'enseignement différentes : carrières sanitaires et sociales, tertiaires et enseignement général. Considérant le dénivelé nord/sud, les classes se distribuent à partir d'une galerie de plain-pied avec le parvis, situé au niveau haut, tandis que le niveau bas est celui de la cour et de l'ensemble des équipements communs. Ces équipements - bibliothèque, permanence, salles des professeurs et conseillers, salle à manger, etc. - communiquent avec la galerie par des lieux de détente aux vues traversantes. La configuration ouverte du lycée le met en résonance avec l'environnement pavillonnaire en lui donnant le caractère de vie sociale demandé par le programme. Face aux pavillons qui entourent l'établissement le projet met en oeuvre des "jardins verticaux" en pignon des classe, ainsi qu'un lieu de récréation ouvert sur la ville.

## **Bruno Huerre Architecte, Paris – France**

<http://www.bruno-huerre.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Médiathèque Centrale Jacques Duclos, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine – France 2013**

Médiathèque centrale de Pierrefitte sur Seine. Agora, Secteur adultes, jeunesse, multimédia, Salle polyvalente, Administration, Parking paysager. Maîtrise d'ouvrage : SEM Plaine Commune, Maîtrise d'œuvre : Bruno Huerre architecte, BET : Beaulieu ingénierie: BET tout corps d'état, Surface : utile: 1674 m<sup>2</sup>/ SHON : 2118 m<sup>2</sup> / Montant HT travaux : 5 M€ / Etudes : Concours Lauréat Mars 2011, APS fin juillet 2011

Le site de la bibliothèque centrale de Pierrefitte est en mutation, tant dans le réaménagement de l'actuelle nationale 1 et la venue du tramway, que par une opération de grande envergure sur l'arrière du site en opération groupée de logements et d'aménagement paysager.

La particularité de ce programme repose sur la présence d'une surface d'échange, l'Agora, située directement après l'entrée et qui sert d'interface entre les espaces et fonctions multiples de l'équipement.

Un jardin patio au centre du plan permet d'apporter lumière, ventilation naturelle et transparences entre les secteurs. Sa forme en triangle tronqué crée un parcours dynamique et incite l'utilisateur à aller de l'avant.

Une partie du programme est installée dans un volume plutôt plein et fait écran au bruit de la nationale. Soulevé du sol, il produit une perméabilité depuis l'espace urbain.

Les façades sont traitées en isolation par l'extérieur et revêtues de panneaux de grandes dimensions en béton de fibre.

Une forte transparence est aménagée en façade sud donnant sur un parvis. (Huerre)

#### **Médiathèque Cosne Cours sur Loire ( Dep.: Nièvre – Burgund) – France 2004 – 2009**

1.250 m<sup>2</sup>, € 2.800.000

Sur un site remarquable en bord de Loire et du Nohain, terrain des anciennes forges royales du 17 au 19<sup>ème</sup> siècle, la communauté de communes Loire et Nohain décide de construire un équipement médiathèque et salle de conférence. L'intégration des éléments constitutifs du site dans la volumétrie, l'implantation et la constitution interne du bâtiment fut un enjeu architectural essentiel :

- en se posant sur les murs de soutènement du jardin des forges, • en mettant en scène l'église saint-Agnan du 11<sup>ème</sup> siècle
- en dialoguant avec le pavillon d'entrée des anciennes forges royales • en ouvrant des vues sur le cours d'eau le Nohain
- en s'inscrivant parallèlement à la Loire pour offrir un front bâti depuis la rive opposée

Le parcours :

Le parvis en situation de balcon sur le jardin et sur la Loire, se prolonge dans le hall de la médiathèque et permet de découvrir la section des adultes disposée en contrebas. La vue vers la Loire est conservée, mais filtrée par un dispositif de brises soleil verticaux.

Une ouverture en toiture sous la forme d'un shed parallèle à la Loire, irrigue de lumière le bâtiment dans toute sa longueur.

La banque principale en situation centrale a une visibilité optimale sur les espaces publics, adultes, salle de lecture, section jeunesse et multimédia. Sur la gauche du hall, l'accès à la section des adultes par un large escalier, nous fait entrer dans un espace presque entièrement en double hauteur et largement vitré sur le jardin. Des lames verticales en béton blanc filtrent la lumière et le regard. Ils ancrent également l'édifice dans le jardin. La salle de lecture située en face de la banque principale bénéficie d'une situation en avancée et centrale dans le site. La vue vers la Loire et vers la salle de la Chaussade, n'en sera que plus belle. La section des enfants est en accès immédiat légèrement en surplomb de l'entrée principale. Elle occupe la partie nord du bâtiment. La salle de consultation s'oriente vers la Loire, thème récurrent entre les secteurs. La section multimédia, est placée contre l'impasse, dans un environnement plus à l'écart et moins lumineux. Un atelier est contigu à l'espace des supports multimédias.

#### **Ville de Viroflay, Bibliothèque (Dep.: Yvelines – Île-de-France) – France 2006 – 2007**

1.850 m<sup>2</sup>, € 6.500.000

La parcelle nouvelle dégagée occupe une position stratégique à l'entrée du centre ville de Viroflay. Une esplanade relie le nouveau bâtiment au centre culturel existant, l'Écu de France, afin de constituer une entrée de ville identifiable et valorisante par la mise en valeur d'un véritable pôle culturel. Un élément déterminant du programme est l'auditorium de 200 places. Sa position est décisive dans le parti urbain et architectural. Nous avons choisi de le placer à l'angle sud-ouest du terrain, au premier étage, c'est à dire à l'endroit le plus en vue et bénéficiant de tous les reculs nécessaires. C'est un grand volume "plein" décollé du sol. Le programme de la bibliothèque occupe un volume de forme trapézoïdale en plan sur deux étages dont le hall central, est éclairé zénithalement et qui est couvert par une dalle en pente. Celle-ci est revêtue de cuivre, matière noble qui viendra jouer avec le béton blanc de l'auditorium. Véritable cinquième façade, cette grande surface de cuivre dont la couleur et la matière varient avec le temps sera vue des immeubles voisins surplombants, mais aussi de plus loin, depuis la rue montant sur le coteau d'en face. En contraste avec le volume opaque de l'auditorium, la façade de la médiathèque elle-même, notamment sur l'avenue du Général Leclerc est vitrée. Il s'agit de voir et de comprendre l'intérieur depuis le parvis, objectif renforcé par l'atrium central très éclairé par ses prises de lumière zénithale vers le nord. La silhouette de l'ensemble vers l'avenue avec ses longues horizontales vitrées venant entourer le volume de l'auditorium, qui semble en lévitation par rapport au sol, est suffisamment éloquente pour retenir l'attention des passants, piétons ou automobilistes et marquer de manière significative l'image de Viroflay. On associe ainsi la culture du livre, à celle de la parole ou du son pour créer un ensemble unitaire. La situation du foyer est très remarquable puisque du côté extérieur il surplombe le parvis d'entrée et offre une vue dégagée vers la ville, alors que du côté intérieur il est en balcon sur le vide central d'où on peut saisir tout le fonctionnement et l'activité de la bibliothèque. À gauche de l'atrium se trouve le secteur jeunesse qui "se glisse", sous l'auditorium, bénéficiant ainsi d'un plafond lisse, en pente et en courbes formé par la sous-face des gradins. Par quelques jeux de niveaux successifs, reliés par des marches ou par des rampes, le secteur jeunesse rejoint progressivement le niveau de l'esplanade en descendant. Les partitions engendrées par ces différences de niveaux sont propices aux différentes activités, tout petits, images, consultations, etc .. Le secteur adulte au premier étage s'installe en "L" autour du vide de l'atrium. Il bénéficie des quatre orientations permettant ainsi de hiérarchiser les différents sous-secteurs qui de ce fait, disposent tous d'un éclairage naturel maximal.

#### **Médiathèque d'Antibes Juan des Pins ( Dep.: Alpes Maritimes – Provence Alpes-Côte d'Azur) –**

**France 2000 – 2006**

3.200 m<sup>2</sup>, € 10.000.000

La médiathèque d'Antibes est implantée en bordure de la ville ancienne, dans un site dense. Les surfaces à construire se développent, en superstructure, sur trois niveaux principaux, un quatrième partiel et sur quatre niveaux en infrastructures dédiés aux services du livres et au parc de stationnement public dont le fonctionnement est séparé de la bibliothèque. Les élévations ainsi produites sont de nature à constituer un front bâti sur les deux boulevards principaux du terrain. Nous avons ménagé dans la façade principale une

large fenêtre urbaine dans la continuité visuelle de la rue Chaudon située à l'opposé. Elle constitue une invitation, un transfert de l'extérieur vers l'intérieur.

Organisation architecturale : un espace sans coupure

Tout le terrain disponible est occupé par notre projet pour assurer la présence de l'édifice dans son site, mais aussi, plus prosaïquement, par le fait que l'assiette foncière est relativement exigüe par rapport à la surface à construire. Il est plus aisé, en général, d'installer une bibliothèque sur de grands plateaux horizontaux, qui ne coupent pas la continuité intérieure des salles. L'espace de consultation doit être fluide de telle manière que les sous-espaces de lecture dédiés à chaque discipline s'interpénètrent, sans coupure. Cet objectif est plus difficile à atteindre dans le cas d'une organisation verticale où les départements sont situés les uns au-dessus des autres, donc séparés. Pour éviter l'effet "grand magasin" avec ses rayons spécialisés par étages, nous avons opté pour une organisation par demi-niveaux de part et d'autre du vide central. Ces plateaux décalés de la valeur d'un demi-étage (ce qui n'engendre pas de coupure) sont réunis entre eux par des volées d'escaliers ouvertes, au droit des postes d'information et de prêt et par des rampes sur le côté opposé, rampes qui permettent de changer de niveau sans changer d'espace dans le mouvement même de la marche. Ainsi pourra-t-on aller du haut en bas du bâtiment au cours d'une même promenade parcourant les divers secteurs, en ayant toujours une vue sur l'ensemble. Le grand atrium central joue un rôle prépondérant dans l'organisation intérieure mais aussi en tant que facteur d'unité pour toute la partie publique du bâtiment. Il est éclairé zénithalement et permet de saisir, dès l'entrée, l'ensemble des plateaux de lecture et facilite l'orientation tout comme il assure, à partir des postes d'information et de prêt, une vision panoramique.

**Borja Huidobro, Paris – France see: [Chemetov](#)**

**Jean Marc Ibos Myrto Vitart, Paris – France**

<http://www.ibosvitart.com>

**Libraries:**

**[Médiathèque André Malraux, Strasbourg – France 2008](#)**

Conversion and extension of existing grain warehouses into a public library. Reception, temporary exhibition room, 124-seat auditorium, cafeteria, reading rooms, document treatment studios, archives, administrative and service areas.

Client : Communauté Urbaine de Strasbourg, Competition : 2003, Realisation : 2006-2008, Construction cost : 37 M€ excl. taxes  
Surface : 18 000 sqm GFA, Architects : Jean-Marc Ibos Myrto Vitart, Project leaders : Claudia Trovati (building), Stéphane Bara (façades),

The river landscape is best approached horizontally. Everything here submits to the logic of the waterway: the linearity of the docks, the way the jetty stretches out and the trees are aligned. But also the warehouses, running from one end of the site to the other in a perfectly **continuous** line parallel to the docks, punctuated vertically by their silos, which rise up like prows. This harmony is what makes the place so beautiful. The small stretch of land has miraculously retained its initial coherence, in the sense that it is this specific industry, requiring maximum efficiency in the interaction between buildings, docks, crane tracks and roads, that has determined the rigorous and rhythmic succession of volumes. The project to convert the Seegmuller warehouse into a multimedia library, involving a doubling of the existing surface area, is in line with the main design principles governing the location. The silo is left untouched, as a vertical sign within the landscape. The depot that backs onto it is partly preserved, namely its fine concrete structure. The extension strictly expands vertically and horizontally from it. Libraries, contrary to warehouses, call for natural light. A new glass skin, replacing the brick cladding on the existing depot, acts as a continuation of the extension's exterior and unifies the development. Light emphasises the beauty of the pyramid-shaped capitals. The floors are an extension of the existing structures. Initially designed for storage, the distance between floor and ceiling is small. To provide a sense of space, there are voids around the edges that vertically expand the volumes. Taking an industrial approach, still relevant here given the low ceilings, the technical fittings are left exposed. The HVAC and utilities design falls within the generic linearity. A long, red ribbon, traced directly onto the building, links the floors of the library. Graffiti-like signage guides visitors to the upper floors. The floors are left sparse. Light bounces off the floors and is thus channelled into the building. Floors dissect the landscape horizontally, linking both branches of the canal. Mirrors capture the glimmer of the waterway. C'est à l'horizontale que s'appréhende le paysage fluvial. Ici, tout se plie à la logique du cours d'eau ; la linéarité des quais, l'étirement du môle, l'alignement des arbres. Jusqu'aux entrepôts qui se profilent d'un bout à l'autre du site, parfaitement réglés dans leur continuité sur une parallèle aux quais et dont les silos, tels des prows, ponctuent verticalement les extrémités. La beauté du lieu tient en cette harmonie. Petit bout de territoire miraculeusement préservé dans sa cohérence initiale où l'exploitation industrielle qui exigeait une efficacité optimum dans la relation des bâtiments aux quais, au chemin de grue et à la voirie a déterminé la rigoureuse succession rythmique des volumes. Le projet de transformation de l'entrepôt Seegmuller en médiathèque, avec à l'appui un doublement des surfaces existantes, s'inscrit dans les grands principes de composition du lieu. Le silo est conservé, signe vertical dans le paysage. De la halle qui s'y adosse, le projet conserve aussi la magnifique structure en béton. L'extension en constituera le strict prolongement vertical et horizontal. Une bibliothèque, contrairement à un entrepôt, appelle la lumière naturelle. Une peau de verre remplace le parement en briques de la halle existante. Calée dans la continuité de l'extension, elle réalise l'unité du lieu. La lumière souligne les chapiteaux pyramidaux. Les planchers prolongent ceux de l'existant. Initialement destinés au stockage, les plateaux sont bas sous plafond. Pour donner une sensation d'espace, des vides, en rive, dilatent verticalement les volumes. Dans une logique industrielle qui reste pertinente du fait de l'exiguïté des hauteurs, les équipements techniques sont laissés apparents. Le tracé des fluides s'inscrit dans la linéarité générique. Un long ruban rouge, à même le bâtiment, relie les niveaux de la médiathèque. La signalétique, appliquée à la manière de tags, guide le visiteur. Les plateaux sont laissés libres. La lumière s'y propage par réflexion sur le sol. Les planchers découpent le paysage à l'horizontale, reliant l'un à l'autre les deux bras du canal. (Ibos)

**[Clermont Ferrand Bibliothèque Régionale - France 2004 1. Prize](#)**



## **Jourda Architectes, Paris, Wien – France**

Prof. Françoise Hélène Jourdan

<http://www.jourda-architectes.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Cité scolaire internationale, Bibliothèque, Lyon – France 1992**

avec: Gilles Perraudin

maître d'ouvrage: Région Rhône-Alpes, école primaire, collège, lycée, salle polyvalente, bibliothèque, gymnases, terrains de sport, restaurants, administration, logements, parking, surface: 28 000m<sup>2</sup>, coût des travaux: 19 360 000 € (valeur 1989), calendrier: concours 1989, études 1989-1990, chantier 1991-1992

Face au confluent du Rhône et de la Saône, le bâtiment des salles de classes se déroule sur les berges du Rhône, accompagnant l'entrée du parc de Gerland. Il décline progressivement de 7 à 3 niveaux vers le Sud, délimitant dans ses courbes les cours extérieures destinées aux élèves. La façade Ouest totalement vitrée sur le fleuve délimite un atrium de 7m de large sur 300m de long dans lequel sont disposés les escaliers, coursives, mezzanines, blocs techniques et jardins intérieurs. Cet espace tempéré est totalement ouvert l'été grâce à un système de lamelles de verre motorisé. A l'Est, le bâtiment s'enroule autour du Centre de Vie qui regroupe l'ensemble des espaces communs aux trois écoles (primaire, collège, lycée), en un "village" couvert d'une nappe métallique suspendue et plantée. (Jourda)

#### **Akademie Mont Cenis, Fortbildungsakademie des Innenministeriums des Landes NRW, Bibliothek, Herne-Sodingen - Germany 1999**

collaboration with : agence d'architecture Perraudin architectes, Lyon (<http://www.perraudinarchitectes.com>) and hhs Architekten AG (Hesser-Hesser-Schleif), Kassel (<http://www.hhs.ag>)

maître d'ouvrage: EMC Mont-Cenis, surface: 7 100 m<sup>2</sup> utile; bâtiment intérieur 11 700 m<sup>2</sup>; 13 000 m<sup>2</sup> serre, coût des travaux: 51 130 000€ (valeur 1999), calendrier: concours 1992, études 1996, chantier 1997-août 1999

La proposition mise en place pour ce bâtiment est fondée sur le concept original d'architecture bioclimatique. Il s'agit du principe d'une "enveloppe micro-climatique" consistant à exploiter l'idée des espaces tampons à l'échelle du bâtiment tout entier et, dans le cas de ce projet, à l'échelle d'un ensemble de bâtiments. L'intégration au bâtiment d'un "champ solaire" de 10000 m de cellules photovoltaïques est destiné à protéger la serre de l'ensoleillement et à éviter des effets de contre jour. Cette idée originale fait du bâtiment une centrale solaire qui produira 1 mégawatt en pointe. C'est à ce jour la plus grande centrale solaire au monde. Le bâtiment est situé dans le parc se trouvant au centre de la commune de Herne-Sodingen, aménagé sur l'ancien carreau de la mine autour duquel s'était développée la ville depuis le début du siècle. Aujourd'hui, alors que les puits sont fermés et les bâtiments de la mine démolis, il faut redonner au secteur sa fonction de centre ville, de lieu de rencontre. La mise en œuvre du concept bioclimatique apporte une réponse aux préoccupations de protection de l'environnement, telles que réduction de la consommation énergétique, utilisation de matériaux dits "écologiques", récupération des eaux de pluie, décontamination du sol... Le bâtiment a été conçu en fonction d'objectifs de protection de l'environnement. Les matériaux et les composants de construction ont été choisis selon ces mêmes critères, induisant une variété limitée de matériaux: bois, verre et béton. Pour des raisons écologiques les matériaux naturels dominent. La structure arborescente de la serre est mixte bois/métal: les poutres et les poteaux de sections circulaires et rectangulaires sont en bois, les tirants et les éléments d'assemblage et d'articulation sont en acier. Leur architecture dialogue avec le paysage intérieure de la serre et le parc environnant. Les éléments de structure en bois proviennent de forêts proches du site. Ainsi les poteaux de structure de la serre sont des troncs d'arbres de 130 ans qui ont été coupés plus d'un an avant leur mise en œuvre sur le chantier, dans une forêt située à 100 km du site. (Perraudin architectes)

## **K Architectures, Paris – France**

Karine Herman et Jérôme Sigwalt

<http://k-architectures.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **TEK Médiathèque, conservatoire de musique, de danse et auditorium, Kremlin-Bicêtre – France 2012**

État: en chantier 2006, Client: Ville de Kremlin-Bicêtre, Superficie: 4 500 m<sup>2</sup> shon, Budget: 7 900 000 € h.t. travaux

Équipe: k-architectures (Karine Herman et Jérôme Sigwalt architectes associés, Camille Saint-Paul architecte chef de projet phase concours et Olivier Jonchère architecte chef de projet phases suivantes, Nicolas Amar, Sophie Cortès, Alexandre Plantady architectes assistants

Une médiathèque est un lieu populaire destiné à l'émancipation et à la diffusion culturelle. Elle s'adresse à un vaste public dont la sensibilité est largement influencée par l'industrie du divertissement. Une médiathèque n'a donc pas la rigueur d'une simple bibliothèque. Son apparence est plus ouverte et peut exprimer une image plus spectaculaire. En d'autres termes, ce bâtiment peut et doit donner envie. Il doit stimuler le désir de découvrir, de partir à la connaissance d'autres, d'ailleurs ou tout simplement de soi, aussi efficacement qu'une Fnac ou qu'un Virgin sont capables de pousser à "consommer" de la culture.

Il possède néanmoins, comme tout édifice public de cette importance, un devoir de solennité. Toute la subtilité est donc de trouver cet équilibre, de trouver cette architecture qui sonne juste à la fois dans son contexte et dans son rôle.

L'édifice vient cadrer la place publique avec deux ailes aux formes pures et claires. Ses façades s'infléchissent légèrement vers le ciel pour alléger l'ouvrage et donner plus d'ampleur à l'espace public. Son rez-de-chaussée, totalement transparent, s'offre à l'urbanité mais plus on lève les yeux, plus l'édifice ce fait monolithique.

Le bâtiment est habillé de lanières fines et verticales. Leur densité et leur degré d'ouverture s'adaptent aux vues et aux usages. Elles se densifient à chaque niveau gravi. Tantôt pleines, tantôt perforées d'un motif baroque, ces lanières construisent une progression vers la densité et l'intimité.

Laquée d'un vermillon situé entre le rouge Ferrari et le orange signalétique, cet appareillage habille l'édifice d'une couleur particulièrement repérable et mémorisable.

La médiathèque scelle ainsi son identité par une présence et des ambitions affirmées dans la ville. (K Architectures)

## atelier d'architecture King Kong, Bordeaux – France

<http://www.kingkong.fr>

### Libraries:

#### Médiathèque Podensac (Dep. Gironde, Reg. Aquitaine) – France 2012

surface : 1 233 m<sup>2</sup>, coût ttc : 2 040 000 €, calendrier : livrée en août 2012

#### Médiathèque Grand M, Toulouse – France – 2012

1.200 m<sup>2</sup>, € 6.000.000

### Awards :

Prix d'architecture Agora 2012

Ce projet d'un coût global de 6,185 m€, dont nous révélions l'image, en avant-première, dans notre page des Jeudis de l'architecture (notre édition du 17 septembre) devrait « donner accès à la lecture pour le plus grand nombre et aux nouvelles technologies de communication », selon Claude Touchefeu, adjointe au maire (PS) chargée de la solidarité et de la politique de la ville.

«Avec une surface de 1 400 m<sup>2</sup>, cet équipement constituera la plus grande bibliothèque du réseau de lecture publique de la ville », a ajouté l'élue. « Les espaces intérieurs seront aménagés de telle manière que les publics peu ou pas accoutumés à la fréquentation d'établissements culturels ne se sentent ni intimidés ni mal à l'aise, offrant dès l'entrée un espace d'exposition et des espaces de lecture, des collections de CD et de DVD ainsi que de très nombreux postes multimédias », a précisé l'adjointe. L'étage abritera un auditorium de 50 places permettant d'accueillir de petites formations musicales, d'assurer des projections, d'organiser conférences et débats. Ce projet « innovant à plus d'un titre », selon Claude Touchefeu, salué aussi à droite par Roger Atsarias (Toulouse pour tous), a été conçu par l'atelier d'architecture King Kong, lauréat d'un concours, en prenant en compte le développement durable. Le parvis « se veut un lieu de convivialité et de rencontre », avec promenade, bancs, fontaine et « jardin de contemplation », ouvert sur les quartiers de Reynerie et Bellefontaine. La Ville a sollicité hier une aide de plus de 3 m€ de l'Union européenne (au titre du Feder), soit la moitié du coût global, et d'un demi-million de la région. L'état, au travers de l'Anru (agence nationale de la rénovation urbaine) devrait participer à hauteur de 961 603€. Ce projet fait partie des 14 actions du projet urbain intégré éligible au Feder.

(<http://www.ladepeche.fr>) 26.09.2009

Dans le cadre du Grand Projet de Ville (GPV) et de son Agenda 21, la Ville de Toulouse souhaite construire une bibliothèque dans le quartier du Mirail. Cet équipement public s'inscrit dans le renforcement de l'offre culturelle dédiée aux habitants et constituera un point fort de l'amélioration du cadre de vie. (<http://www.oppidea.fr>)

## Lacaton & Vassal Architectes, Paris – France

<http://www.lacatonvassal.com>

Grand Prix National d'Architecture 2008, France

### Libraries:

#### School of Architecture (Library), Nantes – France 2009

27.580 m<sup>2</sup>, € 17.750.000

In building a structure of great capacity, the project design comes up with a scheme capable of creating a set of rich and diverse situations of interest to the School of architecture, the city and the landscape. Three decks at nine, sixteen and twenty-two meters above the natural ground level, served by a gentle sloping external ramp, progressively put the ground surface of the city in touch with the sky overhead. A lightweight steel structure redivides the height of these main levels. It enables the spaces devoted to the program to be generously installed and creates a system adapted to their extension and their future evolution. Linked to the spaces of the program are ample, double-height volumes with non-attributed functions, the transparent facades of which harness the sun's rays and vouchsafe the indoor climate. On the initiative of the students, teachers or visitors, these spaces become the locus of possible appropriations, events and programming. At any one moment the adaptation of the school to new interventions and its reconversion are possible. Like a pedagogical tool, the project questions the program and the practices of the school as much as the norms, technologies and its own process of elaboration. Anne Lacaton & Jean-Philippe Vassal, architects with Florian De Pous, Frédéric Hérard, and Julien Callot, Lisa Schmidt-Colinet, Isidora Meier, architects collaborators. (Lacaton)

#### Universitaire de Sciences de Gestion, Médiathèque, Université Montesquieu, Bordeaux – France 2006

€ 3.110.000

The PUSG (short for Pole Universitaire de Sciences de Gestion, Université Montesquieu) is situated in an old industrial area, a new neighbourhood called La Bastide, on the eastern side of the Garonne River. The faculty consists out of 4 different departments, and each department is housed in a separate part of the building. This is one of Lacaton-Vassal's first larger projects, and just like their smaller commissions (private houses, social housing, and a small office ) this design is characterized by a 'less is more' method. With a minimum use of materials and budget, they create a maximum of space and quality. They have proven that its perfectly possible to apply this critical way of looking at architecture to large scale public buildings. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

#### Université Pierre Mendès France Grenoble, Arts & humains sciences, Library, Grenoble – France 1995 - 2001

5.062 m<sup>2</sup>, € 3.078.000

The project is positioned in an alignment of new buildings that densify the eastern axis of the university. Set 13 meters apart, the two buildings are linked by three aerial footbridges and by the continuity of the conservatories on the main south and north facades, thereby giving the appearance of a single volume. The building, intended for teaching activities, is transparent and opens onto the campus and the chain of high mountains that encircles Grenoble. The main facades, consisting of small transparent conservatories, creates a plant filter : bougainvillias to the south, bamboo to the north. The conservatories are conceived according to the same principles as those of professional horticulturists and are administered by the same automatic systems : ventilation, watering, heating. They make for a surprising, changing and poetic image, in keeping with the artistic dimension of the university's teaching activities. The exoticism of the plant varieties invites one to look beyond the mountains. Research into cost-effectiveness has been a constant preoccupation during the conceiving of the project, in order to attain, within the same budget, the objectives of a larger building, warranted by the ascertaining of needs and the frequentation of university buildings. With no restriction as to the quality of the facilities, materials and products used, it has enabled us to create additional lecture rooms, a larger assembly hall, corridors that become genuine meeting places, a much bigger library occupying the whole of one floor. The sobriety, efficacy and rigor of the building are set alongside an unexpected event in the project, which creates its image and its poetry : the conservatory with their

flowers. Anne Lacaton & Jean Philippe Vassal, architects with Sylvain Menaud, Emmanuelle Delage, Mathieu Laporte, Pierre Yves Portier, collaborating architects. (Lacaton)

## **LAN (Local Architecture Network), Paris – France**

LAN has received several awards: the Nouveaux Albums de la Jeune Architecture (NAJA) prize awarded by the French Ministry of Culture and Communication (2004); the International Architecture Award from the Chicago Athenaeum and the European Urban Centre for Architecture, Art, Design and Urban Studies, the Archi-Bau Award, the Special Prize at the 12th World Triennale of Architecture, Sofia (2009); the AR Mipim Future Projects Award and the Europe 40 Under 40 Award (2010).

<http://www.lan-paris.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **EDF Archive Centre, Bure-Saudron – France 2011**

CLIENT: EDF, LOCATION: Bure-Saudron / France, BUDGET: € 10,1M excl. VAT, SITE AREA: 3.30 hectares, BUILT UP AREA: 6800 m<sup>2</sup>, COMPETITION: 2008, COMPLETION: 2011, TEAM: LAN Architecture (lead architect), Franck Boutté (HEQ consultant), Batiserf Ingénierie (structure), Michel Forgue (surveyor), Base (landscape architects), LBE (utilities) PROJECT MANAGER: Christophe Leblond

Within the framework of the Meuse and Haute Marne economic support programme, EDF has decided to centralise all its intermediary Engineering Production Management archives in Bure.

Until now, these paper copy archives had been stored in nuclear, hydraulic and thermal production units, as well as in engineering units and associated services. As well as being spread over several sites, they were also handled in different ways. It had therefore become necessary to group them to rationalise and optimise the archiving functions: sorting, indexing, management and access. Over and above the functional aspect needed to manage the archives, this was also a strategic project providing a positive social and environmental impact on the region....

The objective is to obtain an energy-efficient building through the use of an intelligent morphology, a high performance skin, choice of adapted systems and the production of renewable energy. Wastewater management will reduce the ecological footprint and contribute to a symbiosis between the building and its environment.

The principles underlying the architects approach were to compress and minimise impacts. Consequently, the architects directed their research towards a five level, 19 m high building with an archives area covering approximately 1,400 m<sup>2</sup> and a total surface of approximately 7,000 m<sup>2</sup>. This approach results in:

- 1) considerable saving in terms of the building's envelope,
  - 2) improved functionality translated by a reduced number of kilometres covered per year,
  - 3) a marginal impact on the landscape (with view points at a considerable distance from the building),
  - 4) the possibility of a maximum use of the excavated land around the building's footprint to control water recuperation and treatment on the site,
  - 5) an energetically and environmentally extremely high performance building,
  - 6) the creation of a symbol representative of the approach taken by the Meuse and Haute Marne economic support programme.
- An archives storage building needs to have a considerable inertia and is thus "heavy". The need for fast and simple site management and optimum storage efficiency led us to develop a simple and rational layout complying with the logic of a project that is both bunker-like and, in itself, an industrial process. The question was how to integrate lightness into a massive object? How to avoid interrupting the continuity of the natural landscape?
- Firstly, by paying particular attention to the building's envelope.

To give the impression of a lightweight building in movement, the architects proposed incorporating stainless steel studs into the earth-coloured concrete cladding. This solution had the effect of blurring the building's limits and reflecting the surrounding colours and changing seasons.

<http://www.morfae.com/008-edf-lan>

#### **Toy Library, Bonneuil-sur-Marne – France 2005 – 2008**

Client: Bonneuil-sur-Marne Local Authority, 380 m<sup>2</sup>

The Bonneuil-sur-Marne children's toy library is a public building as well as a play space for children. The project creates an opposition between monumentality and the need for a warm, friendly environment within the same building. It is located in an area where 1960s social housing has had a strong physical and social impact. The exterior and interior spaces are designed to respect the dual nature of the building. The monolithic shell-like elevations are closely linked to the surrounding urban context. LAN Architecture wanted to create a strong urban symbol able to stand out from its environment, whose shell would protect its core and participate in the regeneration of Bonneuil-sur-Marne's social structures....

The design of the Bonneuil-sur-Marne children's toy library resulted from an approach that aimed to simultaneously resolve a number of problems and develop new ideas:

- New use for an existing building
- Design of a children's play area
- Creation of a small-scale public facility in a socially unstable area occupied by large housing complexes
- The difficulties of a very restricted budget (initially, the programme simply called for a new interior layout)

LAN Architecture decided to design a building that had no sense of scale and which would appear timeless, a dense solid mass, an urban symbol standing out from its environment, a shell able to protect its contents....

LAN Architecture's strategy was inspired by a medical logic of intervention. The creation of an additional freestanding skin allowed them to control the interfaces between exterior spaces, building and interior spaces, as well as meet the need to provide generous volumes.

The new elevations covering the existing building are adapted to the building's changed use and provide for the incorporation of a new main entrance, an open courtyard on ground floor level and additional surface areas for administrative functions. This solution maintained the existing in-situ cast green-tinted concrete shell.

The decision was taken to create a hermetic separation between the exterior and the open and colourful interior spaces. Children play in a sort of cocoon, rich in light variations, that rises up over the two levels; a simple, functional and comfortable scale and volume fully adapted to the needs of its users.

<http://www.morfae.com/0013-childrens-toy-library-lan>

**Patricia Leboucq, Paris – France**

<http://patricialeboucq.com>

**Libraries:**

**Médiathèque Bonneuil-Sur-Marne (Dep. Val de Marne, Reg. Île de France) – France 2000**

**LIN Finn Geipel Julia Andi Architects Urbanistes, Berlin, Paris – Germany**

see: Germany

**Lipsky Rollet, Paris – France**

<http://www.lipsky-rollet.com>

**Libraries:**

**Bibliothèque universitaire des Sciences, Campus d'Orléans-la-Source – France 2005**

**Awards :**

**Bâtiment Lauréat du Prix de l'Equerre d'Argent 2005**

fiche technique

Programme Espace de lecture pour étudiants de premier et deuxième cycle, salle d'enseignement général, espace de culture générale. Espace de troisième cycle et de recherche, salles spécialisées. Espace de consultation informatique. Salle polyvalente pouvant être transformée en salle de projection, conférence ou exposition. Création d'un mobilier adaptable aux différentes configurations  
Maîtrise d'ouvrage Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Maîtrise d'ouvrage déléguée Rectorat d'Orléans - Tours et DDE du Loiret Mission Mission de base Maîtrise d'œuvre intégral Lipsky + Rollet architectes mandataire, Katja Rapold (chef de projet), SFICA (structure, fluides et réseaux), Bureau Michel Forgue (économie) Montant des travaux 3 190 000 euros HT Surface 3 328 m2 SHON Nombre de place assises 350, Livraison janvier 2005

La Bibliothèque Universitaire des Sciences d'Orléans est située dans le paysage verdoyant du campus de la Source, créée dans les années 70, pour une communauté de 5000 étudiants. Longtemps isolé, le campus est maintenant relié au centre urbain par une ligne de tramway qui rejoint, du Nord au Sud, le centre historique aux quartiers avoisinants et jusqu'aux nouvelles zones de développement. Le bâtiment s'intègre dans un panorama composé de grands arbres à proximité d'un lac, le long de la ligne de tramway, face à une des quatre stations desservant le campus. Un grand porche surmonté d'une colonnade en béton et d'une canopée en polycarbonate protège l'entrée et cadre la montée vers le lac. À l'entrée, une petite boîte en verre crée un sas, passage entre le dehors et le dedans; le visiteur est ainsi doucement conditionné à pénétrer dans l'espace silencieux des salles de lecture. Construire une bibliothèque pose la question de la connaissance : livres, journaux, images et archives numériques regroupés en un lieu unique représentent une masse d'informations qui réclame d'être compactée plutôt que partagée en une série de pièces.

Le projet a pour objectif de mettre l'emphase sur l'archétype spatial intégral Lipsky + Rollet architectes

Ni plus, ni moins, mais aussi simple que possible, la bibliothèque est organisée autour d'un atrium central avec des tables de lecture au 1<sup>er</sup> et au 2<sup>ème</sup> étage. Un meuble principal recouvert de panneaux en «fincof» (contreplaqué à effet cuir marron recouvert d'un film phénolique originellement utilisé pour les lanches de béton) contient toutes les étagères de livres. Au centre, la cage d'escalier conduit aux espaces de recherche qui s'ouvrent sur l'atrium. Une fenêtre horizontale est incorporée dans le grand meuble. Quatre autres boîtes de bois, de formes variables, s'articulent autour de l'atrium et renferment des espaces de travail en groupe ainsi qu'une salle multimédia. L'architecture est un support de vie ; et le ton uniforme gris du béton crée une atmosphère sobre, rehaussée seulement par les couleurs des ouvrages et les tenues vestimentaires des lecteurs. L'idée est de penser ce lieu comme un «milieu» plutôt qu'un espace dramatique ou monumental, afin que les activités humaines s'effectuent dans des conditions optimales. ce principe acquis, le projet se focalise sur la création d'une peau, tant efficace qu'économique, qui offre une bonne isolation et un contrôle de la lumière depuis l'intérieur. L'enveloppe extérieure est composée d'une double peau en polycarbonate teinté vert, de grandes ouvertures disposées aléatoirement comme un patchwork cadrent le paysage verdoyant. La structure de béton périphérique est donc enveloppée, entre deux peaux de polycarbonate qui la font presque disparaître. Pour le lecteur, la façade devient filtre entre l'intérieur et l'extérieur. La qualité de l'air s'obtient uniquement par ventilation naturelle : l'air frais est soufflé vers les étages inférieurs, il s'élève en période chaude et s'évacue à travers une série de skydoms. En hiver, un système de chauffage au sol régule la température. Les façades Sud et Est, équipées de brise-soleil verticaux mobiles à orientation variable, en polycarbonate métallisé, deviennent «façades-mosaïque» selon l'angle du soleil et la qualité de lumière désirée par les lecteurs. Le résultat de cette composition offre un endroit calme pour étudier. Après le passage du contrôle à l'entrée, plus d'éclat de voix, seulement des chuchotements... (Lipsky)

**École d'Ingénieurs en Systèmes Avancés Rhones-Alpes (ESISAR), Valence – France 1999**

**Awards :**

**Distinguished Finalist DuPont Nemours Award 1998**

Distinguished Finalist, Dupond de Nemours Award 1998 Programme Création de laboratoires de recherche et de plateformes technologiques pour l'électronique, l'automatisme, la physique, l'informatique et le traitement du signal. Création de bureaux d'enseignement et d'administration : salles de TD, boxes de travail, amphithéâtre, cafétéria, centre multimédia, locaux de service, etc. Maîtrise d'ouvrage Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Maîtrise d'ouvrage déléguée DDE 26 Mission Mission de base + exécution Maîtrise d'œuvre intégral Lipsky + Rollet architectes (mandataire), Bet Batiserf (structure), Bet Ascot (fluides), Bet Choulet (électricité et réseaux informatiques), Bureau Michel Forgue (économie) Surface tranche 1 2 800 m2 SHON Tranche 2 2 200 m2 SHON Tranche 3 2 500 m2 SHONMontant des travaux 8 840 000 euros HT (tranche 1) Livraison juin 1999 Tranche 3 en cours.

L'École d'Ingénieurs en Systèmes Avancés Rhône-Alpes (ESISAR) est un centre de formation d'ingénieurs généralistes et polytechniques pour l'industrie électrique, l'automatisme et l'informatique. L'ESISAR est la neuvième école de l'Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble (INPG). Elle a été conçue en collaboration avec la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Drôme pour former des ingénieurs BAC+4 aux métiers de l'automatisme et de l'électronique appliqué en relation étroite avec les industries locales spécialisées dans ce domaine et spécialement présentes sur le site de Valence : Sextant Avionique, Crouzet automatisme, Imaje, Gemplus, Lands&Gyr, Thomson Avionic, Ascom Monétel, etc. vues extérieures la façade ouvrant sur le boulevard est équipée d'un écran de verre sérigraphié pour la protection solaire et acoustique, tandis que la façade ouvrant sur le parc du campus est

équipée d'un auvent sérigraphié assurant la protection solaire. vues extérieures la façade ouvrant sur le boulevard est équipée d'un écran de verre sérigraphié pour la protection solaire et acoustique, tandis que la façade ouvrant sur le parc du campus est équipée d'un auvent sérigraphié assurant la protection solaire. (Lipsky)

### **François Lombard – Patrice Loiret Architectes & Associés, Mérinac – France**

<http://www.hpl-architectes.com>

<http://archiguide.free.fr>

**Libraries :**

[Médiathèque Mérignac \(Bordeaux\) – France 2007](#)

[Médiathèque Biarritz \(Bayonne\) – France 2004](#)

4000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 8.380.000

[Médiathèque Jean Rousselot Guyancourt \(Saint Quentin en Yvelines\) – France 2002](#)

### **Jean-Pierre Lott, Paris – France**

<http://archiguide.free.fr>

**Libraries :**

[Médiathèque Hugo Pratt, Cournon d'Auvergne \(Clermont-Ferrand\) – France 2008](#)

[Médiathèque Saint Quentin \(Dep. Seine Saint Denis\) – France 2008](#)

3.924 m<sup>2</sup>, €9.314.000

Après un chantier de plus de deux ans, la nouvelle médiathèque Persépolis de Saint-Ouen ouvre ses portes. D'abord, en avant première, ce 7 mars à l'occasion de son inauguration festive, puis définitivement le 7 avril pour accueillir le public. Un vaisseau de verre et de béton C'est dans un bâtiment de béton et de verre en forme de proue de bateau situé sur la place de l'hôtel de ville que la médiathèque voit le jour. Quatre fois plus grand que la bibliothèque centrale qu'il remplace, cet équipement de 4.500 m<sup>2</sup>, dessiné par l'architecte Jean-Pierre Lott, traduit l'ambition de la ville de créer un lieu fédérateur et ouvert à tous.

( <http://www.iledesfrance.fr> )

[Université Evreux, Faculté es Sciences et de Droit, Dep. Eure \(Reg. Normandie\) – France 1993 – 2002](#)

with : P(ar)k Architecture & Paysage – Jean Dubus – (<http://www.p-ar-k.fr>)

### **mdr Architectes, Montpellier – France**

Sancie Matte-Devaux, Frédéric Devaux, Arnaud Rousseau

<http://www.mdr-archi.com>

**Libraries:**

[Médiathèque à Calvisson – France 2007](#)

Superficie 450 m<sup>2</sup>, 837.000 TTC

### **Agence Nicolas Michelin & Associés, Paris – France**

<http://www.anma.fr>

**Libraries:**

[La Bibliothèque nationale Universitaire de Strasbourg – Réhabilitation – France 2014](#)

Client : Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche, Suface 25.000 m<sup>2</sup> Shon

**Literature :**

“Rehabilitación de la Biblioteca Nacional y Universitaria de Estrasburgo, Francia”. En: TC Cuadernos, n. 74 (2006), p. 240-247

La bibliothèque nationale universitaire de Strasbourg située en coer de ville est un bâtiment prestigieux datant de la période allemande (1889 – 1895, Skjold Neckelmann \* 1854 Hamburg - + 1903 Neckargemünd, August Hartel \* 1844 Köln - + 1890

Strasbourg). L'attitude adoptée pour sa réhabilitation, consiste à respecter scrupuleusement l'architecture monumentale. Ainsi, le project valorise les modénatures caractéristiques de la façade et magnifie le dôme en le rendant visible depuis tous les niveaux intérieurs. Les nouveaux espaces principaux – accueil, circulation, lecture – sont traités avec une plasticité marquée qui dialogue avec l'architecture monumentale. L'intervention repose d'une part sur la suppression d'éléments parasites qui gênent la lecture de la qualité des volumes d'origine, et d'autre part, sur la construction de dispositifs de circulations verticales et la création de nouveaux plateaux fonctionelles. L'objectif des soustractions est de rendre accessible et visible au public même non lecteur, le volume sous le dôme. Ce volume exceptionnel incarne l'identité de la bibliothèque. Afin d'offrir un espace dégagé avec une qualité d'ambiance qui favorise la lecture, le travail et la convivialité, quatre plateaux sont créés sur le pourtour d u grand atrium. Ce dispositif qui remplace les cinq plateaux actuels, libère des hauteurs sous plafonds confortables pour les espaces accessibles aux lecteurs. Des noyaux de circulations verticales sont placés aux quatre angles des plateaux créés. Ces angles correspondant aux quatre anciennes cours deviennent des points névralgiques du fonctionnement de la nouvelle bibliothèque. Ils libèrent ainsi des contingences techniques et de sécurité, les volumes majeurs destinés au public. Cette disposition permet d'assurer un confort d'usage pour le personnel, et un confort visuel pour les grands plateaux publics. (a/nm/a)

La part més significativa de la proposta de rehabilitació és, sens dubte, la cúpula. Aquesta s'ha buidat d'elements innecessaris, netejant així tot el seu volum, omplint tot l'espai de llum, abarçant totes les plantes de l'edifici i fent-la plenament visible i accessible tant per a usuaris com per a lectors. En aquest volum de la cúpula s'ha insertat una gran escala, enorme, de cargol, que comunica les plantes de la Biblioteca; com a barana s'ha optat per una espiral que discorre per l'interior del cargol que forma l'escala, i que arriba fins al capdamunt de la cúpula. Tot plegat configura, sense cap mena de dubte, el signe d'identitat inequívoc de la Biblioteca, el seu cor. Així, aquest espai interior de la Biblioteca, més il·luminat, acull les sales de lectura i consulta generals, mentre que en els 4 laterals de l'edifici hi trobem (segons les plantes) els diferents serveis, com ara les zones de treball; o els dipòsits amb els fons. Finalment, a les 4 cantonades de l'espai central és on es troben les comunicacions verticals, imprescindibles en un edifici de 5 plantes. El valor total de la rehabilitació és d'uns 25 milions d'euros, i la superfície total del projecte és de 25.800 m<sup>2</sup>. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

## **Pôle culturel, théâtre & médiathèque, Deauville – France 2015/2016**

Maitre d'ouvrage/Client Ville de Deauville, Date 2010, Surface 5 500 m<sup>2</sup> SHON. Montants travaux 10 200 000 € H.T.

À l'entrée de Deauville, le pôle culturel, tourné résolument vers la mer et le centre ville, se signale par ses façades contemporaines inspirées des éléments de l'architecture de villégiature.

La longue façade le long de la route et des voies ferrées se déploie en séquences successives: talus planté, mur de briques, claustras bois et enfin grand vitrage structuré par des menuiseries bois marquant l'entrée du hall côté ville. La toiture accompagne cette organisation. Elle est composée d'une série de pentes en ardoise alternées, dotées de chiens assis qui baignent de lumière zénithale les salles du dernier étage.

Le pôle culturel associe dans un même bâtiment la salle de spectacle et la médiathèque. L'une est placée dans la base en brique, l'autre au-dessus, dans un volume léger et ouvert. Ce contraste donne de la force à l'édifice et exprime les programmes qui s'entrelacent. Pour donner une échelle raisonnable au bâtiment, une annexe constitue une liaison volumétrique avec les petites maisons du boulevard.

Entre ces deux volumes est créée une voie piétonne qui mène vers le parking arrière. Traité en verger, il est enclos de murs de brique qui prolongent les façades du bâtiment. L'accès au pôle culturel depuis le centre se fait par une promenade piétonne qui se glisse sous les arbres le long du stade. Cette promenade agrémentée

de bancs, de luminaires, de plantations, mène à l'entrée du pôle culturel de plain pied avec le parvis qui structure également le carrefour. Depuis le hall largement vitré vers la ville, on accède directement à la salle de spectacle, et par un large escalier à la médiathèque située au dessus. Celle-ci est organisée sur un seul niveau regroupant les sections jeunes et adultes. Ce grand plateau qui offre une vue «en balcon» sur la mer et le centre ville, est très lumineux grâce aux vitrages en périphérie et à la lumière zénithale. Le foyer bar de la salle de spectacle et la salle d'exposition sont également aménagés sur ce plateau. Cet assemblage de fonctions permet de créer un lieu d'animation et de convivialité.

Les autres fonctions techniques de la médiathèque sont rassemblées dans l'annexe reliée par une passerelle. Au rez-de-chaussée se trouve l'auditorium avec son petit hall qui peut fonctionner de manière autonome.

Ce bâtiment flexible, contextuel et contemporain, est ouvert aux pratiques innovantes du multimédia et à l'événementiel. (Michelin)

## **Îlot Armanac, Logements, Médiathèque et Gymnase, Bordeaux – France 2012**

Olivier Calvarese, Fanny Rozé (concours et études), Etienne Challet-Hayard (Directeur de Réalisation), Matthieu Miquel (Architecte Chantier), Maitre d'ouvrage/Client ING Real Estate, Site Bordeaux, Date 2012, Surface 18 000 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Montants travaux 25 464 000 € T.T.C

L'îlot Armagnac forme une transition entre les typologies d'échoppes bordelaises et la nouvelle densité créée dans ce quartier. Cet îlot en proue amorce le développement urbain du quartier Belcier. Il apporte une forme d'urbanité à la place Armagnac, à l'échelle de l'existant et amène progressivement aux échelles plus hautes de la ville à venir. Il est composé à partir d'alignements stricts sur les rues et dispose d'une ouverture visuelle vers la place publique au sud. L'îlot est mixte avec logements et équipements publics - gymnase et médiathèque. Le cœur d'îlot est traité en jardin. Sa mise en scène gradinée vers le sud le rend bien visible depuis la place. Le cœur de l'îlot est vert, c'est un espace planté partagé par tous les logements. Ceux-ci sont tous différents et ouverts pour la plupart, sur le jardin central accessible à tous. Le parking n'est pas enterré, mais ses 4 niveaux sont intégrés à l'îlot de manière non visible, il est éclairé naturellement au nord. L'îlot est traversé par un cheminement piéton qui distribue chaque entrée d'immeuble, et renforce la convivialité.

Le jardin central est composé en terrasses successives qui s'élèvent depuis la place publique jusqu'au niveau 6, tout en haut de l'îlot. Cet effet de « jardins suspendus », orientés plein sud, est accentué par la diversité des plantations et les terrasses privatives qui donnent aussi sur le jardin.

La conception des immeubles répond aux principes de l'architecture bioclimatique. L'ensemble des façades est isolé par l'extérieur. Les toits orientés principalement au sud, sont équipés de panneaux photovoltaïques et de capteurs thermiques. Certains logements sont dotés de vérandas/serres, espaces inter climatiques qui prolongent le séjour et assurent une récupération de chaleur l'hiver et une ventilation l'été.

Les logements possèdent des qualités de lumière et d'habitabilité : ils sont traversants pour la plupart, ou bénéficient d'une double ou triple orientation. De grands duplex croisés, avec des doubles hauteurs généreuses sont implantées sur l'espace vert public. Les logements orientés sur le cœur d'îlot possèdent tous des prolongements extérieurs : balcon, loggia, jardin ou terrasse en toiture. Les parties communes sont éclairées naturellement. (a/nm/a)

## **Mongiello & Plisson, Colmar – France**

<http://www.mongiello-plisson.com>

### **Libraries:**

## **La Fonderie Mulhouse, Bibliothèque, Centre d'Art, Cafeteria, Archives – Mulhouse – France 2003 – 2007**

La Kunsthalle / Présentation / La Fonderie

La Kunsthalle occupe 700 m<sup>2</sup> dans l'ancienne fonderie mécanique de la SACM (Société Alsacienne de Construction Mécanique). Un bâtiment achevé en 1924 qui signale la persistance d'une aventure industrielle qui a fortement marqué l'histoire mulhousienne et qui puise ses origines dans la première partie du XIXe siècle.

Aujourd'hui, la Fonderie amorce une nouvelle vie et regroupe plusieurs entités : la Faculté des sciences économiques, sociales et juridiques (FSSESJ), la Bibliothèque de l'Université et de la Société Industrielle (BUSIM), la section économique et sociale du Service Commun de Documentation de l'Université de Haute-Alsace, un restaurant universitaire, le Centre de Recherche sur les Economies, les Sociétés, les Arts et les Techniques (CREAT), les Archives municipales et de l'Agglomération mulhousienne et la Kunsthalle Mulhouse, centre d'art contemporain et ses ateliers pédagogiques d'initiation artistique.

La « Fonderie » (d'Giesserei, en dialecte mulhousien), est à la fois l'entreprise dans sa désignation globale et un bâtiment industriel servant de fonderie, dans son aspect fonctionnel.

Telle qu'elle se présente aujourd'hui, la Fonderie s'affirme comme la résultante d'une histoire industrielle, sociale, politique, humaine qui a débuté en 1826, lorsque André Koechlin crée sur ce site la première usine « André Koechlin et Cie » qui deviendra Société alsacienne de Constructions mécaniques en 1872.

A la fin du XXe siècle l'histoire de Mulhouse a été marquée par l'effondrement de son industrie, y compris de ce « symbole » que constituait la SACM.

A présent, la SACM est entrée dans l'Histoire et comme le note Marie-Claire Vitoux dans le livre SACM : quelle belle histoire : « L'entreprise s'est inscrite dans un territoire à plusieurs échelles. Se créant sur elle-même, elle n'a cessé de bâtir, rebâtir, surbâtir son espace usinier(...). Cette mémoire ne surgit que lorsque l'histoire est finie, le devoir de mémoire ne s'impose que lorsque la fin a eu



lieu, surtout quand elle fut vécue douloureusement. Rien ne sert de minimiser ou de relativiser la tristesse et l'angoisse nées de la destruction quasi complète du site industriel et des logements ouvriers ».

La grande nef qui mesure 100 mètres de long, 42 mètres de large et 15 mètres de haut a été conçue par l'architecte Paul Marozeau en 1922, marquant à cette époque la volonté de la SACM de relancer fortement ses activités au sortir de la Grande Guerre (1914-1918) et voulant s'inscrire avec cette nouvelle fonderie mécanisée dans le concept d' « usine moderne ». Ce caractère novateur et ambitieux justifie en partie l'impérieuse nécessité qu'il y a eu à sauvegarder cet élément de patrimoine.

Utilisée en tant que telle jusqu'en 1961 le bâtiment a heureusement échappé à la destruction qui lui était promise au seuil des années 1990....

(<http://www.kunsthallemulhouse.com/la-kunsthalle/presentation-la-fonderie.php>)

[Médiathèque Wittenheim – France 1992 – 1995](#)

[Médiathèque Biesheim – France 1991 – 1993](#)

**Elisabeth Naud - Luc Poux, Architectes Associés, Paris – France**

<http://www.elisabeth-naud-et-luc-poux-architectes.com>

**Libraries :**

[Bibliothèque Multimedia, Saint Germain en Lave \(Dep. Yvelines, Reg. Île-de-France\) – France 2005](#)

SHON 2.468 m<sup>2</sup>, € 4.000.000

Continuité et dualité

A proximité du château, dans le plan de sauvegarde de la ville, la médiathèque contemporaine cherche à (re)nouer le dialogue. En secteur patrimonial, et dans l'exiguïté du terrain, la marge de manoeuvre était étroite, mais laissait toutefois le champ ouvert à une intervention sans compromis. S'inscrivant dans la typologie du bâti environnant, un tissu d'hôtels particuliers et de maisons de ville, la médiathèque tire ses qualités du parcellaire existant. Se refusant à tout monolithisme, le bâtiment joue sur la dualité de deux entités dissymétriques, séparées par une faille taillée dans le verre. Comme deux pavillons dans un jardin, elle incarne la sérénité, tout en laissant filer le regard, par le jeu des transparences. Conçu à l'image d'une boîte à thé, le bâtiment réinterprète le thème de la toiture sous forme de ventelles d'ardoises. Ces longues lignes en couronnement du bâtiment assurent non seulement le filtrage de la lumière, mais l'unité entre les deux éléments de la médiathèque, dont l'une intègre une ancienne façade XVIIIème, sans « façadisme » aucun. A l'intérieur, le plan ne sacrifie en rien à la simplicité. De grands plateaux libres assurent la flexibilité nécessaire à ce genre d'équipement. (<http://www.archicontemporaine.org>)

**Emmanuel Nebout, Atelier d'Architecture, Montpellier – France**

<http://www.atelier-nebout.com>

**Libraries:**

[Médiathèque Jules Verne \(Réhabilitation Abbaye de Saint-Chinian\), Saint-Chinian \(Dep. Hérault, Reg. Languedoc-Roussillon\) – France 2005](#)

[Bibliothèque Universitaire, Montpellier – France 2000](#)

7.242 m<sup>2</sup>, € 2.728.000

[Médiathèque Gaston Baissette, Mauguio \(Montpellier\) – France 2000](#)

1.000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.800.000

**Negroni Archivision, Montargis – France**

<http://www.negroni-archivision.com>

cooperation with: Atelier Carré d'Arche, Montargis, France (<http://archiguide.free.fr>)

[Médiathèque, Salle de spectacles L'Âme du Tivoli, Montargis \(Dep. Loiret, Reg. Centre\) – France 2010](#)

4.000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 8.500.000

"Se cultiver en s'amusant"

Notre volonté première était de supprimer le côté solennel que peut présenter une bibliothèque traditionnelle. Notre démarche a été de globaliser la demande du client en liant architecture, architecture intérieure et design, nous permettant d'assumer l'entière responsabilité fonctionnelle et esthétique de l'oeuvre.

1) La médiathèque

La triple peau de la façade sud permet de filtrer et de tamiser la lumière. Trois éléments distincts la composent: une cotte de maille, des cerfs-volants (toiles tendues colorées) et un mur-rideau. L'apposition de ces trois corps autorise une filtration douce et colorée à l'intérieur tout en conservant une luminosité optimale.

La nuit, l'épaisseur de ce mur virtuel (80 cm) et le jeu des ombres au travers des cerfs-volants amènent une lecture différente de celle de la journée.

2) La salle de spectacle

C'était la partie existante et disgracieuse de l'ancien bâtiment. Nous l'avons enfermée dans une "boîte en inox" et proposé de lui adjoindre une salle d'exposition.

Les grands murs inclinés reflètent l'environnement naturel tout en le déformant.

Derrière ce parallélépipède de métal, des coursives distribuent la scène et les loges.

La proue du bâtiment est destinée aux loges des comédiens avec une vue directe sur le Loing.

3) Evolutivité, mobilité

Connaissant l'évolution à venir d'un tel bâtiment (modification des supports...

(<http://architopik.lemoniteur.fr/index/php/realisation-architecture/mediatheque-et-salle-de-spectacles/3072>)

**L'Atelier Gilles Neveux, architecte et urbaniste, Roubaix, Lille – France**

<http://www.atelierneveux.com>

**Libraries :**

[Médiathèque de Marq en Baroeul – France 2006](#)

## **François Noel Architecte, Nancy.Paris – France**

<http://www.francoisnoel.fr>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque, Maizieres-Les-Metz – France 2005**

Restructuration d'un immeuble en médiathèque, Surface : 1 440 m<sup>2</sup> (SHON), Coût : 1 400 000 € (HT), Équipe : Cholley Economiste / AIC BET, Type de mission : Lauréat / Mission de base, Maître d'ouvrage : Communauté de Commune de Maizières-les-Metz (03.87.80.11.63), Années de réalisation : 2004-07

#### **Médiathèque Saint Genis Pouilly (Ain) – France 2002**

Construction neuve, Surface : 2 340m<sup>2</sup> (SHON), Coût : 1 300 000 € (HT), Équipe : Cholley Economiste / AIC BET, Type de mission : Lauréat / Mission de base, Maître d'ouvrage : Mairie de Saint-Genis-Pouilly M. François (04.50.20.52.53), Années de réalisation : 2002-05

#### **Médiathèque, Nilvange (Thionville) – France 1998**

Maître d'ouvrage : Mairie de Nilvange, SHON : 2 080 m<sup>2</sup>, Montant des travaux HT : 1 110 000 €, Année de livraison : 1998

#### **Bibliothèque INPL Institut National Polytechniques des Lorraine, Campus Brabois, Vandoeuvre (Nancy) – France 1998**

Construction d'une bibliothèque – Centre de documentation, Maître d'ouvrage : District de l'agglomération nancéienne SHON : 3 780 m<sup>2</sup>, Montant des travaux : 3.66 M€, Année de livraison : 1998

#### **Médiathèque, Musée, Pont-à-Mousson – France 1995**

Complexe culturel. Médiathèque & Maison de la Formation, Maître d'ouvrage : Mairie de Pont-à-Mousson, SHON : 4 280 m<sup>2</sup> Coût des travaux : 4.72 M€

## **Atelier Patrice Novarina, Paris – France**

<http://www.novarina.org>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque des 7 Mares, Saint Quentin en Yvelines – France 2001**

#### **Médiathèque Maurice Schumann, Nogent sur Oise - France 1999**

#### **Médiathèque ville de Vernon – France 1999**

## **Novembre see L'Atelier Novembre**

## **PBO Architecture, Triel-sur-Seine/Paris – France**

Pascal Brunel Orain

PBO ARCHITECTURE is an architecture agency “OPQIBI” qualified and serving member, since 2010, of WGBC (World Green Building Council) for LEED® (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) projects elaboration. PBO ARCHITECTURE has been created in 1999 by Pascal BRUNEL-ORAIN, architect DPLG graduated of the Paris-Malaquais architecture school. Since its creation, PBO ARCHITECTURE is animated by the ambition to create a modern architecture of sustainable design at the forefront of technology, while favoring a citizen-based and eco-responsible approach.

The healthy and sustainable relationship with the different public and private customers is an absolute priority. PBO ARCHITECTURE team becomes attached to respect a professional and behavioral ethics where everyone works with the sole aim of designing and realizing quality architecture for the principal, conform to the demand. The respect of the customer promise is an aim embedded in PBO ARCHITECTURE culture.

<http://www.pboarchi.fr>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque Verneuil-sur-Seine – France 2013**

Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Ville de Verneuil sur Seine (78) Programme : Coût total des travaux HT : 1 748 000 € h.t Particularités : Niveau énergétique : LEED Gold

#### **Descriptif :**

Infrastructure : reprises en sous-oeuvre BA Superstructure : contre murs bois + Planchers bois O'portune Isolation thermique : Ouate de cellulose insufflée + Laine de verre Bardage à claire voie en pin douglas Couverture : Tuiles terre cuite petit moule avec IRS>29 Menuiseries Extérieures : Aluminium laqué à rupture de ponts thermiques Energie : Centrale double flux thermodynamique 2645m<sup>3</sup>/h + PAC géothermique 4025 kWh Electricité : Eclairage basse consommation – Verrière photovoltaïque 3 712 kWh/an Plomberie : Appareillage faible débit – 22m<sup>3</sup>/an d'économie Récupération des eaux pluviales : 34,2 m<sup>3</sup>/an. (PBO)

## **Périphériques Architectes, Paris – France**

<http://www.peripheriques-architectes.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **École, Médiathèque et Logements, Clamart – France 2006**

Architects Anne-Françoise Jumeau + Emmanuelle Marin + David Trottin/ PERIPHERIQUES ARCHITECTES + Louis Paillard, project manager(s) S. Razafindralambo, BET Structure: Ingerco, BET Fluides: Bethac, BET Economie: Talbot & Ass., Images de synthèse: Périphériques Architectes, client : The town of Clamart, program : A nursery school, a media library and 8 social housings, area 4 200 m<sup>2</sup> SHON (net floor area), location ZAC Bourgogne, Clamart (92140), cost 6 M € not including VAT (value of 2006), calendar Competition: 2003 Hand over: 2006

The multi-programmed project is between a large garden city and a detached house tissue. The idea is to condense the characteristics of the borough, mixing housing with social equipments, in order to redynamise the highly dense neighbourhood.

The whole being organised in layers, it allows the independent functioning of the primary school, the media library and the housing. The strange form has been designed in order to grasp the looks, in consideration of the banal surroundings. The green-golden concrete is going to complete this odd image.

On the ground floor, the reticulated disposition of the classrooms organizes an exchange surface : it creates a dialog with the frame around. At the same time this succession of interior / exterior niches produces the effect of a juxtaposition of closed / opened cocoons.

The display effect of the media library composed by its huge picture window and its big sculptural letters shouts out to the stroller. The double stair entry guides him to the first floor. Then he takes advantage of the highness (4.90) and the generosity of the space, observing the streets across the large windows.

The housing "tower" concentrates the vertical dynamic of the project. Its central access stairs puts the flats at the periphery, giving them a double orientation. The doors' bays with double openings offer an optimal connection to the environment.

Le projet au programme multiple naît à la croisée d'une vaste cité jardins et d'un tissu pavillonnaire. Il se veut dans la continuité de l'esprit de la ZAC caractérisant le lieu, mêlant habitations et équipement sociaux, afin de redynamiser un quartier très habité. L'ensemble s'organise en strates, permettant un fonctionnement indépendant de l'école, de la médiathèque et des logements. La forme inédite, étrange, a été dessinée pour retenir l'œil dans un entourage banal. Un béton teinté vert-doré rajoutera à cette bizarrerie.

La disposition réticulée des différentes salles de l'école occupant le rez de chaussée en fait une surface d'échange : le dialogue instauré avec le les alentours participe de plein pied à la vie de quartier. En même temps cette typologie ambivalente de niches intérieures / extérieures qui se succèdent fonctionnent comme une juxtaposition de cocons fermés / ouverts.

L'effet de vitrine de la médiathèque avec ses énormes baies vitrées et ses grandes lettres sculpturales interpelle le promeneur. La double hauteur de l'entrée l'emmène à l'étage. Fort de ses 4,90m, le généreux espace truffé de baies laisse contempler les alentours. La « tour » compacte de logements concentre la dynamique verticale du projet. Son escalier d'accès central dispose les appartements en périphérie, permettant la double orientation de chacun. Les baies à double ouvrant d'une hauteur de porte offrent un rapport à l'environnement optimal. (Périphériques)

### **Bibliothèque Kandinsky (Centre Georges Pompidou), Paris – France 2002**

Architects Emmanuelle Marin + David Trotin/ PERIPHERIQUES ARCHITECTES, Client Georges Pompidou Center, Program Reorganisation of the documentation and graphic art studio of Georges Pompidou Center, Area 2880 m<sup>2</sup> SHON (net floor area), Location Georges Pompidou Center, Paris (75004), France, Cost 1,67 M € including VAT, Calendar Completion: 2002

Au troisième étage du Centre Georges Pompidou à Paris se trouve le Cabinet d'arts graphiques et les bureaux du Musée National d'Arts Modernes, des salles de lecture et des magasins. Bien que l'espace du plateau soit occupé par de grands volumes, le verre, qui est le matériau du projet, éclipe cette densité. Transparent, opaque, brillant ou réfléchissant, le verre met en valeur le bâtiment de R. Rogers et R. Piano et amène de la lumière jusqu'au centre de l'étage.

Les meubles et le personnel sont protégés par des panneaux de verre, réfléchissants jusqu'à un mètre quarante au-dessus du sol. Cette composition transforme l'espace en une sorte de jeu où les gens apparaissent et disparaissent au grès des transparences et des réflexions, laissant imaginer leur activité sans jamais la révéler complètement.

At the third plant of Georges Pompidou's center in Paris, take place the graphic art's studio and offices and the National Museum of Modern Art's documentation offices, reading room and Warehouse.

Eventhought the reading room, public space of the floor, spreads in a central position, the glass, material of the project, eclipses the dense occupation of the place.

Transparent, opaque, bright or mirror, it values R. Rogers and R.Piano's building and let light reaching the center of the floor. Furnitures and working people are hidden by transparent glass panels made of mirror till one meter and forty. This composition turn the space in a kind of game place where people appears and disappears shown by transparent glass or hidden by mirrors, letting imaging place activity but never revealing it. (Périphériques)

### **Perraudin Architectes, Lyon – France**

<http://www.perraudinarchitectes.com>

**Libraries :**

### **Complexe Culturel de Fontaine (Grenoble) (Dep.Isère, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) – France 2009**

2.360 m<sup>2</sup>

Le principe architectural est très simple. Pour mettre en valeur la salle de spectacle dans ce site en plein coeur de ville, celle-ci est posée sur un socle, un présentoir minéral : comme un joyau urbain. Animé la nuit par un jeu de lumière en relation avec les spectacles, il brille de tous ses feux pour former un repère urbain important. Le socle contient les autres équipements sur l'emprise totale de la parcelle : les bureaux, salles de cours, bibliothèque, salle de danse, salle multifonction, etc. La grande salle émerge donc dans sa peau de métal, libre et majestueuse comme les massifs montagneux qui dominent la région grenobloise. (Perraudin)

### **Dominique Perrault Architecture, Paris – France**

<http://www.perraultarchitecte.com>

**Libraries :**

### **Médiathèque de Vénissieux, Lyon – France 1997 – 2001**

**Awards:**

**prize : World Architecture Award 2002, first prize for best european public building**

construction of a media library, including a reception hall, a reading hall, a meeting room, an auditorium, services area and a car park; design of furniture and design of the surrounding public space The media library is like a "big house" on the ground- and city-level. Its volume of glass, with flat and plain facades, is filled with metallic elements, perforated boxes placed in a random way. This arrangement creates a happy and lively place, makes outside and the inside interfered and gives to the building a special brightness. In the interior, the functional areas are gathered on the same level and are rounded by a gallery: a pleasant walking place, which could be converted in an exhibition hall. In the centre, a hall like an urban passage connects two different squares and gives access to offices located in a small building on the roof. (Perrault)

start of conceptual design : 1998, construction start : October 1999, completion : April 2001, built-up area : 5 230 m<sup>2</sup>

client : City of Vénissieux, 5 avenue Marcel Houël, BP 24, 69631 Vénissieux , engineers : Perrault Projets: architectural engineering Bérin Rhône Alpes, Vénissieux: technical engineering, Apave, Paris: technical inspection services, Fabrice Bougon: economic studies

and furniture, Loghabat, Paris: security and protection coordination, Jean-Paul Roux-Fouillet; bureau Van Dijk: multimedia and computer technologies, building costs : 6 052 000 € bt value 2002

### **Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris XIII – France 1989 - 1995**

concours : août 1989, début des études : août 1989, début des travaux : mars 1992, date de livraison : avril 1995

surface du site : 65 300 m<sup>2</sup>, surface construite : 365 178 m<sup>2</sup>, aménagement paysager : 10 782 m<sup>2</sup> 250 arbres

client : Ministère de la Culture, Secrétariat d'Etat aux Grands Travaux, Etablissement Public de la Bibliothèque Nationale de France, bureaux d'études : Perrault Associés, Paris : ingénierie architecturale Séchaud & Bossuyt, Paris : structure HGM Guy Huguet SA, Lyon : gestion technique centralisée Syseca : sûreté sécurité Télécom, Technip Seri Construction, Paris : fluides Pieffet-Corbin-Tomasina, Paris : économistes A.C.V., Paris : acousticien, Sauveterre : agronome, Eric Jacobsen, Paris : ingénieur agronome

concours : août 1989, début des études : août 1989, début des travaux : mars 1992, date de livraison : avril 1995, surface du site :

65.300 m<sup>2</sup>, surface construite : 365.178 m<sup>2</sup>, aménagement paysager : 10.782 m<sup>2</sup>, 250 arbres

budget : 500 000 000 € bt value 1990 3 300 000 000 FF HT

### **Awards :**

**Médaille d'argent de l'urbanisme, Paris 1990**

**Mies Van der Rohe Pavilion Award, Barcelone 1997**

### **Ewha Womans University, Séoul – Korea 2008**

Client Ewha Campus Center Project T/F, 328 Jin-Seon-Mi Hall, Ewha Womans University, Site surface: 19,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Built surface: 70,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Built volume: 350,000 m<sup>3</sup>, Landscaping: 31,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Start of conceptual design: 2004, Construction start: 2005, Program 'The Campus Valley', The establishment of a campus center for about 22,000 students. - academic program: classrooms and library, - sport-term project space, student activity support, - administration, - commercial area, sports and parking area. Above and below the land previously occupied by Ewha Square and the athletic field the new 'Campus Valley' provides both, Client Ewha Campus Center Project T/F, 328 Jin-Seon-Mi Hall,

Ewha Womans University whaians and prospective female leaders with much-needed space for continuing education and student services. The campus centre is designed to offer a new sense of direction for higher education in the 21st century. It establishes organic relations between the enter and surrounding areas of campus as well as between above ground and underground spaces; and will serve to redefi ne access to the campus from the main road Jung Mun. Flying is the best way to reach the shores of Seoul Ewha University's new building (founded in 1886, Ewha welcomes 22,000 female students and is ranked as one of the best universities in the world), thought and realised by Dominique Perrault, as a result of an international architecture competition organised in 2003, and inaugurated on April 29th 2008.

A landscape then, more than an architecture work, located in the midst of Seoul's university area. A campus valley where nature, sport grounds, event locations and educational buildings mix, intermingle and follow one another. A long asphalted strip, delineated at one end by a race track, and, completely surrounded by nature. Arranged nature where pear trees and topiary reign. Black asphalt, red race track, green nature and finally the white brightness of a valley appears. A valley, which is bravely drawn in the ground, slides down along a gentle slope. At the other end, the slope becomes a huge stairway which can be used as an open air amphitheatre if necessary.

At the very heart of the valley, a dreamlike immersion takes place. Opposed to the outdoor world, a subtle and serene universe appears suddenly. Classrooms and libraries, amphitheatres and auditoriums, shops and movement... Everything follows up with a constant natural light.

Perrault is prone to buried, excavated, nestled places (the French National Library in Paris, the Velodrome and Olympic swimming pool in Berlin, both built, or the studies for the Kansai Library in Japan and the Cultural Centre in Santiago de Compostela, Spain...) Perrault has the desire, physically speaking, to appropriate the territory, to mingle the constructed material with the ground, the desire to exploit to its paroxysm the idea that "concept and matter have to grapple one with another".

At Ewha University, Perrault puts one more time in action: words (idea, concept, abstraction, geometry, strategy, tension, fusion, freedom, simplicity, evidence...), principles (physics, mechanics, dimension...) and commitments (urban concerns, creation of a location and not only of a building, refusal of formalism, and disappearance of architecture...) which best qualify his architecture.

With the forthcoming inauguration of Seoul Ewha Womans University, Dominique Perrault attests his intense international activity (Habitat Hotel in Barcelona, achievement in May 2008, NH Hotels in Milan, November 2008, the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, December 2008, the Tennis Stadium in Madrid, May 2009, Donau-City Towers in Vienna, 2010, Theatre Mariinsky II in Saint-Petersburg, 2010...)

Dominique Perrault blends built and natural environments in a new campus center for the growing student body of Seoul's Ewha Womans University.

By Robert Ivy, FAIA

Blurring the line between construction and topography, French architect Dominique Perrault's campus center for Ewha Womans University in Seoul, South Korea's trendy Sinchon district is seamlessly integrated into the sloping hillside it intersects. At the crux of the prestigious campus, this multitiered, multifunctional hive of activity anchors the site and creates a landscape of its own.

The unique site is particularly fitting for the school, which was founded by American Methodist missionary Mary F. Scranton in 1886 and named Ewha (pear blossom in Sino-Korean) by the emperor in 1887 for the abundance of delicate flora at its original location in the city's central Chong-dong area. Beyond poetic metaphor, however, necessity was the mother of this striking structural invention.

Primarily, the existing gated campus of traditional Collegiate Gothic structures, designed in the 1930s by W.M. Vories, the eponymous, Japan-based architectural design firm of Kansas-born William Merrell Vories, was becoming increasingly inadequate. Ewha had risen in prominence and size to more than 20,000 students—reputedly the world's largest private women's university. Yet, while its international student body continued to grow, most domestic students were living at home, many with 2-hour commutes, and the campus lacked sufficient study space or places to gather for long days at school. For those who did remain on campus, weekends proved disconcertingly lonely and detached. Moreover, the addition of a notable building would communicate the university's growing global connection.

Working with a task force, former university president Shin In-ryung established structural and logistical guidelines for the proposed facility. It would be embedded into the landscape, include bi-level parking and a commercial area on lower levels, and redefine access to the campus. It was also determined that the project would require a design by an established international architect. So in February 2004, invitations to compete for the project were sent to a select group of firms from

which three finalists were chosen: Zaha Hadid, Foreign Office Architects (FOA), and Perrault.

Ultimately, the commission was awarded to Perrault for his scheme's sensitivity to landscape. According to the architect, his brief was "to expand urban activities into the campus." His solution was to rebuild the site's original topography, a hill with a slope; introduce the new building into the "constructed" hillside; then cover the building with a park. The result is both heroic and naturalistic, depending on the viewer's perspective.

Remarkably, little changed from Perrault's original program. Crucial to his realization was the decision to bifurcate the concrete-framed structure, dividing it into seemingly cloned halves by an immense rift, or "valley"—a strong assertion of contemporary intervention into the landscape. Ramped from its intersection with the street, this passage, lined with granite pavers, descends into the sliced reconstructed hillside, allowing access to the buildings along its route. It then terminates at a grand stairway that not only climbs up into the campus at the opposite end but serves as an informal seating area or, as Perrault envisioned, an open-air amphitheater. Intended to be a link to the community and social space for students and visitors, this walkway maintains a controlled progression of height to width that points downward to the interior activities, and upward to the older buildings on the hills above.

Insulated glazed walls, supported by a polished, stainless-steel-clad aluminum framing system notable for its perpendicular vertical fins, provide light to the lowest interior levels and animate both indoor and outdoor spaces with human activity. Intermittent doorways, signified by bold graphic numerals, provide the simplest of alterations to the otherwise continuous curtain wall.

Surmounting the binary structure, a green roof partially conceals the large building footprints. At the outset, Perrault intended to plant trees in this overhead park, but the shallow depth of the soil would only permit grass and shrubs.

Nonetheless, the constructed roofscape produces a natural effect with a stone path that meanders among plantings, artfully introduced mechanical elements (read chimneys), and stairs. It is difficult to understand if the park existed on the hillside, or if the hillside is entirely new. Indeed, the passageway can disappear from view, depending on where one stands on either side of the building, leaving only greenery merged with the campus landscape.

Perrault, a proponent of below-grade structures—with built projects like the French National Library in Paris and Velodrome and Olympic swimming pool in Berlin under his belt—feels there should be more research on the use of the earth, or landscape, as a viable building material like concrete or steel. "Usually nature is around the architecture," he says, adding that he and fellow architects should be "thinking about another kind of relationship with nature and soil."

Within this trompe l'oeil-like setting, one will find a battery of much-needed spaces—enough to constitute "a small city," notes Yoonhie Lee, associate professor of the university's department of architecture, and a member of the original competition committee instrumental in the center's interior programming. No single programmatic element dominates, though the building tends to aggregate the noisier, more social activities on the lowest level, four levels beneath the roof. Like a commercial district, this level, B-4, contains a twinned-screen art cinema, coffee houses, a gymnasium, restaurant, theater, art exhibition space, commercial banks, and retail outlets.

The higher you ascend, the quieter it gets, because, explains Lee, while classes are held here, one of the center's most important functions is to provide places for study. Formal, monitored librarylike spaces, with reserved carrels and desks, alternate with informal couches interspersed throughout, where students talk in small groups, review lessons, or simply socialize. A large, open staircase links upper and lower levels adjacent to the glazed curtain wall and seems to attract more student traffic on inclement days than the "valley" outside, which can seem daunting. While gravity-based drainage removes heavy monsoon rain, snowfall on the outer passage must be cleared by hand.

Of course, one benefit of building into a hillside is energy conservation. According to university sources, the thermal mass of the green roof and side walls sheltered by existing topography has resulted in a passive protection system that saves up to 25 percent of total energy costs as compared to conventional construction. Perrault also used a concrete core activation system, (aka in-floor HVAC made of piped heating and cooling under floor slabs) along with a "thermal labyrinth" system that optimizes air flow in the interstices between retaining walls and other structural elements to cool ambient air. And while the building's interior could have been dark and dingy, Perrault and his collaborators inserted light wells down through to the lowest inhabited levels, a strategy augmented by the glazing.

In terms of budget, the simple system and material choices, such as exposed-concrete columns, helped to deliver the building on time and within the financial strictures of the university. Even fireproofing, often prohibitive in such large open spaces, doubled as decorative elements in the otherwise muted interiors.

Clearly, Ewha Womans University took a bold step specifying a scheme that goes not up, but down. No less dramatic or memorable than the towers dotting the Asian landscape, the campus center makes a strong statement of the institution's commitment to the future, to its heritage, to its place in the environment, and to its students.

Originally published in our November 2008 issue. (<http://archrecord.construction.com>)

## **Atelier du Pont (Anne Cécile Comar, Philippe Croisier, Stéphane Pertusier), Paris - France**

<http://www.atelierdupont.fr>

### **Libraries :**

**[Bibliothèque municipale, Résidence Lucien Rose, Rennes – France 2004 – 2009](#)**

900 m<sup>2</sup>, 1.300.000 €

Quant à la bibliothèque Lucien Rose, avec sa façade sud-ouest se déployant en escaliers, elle mime le dénivelé du terrain (dix mètres) qui sépare l'entrée du quartier de la grille d'accès au Parc du Thabor, pour une pente moyenne de 4%. "Le site a été entièrement remodelé", précise d'ailleurs Stéphane Pertusier. Cet écho qu'offre le bâtiment à la topographie du site n'est pas uniquement formel : La bibliothèque Lucien Rose "s'enfasse progressivement dans le sol", précise Philippe Croisier. Semblant prolonger le sol et ses sursauts - l'équipement offre un écho aux murs de soutènement parcourant le site - la bibliothèque Lucien Rose se fond dans son paysage. Pour autant, tout sobre et intégré qu'il soit au jardin botanique du Thabor, le quartier Lucien Rose ne reste-t-il pas, en vertu même de sa position d'appendice du parc, une enclave ? En tout cas, s'il est un témoin de la mixité sociale clamée par les acteurs du projet, c'est la bibliothèque : "Nous ressentons la mixité au quotidien", affirme à cet égard la responsable de l'équipement. Point de départ du projet, la bibliothèque Lucien Rose serait promise à en devenir, aussi, le point d'orgue. L'organisation intérieure de l'équipement traduit cette volonté. Eclairée par cinq failles zénithales qui confèrent à l'espace enterré une clarté inattendue, la bibliothèque se déploie sur deux niveaux. Rayonnages, espace de consultation, alcôve consacrée à la petite enfance et bureau du personnel animent le deuxième niveau du bâtiment alors que le premier niveau est consacré à des projections. Fruit d'une suggestion des architectes, cet espace de rencontre inédit fait d'ores et déjà l'objet d'une programmation originale : le premier événement organisé au sein de la bibliothèque Lucien Rose est un concert dessiné. Emmanuelle Borne (<http://www.cyberarchi.com>)



## Christian de Portzamparc, Paris – France

<http://www.portzamparc.com>

**Libraries :**

### Les Champs Libres, Rennes – France 1993 - 2006

In Rennes in der Bretagne wurde am 28. März 2006 der von Christian de Portzamparc (Paris) entworfene Kulturkomplex „Les Champs libres“ eröffnet. Das Kulturzentrum beherbergt drei Einrichtungen, die von außen klar zu unterscheiden sind: Das „Musée de Bretagne“ bildet einen fast fensterlosen Quader über einem verglasten Erdgeschoss, das „Espace de sciences“ ragt als Kuppel aus diesem Quader heraus, und die „Bibliothèque de Rennes“ durchstößt als umgedrehte, fünfeckige Pyramide den Sockel. Rund 35.000 Quadratmeter Nutzfläche wurden für die drei Bereiche geschaffen. Mit verschiedenen Fassadenmaterialien und Formen will Portzamparc Bezüge zu Stadt und Umgebung herstellen: Die rosarote Betonverkleidung soll an den Granit der bretonischen Felsküste erinnern, die Zinkschindeln des Wissenschaftszentrums verweisen auf die Schieferdächer der Stadt und dessen Kuppelform auf die Dolmen, für die dieser Landstrich berühmt ist. Der Luftraum des Foyers im Erdgeschoss wird mit Treppenläufen und Stegen durchkreuzt, die die verschiedenen Einrichtungen miteinander verbinden.

Ein Centre Pompidou für die Bretagne von Marc Zitzmann

Ehrgeiz oder Größenwahn? Mit 212 500 Einwohnern ist Rennes nicht nur eine der kleinsten Städte der Welt mit einer Metro, dem 2002 in Betrieb genommenen VAL. Die Hauptstadt der Bretagne nimmt mit dem letzten Dienstag eröffneten Kulturkomplex Les Champs libres auch explizit Bezug auf zwei der spektakulärsten Kulturbauten des späten 20. Jahrhunderts: das Pariser Centre Pompidou und das Guggenheim- Museum Bilbao. Der Vergleich mit der baskischen Hafenstadt hinkt freilich. Rennes mag seine Probleme haben: Wegen des starken Bevölkerungswachstums wird der Raum knapp und verstärkt sich die soziale Segregation, der Alkoholkonsum vieler bretonischer Jugendlicher ist besorgniserregend . . . Aber mit einer Arbeitslosenrate von bloss 8 Prozent, weit unter dem Landesschnitt, läuft der Wirtschaftsmotor auch ohne katalysierenden Bilbao-Effekt auf Hochtouren.

Drei Institutionen unter einem Dach

Triftiger ist der Vergleich mit dem Centre Pompidou. Wie in diesem wohnen auch in den Champs libres mehrere Institutionen unter einem Dach. Anders jedoch als Renzo Piano und Richard Rogers in ihrer 1977 fertiggestellten Architektur- Ikone erhebt Christian de Portzamparc diese Koexistenz zum wichtigsten Gestaltungsprinzip seines Kulturkomplexes. So sind die drei neuen Nachbarn schon von aussen klar zu unterscheiden: Das Musée de Bretagne bildet einen rechteckigen, fast fensterlosen Sockel über dem verglasten Erdgeschoss, welchen der von einem Dom überragte Konus des Espace des sciences und die fünfeckige umgekehrte Pyramide der Bibliothèque de Rennes durchstossen. Gemahnt das Museum von aussen an die Steinplatte eines Dolmens, dessen rosagraue Betonverkleidung den Granit der Felsküste evoziert, so verweisen die 16 000 Zinkschuppen des Wissenschaftszentrums auf die Schieferdächer der Stadt, während sich die auf drei Seiten verglaste Bibliothek mit ihrer weiss lackierten Aluminiumhaut ganz zeitgenössisch gibt. Auch in der Empfangshalle stossen heutig- kühle Grautöne und das Altrot des regionaltypischen Schiefersteins aufeinander. Charakteristisch für Portzamparc, den Architekten der Pariser Cité de la musique, ist die Gestaltung der weitläufigen Halle als ein Stadtviertel en miniature. Durch einen der drei Eingänge kommend, spaziert der Besucher an den Gebäuden der Bibliothek und des Wissenschaftszentrums vorbei zu einer bunt-fröhlichen kleinen Bibliothek und zum verzauberten «Laboratoire de Merlin» für Kinder oder zu einem Medienraum mit Internetzugang, Fernsehern und 220 Periodika. Auch dank der Arbeit des Grafikers Ruedi Baur, des Leiters des Instituts für Designforschung der Hochschule für Gestaltung und Kunst Zürich, vermag man sich auf Antrieb zu orientieren. Die Logos und Informationstafeln bringen überdies den dringend nötigen Schuss Farbe und Verspieltheit in den sonst etwas strengen Bau. Die Champs libres warten mit modernster Technik auf. So bietet das Wissenschaftszentrum neben einem der Geologie gewidmeten Saal, dessen Erdbebensimulator Kinder von 7 bis 77 Jahren begeistern dürfte, ein digitales Planetarium mit einem halbkugelförmigen Bildschirm von 14 Metern Durchmesser. In der Bibliothek ist der Verleih der 190 000 frei zugänglichen Bände voll automatisiert: Der Benutzer nimmt ein Buch aus dem Regal, führt es unter ein Gerät, das den Titel registriert, und legt es nach der Lektüre einfach in eine Box im Erdgeschoss zurück - ab Oktober wird sogar ein Roboter die Rückgaben sortieren. Die Bibliothekare können sich so auf Information und Beratung konzentrieren. Die sechs Stockwerke, auf denen je eine Abteilung untergebracht ist, sind alle gleich strukturiert: am Eingang der Empfangsschalter und das Gerät für die Identifikation der Bücher; dahinter die grauen Regale, deren geringe Höhe auf Klaustraphobiker beruhigend wirken dürfte; zur Fensterfront hin die Lesetische mit Blick auf die Esplanade Charles-de-Gaulle. Im Rahmen der Umgestaltung des Bahnhofsviertels wird der vordem oberirdische Parkplatz bis 2008 unter den Platz verlegt, an welchen der renovierte Saal für Massenspektakel «Le Liberté», ein neuer Multiplex mit 13 Sälen von Portzamparc sowie zwei öffentliche Gebäude angrenzen werden.

Wahrzeichen der bretonischen Identität

Den ersten Stock der Champs libres bildet ein Gefüge von Plattformen und Stegen, das um die Bibliothek und das Wissenschaftszentrum mäandert. Hier breitet sich über 1900 Quadratmeter die Dauerausstellung des Museums aus. «Bretagne est Univers» entwirft mit Hilfe von 2300 Exponaten einen detaillierten Abriss der Geschichte der Region vom Paläolithikum bis zur Jetztzeit. Gezeigt werden neben kunsthandwerklichen Arbeiten wie der berühmten «Brigitte», einer gallo-römischen Statue, auch Alltagsgegenstände wie Mobiliar, Geschirr und Kleider. Der folkloristische Aspekt tritt klar zurück zugunsten der Didaktik und - dank Elizabeth de Portzamparcs eleganter Szenographie - auch der Ästhetik. Das Musée de Bretagne ist alles andere als ein Kuriositätenkabinett von bloss lokalem Interesse - es beleuchtet, so sein Chefkonservator, Jean-Paul Le Maguet, im Gespräch, «das Werden einer Region aus einer europäischen Perspektive». Das Thema der bretonischen Identität wird in den Champs libres auf vielfältige, auch für auswärtige Besucher ansprechende Art und Weise aufgeklärt. Das Wissenschaftszentrum zeigt die Formung der Landschaft, insbesondere des armorikanischen Gebirges. Die Bibliothek konserviert das erste lateinisch-bretonisch-französische Wörterbuch aus dem Jahr 1499. Und das Museum zeigt in zwei grossen Sälen Wechselausstellungen zu im weitesten Sinne regionalen Themen - so Ende April ein Panorama der florierenden bretonischen Comicszene. Derweil im 450 Plätze fassenden Konferenzsaal der Historiker Maurice Olender über Rassismus und der Drei-Sterne- Koch Olivier Roellinger über Gastronomie sprechen werden. Für den Beitrag verantwortlich: Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 31.03.2006 (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## Atelier Michel Rémon Architecte, Paris – France

<http://www.remon.fr>

**Libraries :**

### Informédiathèque de l'INSA ( École Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers ), Lyon – France 2009

En coupe, l'espace intérieur est structuré en trois strates verticales successives : les bureaux au Sud, les services et les circulations verticales au centre, les salles de lecture au Nord. Dans son site, l'apparence, de l'infomédiathèque apparaît comme sa réaction à l'espace qui l'entoure. Ce monolithe d'une extrême simplicité se déforme successivement pour répondre à chaque espace qui lui fait face. Au Sud, il ferme la perspective du boulevard d'entrée à l'université. À l'Est il ferme une place urbaine ; à l'Ouest il bord un jardin. Au Nord il fait face à la grande façade blanche de l'atelier de thermodynamique qui réfléchit la lumière vers les salles de lecture. Conçu selon une démarche HQE, chaque plan de façade répond au moment de la course du soleil qui le concerne. (Rémon)



### École Nationale des Greffes a Dijon – France 2008

Nous avons recomposé l'unité architecturale de l'école en recomposant l'unité de sa coupe en long au travers de l'ancien et du nouveau bâtiment. Le déplacement de l'entrée crée un nouveau centre à l'édifice. Le site est stratifié dans la profondeur de la parcelle. L'école se développe le long du boulevard. Un patio intérieur, miroir du patio existant, compose les relations avec la partie résidentielle du site en fond de parcelle. La profondeur de façade sur rue manifeste ces deux axes de compositions perpendiculaires par sa double figure croisée. Les registres architecturaux utilisés expriment la stratification horizontale du programme (rez-de-chaussée pour l'accueil, piano mobile pour l'enseignement, étage de la salle du conseil tournée vers le paysage lointain au-delà de l'espace de la rue. (Rémon)

### UFR ( Unité de Formation et de Recherche ) de Droit, Bibliothèque et Restaurant, Paris 12<sup>e</sup>, Créteil, Dep. Val-de-Marne, Île de France (Paris) – France 2000 – 2005

L'UFR de droit de Créteil est composée comme un îlot, une enceinte clairement identifiable à l'échelle du site. Cette figure de 130mx70m de côté affirme la présence de l'université depuis la voie rapide. Depuis l'avenue du Général de Gaulle, l'îlot universitaire entrouvre sa cour intérieure et exprime la spécificité de sa fonction. L'entrée de l'université est marquée par ses éléments les plus signifiants : - À gauche, le cube soulevé de la bibliothèque universitaire affiche sa grande façade vitrée sur le boulevard. À droite, la forme triangulaire opaque des deux grands amphithéâtres s'ancre puissamment au sol. - La cour intérieure distribue toutes les fonctions de l'UFR. Elle est conçue comme un grand hall à ciel ouvert. (Rémon)

### Université Les Chênes, Cergy-Pontoise, Dep. Val-de-Oise, Île-de-France – France 1991 – 2001

Tout commence par le site. Qualifier le site. L'échelle de l'Université est d'abord définie par le tracé de son espace extérieur le " CHAMP " ouvert au Sud sur la ville. Le champ fédère l'ensemble universitaire des Chênes pour en constituer le repère spatial. Tout l'espace est organisé à partir de l'œil (l'origine du regard) situé à l'entrée du campus au Sud du terrain. Au fond de la perspective la bibliothèque est soulevée de terre. Elle ne ferme pas l'espace mais le stabilise, la lumière l'enveloppe. À droite, le bâtiment principal ouvre la figure par sa ligne en mouvement. La tête du bâtiment porte en elle cette dynamique. Sa figure emblématique est devenue une porte de la ville. La coupe en long du bâtiment stratifie les fonctions principales de l'université. À rez-de-chaussée les grands amphithéâtres, au 1<sup>er</sup> et 2<sup>e</sup> étages, la Rue de la Recherche, centre nerveux du bâtiment qui associe la bibliothèque et les centres de recherche. Dans les étages, les salles d'enseignement, les bureaux d'enseignants et l'administration. Les façades expriment cet assemblage d'échelles particulières. (Rémon)

Ce bâtiment universitaire est la plus importante réalisation de Michel Rémon. Situé en face du centre commercial, le grand vaisseau blanc longe le boulevard de l'Oise pour dresser sa proue sur le boulevard du Port. Une passerelle enjambe ce dernier pour aboutir à un vaste parvis. L'entrée se situe dans un bâtiment bas entouré par une tour cylindrique et le corps principal abritant amphithéâtres, et salles diverses. La pureté des lignes et la diversité des ouvertures et baies vitrées font toute la force du bâtiment. This university building is the most significant realization of Michel Rémon. Located opposite the shopping centre, the large white vessel skirts the boulevard of Oise to draw up its prow on the boulevard of the Port. A footbridge spans this last to lead to a vast square. The entry is located in a low building surrounded by a cylindrical tower and the principal body sheltering amphitheatres, and various rooms. The purity of the lines and the diversity of the openings and windows make all the force of the building.

(<http://www.archiguide.free.fr>)

### **Pierre Riboulet \*1928 – +2003 – France**

<http://www.pierrieriboulet.org>

#### **Libraries :**

#### Médiathèque d'Antibes – France 2000 – 2006

La médiathèque d'Antibes-Juan-les-pins, créée par l'architecte Pierre Riboulet, a ouvert ses portes en décembre 2006. Le projet s'est inscrit dans le cadre du développement culturel d'Antibes et de la Communauté d'Agglomération Sophia Antipolis (CASA). La nouvelle médiathèque constitue le pôle central d'un réseau qui comprend également une desserte par deux bibliobus et une médiathèque dans le quartier des Semboules à Antibes, renforcé par la Médiathèque de Valbonne (ouverte en mai 2007). Elle marque un saut quantitatif et qualitatif de la lecture publique à Antibes et dans son agglomération. La médiathèque s'inscrit dans cette nouvelle génération d'équipements qui ont pour volonté la mise en œuvre de la démocratisation de la culture et se veulent à la fois vitrine et carrefour social, tant par la diversification de leurs fonctions que par l'élargissement de leurs publics. La séparation habituelle entre section adultes et section enfants fait l'objet d'une répartition plus nuancée, basée sur une utilisation plus « pédagogique » de la documentation et un décloisonnement des publics. Elle est agencée autour de trois axes prioritaires : un grand service d'information et d'actualité au rez-de-chaussée, un secteur musical développé, regroupant tous les médias et supports sur les musiques, en lien avec la forte implication musicale d'Antibes, un secteur documentation commune enfants-adultes. Les collections sont multimédias, multisupports, avec des accès Internet et de la vidéo en consultation et en prêt dans tous les secteurs. Un laboratoire de langues permettant la formation et l'autoformation est en cours de mise en place. L'ensemble des services est complété par un portail développé et sur lequel se trouve une information complète sur les services et actions culturelles proposées dans le réseau ainsi que des échanges en ligne, fanzines, concours et blog, très conviviaux. L'inscription est gratuite pour les habitants de la CASA et hors CASA. Le programme d'activités culturelles riche et varié, est accessible sur le portail de la Médiathèque : [www.mediathèque-casa.fr](http://www.mediathèque-casa.fr) (<http://www.adbg.asso.fr>)

Bruno Huerre a conçu avec Pierre Riboulet, avant son décès en 2003, la nouvelle bibliothèque d'Antibes en optant pour une organisation par demi-niveaux de part et d'autre d'un vide central, l'atrium. Organisés autour de ce grand atrium central, les espaces sont très diversifiés tout en gardant une continuité par le parcours et les vues traversantes. Découverte.

#### **Le projet**

La nouvelle bibliothèque est implantée en centre ville, en bordure de la ville ancienne. Le site très dense est entouré de hauts et imposants bâtiments de logements qui bordent les rues. L'assiette de la surface à construire est relativement petite en regard du programme à bâtir.

Le bâtiment est implanté sur la totalité de l'emprise admissible. Les surfaces à construire en superstructure se développent sur trois niveaux principaux, un quatrième partiel. Quatre niveaux en infrastructures sont dédiés aux services du livre et au parc de stationnement public dont le fonctionnement est séparé de la bibliothèque.

Les quatre niveaux de superstructure constituent un front bâti sur les deux boulevards principaux du terrain. Une large fenêtre a été ménagée dans la façade principale urbaine dans la continuité visuelle de la rue Chaudon située à l'opposé. Elle constitue une invitation, un transfert de l'extérieur vers l'intérieur. Elle apporte également lumière et transparence au cœur du bâtiment. Organisation architecturale : un espace sans coupure

Pour éviter l'effet "grand magasin" avec ses rayons spécialisés par étages, une organisation par demi-niveaux de part et d'autre d'un vide central, l'atrium, a été adoptée. Ces plateaux décalés sont réunis entre eux par des volées d'escaliers installés au droit des postes d'information et de prêt et par des rampes sur le côté opposé qui permettent de changer de niveau sans changer d'espace dans le mouvement même de la marche. Il en résulte des transparences sur la longueur totale du bâtiment (50 m) et très différentes selon les niveaux, et qui ont le même but d'unifier les parties en un tout.

Ainsi, il est possible d'aller du haut en bas du bâtiment, au cours d'une même promenade, en parcourant les différents secteurs et en ayant toujours une vue sur l'ensemble. Le grand atrium central joue un rôle prépondérant dans l'organisation intérieure mais aussi en tant que facteur d'unité pour toute la partie publique du bâtiment. Il est éclairé zénithalement et par la grande fenêtre urbaine. Il permet de saisir, dès l'entrée, l'organisation de l'ensemble des plateaux de lectures dédiés à chaque discipline qui s'additionnent sans coupure.

ce grand lieu de culture en chantier depuis 5 ans comptait déjà 1000 inscrits recensés quelques jours seulement après l'ouverture le 11 décembre dernier. Organisée autour de ce grand atrium central, les espaces sont très diversifiés tout en gardant une continuité par le parcours et les vues traversantes. Ainsi, chacun trouve sa place, soit entouré de livres dans un lieu confiné, soit en bordure du vide central à la vue de tous ; en rapport avec la rue pour lire les actualités près des baies vitrées, ou en rapport avec le ciel et le paysage au dernier étage pour consulter un dvd.

Plus qu'une médiathèque, le bâtiment est un lieu d'échange et de culture. Et c'est bien ce qu'a souligné Renaud Donnedieu de Vabres, ministre de la Culture d'alors, dans son discours en saluant le caractère ouvert de l'architecture. "Je remarque avec plaisir combien sont atténuées ici les éventuelles séparations entre les sections et les supports. Pas d'espace strictement clos (...). Chacun ici doit se sentir accueilli et accueillir c'est donner l'esprit de découverte", dit-il. (<http://architecturedz.bloguez.com>)

### **Bibliothèque universitaire Le Mirail, Toulouse – France 1997 – 2003**

La bibliothèque universitaire centrale de l'université du Mirail a ouvert ses portes en 2004, soit 7 ans 1/2 après que l'architecte Pierre Riboulet ait remporté le concours. Elle vient s'établir entre la Maison de la Recherche et l'Arche dans la nouvelle configuration de la "façade de l'Université constituée de "plots".

Construite sur un emplacement particulièrement complexe en terme de contrainte spatiale et morphologique, elle jouit de toute la science des volumes et de l'articulation des fonctions dont a su faire preuve Riboulet tout au long de sa carrière jusqu'à sa mort en 2003. On y retrouve ainsi son goût pour les vues indirectes, les doubles hauteurs, les patios cachés, les galeries suspendues...

Le RDC (140 m NGF) reste comme auparavant dévolu aux stationnements du campus, tandis que les magasins s'organisent 2,60 m au-dessus. Le RDC public (148 m NGF) est situé 2 m au-dessus du niveau du sol de l'Université au droit de l'Arche et 1,85 m au-dessous du 2° étage du bâtiment de la recherche. De longues rampes de faible pente relient ces trois niveaux en conservant la logique du reste du Master Plan de Candilis, organisé autour de vastes circulations couvertes, mais à l'air libre. 2 étages encore surplombent le RDC public. (<http://www.pps-archi.eu>)

### **Bibliothèque centrale université Cergy-Pontoise – France 1996 – 1999**

Place des Cerclades, 95000 Cergy-Préfecture, Maître d'ouvrage : région Ile-de-France, Conducteur d'opération : EPA de Cergy-Pontoise, Maître d'œuvre : Pierre Riboulet, assisté de André Mao, Collaborateurs extérieurs : Beaulieu Ingénierie (BET, économie et pilotage), Surface hors œuvre nette : 8 900 m<sup>2</sup>

### **Bibliothèque francophone multimédia, Limoges – France 1993 – 1998**

Le contexte

La ville de Limoges, le commanditaire, a fait construire cette bibliothèque multimédia en centre-ville. La bibliothèque a une vocation régionale et s'étend sur 14 800 m<sup>2</sup> sur le site de l'ancien hôpital. La structure est ouverte au public le 12 septembre 1998. Le nouvel équipement a coûté 22 millions d'euros (40% de l'équipement financés par la ville de Limoges) et a bénéficié du concours financier de l'Etat pour la même somme (6 millions d'euros hors subvention mobilier et informatique), du conseil général de la Haute-Vienne pour 10% (2,1 millions d'euros) et du conseil régional du Limousin pour 10% (2,2 millions d'euros). Cet établissement a été aussitôt reconnu en tant que Bibliothèque Municipale à Vocation Régionale (B.M.V.R.) et en tant que Pôle d'excellence associé à la Bibliothèque nationale de France dans les domaines du théâtre, de la poésie et de la critique francophones. La B.f.m. constitue dans la réalité un vaste réseau : six bibliothèques municipales reliées entre elles par un réseau de fibres optiques leur permettant de proposer les mêmes services à tous.

Le projet, situé au cœur de la ville historique, a permis d'aménager l'ancien hôpital, tombant en ruine car abandonné au profit du C.H.U., ainsi qu'une vaste friche située aux alentours. La bibliothèque a été le premier édifice de ce vaste projet d'aménagement urbain. Sa construction a précédé l'édification de bâtiments universitaires, de logements et de différents équipements publics. Cet aménagement s'effectue en outre sur les fondations du quartier du forum romain : des axes romains ont pu être dégagés lors des fouilles préliminaires. Une mosaïque du début de l'ère chrétienne, datant d'Augustoritum, a été mise au jour.

L'édifice

Cet édifice résolument moderne intègre des vestiges de l'histoire locale : la bibliothèque reprend l'orientation des voies romaines et de ce fait n'est pas disposée parallèlement à l'hôpital. Le plan est totalement centré sur la grande mosaïque, des parties de l'ancien hôpital à architecture classique subsistent encore en façade latérale. L'édifice est à ce titre un continuum. La façade principale sur l'avenue Baudin est formée tel un volume distinct qui s'avance. Elle est intégrée à la Bibliothèque francophone multimédia lément vitrée sur ses trois faces, chapeauté d'une corniche-auvent, et invite le passant à entrer. Une fois franchi le hall, la bibliothèque est organisée autour d'un grand plateau central, salle unique de 15 000 m<sup>2</sup> où les livres sont disposés en accès libre, dédoublé par une ceinture en hauteur d'un étage mezzanine. Afin de privilégier la lecture et la réflexion, trois verrières circulaires dispensent un éclairage zénithal et peu de vues sur l'extérieur existent. Ces verrières, prolongées de volumes coniques, forment des cônes de lumière et sont équipées de stores vénitiens pour dispenser une lumière toujours maîtrisée. L'architecte parle de « lieu plein éclairé de l'intérieur ». La façade de cette salle sur la rue François-Mitterrand est en granit, référence à la pierre du pays et à la sérénité solide du livre, et

en vitrage avec deux longs bandeaux vitrés formant mouvement vers l'infini (la première en bas et la deuxième sous la corniche-auvent), et permettent à la salle d'être à la fois lieu intime et lieu d'ouverture. Un escalier à ressauts supporté par des haubans, eux-mêmes fixés à la corniche en béton et métal adoptant la forme d'un portique, rompt la façade monobloc de granit et crée l'illusion d'un mouvement vers le ciel. L'architecture est alors formée d'emboîtements successifs largement en débord du cadre strict de l'édifice. Un jardin d'hiver très moderne (trois parois de verre trempé-collé, glaces suspendues par des ventouses aux poutrelles métalliques, deck posé à terre) met

en relation les murs subsistants de l'ancien hôpital, bordant le jardin par un mur portique de granit enduit, et le bâtiment neuf très vertical en granit et longues bandes vitrées. Actualité Le bâtiment assure toujours sa vocation initiale. Il est labellisé Patrimoine du XXe siècle par arrêté du 25 mars 2002. (<http://www.banque.pdf.fr>)

## Bibliothèque Université Paris VIII, Saint Denis – France 1991 – 1997

### **Littérature :**

« L'université Paris XII s'agrandit », *Le Moniteur des travaux publics et du bâtiment*, 9 juin 2000, p. 35.

Hervé Guénot, « Sciences éco ira à Créteil », *Le Figaro*, 7 septembre 2000.

« Une nouvelle faculté de sciences économiques pour Paris XII », *Le Moniteur des travaux publics et du bâtiment*, 2 novembre 2000, p. 42.

Hervé Guénot, « Créteil, vraie ville avec sa nouvelle faculté », *Le Figaro*, 28 janvier 2002.

Christine Desmoulin, « L'université, point de départ pour la ville », *La Construction moderne*, n° 111, 2002, pp. 1-6.

## **Rudy Ricciotti Architecte, Bandol – France**

<http://www.rudyricciotti.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### Université Paris VII Réutilisation des Grand Moulins, Paris – France 2008

L'implantation de l'université dans le quartier Masséna s'entend dans le respect des bâtiments, mémoire de son passé industriel. Le parti pris du projet entend conserver aux bâtiments leur volumétrie d'origine et traiter la totalité du programme dans les volumes existants, sans adjonction d'extensions visibles.

Le traitement de l'enveloppe est minimaliste. La façade des Moulins sur le quai est conservée totalement. La façade sur l'esplanade conserve pour l'essentiel son système porteur ; les remplissages sont remplacés par de grandes baies vitrées uniquement recoupées par les nez de planchers. Le pignon des Moulins, jusqu'alors aveugle, est largement percé, trouvant là un nouveau statut de façade. Cet ensemble devient la vitrine des Grands Moulins en donnant à voir ses nouveaux usages. La façade se dématérialise en se vitrant, exposant les nouvelles fonctions du programme renforçant l'image « grand magasin » sous jacente de l'architecture de Georges Wybo.

La façade vers la Halle aux farines ainsi que la toiture du bâtiment nettoyage-silos, endommagée par un incendie, se perce de baies ponctuelles éclairant ainsi les volumes sous combles.

Les Grands Moulins accueilleront principalement la bibliothèque centrale (1.800 places de lecture), des unités de formation et de recherche (lettres, sciences humaines, formation continue, etc.), des services d'accueil aux étudiants, des services administratifs et un espace de restauration. (<http://www.archittopik.lemoniteur.fr>)

## **Isabelle Richard – Frederic Schoeller Architectes, Paris – France**

<http://www.richardschoeller.eu>

### **Libraries:**

#### Médiathèque Garenne-Colombes (Dep. Hauts-de-Seine, Reg. Îles-de-France) – France 2012

surface : 2500 m<sup>2</sup>, Cout travaux : 5 800 000 € HT, date études : 2008 travaux : 2009/2011, Maître d'ouvrage : Ville de la Garenne Colombes 92 France

La Garenne-Colombes Le projet de la médiathèque de La Garenne-Colombes devait s'insérer dans un tissu urbain de pavillons et de petits immeubles collectifs, prendre en compte la géométrie de la place de la Liberté, tout en s'imposant comme un équipement public contemporain. Implanté au centre de la parcelle qu'il occupe presque en totalité, le bâtiment qui ne fait que 13,50 m dans sa plus grande hauteur, est visible de tous côtés. A demi-protégée par les arbres, la façade vitrée au sud, arrondie sur la place et rectiligne sur la rue, est habillée de brise-soleils de différentes longueurs et largeurs, qui l'estompent par un jeu de reflets, d'ombres et de lumière. Les autres façades, sur le côté et arrière, donnent une vision architectonique totalement différente: murs de béton sur plusieurs hauteurs, fenêtres en bande, volumes cubiques, jardins intérieurs apportant une respiration aux immeubles d'habitation riverains. Long de 35 m, le hall en double hauteur laisse voir le bâtiment dans toute sa profondeur. Son accès légèrement décentré détermine une circulation fluide. A droite, en vitrine sur la place, les espaces communs, avec à l'arrière une salle d'animations séparée; au fond, éclairée par une lumière zénithale naturelle, une salle d'exposition ouvrant sur un jardin ; à gauche, l'auditorium, avec dissimulé par une façade légèrement courbe de bois qui le fait apparaître comme une sculpture répondant à la courbure de la façade. A l'entresol, les salles multimédia et de travail ont un accès séparé qui les rend indépendantes des horaires de la médiathèque. Ouvrant sur les espaces du rez-de-chaussée et sur des jardins intérieurs, le premier niveau, réservé à la lecture, est en balcon sur la place de la République. La lumière du sud est tamisée par les pare-soleil et un plafond incliné lui donne une acoustique parfaite. L'espace des enfants, lecture et atelier, est à l'écart du passage. Au deuxième étage se trouvent les bureaux des bibliothécaires avec une terrasse, des ouvertures vers la rue et des vues intérieures sur les salles de lecture. (Richard)

#### Médiathèque Gentilly (Dep. Val-de-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) – France 2010

1.800 m<sup>2</sup>, € 3.850.000

La médiathèque-pont – Hqe et urbanité : Dans ce lieu où la maison Doisneau consacrée à la photographie et le bâtiment des services culturels de la ville forment avec la médiathèque un pôle culturel, des événements informels prennent place, qui permettent de tisser un lien social entre les générations. Un accès unique à la médiathèque lui donne sa lisibilité. La façade en sous face, avec son double mur de verre qui permet d'exposer des photos ou des livres, laisse passer des lumières différentes à travers l'espace transparent qui cadre la Bièvre par un balcon et reste souvent ouvert tardivement. Ce hall d'entrée au rez-de-chaussée abrite l'accueil, la presse et une salle de réunions ou de spectacles. Traitée comme un petit auditorium avec une régie, elle apporte un éclairage nocturne vibrant au passage.

La médiathèque de Gentilly s'ouvre tel un livre sur la ville. La géométrie circulaire à l'échelle de la ville du rez-de-chaussée, qui se poursuit par des murs extérieurs et des gradins, fonde cet espace public et génère une qualité contemporaine dans le parcours urbain. Le passage abrité par sa sous face, axe piétonnier qui mène au RER, est un lieu privilégié où les habitants prennent plaisir à s'attarder sous cette enveloppe structurale d'acier et de verre. Une façade a été dessinée sur la rivière Bièvre, aujourd'hui couverte, pour des cheminements futurs

Dans ce lieu où la maison Doisneau consacrée à la photographie et le bâtiment des services culturels de la ville forment avec la médiathèque un pôle culturel, des événements informels prennent place, qui permettent de tisser un lien social entre les générations. Un accès unique à la médiathèque lui donne sa lisibilité. La façade en sous face, avec son double mur de verre qui permet d'exposer des photos ou des livres, laisse passer des lumières différentes à travers l'espace transparent qui cadre la Bièvre par un balcon et reste souvent ouvert tardivement. Ce hall d'entrée au rez-de-chaussée abrite l'accueil, la presse et une salle de réunions ou de spectacles. Traitée comme un petit auditorium avec une régie, elle apporte un éclairage nocturne vibrant au passage

Au premier niveau, largement éclairée mais protégée du soleil et de la chaleur, les salles de lecture adultes sont divisées en deux espaces parallèles vitrés. L'une surplombe la vallée de la Bièvre, l'autre est aménagé pour la consultation des ouvrages et l'étude dans le calme de la lumière du Nord. Des ouvertures dans le plancher laissent percevoir le passage des piétons. Deux escaliers desservent au second niveau l'espace des livres d'art et les salles de lecture enfants, où les plus jeunes viennent une fois par semaine entendre un conteur. Séparée par un mur de livres, la section art s'inscrit dans un volume saillant arrondi en bois ajouré de verre. Sa forme d'appel visible d'en bas, l'oblique des panneaux de bois rouge à l'intérieur du bâtiment transparent incitent à gravir les marches rectilignes qui mènent à ce volume intrigant et clos. (Richard)

## **Jacques Ripault, Architecte, Paris – France**

<http://www.jacquesripault.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **PUG de Grenneville – France 2009**

Maîtrise d'ouvrage : Département des Hauts de Seine, Surfaces : 13 000 m<sup>2</sup>, Montant des travaux : 23 M.€HT

Salles d'enseignement et de recherche, salles informatique, laboratoires de langues, amphithéâtre 250 places, administration, bibliothèque, restaurant 700 repas, cuisine centrale. (Ripault)

#### **Centre culturel de Villepinte, École de musique et de danse, salle de spectacles, médiathèque, Villepinte (Dep. Seine-Saint Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) – France 2007**

Maître d'Ouvrage : Ville de Villepinte, Surfaces : 5968 m<sup>2</sup>, Montant des travaux : 8,1 M.€

Le projet rassemble une médiathèque, un conservatoire de musique et une salle de musique. Le plan en trident est articulé autour d'un hall central. La médiathèque en façade, constitue un bloc vitré à l'Est et au sud protégé par une galerie extérieure avec des protections solaires, lames verticales en bois.

Au centre des espaces, un escalier central constitue une brèche inclinée rehaussée d'un volume de lumière zénithal.

Le conservatoire, longe le parking avec des salles de géométrie aléatoire et des volumes équarris, « taillés dans le vif » pour les grandes salles d'instruments, détachées les unes des autres par des alcôves de lumière le long des circulations. Les salles de danses à l'angle constituent deux grandes baies comme des écrans avec ouvertures variables, protections solaires permettant également de montrer ou de cacher les danseurs sur le parvis.

La salle de spectacles sera réalisée ultérieurement, volume ovoïde, placé à l'angle opposé, partiellement incrusté dans le hall. Ecole de Musique et de Danse – salle de spectacles de 300 places – médiathèque (Ripault)

#### **Bibliothèque universitaire de Saint Quentin en Yvelines (Dep. Yvelines, Reg. Île-de-France) – France 2004**

Salle en libre accès – accueil – administration, MO : Conseil Régional d'Ile de France, Surfaces : 8435 m<sup>2</sup>. Montant des travaux : 11,6 M.€, Livré en 2004

La Bibliothèque Universitaire de Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, boulevard Vauban sur le Parc des Sources de la Bièvres s'inscrit dans la succession de bâtiments qui occupent une profondeur bâtie entre le boulevard et le parc. Cette profondeur constitue la façade urbaine du parc par des bâtiments épais qui apportent une densité là où la ville devient parc.

La progression des salles de lectures représentent 3 étages dont la grande hauteur du rez de chaussée qui ouvre un espace panoramique sur le parc, et les deux étages supérieurs qui alternent des doubles hauteurs permettant une fluidité dans les trois dimensions et des percées visuelles.

Les 3 avancées en proue: Philosophie, Sciences Sociales, Histoire et Géographie élançées sur le parc prennent racine et référence dans le corps principal des lettres qui longe le boulevard Vauban. La bibliothèque de Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines est une épaisseur morcelée, évidée, découpée selon les disciplines représentées et favorisant des accès de lumière zénithales.

Le béton blanc coulé en place, teinte sable, contrasté par les encadrements des baies en acier laqué gris métal et les volumes de couleur (laques ou stuccos bleu et rouge) qui accompagnent le visiteur au cœur des espaces.

Dans cette situation extraordinaire entre ville et parc, le projet par sa structure cartésienne offre une lisibilité et une identité de toutes ses parties. (Ripault)

#### **Centre Universitaire René Cassin, Paris 13e – France 1990**

2 amphithéâtres – Bibliothèque, Maître d'Ouvrage : Ministère de 'Education Nationale, Surfaces : 2 564 M<sup>2</sup>, Montant des travaux : 3,05 M.€

Le projet conçu en coupe superpose deux grands amphithéâtres pour des formations juridiques. Dessinés comme des conques acoustiques, ce sont des instruments acoustiques et visuels, la superposition des deux salles galbées constituent le hall et la bibliothèque.

Un escalier serpente entre les salles et le mur de briques de verre, mitoyen avec la cour voisine, capteur de lumière qui accompagne la nef ascensionnelle qui remonte vers les parties hautes des amphithéâtres.

Les salles sont opaques en béton émaillé d'émaux de Briare, éclairées par des rampes d'ouvertures, l'espace du hall en compression et celui de la bibliothèque, entre les amphithéâtres sont largement vitrés et surplombent la rue.

C'est un bâtiment aérien, de grands volumes soulevés, en compression et décompression reliés par des circulations généreuses et lumineuses.

A l'angle de deux rues Parisiennes, ce bâtiment atypique et audacieux s'inscrit dans le gabarit tout en magnifiant ses sous faces et la gravité de ses masses. (Ripault)

## **Atelier Antoinette Robain Claire Guieysse, Paris**

<http://www.archiguide.free.fr>

D'Architecture 139, 8/9, 2004

### **Libraries :**

**Centre National de la Danse, Renovation, Paris – France 2004**

(Jaques Kalisz 1972)

### **Awards :**

**Prix L'Équerre d'Argent**

The first, unlucky life of the building began in the early 1960s, when the progressive communist mayor of Pantin, Jean Lolive, commissioned architect Jacques Kalisz to design a new administration center for the town. The gifted young architect conceived an expressive, sculptural building dominated by exposed concrete. It seemed at the time to be a statement against the coming trend in curtain-wall architecture. After it was built, however, it was considered — by both the administration and the local population — to be oversized for its context. Ambivalence led to negligence and to the building's eventual degradation. The steel inside the facade's prefabricated concrete elements, some of which are only 2.8 inches (7 centimeters) thick, suffered from water infiltration and rusted. Some of the facade elements began to break off. Several floors of the building were abandoned, and in 1996, civic officials decided to close the whole building. Situated in front of the town hall and along the canal Ourq in the center of Pantin, the concrete monument, an example of the brutalist movement, continued its slow and steady degradation. It became an eyesore for the town, and yet its total demolition, less than 30 years after its inauguration, did not seem appropriate. Finally, in the late 1990s, a solution arrived when the Ministry of Culture and the mayor of Pantin agreed to marry the old administration building with the homeless National Dance Center and to begin a renovation. In December 2000, the French architects Claire Guieysse and Antoinette Robain won the competition for the building's renovation. Today, Guieysse still expresses surprise at how easy it was to fit the new program into the existing structure. She recalls that during the planning phase, it seemed as if the building had been designed from the beginning for a more diverse program than that of an administration center. Rejuvenation and Rebirth The National Dance Center required 11 dance studios, three of which would be open to the public. The program also called for a library, classrooms, exhibition and conference rooms, a cinema, a cafeteria, and offices. These spaces are distributed over 97,000 square feet (9000 square meters), on four floors of the six-story building. Two floors have not been renovated but have been kept in their previous state for a possible future extension of the program, if and when needed. The architects renovated the entire exterior and tried to restore the building's initial appearance. The fragile reinforced concrete elements were repaired and protected through new chemical treatments. But most of the design work was on the interior. The architects tried to adapt the existing structure to the new program while keeping as much concrete exposed as possible. They centralized the program around the large, 85-foot- (26-meter-) long entry hall, which stretches up to the sixth floor. This impressive space is dominated by a massive concrete stair and ramp leading gradually to top. While the original building was completely oriented to the street and closed to the nearby canal on the opposite side, the renovation architects opened the entry hall at several places to the canal and developed a greater transparency. Today, the cafeteria and parts of the reception area are situated behind large glass facades with a view to the water. The architects designed a red wall for the entry hall, behind the stair and the ramp, which extends to the hall's full six-floor height. Otherwise, unpigmented, exposed concrete dominates the interior. Aztec-like patterns, which Kalisz cut into the concrete surfaces during the original construction, give a certain aura of mystery. Because the building had not been originally constructed as a dance center, special attention needed to be given to acoustic insulation. The existing concrete structure promoted sound transmission throughout the building. To remedy this, each of the 11 dance studios was given a special treatment depending on its situation, configuration, and use. Two of them were conceived as a "box within a box" and completely insulated from the surrounding walls, ceiling, and floor. To reduce the cost of the renovation, the other studios were insulated through their floor structure and, when necessary, also on the ceiling and the walls. ( <http://www.architectureweek.com> )

**Bibliothèque Universitaire Santé, Extension, Rennes, Villejean – France 2000**

## **Agence Gérald Rochet-Blanc, Le Cordonnet – France**

<http://www.architectes.org>

### **Libraries :**

**Médiathèque Jean Moulin, École, Valentin (Besançon) (Dep. Doubs, Reg. Franche-Comté) – France 2003**

## **Roubert Ravaux Clément architectes, Paris - France**

<http://www.rrcarchitectes.fr>

### **Libraries :**

**Bibliothèque Carnegie Reims - France 1999 - 2005**

J. Bléhaut associé

maître d'ouvrage VILLE DE REIMS

RESTRUCTURATION ET RÉHABILITATION

4 000 m2, 5,99M€ valeur 2006

Grand témoin de la reconstruction de la ville de Reims après la grande guerre, la Bibliothèque Carnegie (du nom du donateur américain), symbolise parfaitement la qualité architecturale de l'époque art déco dans cette ville. « Carnegie » n'est pas simplement un monument repaire dans la ville, c'est aussi un édifice dans lequel tous les arts concourent à la réussite de l'œuvre (l'art du vitrail y est particulièrement bien présent). La rénovation-restauration a consisté à retrouver la fonctionnalité perdue originelle du lieu en l'adaptant aux contraintes contemporaines, tout en mettant en valeur « les arts décoratifs ». (Roubert)

## **Christian Schouvey , Jaques Orth, Dôle – France**

### **Libraries :**

**Médiathèque et Cinema, Belleville – France 2013**

**Médiathèque de Prêt, Extension, Réhabilitation, Vesoul – France 2008**

**Médiathèque intercommunale, Sélestat – France 2008**

### [Médiathèque, Archives – Macon – France 2007](#)

Floor area/size 3000 m2, Cost € 9.700.000

On 15 September 2007, the new library of Mâcon opened its doors to the public. Located at the Rue de la Republic, in the district Marans, this modern building, light and perfectly functional includes the library and the municipal archives: making reading accessible to the greater audience. The new service "Media - Municipal Archives" covers an area of approximately 3000 m2 and presents over 200.000 documents listed and more than 70.000 in free access. (<http://www.mimoa.eu>)

### [Bibliothèque Universitaire Médecine et Pharmacie, Les Hauts de Chazol, Besançon – France 2002](#)

#### [Médiathèque intercommunale, Sélestat – France 1996](#)

#### [Médiathèque Delle – France 1995](#)

### [Nina Schuch, Ivry-sur-Seine – France](#)

<http://archiguide.free.fr>

#### **Libraries:**

#### [Médiathèque Ivry-Sur-Seine \(Dep. Val de Marne, Reg. Île de France\) – France 2001](#)

### [Patrick Schweitzer et Associés, Strasbourg – France](#)

<http://www.schweitzer-associes.com>

#### [Médiathèque Denise Rack Salomon, Erstein \(Strasbourg\) – France 2007](#)

#### [Médiathèque Benfeld \(Sélestat\) – France 2005](#)

### [SCP\(Société Civile Professionnelle\) d'Architecture Séquences, Toulouse – France](#)

Jacques Hurtevent, Marc Priovano Jérôme Terlaud

<http://www.sequences.fr>

#### **Libraries:**

#### [Médiathèque de Saint-Gaudens – France Project en Cours \(2013\)](#)

Maître d'ouvrage: Communauté de Communes du Saint-Gaudinois, S.H.O.N 3.529 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût H.T. € 5.800.000

Le bâtiment fait le lien entre le Centre Historique et le Boulevard périphérique en prenant en compte les différences de niveaux et l'existence d'un bâtiment classé aux bâtiments historiques. (Sequences)

#### [Médiathèque José Cabanis, Marengo -Toulouse - France 2004](#)

see : Buffi Associés <http://www.buffi-associes.com>

S.H.O.N. : 35.000 m<sup>2</sup> (dont infrastructure: 18 000 m<sup>2</sup> et superstructure: 17.000 m<sup>2</sup>), Coût H.T. : 35.000.000 €, Equipe de maîtrise d'oeuvre : SEQUENCES avec Jean-Pierre BUFFI, architecte urbanistes. CAPMAS-LABORDERIE-ROUGES, architectes associés. OTH, Claude MAURETTE, bureaux d'études, Etat, Région Midi-Pyrénées, Département de la Haute-Garonne, Mairie de Toulouse Mandataire du maître d'ouvrage : SETOMIP

Deux volumes reliés sous terre et dans le ciel se posent de part et d'autre de l'axe, transgressant la symétrie de la porte classique avec deux piles de largeur différentes. Les deux piles sont posées sur un socle vitré, accueillant l'espace jeunesse et les commerces. Pour une identification optimale, les niveaux publics de la médiathèque occupent l'aile Sud ; les commerces et les locaux de TLT, irrigués par la lumière du jardin, sont situés aux deux premiers niveaux de la pile Nord, en liaison avec la sortie du métro. Au-dessus, les locaux de l'INA se déploient sur deux niveaux. / Au bout des allées Jean-Jaurès, le bâtiment émerge d'un jardin en contrebas sur lequel il s'ouvre : l'axe traverse le jardin en passerelle pour se transformer en parvis, point de convergence, espace de distribution, lien entre la place carrée et les allées Jean-Jaurès. Ils sont couronnés par un toit belvédère qui offre une vue privilégiée sur la ville, dont les espaces de réception éclairés la nuit lancent un signal visible de loin.

La terre cuite domine le traitement des façades, en écho à la forte identité de la cité. La façade principale est protégée par des pare-soleil, modules verticaux de hauteur variable, en éléments de terre cuite assemblés sur une ossature métallique. Réparties sur l'ensemble des trois façades principales, les immenses persiennes tamisent la lumière du jour, cadrent les vues sur la ville, elles magnifient l'assemblage inédit de la brique et du verre, tout en offrant aux visiteurs le spectacle de la vie urbaine. La "porte Marengo" est un monument, son architecture s'attache à exprimer l'institution. De loin, la médiathèque est un bâtiment énigmatique ; de près son fonctionnement intérieur se lit clairement : elle est en osmose avec le quartier Marengo, elle le fédère et en est le point de mire. (SCP)

### [Serero Architecture Research Group, Paris - France](#)

<http://www.serero.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### [University of Amiens. Auditorium and Library, Amiens – France on design](#)

Paris-based firm serero architects has won the design competition for the university of amiens' new library and auditorium. located at the heart of the campus, the new building will serve as a central place for social exchange. The design takes advantage of the conditions of the site: the auditorium floor is integrated into the natural slope of the landscape while long steps of stone are utilized to connect the lower level of the garden with the reception area. The library and the auditorium are two clear volumes in both form and facade treatment. The former is clad with a 'smart skin' of vertical wooden louvres that open and close according to the level of humidity in the air, much like the scales of a pine cone. the angles of the sun-shading correspond with the orientation of the interior spaces to provide a gradual transition from protected zones to open and transparent. other means of daylighting include sheds on the green roof of the library which allow for light to filter through and a strip of curtain glass window that runs along the upper wall of the auditorium that provide a clerestory effect.

(<http://www.designboom.com>)

Projet lauréat concours restreint Site : IUT d'Amiens, Territoire communal de Salouel (80), France Maître d'ouvrage : Rectorat de l'Académie d'Amiens Surface : 1 420 m<sup>2</sup> Cout prévisionnel: 1 900 000€ H.T. Conception : SERERO Architectes Urbanistes : David



Serero, Yoichi Ozawa, Ran She, Fabrice Zaini Bureaux d'études techniques: BETOM Ingénierie, HQE: CAPTERRE, Acousticien : Pierre Pasquini UNE EXTENSION DE LA TOPOGRAPHIE Situé au cœur de l'IUT d'Amiens, la nouvelle bibliothèque et l'auditorium constituent un pôle central de l'IUT pour l'enseignement et les rencontres autour des technologies et le catalyseur de la vie étudiante du campus. Notre projet est constitué de deux plateaux situés au même niveau que le du jardin central de l'IUT, la bibliothèque au Sud, et l'amphithéâtre au Nord dont les gradins suivent la pente naturelle du terrain. Entre ces deux volumes se glisse le hall d'accueil et donne accès à ces deux espaces. Un escalier dans une faille entre ces deux bâtiments, lie directement le hall au niveau bas. La bibliothèque est pour nous un lieu où la lumière naturelle a un rôle primordial. Nous l'avons placée au cœur des espaces grâce à des sheds sur toute la longueur de la toiture orientés au Nord. Eclairé en lumière zénithale, elle participe à créer un lieu d'échange, un lieu où la connaissance est multiple et non limitée, ouverte sur d'autres disciplines et cultures. L'amphithéâtre, quant à lui, est constitué de murs en béton clair éclairé par des fenêtres hautes sur toute la longueur du bâtiment. Elles sont occultables par des stores à rouleaux intégrés dans le plafond. La bibliothèque est conçue sur un plateau libre avec une retombée intermédiaire de poteaux seulement (porté de 10,80m). Tous les espaces sont conçus sur une trame régulière de 1,80m et 7,20m qui organise toutes les réseaux de la bibliothèque, système éclairage, de ventilation, répartition du mobilier et calepinage des façades, etc... offrant une très grande clarté et lisibilité des espaces intérieurs. L'effet intérieur est celui d'une grande transparence et d'une grande simplicité dans l'accès aux ouvrages. Le bâtiment fait ainsi la transition entre l'espace d'accueil de grand volume et des zones plus silencieuses propice à la concentration et au travail individuel. UNE FAÇADE EN ECAILLES L'enveloppe de ce bâtiment est conçue comme une peau intelligente de grande performance, qui contrôle les ambiances et les vues à l'intérieur du bâtiment. Le système de façade est inspiré par les écailles de la pomme de pin qui s'ouvrent et se ferment en fonction de l'humidité pour laisser s'échapper les graines. Les vitrages sont ainsi protégés par des brise-soleil en bois dont l'angle varie sur la longueur de la façade en fonction de l'orientation des espaces. Ce dispositif permet une transition graduelle de zones plus protégées à des zones plus ouvertes et transparentes. Ces brise-soleil sont orientés verticalement pour mieux répondre à l'orientation principale du bâtiment plein Ouest (soleil bas mieux filtré que par des brises soleil horizontaux). (<http://www.archiliste.fr>)

## **Pascale Seurin Architecte, Paris – France**

<http://www.larchitecture.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque Hélène Oudoux (extension), Massy – France 2010**

1.952 m<sup>2</sup>, 3.470.000 €

Les questions posées par cette extension-restructuration sont : - la lisibilité du bâtiment et de son entrée dans le bâtiment créé, - la fluidité et repérage des lecteurs dans un bâtiment attractif, - la différenciation des flux lecteurs et des services internes, - le décloisonnement des espaces tout en conservant leur intimité, - respecter la fonctionnalité et adéquation financière programme/esquisse. Pour atteindre ces objectifs nous avons : - pour l'extension - développé un projet à base carrée, évidé d'un quart sur deux niveaux. Ce parti compact permet l'inscription d'un vaste parvis et d'un glacis éclairant la salle de conférence, en R-1. C'est aussi une réponse urbaine, en contrepoint à la barre de logements qui l'encadre comme un rideau de scène. Son ancrage est réalisé par son extension en proue (à l'Ouest), et en débord (côté Nord) du bâtiment existant. Cette disposition (et la qualité des matériaux choisis) renchérisse son identité et installe sa dimension publique au centre du quartier. A l'intérieur, la structure libère le plan, répondant à la demande de flexibilité et d'implantation d'accès différenciés. Il autorise la présence d'un escalier non encloué, particulièrement convivial, entre RDC et R+1. Le vide créé relie les niveaux en garantissant leur lisibilité : ainsi en R-1, la salle de conférence, en R.D.C le hall et salle d'expression corporelle, en R+1, l'espace en R+2, l'espace Adultes et Adolescents. Les baies toute hauteur (Nord et Ouest) illustrent l'ouverture et l'animation de la bibliothèque pour les quartiers alentours. La volumétrie proposée apporte repérage et luminosité souhaitées. (<http://www.larchitecture.com>)

#### **Médiathèque Maurice Genevoix, Orléans-La-Source – France 2009**

1.721 m<sup>2</sup>, 2.460.000 €

L'originalité de ce programme est d'envisager une Médiathèque de plain-pied (avec l'accès du public depuis un parvis commun avec le gymnase et indépendamment pour les services). Cette demande s'inscrit dans un concept de médiathèque globale, favorisant l'accès comme la perméabilité, à l'ensemble du fond documentaire. Dès lors, le lecteur a un sentiment d'un tout unitaire et indivisible. Les dispositifs architecturaux, mis en place, illustrent cette volonté par une partition claire des secteurs, renforcée par une hiérarchie des espaces entre simple et double hauteur, éclairés latéralement. Chaque regroupement thématique des collections - fiction, documentaire, son et image - s'implante naturellement sous chaque toiture différenciée. Dès lors, s'établit un rapport harmonieux entre l'accueil du public et l'intimité du lieu, grâce à cette lisibilité d'ensemble, tant en fonctionnalité (dont gradation de hauteur de présentation des documents), qu'en éclairage naturel. En outre, la structure libère le plan, répondant à la demande de flexibilité. La fluidité des espaces favorise la découverte aisée des documents, comme la cohabitation conviviale de publics variés. Le principe de partition des rayonnages facilite les passages intersecteurs, comme d'inciter les lecteurs «aux chemins de traverse». Ce parti permet aussi de mêler zones de présentation et de consultation, afin de rendre attractif les ouvrages, comme d'en présenter de nouveaux. Ces principes, où les activités s'imbriquent naturellement dans un chuchotement confortable, concourent à l'attraction du lieu et par conséquent à sa fréquentation. (<http://www.larchitecture.com>)

#### **Médiathèque (ancien centre commercial), Poissy – France 2006**

2.550 m<sup>2</sup>, 4.980.000 €

La Médiathèque de Poissy est un projet singulier, puisqu'elle est implantée dans un ancien centre commercial désaffecté. Les contraintes du projet sont sa hauteur uniforme sous dalle et le peu de lumière naturelle en façade. Ce bâtiment de plain-pied possède néanmoins une implantation stratégique en centre ville (contiguë à la gare), tout en bénéficiant d'un vaste parking en sous-sol. L'enjeu de cette réalisation tient dans la qualification des espaces intérieurs notamment dans la zone centrale décloisonnée de 1200 m<sup>2</sup>. La décoration et la qualité de l'éclairage furent déterminantes. Notre parti s'illustre par le souci d'identification des espaces de lecture notamment par un traitement elliptique du faux plafond staff surbaissé par rapport au faux-plafond bois perforé. Dès lors il entre en résonance avec le parquet bois implanté dans la zone publique de la Médiathèque. La clarté d'aménagement depuis la banque centrale est déterminante grâce à une circulation centrale privilégiée. Ainsi, de part et d'autre, l'espace Actualités légèrement surélevé marque son autonomie; l'implantation elliptique de la zone Adultes en permet une identification immédiate. Les espaces Jeunesse et Travail sont implantés, côté façade. Cet agencement permet - outre une grande flexibilité - une surveillance aisée, tout en valorisant l'intégration des nouvelles technologies. Ce parti favorise la cohésion de l'ensemble, la perméabilité du public d'une zone à l'autre, tout en autorisant l'autonomie de chacun. (<http://www.larchitecture.com>)

#### **Médiathèque Jules Verne, Vandœuvre-lès-Nancy – France 2000**

## **Phillipe Starck, Paris – France**

<http://www.starck.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **La Alhóndiga (Mediateka/Biblioteca), Bilbao – Spain 2005 - 2010**

The French designer Philippe Starck has been entrusted with refurbishing the old municipal grain market of Bilbao, an industrial building designed in 1905 by the architect Ricardo Bastida that has now been turned into a multidisciplinary space dedicated to leisure, culture and wellbeing. Inaugurated since early May 2010, Alhóndiga Bilbao seeks to establish itself as a centre that is open to the citizens, oriented to the integral growth of the person and to the development of human relations. That is why the facility covers an area of forty-three thousand metres square distributed over the Central Square and another three cubic buildings that define the main axes of this project: the Media Library, the Physical Activity Zones and Leisure. The Media Library has been understood as a social space in which, besides reading, consulting and studying, one can watch a film or listen to music. A gym, several rooms for physical exercise and personal growth, a wet area and a sun terrace integrate the building dedicated to Physical Activity. Lastly, the Leisure zone has an auditorium for four hundred people, an exhibition room several cinema halls and a restaurant space, as well as the Sala Bastida whose name pays tribute to the architect who designed the grain market and which will have polyvalent uses. For this project, Starck has applied construction criteria based on efficiency and sustainability, he has chosen materials such as concrete, exposed brick and glass and has introduced thermal solar panels. He has thus managed to humanise the building while always maintaining its architectural singularity, and has transformed it into a new landmark for Bilbao's quotidian life. (<http://www.ondiseno.com>)

## **Agence Antoine Stinco, Paris – France**

<http://archiguide.free.fr>

### **Literature:**

D'Architecture 120,4,2002

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothèque Saint Barbe, Rénovation, Paris – France 2008**

1881-1884

Restructuration et rénovation du collège par Ernest Lheureux, élève de Théodore Labrousse. Il construit les deux ailes du bâtiment qui existent encore aujourd'hui le long de la rue Valette et de l'impasse Chartière.

1936-1939

Construction, par les architectes Daniel Lionel et Raoul Brandon, du bâtiment qui longe encore actuellement l'impasse d'Ecosse. 2005-2007

Travaux de réhabilitation du collège Sainte-Barbe par l'architecte Antoine Stinco.

Les bâtiments de 1881 et de 1936 ont été réhabilités dans le souci de leur caractère patrimonial. Dans le réfectoire, les tables en marbre et les mosaïques de fleurs et d'oiseau conçues par Gian Domenico Facchina (1826-1903) ont été restaurées, tout comme la salle de dessin dotée d'une verrière centrale et ornée de bas-reliefs exécutés par Charles Gauthier (1831-1891). Le mobilier et les peintures de l'amphithéâtre de physique-chimie ont été rénovés à l'identique. Les façades du bâtiment ont été entièrement nettoyées et leurs mosaïques remises à neuf.

## **TANK architectes, Lille - France**

<http://www.tank.fr>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Médiathèque de la Madeleine – France 2013**

Surface Shon 2.200 m<sup>2</sup>, Budget HT € 4.200.000

La restructuration et l'extension d'un ancien commissariat à l'enveloppe très présente à l'échelle de la place des Fusillés et des Déportés mais déconnecté de son environnement urbain. L'accessibilité de l'équipement est modifiée. L'espace devient alors prolongement de la place et se parcourt de plain-pied. La médiathèque se divise en deux entités programmatiques : le pavillon d'accueil et la salle de lecture dont les horaires peuvent différer. Dans la salle de lecture, la qualification de sous espaces, d'ambiances lumineuses et acoustiques est traité par une toiture : la nappe active. L'ambiance intérieure fait référence à la fois à l'intérieur chaleureux des salons de lecture des maisons bourgeoises et aux qualités des grands espaces de manufactures baignés d'une lumière zénithale diffuse. La médiathèque s'ouvre sur un jardin traversant qui participe à la mise en relation des quartiers populaires avec le centre ville.

#### **Médiathèque Proville, Proville – France 2008**

Equipe : Mathieu Berteloot, Olivier Camus et Lydéric Veauvy, Maître d'ouvrage : Mairie de Proville, Surface de terrain : 531 m<sup>2</sup>  
Surface de construction : 610 m<sup>2</sup> (Terrasse : 90 m<sup>2</sup>), Budget : 823 282 €

The new mediathèque of Proville has to open onto the village and become a place of exchange and culture, a public library and a surprising and enthusiastic place inviting everyone to the pleasure of reading. Create a contemporary architecture dealing with the environment and the existing elements. The new spaces created are offering changing atmospheres and lighting effects due to large surfaces of glass and different partitions, patios and nice places where to take time to read, views on the church tower and the trees around. Over roofs and terraces have been thought in wood which turns grey with the years. The balance between town and nature's reached with an environmental approach: large picture windows to take advantage of the natural supplies of heat, and respiring partitions with systematic outside thermic insulation. (archdaily)  
Site area: 531 sqm, Constructed area: 610 sqm + 90 sqm of terrace

## **Terreneuve Architectes, Paris – France**

Olivier Fraise, Nelly Breton

<http://www.terreneuve.fr>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothèque Louise Michel, Paris – France 2011**

programme Construction d'une bibliothèque et d'un local DASCO, maîtrise d'ouvrage Ville de Paris, DAC, DASCO, SLA20 maîtrise d'oeuvre TERRENEUVE architectes, mandataire; responsable de projet Tina Sickert / C&E, b.e.t. structures / DJ AMO, économiste / Cap Ingelec, b.e.t. fluids, Mission de base de maîtrise d'oeuvre, Surface 850 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Montant de travaux 1,6 M€ HT de travaux, Calendrier études 2002-04; chantier 2009-10, livré en mars 2011

Située en bordure de la ZAC Réunion, dans un quartier en pleine mutation qui voit petit à petit disparaître les traces de son tissu urbain caractérisé par ses parcelles en « lanières » et ses impasses, - pour laisser place à des terrains plus « carrés », à des bâtiments de logements collectifs, et à des équipements publics. De fait, ce qui caractérise aujourd'hui ce quartier « Réunion », c'est bien une forte déstructuration et une grande disparité des constructions : hauteurs très variables, de R+1 à R+9 ; absence d'alignement, immeubles de grande hauteur en retrait... ; mais aussi de nombreux espaces vides ; jardins privés en coeur d'îlot, places, terrain de sport municipal, terrains en friche... Pour éviter la sensation d'écrasement de ce petit équipement - d'une hauteur limitée à R+1-, le projet conserve le vide existant en mitoyenneté avec les bains douches, et de l'autre côté, propose à l'étage un retrait par rapport aux nouveaux logements. Cet effet de détachement permet de bien identifier et de signaler la bibliothèque, notamment depuis la rue de Buzenval. Afin d'éviter l'effet d'horizontalité issu du gabarit du bâtiment, l'architecture de la bibliothèque propose un fractionnement du volume sur la rue des Haies. Ce dispositif a plusieurs objectifs : - il permet de retrouver une référence à l'échelle du bâti caractéristique de cette rue et du parcellaire en lanière : à l'accès des deux équipements correspondent deux volumes implantés à l'alignement, qui suggèrent chacun l'échelle d'un bâtiment indépendant, et une certaine verticalité. Le volume de liaison laisse entrevoir à l'étage une transparence qui donne à lire la profondeur de la parcelle, - l'autonomie formelle du bâtiment, nécessaire de par son statut d'équipement, ne s'opère pas au détriment de l'échelle de la rue. Si l'écriture se veut contemporaine, elle s'inscrit dans une démarche d'intégration basée sur la lecture approfondie du contexte dans lequel s'implante la bibliothèque. - il permet l'expression d'une cinquième façade où chaque entité programmatique est lisible. Si le matériau de couverture n'est pas visible en tant que tel depuis la rue, les pentes des toitures permettent de comprendre la volumétrie du bâtiment à l'intérieur de l'îlot. (Terreneuve)

### **Médiathèque Don Quichotte de la Plaine, Saint-Denis – France 2002 - 2007**

Construction de la médiathèque de la Plaine à Saint-Denis, maîtrise d'ouvrage Plaine Commune / Ville de Saint-Denis maîtrise d'oeuvre TERRENEUVE architectes, mandataire / Satoba, b.e.t. structures / DJ AMO, économiste / Cap Ingelec, b.e.t. fluids / Peutz, acousticien. Mission de base de maîtrise d'oeuvre surfaces : 1000 m<sup>2</sup> SHON, Montant de travaux 1,9 M€ HT de travaux + 0,15 M€ HT de mobilier. Calendrier Concours 2002; études 2002-2004; chantier 2006-2007, livraison 2007

Premier équipement public culturel réalisé sur le territoire de la Plaine Saint-Denis, la médiathèque Don Quichotte exhibe une carapace métallique, emblématique de l'histoire industrielle métallurgique encore récente de ce site en pleine reconversion. La médiathèque se développe autour d'une salle de lecture traversante, enjambant l'ancien chemin de fer du site industriel de la Plaine. Elle en reprend les deux principaux archétypes, sheds et façades métalliques, pour composer une architecture lumineuse, articulant les échelles de la ville et du quartier en pleine mutation. Afin d'obtenir une grande inertie thermique, la structure -murs, planchers, toiture, sheds - a été intégralement réalisée en béton avec une isolation extérieure rapportée, protégée par le bardage métallique. Le confort thermique d'été est assuré sans climatisation, grâce à une limitation des surfaces vitrées exposée au sud et à l'ouest, et à l'installation de brises soleil extérieurs en tôle d'acier perforée.

### **TETRARC, Nantes – France**

<http://www.tetrarc.fr>

**Libraries :**

### **École des Arts, Ville de Saint Herblain – France 2009**

Maître d'Ouvrage : Ville de Saint Herblain, Architecte : TETRARC architecte mandataire [Jean-Pierre MACÉ directeur de projet, Rémi TYMEN chef de projet], PACTEAU architectes économistes associés, Ingénieur Structure : IBA, Ingénieur Fluides : AREA Scénographe : DUMONT DURSENT scénographe, Acousticien : SERDB, Plasticien lumière : F. MAGOS, Référent HQE : EXAM Programme : Construction d'une maison des arts constituée de plusieurs plateformes : école de musique, arts plastiques, arts visuels, bibliothèque, multimédia, tertiaire, accueil, un auditorium, répondant à une démarche HQE., Surface : 4 457 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût : 8,3 M€ HT Calendrier : Etude : 2006 - 2007 / Réalisation : 2008 - 2009

#### **PROJET**

Une coque incandescente entourée, à distance respectueuse, d'entités autonomes établissant en plan une sorte d'éclatement contenu, alors qu'en élévation une forme compacte paraît prendre appui sur de fines ondulations de verre : éloigner et fédérer, tenir à distance et agréger. Le paradoxe n'est qu'apparent. Il tient aux impératifs du programme. Eux-mêmes liés aux activités des différentes entités (plateformes) jusque là indépendantes et réunies ici pour de meilleures conditions de travail, d'accueil, de transmission de savoirs et une présence accrue dans le vaste territoire d'une agglomération suburbaine.

Une forme centrale donc. Voire même, à y regarder de plus près, deux : une coque refermée sur elle-même et, décentrée, un patio ouvert sur le ciel. Musique, Danse, Théâtre dans la première. Expositions sur la seconde. Deux aboutissements de pratiques, deux finalités rêvées ou enviées de toutes les pratiques artistiques développées ici.

Une coque indépendante ceinte par une rue intérieure. Une rue qui, comme le béton constituant les voûtes de la salle, isole du bruit, protège des nuisances des plateformes voisines, en fait toutes les autres plateformes. L'isolement comme isolation phonique. Une sorte de quarantaine spatiale qui ne prive pas l'auditorium d'une connexion directe avec le hall, la billetterie, le bar ouvert les soirs de représentation artistique, la rue intérieure elle-même reliée aux entrées secondaires, à la réserve d'instruments, à la salle de percussion et à la salle de répétition de l'Ecole de musique. Sous le contrôle visuel du régisseur. A deux pas des quais de livraison des matériels et instruments.

Une conque rouge comme un cœur battant. Avec autour, autant d'entités physiques que de plateformes. Sur un ou deux niveaux, selon les surfaces qui leur sont nécessaires car la volonté de contenir le programme dans un volume relativement limité pour générer des économies et préserver les surfaces boisées du terrain, conduit à s'établir sur un socle et un niveau supérieur. (TETRARC)

### **Médiathèque BDIV (Bibliothèque Départementale d'Ille et Vilaine) Fougères – France 2008**

Maître d'Ouvrage : Fougères Communauté, Architecte : TETRARC architecte mandataire [Jean-Pierre MACE directeur de projet, Rémi TYMEN chef de projet], Ingénieur Tous Corps d'Etat IOSIS CENTRE OUEST, Economiste : CMB, Acousticien : SERDB Programme : Construction de la médiathèque BDIV (Bibliothèque Départementale d'Ille et Vilaine) de Fougères, aménagement intérieur et conception du mobilier. Surface : 4 238 m<sup>2</sup>, Coût : 5,3 M€ HT, Mission : Mission de base et exécution partielle Calendrier : Etude : 2005 / Livraison : 2007 - 2008

## PROJET

Créer un équipement culturel de ce type, dans un site en mutation, est un sujet qui se doit d'être traité à la hauteur de l'enjeu qu'il représente. A la fois lieu de travail et de recherches, espace de rencontres, instrument pédagogique, centre d'informations, la médiathèque invente un nouvel espace collectif d'échanges. C'est pourquoi, ce projet présente une réponse architecturale à forte identité, revendicative d'une figure affirmant son statut de bâtiment public unique, inscrit dans une culture urbaine en voie d'achèvement. Le projet s'articule sur des principes simples en occupant le terrain sans concession, on peut être une, celle de créer un jardin au cœur du bâtiment afin d'y garantir un espace serein. Les deux entités du programme ont leur propre autonomie de fonctionnement et sont clairement identifiées dans le projet suivant leurs accès et leurs façades respectives.

L'ensemble de l'équipement est construit sur deux niveaux. Suivant les contraintes et exigences du programme, l'antenne BDIV et le secteur logistique s'implantent obligatoirement au rez-de-chaussée, la médiathèque se répartit dans une suite logique de fonctionnement entre les deux niveaux, complétée à l'étage du service de coordination. Il suffit d'un regard pour comprendre l'organisation des lieux. Les formes architecturales sont caractérisées par un jeu malin de pleins et de vides maîtrisant une matière qui devient ici un composant architectural de qualité grâce à un matériau irremplaçable qu'est le béton. Le beau béton, car les parois extérieures sont traitées en panneaux matricés se déclinant en claustras sous forme d'énigmes indéchiffrables devant les parois vitrées extérieures et signe, d'une façon sans ambiguïté, l'identité du nouvel équipement. En conclusion, le projet présente des qualités essentielles, d'où que l'on vienne, le bâtiment se remarquera, paré de sa texture architecturale exclusive, symbolique et signifiante, pour le rendre emblématique d'une vocation culturelle universelle. (TETRARC)

## **TOA architectes, Strasbourg, Paris – France**

<http://www.toa-archi.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Espace Culturel Django Reinhardt, Strasbourg-Neuhof - France 2010**

maître d'ouvrage Communauté urbaine de Strasbourg, programme Médiathèque, superficie 1 250 m<sup>2</sup> shon, coût 2 160 000 €HT

Le programme justifie une occupation quasi-totale de la parcelle pour développer le plain-pied des espaces de la médiathèque ouverts au public. A charge pour les façades de répondre à un juste équilibre entre d'une part l'ouverture de la médiathèque sur le quartier et d'autre part l'intimité nécessaire à la tranquillité des lecteurs et utilisateurs. D'une échelle volontairement modeste, presque domestique, l'équipement appuie son identité sur le thème d'une "façade paysage" dans laquelle apparaissent des portraits d'auteurs, d'artistes, comme symbole d'ouverture du lieu vers les arts et la culture. (TOA)

#### **Bibliothèque et UIT du Grillenbreit, Colmar – France 2000 – 2005**

maître d'ouvrage Ville de Colmar, programme Biblio, amphî, salles de cours, superficie 4 710 m<sup>2</sup> shon + 2 900 m<sup>2</sup> shon, coût 4 192 000 €HT+3 158 000 €HT

onstruite autour de l'ancienne cheminée de brique, mémoire du site industriel, la bibliothèque est le signal inattendu qui manifeste la présence du site universitaire. La salle de lecture implantée au nord coté rue structure l'articulation entre les espaces de la ville et du campus.

Coté sud, face à la bibliothèque, le soubassement en pierre hérité de l'ancienne usine structure l'édification des bâtiments de l'IUT en préservant la mémoire urbaine de l'activité industrielle passée. Les jardins et "chemins de traverses" constituent un maillage qui favorise une fluidité de déambulation et les échanges entre les différents départements universitaire. (TOA)

#### **Centre culturel et sportif de Huttenheim – France 2002**

maître d'ouvrage Com. de communes de Benfeld, programme Gymnase 250 places, bibliothèque, superficie 2 150 m<sup>2</sup> shon coût 1 738 000 €HT

La salle polyvalente d'Huttenheim est un équipement public associé à l'idée festive, au spectacle sportif et culturel, au loisir et à la détente. En renforçant l'identité du lieu dans ces pratiques, elle devient également la "vitrine" sud de la commune. Issue d'une réflexion sur le caractère souvent qualitatif du patrimoine rural d'Alsace, le bâtiment est inspiré par les séchoirs à tabacs omniprésents dans les paysages locaux.

Le long de la route du Ried, la façade principale devient un filtre qui protège le hall et le bar, étirés entre le paysage de l'III et le spectacle de la salle. Le jour, les vanelles protègent de la lumière et de l'échauffement du soleil de l'ouest ; la nuit, elles laissent entrevoir la profondeur de la grande salle et les activités qui s'y déroulent. (TOA)

#### **Bibliothèque universitaire de l'INSA, Extension (Institut National des Sciences Appliquées) , Strasbourg – France 1995 - 1997**

maître d'ouvrage Académie de Strasbourg, programme Bibliothèque, parking vélos 300pl., superficie 450 m<sup>2</sup> shon, coût 419 000 €HT

Cette bibliothèque en extension de l'INSA de Strasbourg est la quatrième greffe du genre sur un boulevard urbain en cours d'aménagement pour le nouveau tramway. Ce "petit bâtiment" est une opportunité pour une requalification des espaces publics et des façades du boulevard. Au cœur de la réflexion sur les modes de déplacement, le programme initial est revisité pour organiser également le stationnement de 250 vélos.

A l'ombre du bâtiment existant réalisé par les architectes Demaret et Herrenschmidt, le toit accueille les deux roues et offre une nouvelle image emblématique pour représenter l'institution. (TOA)

## **Valode & Pistre Architects, Paris – France**

<http://www.v-p.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **The CAP Gemini Ernst & Joung University (Library), Gouvieux – France 2002**

Cap Gemini - 23 000 m<sup>2</sup>

L'université Cap Gemini Ernst & Young est le lieu d'identité et d'enracinement d'une cohésion d'entreprise. Près de Chantilly, le site est constitué d'un immense parc du XVIIIème siècle et d'un château construit par la famille Rothschild. Le parc retrouve son tracé initial, le château est restauré dans son architecture d'origine. Bâtiments de briques et de pierres, disques de cuivre concentriques, le nouveau campus décrit un hémicycle, centré sur l'axe principal du château. La forme fédère, les matériaux se répondent. Campus et château entrent en résonance. La figure principale emprunte à l'orangerie autant qu'au cloître. Espace semi-

circulaire, refermé par la façade du château, elle recrée un monde serein, dégagé des contingences extérieures, lieu de concentration et d'effervescence intellectuelle. Du château éclectique au campus résolument contemporain, qualité et pérennité de l'architecture font écho à la qualité et la pérennité souhaitée de l'entreprise. (Valode)

### **The Leonardo da Vinci University Centre (Library), Courbevoie – France 1994**

Conseil Général des Hauts de Seine - 55 000m<sup>2</sup>

Dans le contexte de la Défense, le pôle universitaire Léonard de Vinci affirme sa singularité, intellectuelle et culturelle : devant un long bâtiment rectiligne gris sont installés trois édifices élégants et libres, sculptures devant leur cimaise, formes archétypales jouant avec le fond. Les couleurs et les matières accentuent l'effet sculptural : les deux prismes enchâssés l'un dans l'autre sont en granit brun, le cube évidé est recouvert de granit marbré vert et la proue, cône inversé, est de marbre blanc. Au jeu formel répond une organisation fonctionnelle claire : dans le bâtiment-cimaise, les plateaux d'enseignement, flexibles et évolutifs et dans les trois édifices, laboratoires, administration et bibliothèque. Entre les deux se glisse une rue intérieure, dense, animée, lumineuse. Bordée de lieux de vie, restaurant, cafétéria, salles de sport, elle offre de multiples occasions de rencontre entre étudiants et professeurs. (Valode)

### **Bibliothèque de Yingkou, China 2014**

La ville côtière de Yingkou, dans le nord-est de la Chine, développe un nouveau quartier dédié à la culture ayant pour ambition de donner à la ville un rayonnement régional. La bibliothèque, élément emblématique de l'ensemble du projet, en sera la première réalisation. Le programme complexe, regroupant les archives et la bibliothèque, ainsi que les archives gouvernementales, est unifié dans un bâtiment aux formes légères et dynamiques. L'idée contemporaine du « cloud » sert de base conceptuelle au projet. L'utilisation de la ventilation naturelle, de brise-soleils, de puits de lumière pour l'éclairage naturel, en font également un projet en très respectueux de l'environnement. Avec une surface totale de 60 000 m<sup>2</sup>, la bibliothèque sera le premier bâtiment phare de la ville et donne le coup d'envoi du développement architectural des espaces publics environnants. La bibliothèque sera ouverte au public en 2014. (Valode)

French architecture firm completes four-winged library in Yingkou, Liaoning Province

In 2012 Valode & Pistre Architectes (VP ARCHITECTES) won the international competition of YINGKOU LIBRARY in Yingkou, Liaoning Province. It is a referential public building in an urban area stressing its functional use and full incorporation into the surrounding landscape.

VP Architectes is one of the leading International French Architecture design groups with many branches around the world. Its design work has spread into 16 countries, focussing on large public buildings, business centres and residences. The group has been actively working in China for more than seven years with operative offices in Beijing and Shanghai. This particular project is located in Yingkou, Liaoning Province. The local government expects to forge a brand new district by constructing the cultural building, thereby setting a benchmark for urban taste and appeal.

Archives to be held within the building will record the history of city evolution and development while the library is the beneficiary of a long history and a profound cultural heritage, upholding its great mission to pass on and promote Chinese culture. The whole building is compared by VP Architectes to a cloud flying above the sharing platform repository of history. Its architecture blends a light facade with a graceful solemnity but is distinctively different from the surrounding conservative architecture with its stylish characteristics.

The simple concaving volume embraces aerial greening and rest space which is protected by a diverse number of functional facades highlighting various visual effects. The central lobby and double-height reading space combine to achieve an elegant coherence and perfect harmony between building and surrounding environment.

VP incorporated the concept of 'cloud computing' into design to extend the function, service channels and service radius of the archives and library as well as transforming a traditional building into a popular multimedia complex. The project is composed of a 24m-high main building and urban sharing platform on the 2nd floor with an elevation of 6m. Auxiliary public service facilities are located on the ground floor and level one including a lecture hall, multimedia hall, parking, etc. Urban public sharing space on the 2nd floor provides citizens with a rest place permeated with profound cultural significance and richness. The library, archive, urban construction archive and real estate archive are to be located from 3rd to 5th floors operating separately without impact on the public-orientated nature of sharing platforms.

Furthermore, sun-breaking louvers enriching the building appearance are incorporated into the façade to optimise sun control efficiently with advanced design and operating options. VP Architectes has combined greening gardens and rest spaces into the overall design to build up a much more pleasant internal circumstance simultaneously while fulfilling its functional use. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

### **Patrice Vallée Architecte, Paris - France**

<http://www.archiguide.free.fr>

#### **Libraries.**

### **Médiathèque La Riche, Tours – France 2000**

Une bibliothèque municipale destinée à la jeunesse ouvre ses portes en 1987, rue de la Mairie. Son succès amène rapidement la municipalité à étendre ses activités et à acquérir un fonds pour adultes. Cependant, la surface de 80m<sup>2</sup> devient vite insuffisante pour accueillir un public toujours plus nombreux dans de bonnes conditions. La vie culturelle étant au cœur du quotidien des Larichois, l'équipe municipale décide de la réalisation d'un équipement adapté aux nouveaux besoins et à l'émergence des nouvelles technologies. Le projet de la médiathèque est ainsi voté en 1994 par le conseil municipal. Un véritable travail de coordination et de dialogue s'engage alors entre les différents acteurs du projet : définition des enjeux et besoins, prises de contacts, constitution d'un groupe de pilotage, visites de bibliothèques et médiathèques, lancement du concours pour le bâtiment. La première pierre est posée le 18 novembre 1998 et s'élève bientôt, derrière la mairie et l'église, à côté du centre social Equinoxe, un bâtiment à l'architecture forte, moderne mais aussi fonctionnelle, oeuvre de l'architecte Patrice Vallée. L'équipe de bibliothécaires est constituée, le mobilier est installé, les collections déménagent, s'étoffent... et la médiathèque ouvre ses portes au public le 29 janvier 2000.

## **Vasconi (Claude Vasconi \*24.06.1940+ 08.12.2009 Paris) Associés Architects, Paris – France**

<http://www.claude-vasconi.fr>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Médiathèque de Bandol – France 2009**

Projet lauréat du concours - Salle polyvalente, - Médiathèque, - Annexe Mairie

Maître d'ouvrage : Ville de Bandol - Var Aménagement Développement (Toulon), mandataire, Surface : 7 000m<sup>2</sup>, Date de livraison : 2007, COÛT ESTIMATIF DES TRAVAUX / 10 500 000 € HT

#### **« La Filature » Centre Culturel de Mulhouse – France 1993**

Équipement culturel comprenant : - salle de 1 200 places, - salle modulable de 350 places, - salle d'exposition, - salles de répétition salle de cinéma, bibliothèque / médiathèque, restaurant. Maître d'ouvrage: Ville de Mulhouse, Surface : 21 500 m<sup>2</sup>

Date de livraison 1993

## **Jean Paul Viguier s.a. d'architecture, Paris – France**

<http://www.viguier.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Médiathèque Jean Falala Cathedral Reims – France 2003**

The new Médiathèque stands opposite the 800 years old Reims Cathedral, a gothic masterwork, on a site formerly occupied by the Police Station (Jean Walter architect 1920) and other small buildings. The façade of the Police Station was kept to form part of the new building. The harmony of this building and its integration within the surrounding buildings are achieved with the classical proportion of a square base and the alignment of the roof lines with the surroundings : the high gable roof of the Police Station has disappeared and now lines up with the roof of the new building, allowing a modernisation of its image while keeping its familiar appearance dear to the inhabitants of Reims. The new building therefore appears like a natural prolongation of the existing volumes. The large clear glass facades open of the existing volumes. The large clear glass facades open the architecture onto the city. The immense glass windows of the facade are made possible thanks to a steel post and beam structure always traced on the same geometrical base which maintains the floors in suspension. This frame rests on a base made out of the original 'Courville Stone' allowing the continuity of traditional materials. Thus, the urban block is reconstituted with a certain classic force facing the gothic cathedral. This reconstitution follows the idea that the arrival of modern architecture on the cathedral square must not provoke a break out of the architecture but, on the contrary, a soft transformation. From inside of the Médiathèque, the glazed edge of the Médiathèque's roofline enables readers to see the full height of the cathedral's west front, an unforgettable experience. Reflexions on the glass front of the Médiathèque also create the fleeting illusion of fusion between the Médiathèque and the cathedral, between different ages, in shadow and light. (Viguier)

Face à la cathédrale et d'une superficie de 6.500m<sup>2</sup>, la médiathèque s'inscrit sur un terrain jusque-là occupé par l'Hôtel de Police. Conserver la façade de l'Hôtel de Police s'est imposé, non pas par crainte d'avoir à la reconstruire mais par respect pour Reims, meurtrie, détruite : un attachement réel pour ce qui subsiste s'est transformé au cours de l'étude en nécessité. L'arrivée de la modernité sur ce site tellement beau du parvis de la cathédrale ne doit pas entraîner un éclatement de l'architecture, une autonomie de rupture dans la forme urbaine ; mais au contraire une transformation douce, et un réglage fin qui fassent que le bâtiment résiste à la co-visibilité avec la cathédrale dans le silence. L'harmonie de cette co-visibilité sera assurée par la proportion classique obtenue à partir d'une base carrée et déclinée selon les principes de l'Art de la Construction.

Cette référence géométrique fera disparaître la haute toiture à deux pentes de l'Hôtel de Police pour en régler la hauteur sur celle du nouveau bâtiment (15 mètres) et en même temps permettre une modernisation de son image tout en lui conservant son apparence familière aux Rémois.

Le bâtiment neuf apparaît ainsi comme un prolongement naturel du volume dont les façades en verre clair ouvrent l'Architecture sur la ville ; ces baies sont possibles grâce à une structure nervurée, faite de poutre et de colonnes métalliques, toujours tracées sur la même base géométrique. Cette ossature métallique repose sur un socle constitué en pierres de Courville, fondateur du bâtiment, et qui pour le piéton assure une continuité absolue des matières traditionnelles. Ainsi, l'îlot urbain est reconstitué dans l'idée d'une certaine force classique, uniquement lisible par les lignes de métal noir.

Depuis l'intérieur de la médiathèque, le vitrage de la rive horizontale de la toiture permet de voir la façade de la cathédrale sur toute sa hauteur et de créer un moment inoubliable pour le lecteur.

Jean-Paul Viguier. (<http://www.bm-reims.fr>)

## **Pierre Vurpas & Associés Architectes, Lyon – France**

<http://www.vurpas-architectes.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque Amplepuis – France 2006 – 2007**

C'est un parallélépipède de 400 m<sup>2</sup> dont toute la façade nord est vitrée, absorbant la lumière naturelle et la vie de cette place de l'Europe : Mairie, Poste, Musée, Perception... la médiathèque prolongée de son parvis en constitue désormais un élément fort. On lit ici en open space. Une mezzanine réunit la salle polyvalente, les bureaux, des tables de lecture cosy en surplomb de la place. Gris clair sur les murs, résine teintée sombre au sol, quelques touches de couleur –bleu pour le coin accueil, orange pour l'espace d'écoute des CD- le cadre est sobre, pur et lumineux. La médiathèque communique par des passerelles et escaliers métalliques avec un immeuble de logements construit en contrebas. Une étroite faille aménagée en jardin sépare ces deux réalisations qui constituent l'îlot Place de l'Europe. L'ensemble donne un nouveau visage à ce centre d'Amplepuis.

#### **Médiathèque Francheville (Lyon) – France 2006**

## **Bernard Weixler architecte, Strasbourg – France**

<http://www.arch-strasbourg.org>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Médiathèque Ouest Lingolsheim – France 2009**

Eine bestehende Bibliothek wurde saniert, erweitert und in eine Mediathek umgewandelt. Im Zuge der Maßnahme wurde eine markante hölzerne Fassade angebracht, der wiederum in den beiden oberen Geschossen eine Glashaut vorgeblendet ist, die als Klimapuffer funktioniert. (<http://www.wegezumholz.de>)



## **Wilmotte et Associés SA d'architecture, Paris – France**

<http://www.wilmotte.fr>

### **Libraries :**

[Médiathèque des la Zac Quai des Chartreux, Issy-les-Moulineaux \(Paris\) \(Dep. Hauts Seine, Reg. Îles de France\) – France 2009](#)

[Médiathèque André Malraux, Béziers \(Dep. Herault, Reg. Languedoc-Roussillon\) – France 2008](#)

[Cinémas MK2 Bibliothèque, Paris – France 2003](#)

Le MK2 Bibliothèque a été inauguré le 19 février 2003. Il est à ce titre l'un des derniers cinémas construits à Paris. Il est situé dans le 13e arrondissement, sur un terrain triangulaire tout en longueur (plus de 300 m de long sur 30 m de large) entre la bibliothèque François-Mitterrand (qui a donné son nom au site) et les rails de la gare de Paris-Austerlitz.

Comme quasiment tous les cinémas parisiens récents, il s'agit d'un multiplexe ; avec 14 salles, il s'agit du plus grand cinéma du groupe MK2. Conçu par les architectes Jean-Michel Wilmotte, Véronique Kirchner et Serge Barbet, le MK2 Bibliothèque s'articule autour d'une rue centrale proposant des services annexes (restaurant, boutiques, expositions temporaires).

Deux nouvelles salles de 120 places chacune ont été rajoutées en 2011, et ont ouvert le 9 novembre de la même année, portant le nombre total de salles du multiplexe à 16.

Les deux plus grandes salles, ainsi que les deux plus récentes, sont situées en hauteur (A, B, C, D), les autres en sous-sol (1 à 12).

Intérieur d'une salle avec ses banquettes à deux places

Ses salles ont également la caractéristique d'offrir des banquettes de deux places lorsque les accoudoirs correspondants sont relevés, dessinées par le designer Martin Szekely.

Le MK2 Bibliothèque a été un des éléments importants de l'aménagement et de la revitalisation de la ZAC Paris Rive Gauche. Il est en effet le seul commerce attirant un public, le soir et durant le week-end, dans cette zone essentiellement constituée de bureaux. En revanche, l'ouverture de ce multiplexe a été suivie par la fermeture de deux cinémas du 13e arrondissement, le Gaumont Gobelins Rodin sur l'avenue des Gobelins et le Gaumont Grand Écran Italie à la place d'Italie. (<http://fr.wikipedia.de>)

## **Thierry van de Wyngaert, Paris – France**

<http://www.tvdwarchi.com>

### **Libraries :**

[Construction de la Bibliothèque Universitaire Chevreuil \(Lyon\) – France 2006](#)

[Bibliothèque Centrale de Prét du Var, Draguignan – France 1991](#)

## Germany

### **Abelmann Vielain Pock Architekten, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.avp-architekten.de>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Institutsgebäude am Hegelplatz, Fachbereichbibliothek Germanistik / Skandinavistik, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin – Germany 2005 – 2006**

Neubau – Sanierung – Ausbau 20.000 m<sup>2</sup> BGF, 10.000 m<sup>2</sup> NF, € 18.000.000

Das zur Verfügung stehende Grundstück liegt an einem sehr prominenten Ort im Stadtraum. Das neue Ensemble der Humboldt-Universität - bestehend aus Neubauten sowie Altbauten unterschiedlicher Generation - hat die Aufgabe, den Hegelplatz eindeutig fassen zu können. Es soll einerseits den Platz klar besetzen; andererseits ist zu berücksichtigen, daß entlang der vorhandenen Straßen evtl. zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt eine weitere Randbebauung erfolgen könnte. Die Antwort auf diese differenzierte stadträumliche Aufgabenstellung ist die Entwicklung einer „gefalteten Fassadenhaut“, die - je nach Perforationsgrad - diesen unterschiedlichen Anforderungen gerecht wird. Im Grundriss folgt diese neue Haut klaren stadträumlichen Linien, die sich den 2 verschiedenen Seiten des vorhandenen Reuterhauses auch verschieden annähert. Auf der einen Seite wird direkt angeschlossen, auf der anderen verbleibt eine kleine Fuge, die einen Hofdurchblick ermöglicht. Auf diese Weise wird das Reuterhaus angemessen freigestellt bzw. von den ergänzenden Bauten gerahmt.

#### **GEFALTETE FASSADENHAUT**

Die Fassadenhaut erfährt bei Haus 1 auf der zum Platz ausgerichteten Seite eine 2-geschossige Reliefform, eine Art modernes Ornament, welches die Vertikalbetonung der Reuterhausfassade aufnimmt. Weiter Richtung Reuterhaus wird die Haut dann perforiert und löst sich in eine Art „Stützenschirm“ auf. Der Gebäude-Klimaabschluß befindet sich in einer dahinter liegenden Ebene. So entsteht eine lebendige Fassadenschichtung. In modifizierter, einfacherer Form wird dieses Element bei Haus 3 aufgenommen und weitergeführt. Schließlich legt sich die Haut „wärmend“ in modifizierter Form um das bestehende Seminargebäude (Haus 4). Auf diese Weise entsteht ein Ensemble, welches einerseits die heterogene Herkunft noch erkennen läßt, gleichzeitig aber als ein zusammengehöriges Ganzes lesbar wird.

#### **INNERE ORGANISATION**

Die stadträumlichen Vorgaben werden im Gebäudeinneren aufgenommen. An den „Anbauseiten“ werden überwiegend die großen Räume organisiert, die ihre Belichtung über die angrenzenden Fassaden realisieren, so daß im Falle einer möglichen weiterführenden Straßenrandbebauung keine notwendigen Öffnungen verschlossen werden. Bei Gebäude 1 sind hier insbesondere der große über 2 Geschosse gehende Hörsaal zu erwähnen sowie die Bibliotheksflächen. Die Bibliothek selbst ist im wesentlichen als ruhiger Studien-Ort introvertiert organisiert. Sie öffnet sich dann zum Innenhof (Lesehof) hin im EG sowie teilweise im UG. Die höhenversetzten Ebenen innerhalb der Bibliothek erhöhen das räumliche Erlebnis und die Verknüpfung der Einzelbereiche miteinander. „Gefaltete Decken“ lassen Licht ins Untergeschoß und ermöglichen vielfältige Blickbeziehungen. Der Haupteingang der gesamten Anlage liegt im Reuterhaus. Nach Betreten des Einganges befindet man sich auf einer Art „rotem Teppich“ (tatsächlich ein dunkler Schieferboden). Dieser Teppich bietet Orientierung und führt zu den jeweiligen Haupteingangspunkten der Einzelgebäude. Im Gebäude 1 wird der Teppich im Info-Bereich der Bibliothek weitergeführt. Die Buchsicherungsanlage der Bibliothek ist erst auf Höhe der Info-Theke notwendig, so daß hier der vordere Informations-Bereich (OPAC + MF) ohne Kontrollen jederzeit öffentlich zugänglich ist. Des weiteren befinden sich im Gebäude 1 Seminarräume unterschiedlicher Größe und mehrere PC-Pools. Im Haus 2 sind im wesentlichen Sonderfunktionen, wie 1 Orchesterprobenraum, 1 Konzertsaal und Musikübungsräume, untergebracht. Das neue, großzügige und lichtdurchflutete Foyer des Reuterhauses kann sowohl als Pausenfläche für Musikveranstaltungen wie auch als eigene Veranstaltungsfläche fungieren. Im letzteren Fall dient das direkt anschließende Café im EG des Hauses 3 als zugehöriger Service. Das Café hat einen direkten Außenbezug und eignet sich durch seine Lage und Ausformulierung besonders für öffentliche oder halböffentliche Veranstaltungen. Foyer, Café und Eingangspodest bilden dann eine funktionierende Einheit. Haus 3 dient gemeinsam mit dem ehemaligen Plattenbau (Haus 4) im wesentlichen der Unterbringung der Institutsverwaltung. Neben kleinen Seminarräumen im EG und 1. OG finden hier Büro- und Besprechungsräume, Sekretariate und einige Sondernutzungen Platz. Eine räumliche Besonderheit des ehemaligen Plattenbaus liegt in der sehr großen und eigentlich für Büroräume wenig geeigneten Raumtiefe. Hier wurde eine „Nischenlösung“ entwickelt: Die Flure werden mehrfach räumlich durch Nischen aufgeweitet, an denen dann mehrere Büroeingänge sowie jeweils 1 Serviceraum angegliedert sind. Hierdurch konnte die vorhandene Tragstruktur weitgehend erhalten bleiben, und es entstehen gleichzeitig angenehme Raumaufweitungen, die auch als Warteflächen für die Studierenden dienen. (Ablemann)

### **Institut für Sozialwissenschaften Berlin-Mitte, Humboldt Universität, Berlin – Germany 1998 – 2004**

7.000 m<sup>2</sup>, 3.924 m<sup>2</sup> NF, € 18.500.000, Umnutzung – Sanierung – Ausbau

Nutzungen: Hörsaal, Seminarräume, Fachbereichsbibliothek, Büros, Verwaltung, Studentische Arbeitsräume

Das Gebäude ist ein ehemaliges Geschäftsgebäude, erbaut 1905 von Baumeister Otto Richter, eingetragen in die Denkmalliste Berlin. Ziel der Baumaßnahme ist es, den gesamten Gebäudekomplex für die Belange einer modernen Universität zu ertüchtigen. Die denkmalwerte Bausubstanz, insbesondere Fassade und Haupttreppenhaus wurde sorgfältig saniert, die Innenaufteilung aller Geschosse vollständig den neuen Nutzungsanforderungen entsprechend erneuert. Offenheit und Transparenz bestimmen das Bild des neuen Hochschulgebäudes. Im Rahmen der organisatorischen und räumlichen Umstrukturierung der Humboldt-Universität wird ab 1993 das gesamte Institut für Sozialwissenschaften einschließlich der Institutsbibliothek in diesem Gebäude konzentriert. In 10-jähriger Bauzeit, während permanent laufender Nutzung, wird das Gebäude innen vollkommen umstrukturiert; es entstehen großzügige Foyer- und Flurbereiche, Bibliotheks-, Seminar- und Arbeitsräume. Wichtige denkmalpflegerische Aspekte bei der Sanierung sind die Wiederherstellung der erdgeschossigen Scheinarkaden und der Originaldachform sowie die Restaurierung des Treppenhauses als die maßgeblich gestaltgebenden bauzeitlichen Elemente des Gebäudes. Die Umgestaltung ist vom Leitbild getragen, das Neue aus dem Alten zu entwickeln und dabei den spezifischen Charakter des Gebäudes herauszuarbeiten. Der Eingangsbereich im EG ist großzügig gestaltet; die dabei entstehenden Verkehrsflächen können sinnvoll mit den Warteflächen vor den Seminarräumen und den Schrank- und Garderobeflächen der Bibliothek gekoppelt werden. 3 neue Wandscheiben durchteilen den Großraum des Erdgeschosses und bilden das Foyer. Sie sind mit leuchtenden, bedruckten Glasscheiben beplankt, die Raritäten der Humboldt-Bibliothek seriell abbilden. Verschiedenfarbige Hintergründe geben den Glasflächen unterschiedliche Tiefen und ziehen den Blick des Betrachters ins Gebäudeinnere. Der Lichthof ist in die in die Foyerfläche durch Austausch erdgeschossiger

Fenster gegen Gastürelemente einbezogen. Die beiden großen Höfe sind durch Türen zugänglich und können als weitere Warteflächen (bei entsprechender Witterung) und als zweiter Eingangsbereich mitgenutzt werden. Die Fachbereichsbibliothek der Sozialwissenschaften hat eine (Freihand-) Größe von ca. 70.000 Bänden sowie ein angestrebtes Leseplatzangebot von 70 Plätzen. Diesem entspricht eine Flächengröße von ca. 1.000 qm. Die Bibliothek ist im hinteren Teil des EGs sowie in der nördlichen Hälfte des 1.OGs plziert; die vorhandenen Raumböhen (ca. 4,50 m) ermöglichen den Einbau einer Galerie im EG, die die dritte Station an der vertikalen Wegachse (interne Bibliothekstreppe) bildet und außerdem zur Vermehrung der Regalaufstellfläche dient. Diese Galerie ist an die hinteren Treppenhäuser direkt angeschlossen. Im Untergeschoß befindet sich das Freihandmagazin mit weiteren Nutzerarbeitsbereichen. Zwei große Oberlichter stellen die Blickverbindung zum Außenraum her. Insgesamt wird den Besuchern ein differenziertes Angebot geboten: Anleseplätze, DV-Informationsplätze, Stehleseplätze, Großraumplätze, Gruppenarbeitsräume und Carrels. Gestalterisch ist die Bibliothek durch die Transparenz zum Foyer und zum Außenraum gezeichnet; der umgebende Stadtraum mit den hier geballten Verkehrsmitteln (Straßenbahn, S-Bahn, Fernbahn, Individualverkehr) ist bis in die gesamte Tiefe der Bibliothek sichtbar. Auf der Galerieebene stehend blickt man durch Foyer und Seminarraum hindurch auf die Passanten entlang der Fassade. Dem Maßstab der Großräume angemessen, wird die Bibliothek von neuen, großen Elementen akzentuiert: der V-förmigen Stahlterpette und der Galerie, der ovalen Verbuchungstheke und den gefalteten Informationsplätzen im Erdgeschoß sowie dem Carrelblock im OG. Die Möbel (Theke, Infoplätze, Carrels) sind Sonderanfertigungen nach Entwurf der Architekten. Im EG liegen 3 Seminarräume der Sozialwissenschaften; davon sind die beiden größeren durch eine schalldämpfende Schiebewand zusammenlegbar (für größere Veranstaltungen auf Institutsebene). Ihnen zugeordnet ist eine zum Foyer gehörige Wartefläche. Über die großen, zweiseitigen Scheinarkadenfenster liegt der große Seminarraum bildlich inmitten der Stadt. Hier befinden sich Lehrende und Lernende quasi im öffentlichen Straßenraum. Wegen des Schallschutzes sind die Räume mit einer Lüftungsanlage ausgestattet. Die innen vorgeblendete zweite Fassade enthält die Verdunkelungsanlage, die Entrauchung und die Beheizungsebene. Diese innere Schicht folgt ihrer eigenen Geometrie und wird mit der historischen Außenfassade verschränkt. Das 2. und 3. OG wurden komplett bis zur tragenden Struktur entkernt; im 2. OG wurden weitere Seminarräume eingebaut und dazu eine gemeinsame Foyerfläche geschaffen. Separiert davon liegen die Institutsräume an den ruhigeren Fluren. Das Dachgeschoß wurde in der ursprünglichen Kubatur wiederhergestellt (Dachhöhe über Traufe: ca. 8,30 m). Gemeinsam mit dem gegenüberliegenden Mitropa-Haus bildet das Gebäude dadurch aus nördlicher Richtung gesehen wieder eine Art Tor zur Universitätsstraße. Der Mittelflügel des Dachgeschosses erhielt ein gänzlich neues Dachtragwerk aus V-förmigen Stahlstützen; die neuen Räume werden „frei“ in den Dachraum hineingestellt. In den Flur- und Foyerbereichen ist die gesamte Dachhöhe erlebbar, hoch aufgesetzte Lichtkuben belichten und akzentuieren die Flure. Die neuen Institutsräume im DG bieten mit ihren großräumigen Gauben und den großen Raumböhen imposante Ausblicke in die Stadtlanschaft. Die Treppenhäuser wurden wiederhergestellt, das Haupttreppenhaus mit bauzeitlicher Ausmalung restauriert. Der vorhandene Aufzug wurde aus dem Haupttreppenhaus entfernt; dies bekommt dadurch mehr Raum und Licht. Die Strassenfassaden des Gebäudes wurden restauriert. Die Fenster, außer im EG, blieben erhalten. Der ursprünglich vorhandene Traufschmuck mit Blechfries, Blechfächchen und Fahnenstangen sowie Blechfußrosetten ist gänzlich verschwunden und nur aus alten Fotos bekannt. Beispielhaft wurden kurze Traufabschnitte mit abstrahierteren Ornamenten ausgestattet. Eine volle Rekonstruktion des unzweifelhaft gestaltgebenden Details wurde nicht angestrebt. Die vermauerten Scheinarkaden wurden geöffnet und mit neuen Fensterelementen versehen. Die mit seitlichen, asymmetrisch angeordneten Blechfeldern versehenen Elemente tragen stählerne, profilierte Kämpfer und tragen die Aussöhnung von alt und neu in sich. Sie greifen nicht in das Repertoire von Schaufenster zurück, sondern bezeugen die Anforderungen der neuen Nutzung. Die Blechfelder folgen der Geometrie der inneren Fassadenschicht. Sie zeigen die Verschränkung der inneren und äußeren Fassadenebene miteinander. Im vorderen, offenen Hof wurde ein Lichtkubus zur Belichtung der darunterliegenden Leseplätze (Freihandmagazin) errichtet. Er dient gleichzeitig als „Leuchtzeichen“ im Hof. (Abelmann)

### Hauptbibliothek Mitte Brunnenhof, Berlin-Mitte – Germany 1997

8.000 m² NF, € 8.000.000, Neubau - Sanierung

Die Hauptbibliothek Mitte befindet sich seit 1928 ununterbrochen im Gebäude Brunnenstrasse 181. Nach der Wende 1989 verfügte sie im Vorderhaus, 1. OG, noch über 220 qm Fläche in baulich und technisch schlechtem Zustand. Nachdem ein Standortgutachten im Auftrag des Kultursenats den räumlichen Verbund der Hauptbibliothek mit der Kinderbibliothek des Bezirks angeraten hatte, verlegte der Bezirk zunächst interimshaft seine Kinderbibliothek in eine Teilfläche des Gewerbehofs. Als dauerhafter Ort wurde von uns das Untergeschoß unter der geplanten Bibliothek vorgeschlagen; dieses läßt sich über den neuen Eingangsbau miterschließen und über die Hofflächen beleuchten. Der vorgeschlagene und inzwischen realisierte Standort mit Eingang im 3.Hof wurde gewählt, weil er kompakte und räumlich und funktional gut organisierte Bibliotheksflächen ermöglicht. Die 4 Höfe haben jeweils eigene Themen und führen damit durch die Gesamtanlage: Die Durchfahrt von der Brunnenstrasse in den ersten Hof wurde in einem 1.Bauabschnitt 1991 geöffnet und verbreitert, um die Höfe optisch mit der Strasse und dem gegenüberliegenden Park zu verbinden; an der Durchfahrt präsentiert sich die Bibliothek in Form einer großen Vitrine. Der 1. Hof gibt den Blick auf die Bibliothek frei (Trendbereich). Für den 2. Hof vor dem Spänebunker hat die Berliner Künstlerin Ulrike Hogrebe 3 Plastiken aus Stahl entworfen. Die Finanzierung der Plastiken hat der Bauherr als Beitrag für Kunst am Bau übernommen. Der 3. Hof bildet ein Forum vor der Bibliothek; und ist von deren Eingangsbau beherrscht; von hier aus sind alle Flächen einsehbar. Im hintersten, 4. Hof erhebt sich der neue Oberlichtkubus der Kinderbibliothek.; dieser Hof wird nicht betreten, sondern nur eingesehen. Der Neubau im 3. Hof dient als Erschließungsbau für die gesamte Bibliothek. Im EG liegt die zentrale Verbuchungstheke; von hier aus führt die Treppe hölzern / betonen in das UG und steinern / stählern ins OG. Die Deckeneinschnitte ermöglichen vertikale Durchblicke. Die Galerie im OG bleibt leer und wird als Veranstaltungsfäche genutzt (Bühne für Musikgruppen, Laufsteg bei Modenschau). Das Dach ist leicht zwischen die Rückwand und die Fassaden gehängt; der umlaufende Verglasungsstreifen setzt den Neubau vom Altbau ab. Der Neubaubereich ist mit einer Sprinkleranlage versehen zur Bildung eines Brandabschnittes zwischen den Quergebäuden. Das Untergeschoß bietet der Kinderbibliothek etwa 500 qm Fläche; die vorhandene Raumstruktur, gekennzeichnet durch den Wechsel von Hofflächen und Gebädeflächen, wurde erhalten und durch Einbauten akzentuiert: unter den Gebäuden sind jeweils kleine Räume, "Höhlen", "Kabinette" eingerichtet, die mit differenzierten Licht- und Raumverhältnissen den Kindern verschiedenen Milieus bieten. Unter den Höfen sind jeweils große Räume angelegt, die von oben belichtet werden. Als zentrale Skulptur steht der Treppenkubus im UG. Unter dem Lichtkubus im 4. Hof ist eine Senke geschaffen worden, die, mit einem "unmöblierbaren" Flußkiesboden, einen Ruhe- und Versammlungsort bietet. Im 2. Hof wurde der ehemalige Spänebunker (Möbelfabrik) zu einem WC-Turm umgenutzt; in diesem liegt gleichzeitig die zweite Treppenverbindung von UG und EG. Seitlich des Spänebunkers wurden Übergänge geschaffen zur Anbindung des 1.Quergebäudes. Dieses wird nach Auszug der Interimskinderbibliothek zum Trendbereich umgebaut. Die Nutzung dieses Bereichs ist separat möglich. Die Möblierung der Bibliothek besteht aus Standardbibliotheksregalen und angefertigten Spezialmöbeln, die von uns entworfen und konstruiert wurden. Grundprinzip der meisten Möbel ist die Addition von tragenden Stahlprofilen und ausfachenden, aufliegenden Holzflächen. Beherrschendes Thema bei Entwurf und Realisation war die Dualität von Alt- und Neubau. Ziel war dabei, den Altbau weitestgehend in Substanz und auch Milieu zu erhalten. Die Grenze zwischen notwendiger Renovierung (gleich Erneuerung) und möglicher Akzeptierung von

"Alterungsspuren" musste dazu ständig überprüft werden. Den Altbaumaterialien Putz + Klinker wird Stahl + Beton als neue Materialien gegenübergestellt. Im Altbau-Untergeschoss legten wir größten Wert auf die Erhaltung eines "Kellermilieus". (Abelmann)

### Universitätsbibliothek der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin – Germany 1997

Umbau - Sanierung - Ausbau mit Sonderelementen, Projektstand 1. BA Fertigstellung März 1997, 2. BA in Planung  
Portfolio Kosten | Größe EUR 2.600.000, 2.000 qm HNF

Vestibül Universitätsbibliothek der Humboldt-Universität Berlin, Sicherung der Kuppelraumschale und Ausbau als Medienzentrum (temporäre Nutzung)

Die Kuppel wurde von dem Beratenden Ingenieur für Bauwesen Prof. M. Manleitner auf ihre Tragfähigkeit und Sanierungsfähigkeit hin begutachtet. Im Rahmen der Sanierung wurden daraufhin die durchhängenden Spanndrähte der Rabbizkonstruktion nachgespannt bzw. fehlende ergänzt. Die Kuppelschale war raumseitig mit Ei-Tempera bemalt als Natursteinimitation. Eindringene Feuchtigkeit führte zu Pilzbefall und Verfärbung der Malschicht. Durch Setzungen und Erschütterung waren Teilflächen der Gipschale vom Untergrund gelöst. Die gelösten Teilflächen wurden rückgesichert, Risse / Löcher verfüllt. Die Oberfläche wurde mechanisch gereinigt und anschließend verfestigt. Die Wände sind mit Kunststeinplatten bekleidet, der abgesehen von einigen Einschublöchern in hervorragendem Zustand waren und lediglich mechanisch gereinigt wurden. Der Bodenbelag aus 3 verschiedenen Kalksteinmaterialien in rot, weiß und schwarz, die eine Rosette in Raummitte bilden, ist erheblich, besonders in Raummitte, beschädigt (gebrochene, lose Platten; mechanische Beschädigungen). In den beschädigten Bereichen ist der Boden durch die Bedeckung mit einem Hohlrumboden vor weiteren Verlusten gesichert; alle Durchbrüche für Medien (Heizleitungen, Strom, DV) wurden an bereits bestehende Fehlstellen gelegt. Wandleuchten, Steinbänke und Mahagonitüren wurden gereinigt, restauriert und wieder montiert. Die neuen Anforderungen wurden durch 5 Elemente in die denkmalgeschützte Raumhülle hineingeschrieben:

1. Die runde Bodenplatte ist als Hohlrumboden konstruiert, konserviert den darunter verbliebenen, kriegsbeschädigten Marmorboden, beheizt (Fußbodenheizung) den Raum, nimmt die Elektro- und Datenleitungen in den Hohlräumen auf, dämmt den Raum gegenüber dem Keller (eingelassene Zellulose in den Hohlräumen), verbessert die Raumakustik (Nachhallzeit)
2. Zwei kreisbogenförmigen PC-Tische nehmen jeweils 2 x 8 PCs auf. Die äußeren Infoplätze sind Sitzplätze, die inneren Stehplätze; die Bildschirme stehen übereinander.
3. Die kreisausschnittförmige Info-Theke bietet 3 Personal-Arbeitsplätze. In den rückwärtigen Schränken sind neben der erforderlichen Regalfläche auch der Heizkreisverteilungskasten integriert.
4. Die Galerie mit Spindeltreppe bietet 10 Computer- bzw. Mikrofiche-Arbeitsplätze für längere Recherchen. Die Galerie ist in eine der beiden Raumnischen eingeschrieben und läßt den runden Hauptraum frei. Als Motiv nimmt sie die Raumloggien des ehemaligen Lesesaales wieder auf. Die Galerie ist komplett selbsttragend konstruiert und mit den Kuppelwänden nicht verbunden.
5. Der "Kronleuchter" ersetzt einen durch Kriegseinwirkung verlorenen Kronleuchter. (Abelmann)

### Ackermann + Raff Architekten, Tübingen – Germany

<http://www.ackermann-raff.de>

#### **Libraries:**

### Mensa und Mediothek in Balingen, Balingen – Germany 2008

Bauherr: Stadt Balingen, Planungsbeginn: 06.2004, Ausführung: 09.2006 - 07.2008, Bruttogrundfläche: 2.463m<sup>2</sup>  
Bruttorauminhalt: 11.373 m<sup>3</sup>, Baukosten KG 300+400: 4.0 Mio €

Im Zuge des Ausbaus zur Ganztageschule werden im Schulzentrum Längenfeld eine Schulmensa für maximal 1000 Essen, eine Mediothek, verschiedene Seminarräume und Übungsräume für die Jugendmusikschule errichtet. Der Standort ist eine Restfläche, die sich neben der von unserem Büro geplanten Gymnasiumserweiterung befindet. Damit das Schulgelände offen und durchlässig bleibt, wird die multifunktional zu nutzende Mensa als langer liegender Baukörper in die Hangtopographie eingefügt. Die zweigeschossige Mediothek darüber - bildhaft ein großer Wissenspeicher - schafft einen markanten Hochpunkt des Schulzentrums und einen baukörperlichen Kontrast zur ins Gelände integrierten Mensa. Die Mensa und die Mediothek besitzen getrennte Eingänge, die an den Ecken in den Baukörper eingeschnitten sind. Beide Bereiche sind durch ein gemeinsames Treppenhaus miteinander verbunden. Um die große Masse des Gebäudes zu reduzieren, werden die Fassadenflächen erdfarben verputzt. Im Kontrast zum äußeren Erscheinungsbild werden im Innenbereich die Boden- und Wandflächen farbig gestaltet. (Ackermann)

### AEP Architekten Eggert Partner, Stuttgart u.a.O – Germany

<http://www.ae-p.de>

### ZMB Zentralmedizinische Bibliothek, Philipp-Universität Marburg - Germany 2000 – 2004

5,1 Mio, Nutzfläche 1.830 m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttogeschossfläche 2.320 m<sup>2</sup>,

Das Universitätsklinikum Marburg, eine der großen Fakultäten im Bereich der Gesamtanlage der Universität, liegt an exponierter Stelle in den Lahnbergen. Zusammen mit der Mensa und dem Hörsaalgebäude bildet die neue zentrale medizinische Bibliothek (ZMB) das Kommunikationszentrum der studentischen Aktivitäten. Einerseits als Solitär freistehend, andererseits in die topographische Platzgestaltung des Mensavorplatzes integriert, überwindet der Bibliotheksneubau den vorhandenen Höhensprung mittels einer öffentlichen Durchwegung. Diese Passage ist Teil der Verbindung zwischen Klinikum im Norden und den universitären Lehr- und Forschungsgebäuden im Süden. Das schräg gestellte Stahl-Glas-Tragwerk im Bereich des überdachten öffentlichen Fußwegs markiert im städtebaulichen Kontext den beidseitigen Zugang zur Bibliothek. Die Schrägstellung des Bauteils folgt dem topographischen Höhensprung zwischen dem angrenzenden Hörsaal und dem Mensavorplatz. Die Konzeption der Fassade beruht auf einer Synthese des Sonnenschutzes und der Tageslichtnutzung. Um die Räume im Inneren des Gebäudes ausreichend gegen sommerliche Überhitzung zu schützen, sind der wärmedämmenden Pfosten-/Riegelfassade bedruckte Glaslamellen vorgeschaltet, die zu jeder Tages- und Jahreszeit automatisch der Sonne nachgeführt werden. Die Glaslamellen sind zu ca. 80 % lichtundurchlässig bedruckt. Für eine optimale Ausgestaltung der studentischen Arbeitsplätze ist jedem Lesetisch individuell ein Blendschutzelement zugeordnet. Durch die gleichmäßige, punktförmige Rasterung der Bedruckung dringt ein Maximum an Tageslicht ins Innere. Der Lesesaal wird dadurch diffus ausgeleuchtet, der Energieverbrauch für Beleuchtung minimiert. Bei bedecktem Himmel ist ein Sonnenschutz nicht notwendig, die Glaslamellen werden dann senkrecht zur Fassade gefahren, der Lichteinfall somit nicht behindert.

Glas

Die Last der großzügigen Verglasungen wird über Punkthalter abgefangen. Die einzelnen Punkthalter im Raster von 1,10 m halten die Scheiben 1,20 x 3,30 m an sechs Punkten. Die schräg aufgestellte Stahlkonstruktion, bestehend aus einer doppelten U 140-

Grundkonstruktion, nimmt die Lasten der Verglasung über schräg liegende Flachstahlprofile 100 x 20mm auf. Diese sind einerseits an der Grundkonstruktion, andererseits an der Dachkonstruktion, bestehend aus HEA 80 abgehängt. Die Verglasungen bestehen aus VSG-Scheiben (2 x 8 mm ESG) mit absturzsichernder Funktion und im Bereich der Überkopfverglasung aus VSG-Scheiben (2 x 8 mm TVG). Die drehbar gelagerten Vertikallamellen aus VSG-Scheiben (2 x 10 mm TVG) sind punktförmig an Stahlguss-Spidern befestigt. Die Drehbarkeit wurde mittels Alu-Rundrohren realisiert, die über Schubstangen im Linearbetrieb beweglich an der Stahlkonstruktion befestigt sind.

Bautafel

Architekten: Architektengruppe Eggert & Partner (AEP), Stuttgart, Uwe Eggert, Marc Eggert, Udo Kreuger, Michael Wilkins  
Projektbeteiligte: Leonhardt, Andrä + Partner (Tragwerk), Fa. Hunsrücker Glasveredlung Wagener GmbH (Glas), Fa. Grebenauer Metallbau Schreiner GmbH (Stahl), Fa. Bomin Solar GmbH (Sonnenschutz)

Bauherr: Land Hessen, vertr. durch Hessisches Baumanagement, Marburg

Fertigstellung: 2003

Standort: Klinikum Lahnberge, 35033 Marburg

## **agn-Gruppe, Ibbenbüren –Germany**

<http://agn.de>

**Libraries:**

**Ergänzungsneubau Universität (ENUS), Bielefeld – Germany 2011 - 2013/2014**

Nutzfläche 39.000 m<sup>2</sup>, BGF 74.400 m<sup>2</sup>, BLB NRW Bielefeld

Mit dem Ergänzungsneubau Universitätsstraße (ENUS) in Bielefeld planen agn Niederberghaus & Partner ein weiteres Großprojekt im Bereich Hochschulbau. Agn konnte das Ausschreibungsverfahren für das 110 Millionen € Projekt für sich entscheiden und wurde mit der Generalplanung beauftragt. Das Hauptgebäude der Universität Bielefeld weist einen erheblichen anbieterungsbedarf auf. (see: **Döll Steliet voor bouwkunst – <http://www.dollab.nl>**) Um Platz für die notwendigen Maßnahmen zu schaffen, wird ein Teil der universitären Nutzungen in den Ersatzneubau verlagert, der auf ca. 40.000 m<sup>2</sup> Nutzfläche Raum für Zentralmensa, Bibliothek, Hörsäle, Seminarräume und Institute bietet. Das Volumen des Neubaus gliedert sich in einen zweigeschossigen Sockel mit den öffentlichen Nutzungen Mensa, Bibliothek, Hörsäle sowie den Fakultäten, die in vier Ringen entlang einer Magistrale organisiert werden. Seriell gefertigte Bauelemente, nachhaltige Materialien und eine integrale, innovative Technik stehen für einen Ressourcen schonenden, energieeffizienten und wirtschaftlichen Ansatz. So soll der Neubau mit einer Kombination aus Nahwärme- / Nahkältenetz, Betonaktivierung sowie Präsenzmeldern und Luftqualitätsfühlern für die nutzungsunabhängige Klimasteuerung ausgerüstet werden. Hohe Flächenwirtschaftlichkeit, einfache Konstruktion und integrale Haustechnik zeichnen den neuen Baustein des Hochschulstandortes Bielefeld aus und lassen einen angemessenen Rahmen für die universitäre Ausbildung entstehen. (agn)

**Geowissenschaften (Bibliothek) Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster – Germany 2011 - 2013**

BGF: 12.4645 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI: 47.481 m<sup>2</sup>, HNF: 6.071 m<sup>2</sup> Bauherr: Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb NRW, Niederlassung Münster  
Wettbewerb 1. Preis (2008). Green-Building nach Eu-Standard / aktuell: Vorzertifizierung (Silber) nach DGNB

Im Generalplaner-Wettbewerb um den Institutsneubau der Geografie der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster erzielte agn 1. Preis. Ein zweiter Preis wurde nicht vergeben. In Ausschreibung und Beurteilung war besonderer Wert auf die Themen Realisierbarkeit sowie Nachhaltigkeit, Umweltverträglichkeit und ökologische Standards im Sinne eines „Green Building“ gelegt worden.

Aus dem Juryprotokoll: „Die Entwurfskonzeption besticht durch einen prägnanten Solitär und fügt sich gut an den bestehenden Viefach-Riegel des Technologiehofes an. Die Zuwegung aus Südost-Richtung ist mit großzügigem Vorplatz optimal gestaltet. Das Gebäude ist sehr kompakt konzipiert. Die Baumasse erscheint von außen allerdings trotzdem aufgelockert. Die Lichthöfe sind gut platziert. Der zweite Bauabschnitt ist gut angeordnet und lässt sich gestalterisch gut einbinden. Das Gebäude passt maßstäblich zu den bereits bestehenden Gebäuden. Es nimmt die bestehende Viererreihe auf und führt sie zu einem Ende. Die Fassade ist zeitgemäß geprägt, nimmt jedoch auf die bestehenden Gebäude Rücksicht“. Neben hoher Wirtschaftlichkeit, einfacher Konstruktion und integraler Haustechnik bietet das neue Institutsgebäude für Geographie ein hohes Identifikationspotential. (agn)

## **AHM Architekten, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.ahm-architekten.de>

**Libraries:**

**Landschaftsbibliothek Aurich – Germany 1995 – 2002**

BGF 1.950 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 9.630 m<sup>2</sup>, € 3.500.000

Bauherr: 'Ostfriesische Landschaft', Aurich, Realisierungswettbewerb 1. Preis

Die Ostfriesische Landschaft ist die Nachfolgerin der Landesstände Ostfrieslands und heute ein regionaler Kulturverbund, der als eine seiner Aufgaben die Unterhaltung einer allgemein zugänglichen wissenschaftlichen Bibliothek ansieht. Das hierfür 1965 bezogene Bibliotheksgebäude erreichte in den 1980er Jahren die Grenzen seiner Kapazität und war in seiner Ausrichtung auf eine reine Magazinaufstellung nicht mehr zeitgemäß. So wurde 1992 ein Architekturwettbewerb ausgelobt, den wir mit unserem Entwurf gewannen. Ziel war die Schaffung eines Freihand- und Lesebereiches in Ergänzung der vorhandenen Magazinflächen, aber auch der Erhalt von Erweiterungsfläche für das Magazin und die Verwaltung. Die neu zu schaffende Magazinfläche konnte wegen des hohen Grundwasserstandes nicht in Untergeschossen untergebracht werden. Damit ergab sich aus dem Programm ein für den Standort relativ großvolumiger oberirdischer Baukörper. (AHM)

## **Alt & Britz Architekten, Saarbrücken – Germany**

<http://www.baunetz.de>

**Libraries:**

**Bereichsbibliothek – Physik, Chemie - an der Universität des Saarlandes in Saarbrücken – Germany 2005**

**Awards:**

2006 Saarländischer Bauherrenpreis für Bereichsbibliothek Uni Saarbrücken

2008 Landes- und BDA-Preis: Anerkennung für Bereichsbibliothek Universität Saarbrücken

Bauherr: Saarland, Wettbewerb: Sept. 2000, EU-offen, 1. Preis, Planung: Okt. 2001 - Okt. 2002, Bauzeit: Apr. 2003 - Febr. 2005

BGF: 2.900 qm, BRI: 11.500 cbm, Baukosten: 6,5 Mio Euro



Das Gebäude versteht sich als Ergänzung des kubischen Ensembles um die Fachbereiche Physik und Chemie mit seinen "schnittmengenartig" angeordneten Baukörpern. Gewissermaßen als "Aufheiterung" des tristen Ensembles setzt sich der neue Baukörper skulptural aus fast orangefarbenen, massiven Klinkerflächen und glänzendem, tektonisch aufgelösten Aluminiumflächen zusammen. Die neue Anlage wird durchkreuzt vom inneren Wegenetz des Campus und bildet dabei einen Durchgangsort mit eigener Ausstrahlung. Die Innenräume mit ihren Sichtbetonflächen und Eicheregalen gruppieren sich um ein viergeschossiges Lichtatrium herum, an dem sich auch die Leseplätze befinden. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **ap plan Mory Osterwalder Vielmo, Stuttgart – Germany**

<http://www.applan.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Kulturhaus, Stadtbücherei, Kornwestheim – Germany 2009 - 2013**

Neubau/ Umbau des Kulturhauses mit Theater, Festsälen, multifunktionalen Foyers, Stadtbücherei, Gastronomie. Realisierungswettbewerb 2009 – 1. Preis, BGF: 7.889 qm, Auftraggeber: Stadt Kornwestheim

#### **Heinrich-von-Kleist Form (Zentralbibliothek, Volkshochschule, Fachhochschule Stiftung Rehabilitation Heidelberg), Hamm – Germany 2007 – 2010**

10.000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 28.700.000

### **Literature:**

Eigenbrodt, Olaf, Hamm leistet sich ein neues Zentrum. Die Zentralbibliothek im Heinrich –von-Kleist-Forum steht für einen gelingenden Strukturwandel, in: BuB Forum Bibliothek und Information, Jg. 62, 2010, 11/12, pp. 790 - 794

Pirsich, Volker, Die Zentralbibliothek der Stadtbüchereien Hamm in neuem Glanz, in: B.I.T. online. Zeitschrift für Bibliothek, Information und Technologie, Jg. 13, 2010, 3, pp. 307 – 314

Am 26.2.2010 wurde mit viel Landesprominenz (der ehemalige Ministerpräsident Rüttgers allen voran) das Hammer Heinrich-von-Kleist-Forum mit der neuen Zentralbibliothek eröffnet. Das Heinrich-von-Kleist-Forum am Bahnhofsvorplatz mit seinen drei Partnern Zentralbibliothek, VHS und privater Fachhochschule SRH [Stiftung Rehabilitation Heidelberg] (+ ein gemeinsamer Veranstaltungsraum + ein bewirtschaftetes Bistro) ist die neue Kultur- und Bildungsstandort in der westlichen Innenstadt. Nach 20 Monaten Planungszeit, 23 Monaten Bauzeit und bei 23,5 Millionen Baukosten wurde der Bau punktgenau eröffnet - und gut 15.000 Besucher strömten an den beiden Eröffnungstagen in das Gebäude. Die Zentralbibliothek als größter Partner weist 4.400 m<sup>2</sup> Fläche auf insgesamt sechs Stockwerken auf (davon vier Publikumsgeschosse, ein Untergeschoss mit Magazin, Technik und Lager sowie ein Verwaltungsgeschoss im 4. Obergeschoss). Die Bibliothek selbst ist heute zumindest eine der modernsten Öffentlichen Bibliotheken Deutschlands; Ihr neues Herz ist eine Sortier- und Förderanlage (Gilgen Logistics), die - bis auf das Verwaltungsgeschoss - alle Stockwerke erreicht; Selbstverbucher für Ausleihe und Rückgabe (incl. Außenrückgabe; Bibliotheca RFID) und Kassenautomaten (Crown) sind für das Haus aufgrund der Vielgeschossigkeit neuer notwendiger Standard. Insgesamt warten 14 Internet-PCs (+ 2 Spiele-PCs) und 16 OPACs auf die Kunden, die darüber hinaus ein WLAN-Angebot im gesamten Publikumsbereich vorfinden. Das neue Haus verbindet Funktionalität und Ästhetik einerseits sowie bibliothekarische Funktionen im engeren Sinne und Aufenthaltsqualität andererseits. Kühle ausstrahlende Materialien und Farben des architektonischen Konzepts (Sichtbeton, Natursteinboden, Naturholz) gehen eine harmonische Verbindung ein mit den Materialien und Farben, die bibliothekarischerseits in das Projekt eingebracht wurden. (Verfasser des Textes: Dr. Volker Pirsich, Stadtbüchereien Hamm, im Juli 2010 in: <http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

## **Arat Kaiser Kaiser, Stuttgart – Germany**

Mete Arat, Hans-Dieter Kaiser, Gisela Kaiser

Büro aufgelöst

### **Libraries:**

#### **Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt am Main – Germany 1997**

Gesamtkosten DM 250.000.000

### **Literature:**

Robert Klaus Jopp, Der Neubau für die Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt am Main, in: ABI-Techni, 17, 2, pp. 117-128

Das Preisgericht vergab 1982 den 1. Preis an das Büro Färber / Hochstetter. Nach Diskussionen einigte sich aber der Verwaltungsrat 1983 auf den 4. Preisträger das Büro Behnisch & Partner. Nach wiederum lebhaften Debatten wurde 1983 / 1984 ein zweiter Wettbewerb unter den 5 Preisträgern von 1982 anberaumt. Am Ende gewann der Entwurf (2. Preisträger von 1982) von Arat, Kaiser, Kaiser.

Schon 1981/82 war ein Architektenwettbewerb ausgeschrieben worden, um den in Frankfurt dringend benötigten Neubau zu konzipieren. In der zweiten Stufe des Architektenwettbewerbs hatten die Stuttgarter Architekten Arat/Kaiser/Kaiser den Siegerentwurf geschaffen. Als Bauplatz ist ein ca. 19.000 qm großes Grundstück am Rande eines parkartigen Villenviertels an der Westseite und einer vier- bis sechsgeschossigen Blockrandbebauung an der Ostseite, an der Kreuzung zweier vielbefahrener Magistralen, der Adickesallee und der Eckenheimer Landstraße, gewählt worden. Das Grundkonzept der Architekten orientierte sich demzufolge an städtebaulichen Gegebenheiten und Zwängen. Der Kerngedanke lag in der baulichen Schließung der Straßenkanten. Der Bibliotheksbau setzt sich aus mehreren Komplexen zusammen: ein Verwaltungstrakt mit den Arbeitsräumen der Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter an der Eckenheimer Landstraße; in spitzwinkliger Form auf der anderen Seite des Grundstückes an der Schlosserstraße das Areal des Lesesaals; davor in Richtung Adickesallee der Kubus des Konferenztraktes. Lesesaal und Verwaltungstrakt ist auf der straßenabgewandten Seite der Bibliotheksgarten vorgelagert. Am Schnittpunkt der genannten Gebäudeteile liegt ein Vorplatz, eine "Piazza". Von hier aus erschließt sich dem Besucher das zentrale Eingangsfoyer als Rotunde mit einer flachen, kuppelartigen Glasüberdachung. Die Architekten waren von Anfang an bemüht, ihre architektonische Sprache aus dem funktionalen Inhalt des Gebäudes zu entwickeln. Das gesamte Gebäude der Bibliothek soll nach dem Willen seiner Schöpfer dem Nützlichen und Zweckmäßigen verpflichtet sein. Quintessenz ist die Verbindung von Verwaltungsgebäude mit Lesesaallandschaft sowie Konferenzzentrum und Ausstellungsareal. Die Funktionen dieser unterschiedlichen Gebäudeteile bestimmen jene Formensprache, die Prof. Kaiser in seiner Rede anlässlich des Richtfestes am 13. September 1994 mit einem "Nebeneinander von hoch und niedrig, von Geschlossenheit zu den Straßen und Offenheit zum Garten . . ." als "durchgängiges Kompositionsprinzip" definierte. Daß sich das Gebäude trotz oder gerade deswegen relativ bescheiden



ausnimmt, liegt nicht zuletzt daran, daß einer der Kernbestandteile der Bibliothek unter die Erde "verbannt" wurde. Die geringe Grundstücksgröße und konservatorische Überlegungen führten dazu, daß man den mit Abstand größten Teil des Gebäudevolumens unterirdisch anlegte. Die 30.000 qm des Magazins sind auf drei Untergeschosse verteilt. Ausgestattet mit einer Kompaktregalanlage, bietet es Raum für 18 Millionen Bände. Erst wenn man diesen nicht sichtbaren Teil des Gebäudes in die Betrachtung des Gesamtbauwerkes mit einbezieht, erschließen sich die wahren Dimensionen des Baus. Maßgebend für die äußere Gestalt des Gebäudeteils entlang der Eckenheimer Landstraße ist eine geschickte Anordnung der Bauteile zum Bibliotheksgarten hin, sowie die Abkehr der meisten Mitarbeiteräume und anderer funktionaler Bereiche von der lauten Straße hin zum ruhigen Garten. So ist dieser Gebäudetrakt zur Straße hin weitgehend geschlossen und zum Garten hin großzügig verglast, was für die Versorgung der Büroräume mit Tageslicht optimal ist. Großraumbüros wurden vermieden; die Mehrzahl der Räume sind als Zweierzimmer dimensioniert. Schnittpunkt aller Wege für die Benutzerinnen und Benutzer ist die Eingangshalle, die durch eine Glaswand den Blick in den Lesesaal ermöglicht. Geradeaus kommt man an der Buchsicherungsanlage vorbei in den Benutzungsbereich. Von hier aus links geht es zu den Online-Katalogen und der Bücherausgabe, rechts zum Informationszentrum und in den Lesesaalbereich. Der Lesesaaltrakt besteht aus drei Bereichen, dem im Sockelgeschoß gelegenen Multimedialesesaal, dem zentralen Lesesaalbereich (Hauptlesesaal) im Erdgeschoß und dem Zeitschriftenlesesaal, als eine Art über dem Hauptlesesaal schwebenden Galeriesystem. Zum Garten hin ist auch dieser Gebäudeteil über die gesamte Front verglast. Außerdem ist das Dach mit Oberlichtern versehen, die die Versorgung mit Tageslicht noch optimieren. Die zur Straßenseite ausgerichtete Lesesaalwand ist geschlossen und bietet Platz für einen Teil der Bücherregale der Freihandbibliothek, die insgesamt auf 80.000 - 100.000 Bände ausgelegt ist. Der Magazintrakt ist in drei großen Ebenen unterhalb des gesamten Areals angeordnet. In der Mitte jeder Magazinetape befindet sich ein sogenannter Stützpunkt, der an die zentrale Förderanlage angeschlossen ist. Sie verbindet sämtliche Abteilungen des Hauses sowie die Lesesäle und die Bücherausgabe. Diese Transportanlage ist eine Spezialanfertigung, eine Kombination von Telearbeitsystem mit Paternosterförderern. Auf den Magazinetafen wird der Transport der Bücher in kleinen Elektrowagen erfolgen. Durch dieses Transportkonzept sollen die Bücher in einer angemessenen Zeit bereitgestellt und auch größere Buchtransporte innerhalb der Magazinbereiche realisiert werden. Die relativ geschlossenen Außenfronten des Bibliotheksgebäudes sind nur in den Erdgeschoßzonen auch zu den Straßen hin geöffnet. Dem Passanten offenbaren sich der Ausstellungssaal mit seiner Galerie, das Restaurant und die Eingangshalle, durch die man nicht nur in den Lesesaalbereich sondern auch durch ihn hindurch in den Bibliotheksgarten blicken kann. Alles in allem ist das neue Gebäude der Deutschen Bibliothek Frankfurt am Main kein Bau, der durch spektakulären oder gar übertrieben repräsentativen Charakter besticht. Seine Vorzüge liegen eindeutig in der Zweckmäßigkeit. Somit entzieht sich dieser Bau meiner Meinung nach den immer wieder angestellten Vergleichen mit anderen Nationalbibliotheken, wie im übrigen auch Die Deutsche Bibliothek nur schwer mit anderen Nationalbibliotheken verglichen werden kann. Im neuen Gebäude der Deutschen Bibliothek Frankfurt am Main werden neueste Computertechnik und ein elektronisches Hochgeschwindigkeitsnetz, an das fast alle PCs der Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter des Hauses angekoppelt sind, dafür sorgen, daß die Bibliothek den Herausforderungen des interaktiven Informationszeitalters gewachsen ist. Diesem Ziel dient auch ein speziell auf die Nutzung der neuen elektronischen Medien ausgelegter Multimedialesaal. In allen Gebäudeteilen wurde größter Wert auf Flexibilität und Vernetzbarkeit gelegt. Das Einbringen von großzügig dimensionierten Kabelkanälen, Hohlraum- bzw. Sandwichböden und Kabelschächten ist die bauliche Voraussetzung dafür. Der gesamte Lesesaalbereich beispielsweise kann - neben den bereits ohnehin in der ersten Ausbaustufe vorgesehenen PC-Anschlüssen - bei steigendem Bedarf gänzlich verkabelt werden. Auch von Seiten der Hardware wurden alle Vorkehrungen getroffen, um flexibel auf steigende Anforderungen in der Zukunft reagieren zu können und innerhalb der Bibliothek den Zugriff auf interne und externe Datenspeicher und -netze zu ermöglichen. Das neue Gebäude der Deutschen Bibliothek in Frankfurt wird Platz für eine bessere Umsetzung traditioneller bibliothekarischer Arbeitsprozesse bieten. Darüber hinaus wird es alle Möglichkeiten einräumen, um mit Hilfe neuester Informationstechnologien, unter Nutzung technischer Innovationen möglichst viele Informationen, in welcher Form auch immer, an den Nutzer zu bringen. aus: Kolasa, I.: Dem Nützlichen und Zweckmäßigen verpflichtet. - In: Dialog mit Bibliotheken (1994) Sondernummer Der Neubau der Deutschen Bibliothek Frankfurt am Main, S. 9-11 (<http://www.deposit.d-nb.de>)

## **ARC architekturkonzept GmbH, Halberstadt Magdeburg – Germany**

<http://www.architekturkonzept.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Hochschulbibliothek – Umbau Haus 1, FH Magdeburg, Stendal – Germany 2011**

Entwurf 05/2009, Fertigstellung 04/ 2011, Standort Fachhochschule Magdeburg -Stendal, Standort Stendal, Hochschulcampus Haus 1, Bauherr Landesbetrieb Bau, NL Nord,Stendal, Kosten 3,347 Mio Euro, ARC architekturkonzept | Bearbeiter: S. Lauterbach, F. Schaper | LPH 1 - 5 (HOAI), ARC projektmanagement | Bearbeiter: M. Lerche, S. Flügel | LPH 6 - 9 (HOAI)

Das Projekt war der Umbau einer ehemaligen Taunentziesenkaserne (1936-1938) in Stendal zur Hochschulbibliothek mit Testothek, Mediathek sowie Büro- und Archivräumen.

Es integriert den Gesamtbedarf der Bibliothek des Standortes der Hochschule Magdeburg -Stendal in Stendal.

Die Bibliothek befindet sich im gesamten Erdgeschoss und teilweise im Obergeschoss in Verbindung mit der Testothek. Weitere Flächen im Obergeschoss sind für die Lehre hergerichtet. Die für die Bibliothek benötigte Archivfläche sowie Verwaltungsarchiv ist im Dachgeschoss untergebracht.

In der Bibliothek ist ein großer zentraler Raum mit Ausleihetheke und Freihandbereich angeordnet, von wo aus sich alle Bereiche erschließen. Links und rechts neben dem zentralen Bereich befinden sich die Lesebereiche, wobei der Lesebereich II auch als Gruppenarbeitsraum genutzt werden kann. Die Bibliothek ist im Obergeschoss an einen weiteren Freihandbereich angeschlossen, welcher in Verbindung mit der Testothek steht. Im Obergeschoss wurden für Lehrzwecke ein großer Mehrzweckraum, ein Projektarbeitsraum und weitere Büros integriert.

Gestalterisch wurden an der Außenfassade keine Veränderungen vorgenommen. Ziel bei der Planung war, die Fassade entsprechend dem historischen Bild mit seinen Tür- und Fenstereinfassungen sowie Putzfassade mit Klinkersockel wieder herzustellen.

Aufgrunddessen wurde auch der Turmaufsatz mit Uhr wiedererrichtet um das prägnante Erscheinungsbild des Gebäudes auf Campusgeländes zu erhalten. (<http://www.competitionline.com/de/projekte/50624>)

## **ARC-hitekten Rutschmann Goldbach, Stuttgart - Germany**

Reimund Rutschmann, Lilian Goldbach

<http://www.arc-hitekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **T(echnische) U(niversität) Braunschweig, Campus Nord, Zentrum Geistes-, Sozial- und Erziehungswissenschaften, Zentralbibliothek, Braunschweig – Germany on design**

Doch der Neubau einer zweiten Uni-Bibliothek verzögert sich. TU-Vizepräsident Professor Norbert Dichtl, für Strukturfragen der Hochschule zuständig, über den möglichen Baubeginn: „2010, 2012 oder später.“ Oder gar nicht? Dichtl: „Die Bibliothek wird gebaut, aber sie steht erst auf Platz acht unserer Prioritätenliste.“ Auf Platz eins rangieren Sanierungs- und Brandschutzmaßnahmen. Vor Tagen noch hatte Professor Dietmar Brandes, Leiter der Universitätsbibliothek, an einen Baubeginn seiner Dependence im nächsten Jahr gedacht. Die zweite Bibliothek – sie wird etwa so groß wie die Uni-Bibliothek Hildesheim – sieht aus wie ein flotter Vergnügungsdampfer – erster Platz eines Wettbewerbs, der schon vor einigen Jahren entschieden wurde. Entwurfsverfasser sind die Stuttgarter Architekten Rutschmann und Partner, heute Rutschmann, Goldbach und Laszcz. Die Jury sprach von einem „scheinbar schwebenden Baukörper“ und lobte die „Leichtigkeit der Gesamterscheinung“. Ursprünglich wurden die Gesamtkosten der Bibliothek nach Prof. Brandes auf 15 bis 16 Millionen Euro geschätzt. Doch die prompte Realisierung scheiterte. Der Bund hätte ohne Weiteres seinen Anteil von 50 Prozent aufgebracht, aber das Land Niedersachsen konnte die andere Hälfte nicht bezahlen. Inzwischen hat sich das Finanzierungsmodell bei öffentlichen Bauten geändert, mit der Folge, dass das Land wohl mehr als 50 Prozent der Kosten aufbringen müsste. Im Moment ist die geisteswissenschaftliche Bibliothek auf dem Campus Nord provisorisch in einem Kasernenbau untergebracht. Der Neubau wird die momentan noch erstreuten Buchbestände der Institute bündeln: Bücher für Geisteswissenschaftler, Erziehungswissenschaftler und Sozialwissenschaftler. Die neue Bibliothek, dieser Luxusliner des Lesens, wird der Mittelpunkt von Campus Nord, dessen Kreislauf nach Meinung aller noch mehr in Schwung kommen könnte. (<http://www.bison/mitteilungen/2008/MBL08-1.pdf>)

In Braunschweig wurde am 4. November 2001 ein begrenzt offener Realisierungswettbewerb für den Neubau einer Hochschulbibliothek in Braunschweig auf dem sogenannten "Campus Nord" entschieden. Auf dem Grundstück der ehemaligen Bundesgrenzschutzkaserne im Norden Braunschweigs soll das Zentrum der Geistes-, Sozial- und Erziehungswissenschaften der TU Braunschweig entstehen. Die geplante Zentralbibliothek für diesen Fachbereich soll die Buchbestände der einzelnen Institute und der zentralen Universitätsbibliothek aufnehmen. Das Preisgericht unter Vorsitz von Hartmut Rüdiger (Braunschweig) vergab die folgenden Preise:

1. Preis (46.000 Mark): Architekten Rutschmann und Partner (Stuttgart);
2. Preis (37.000 Mark): Werkgemeinschaft hsv (Braunschweig);
3. Preis (28.000 Mark): Schulitz + Partner (Braunschweig);
4. Preis (22.000 Mark): Henn Architekten Ingenieure (München);
5. Preis (14.000 Mark): Dohle + Lohse (Braunschweig).

Außerdem wurden die Arbeiten der folgenden Büros zum Ankauf (9.000 Mark) empfohlen: Tenbohlen-Welp (Berlin), Gehlen + Schreiber (Stuttgart), Birger Schmidt & Uwe Schüler (Rendsburg) sowie Dörr Ludolf Wimmer (Berlin). Der erstplatzierte Entwurf schlägt eine zentrale Anordnung des dreigeschossigen Gebäudes in der Campusachse vor. Dies bilde einen Schwerpunkt in der Gesamtanlage und führe zu-dem zu einer überzeugenden Platzbildung mit hohen räumlichen Qualitäten, lobte die Jury. Außerdem seien der Zugang, das Foyer und die Eingangssituation sehr gut gelöst; Orientierung und Erlebbarkeit einer geisteswissenschaftlichen Bibliothek würden hier vorbildlich aufgezeigt, heißt es weiter. Bilder vom Siegermodell sind unter <http://www.biblio.tu-bs.de/ausstellung/ubii/bilder.htm> zu sehen.

Sieger ist der Entwurf des Stuttgarter Büros Rutschmann und Partner, deren Konzept durch besondere Übersichtlichkeit und Transparenz besticht. Der Neubau auf dem Gelände der ehemaligen Bundesgrenzschutzkaserne am Bienroder Weg ist als Zentralgebäude und Mittelpunkt des gerade entstehenden geisteswissenschaftlichen Zentrums gedacht. In ihm werden die bisher bestehenden 23 Teilbibliotheken der Geistes-, Sozial- und Erziehungswissenschaften zusammengefasst. 550 000 Bücher werden einmal in den Regalen stehen, auf bis zu 650 000 Werke wird das Gebäude ausgelegt sein. Dr. Beate Nagel, stellvertretende Direktorin der Bibliothek und zugleich Fachreferentin für Architektur, hat hohe Erwartungen an den geplanten Neubau: "Wir erwarten vor allem Synergieeffekte. Die Zusammenlegung aller Institutsbibliotheken der sogenannten reinen Buchwissenschaften erleichtert die Zusammenarbeit der Institute. Für die Studierenden entfallen die langen Wege. Allein schon die einheitlichen Öffnungszeiten sind ein bedeutender Fortschritt." Städtebaulich hebt der Siegerentwurf die triste Kasernenarchitektur des Geländes auf und setzt einen Kontrapunkt zu den bereits bestehenden Gebäuden. Eine Glasfassade öffnet das Haus besonders zum geplanten Campus und der dazugehörigen Straße hin. Die hohe Lichtdurchlässigkeit soll den Innenräumen eine freundliche Atmosphäre verschaffen, damit den Studierenden das Schmöckern leichter fällt. Der Blick nach draußen ist immer gegeben, der Besucher fühlt sich nicht hermetisch eingesperrt oder gar abgeriegelt. Der Wissenschaftsrat der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, zuständig für die Aufnahme derartiger Bauvorhaben in den Haushaltsrahmenplan, hat dem Vorhaben bereits zugestimmt: Der Kostenrahmen liegt bei 26 Millionen Mark. Baubeginn könnte aller Voraussicht nach Ende kommenden Jahres sein. Der Einzug dürfte dann im Laufe des Jahres 2004 erfolgen.'

(<http://www.biblio.tu-bs.de/bison/mitteilungen/2002/2002-1/html/#bibliotheksneubau/>)

## **ASP Partner, Stuttgart – Germany**

Cem Arat, Karsten Schust

<http://www.asp-stuttgart.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Dubai Central Library, Dubai – Emirat of Dubai 2009**

Competition: 2005 – 1st prize, Client: Dubai Municipality, Gross floor area: 43,700 m<sup>2</sup>, Gross volume: 220,000 m<sup>3</sup>

Client: Dubai Municipality, Competition: 2005 – 1st prize, Gross floor area: 43,700 m<sup>2</sup>, Gross volume: 220,000 m<sup>3</sup>  
The client, Dubai Municipality, strives to develop a central library of international format with a significance that reaches beyond the borders of the Emirate of Dubai. The new library's holdings will include about 1,700,000 volumes. 300,000 to 400,000 volumes will be available in the library's open-access section. Book handling and information systems will reflect the latest technological developments. Planning is progressing rapidly ever since Dubai Municipality revealed the winning design in January 2006. The planning consortium of 'asp' Architekten Stuttgart, Obermeyer Planen+Beraten Munich and ACG Architecture Consulting Group developed the Preliminary Design in record time, addressing the clients various needs and issues for such an ambitious project. In the meantime options are discussed of relocating the building site from the initially proposed location at Lake Al-Mamzar to the prestigious Business Bay in downtown Dubai which indeed would be a suitable location for a cultural institution of this scale. The base of the building contains public areas such as a conference center, exhibition spaces, the audio-visual library, a bookstore, a children's library and administrative offices. Above it the grand space of the central library area rises in a sweeping gesture. Library garden: The library garden in the western part of the building plot, connected to the meditation rooms and children's library, is planned to stimulate all the senses. An orthogonal network of paths with pergola structures as sun shade is the basis of the design in the garden. The garden has the character of a promenade garden, a baroque pleasure garden or a traditional monastery garden, i.e. it is closed and offers the

opportunity to contemplate and communicate while walking. (ASP)

## **AS&P Albert Speer & Partner, Frankfurt a.M – Germany**

<http://www.as-p.de>

### **Europäische Schule, Frankfurt a.M. (Bibliothek) – Germany 2000 – 2003**

Lernen auf europäisch Die Auswahl Frankfurts als Sitz der Europäischen Zentralbank machte die Errichtung einer Europäischen Schule notwendig. Der erste Bauabschnitt mit dem Hauptgebäude, einer Dreifeld-Sporthalle und einem Kindergarten wurde im Jahr 2001/2002 in kürzester Zeit und unter hohem Kostendruck geplant und gebaut. Der zweite Bauabschnitt, der die Grundschule und eine Erweiterung der Kantine umfasst, wurde im November 2005 fertiggestellt. Das besondere pädagogische Konzept der Europäischen Schulen mit vier Schulsprachen, speziellem Förderunterricht und Unterricht in allen Landessprachen der Europäischen Union, machte eine besonders kleinteilige Struktur erforderlich. Das Hauptgebäude reagiert auf seine Lage in einem Grünzug zwischen Nordweststadt und westlichem Stadtrand. Zwei riegelartige Gebäudekörper nehmen die Grünzone als Pausenhof in Ihre Mitte und sind nur durch eine gläserne Eingangshalle und die sogenannte Kreativbox verbunden. Während in den flankierenden Riegeln die Klassenzimmer und Kleingruppenräume untergebracht sind, beherbergt die Kreativbox Sonderräume für die musischen Fächer und die Bibliothek. Der zweite Bauabschnitt wiederholt die Grundstruktur des ersten in kleinerem Maßstab. Über einen Steg werden beide Bauabschnitte zu einer logischen, homogenen Einheit verbunden. (AS&P)

## **Assmann Salomon, Berlin – Germany**

Franz Assmann, Peter Salomon

<http://www.assmannsalomon.de>

**Libraries:**

### **Zweigbibliothek der Theologischen Fakultät, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin – Germany 2007**

Bauvolumen: 13.000.000 €, Beginn und Ende der Maßnahme: Aug. 2004 – Apr. 2007

Die Institutsgebäude in der Burgstraße 26 und der Anna–Louisa–Karsch - Straße 1 wurden für die Theologische Fakultät von Grund auf saniert und durch einen Neubauteil erweitert. Damit konnte die bisher auf drei Standorte verteilte Fakultät an einem Standort konzentriert werden. Die Planung beruht auf dem in einem Architektenwettbewerb mit dem ersten Preis ausgezeichneten Entwurf der Berliner Architekten Assmann & Salomon. Das 1912 erbaute und als Einzelbaudenkmal eingetragene Gebäude Burgstraße 26 wurde umfassend saniert, wobei die Fassaden weitgehend ihr historisches Aussehen zurückerhielten. Es beherbergt alle Büro- und Seminarräume als auch die Hörsäle. Das angrenzende Gebäude an der Anna–Louisa–Karsch-Straße 1 ist zusammen mit einem hofseitigen Neubau heute Sitz der Zweigbibliothek der Theologischen Fakultät.

<http://www.ta.hu-Berlin.de/res/odmcheckout.php4?svname=Burg26>

### **Veterinärmedizinische Bereichsbibliothek, Humboldt-Universität und Freier Universität, Bibliothek**

#### **Düppel, Berlin Zehlendorf – Germany**

Umbau einer Reithalle zur veterinärmedizinischen Fertigstellung 1997, € 3.000.000

Mit Beginn des Sommersemesters wurde die veterinärmedizinische Bereichsbibliothek in Düppel in Betrieb genommen. Damit konnten die auf mehrere Standorte in Dahlem und Düppel verstreuten Literaturbestände an einem Platz zusammengeführt werden. Mit dem Beschluß über die Fusion der veterinärmedizinischen Fachbereiche von Humboldt-Universität und Freier Universität Anfang der neunziger Jahre fiel zugleich die Entscheidung, Düppel zum veterinärmedizinischen Campus auszubauen, mit Kliniken, Instituten und Einrichtungen in unmittelbarer Fußnähe. Bei der Suche nach einem Standort für die Bibliothek fiel die Wahl auf die damalige Reithalle am Königsweg, die wegen ihrer Größe und ihrer zentralen Lage für ihre neue Funktion als Bibliothek prädestiniert erschien. Die Technische Abteilung führte 1993 ein konkurrierendes Angebotsverfahren unter drei Berliner Architektenbüros durch, das die Architekten Assmann, Salomon und Scheidt für sich entscheiden konnten. Nach ihrem Entwurf wurden drei neue Ebenen in dem stützenfreien Hallenraum geschaffen: Ein gegenüber dem Außengelände leicht angehobenes Erdgeschoß, ein etwas verkleinertes Untergeschoß, das von den alten Hallenfundamenten den notwendigen Abstand wahrt und eine auf einer Stahlkonstruktion ruhende Obergeschoßplattform. Alle drei Ebenen sind durch ein großzügiges Atrium miteinander verbunden und bewahren innen und außen die alte Gebäudehülle in weitgehend originaler Form. Dies kam dem denkmalgeschützten Bauensemble des alten Gutshofs Düppel zugute und half zugleich, Kosten zu sparen. Das neue Haus bietet auf 1600 qm Hauptnutzfläche Platz für 160.000 Buchbände und damit genügend Platz für Zuwächse, auch wenn künftig die Literatur aus Berlin-Mitte hinzukommen wird. Im Erdgeschoß sind die Bibliothekarischen Dienste, der Katalogsaal, die Zeitschriftenauslage und die Lehrbuchsammlung untergebracht. Lesesaal und Monographien-Freihandmagazin befinden sich im Obergeschoß, das Zeitschriften-Freihandmagazin im Untergeschoß. 80 Leseplätze stehen den Besuchern zur Verfügung, davon rund die Hälfte in Gruppenarbeitsräumen, die akustisch vom Lesesaal getrennt sind. Außerdem gibt es einen Medienraum, einen PC-Raum und Arbeitsplätze für Doktoranden. Die gesamte Bibliothek ist behindertengerecht gestaltet. Mit Baukosten von 6,05 Millionen Mark war der Umbau der Reithalle um rund ein Drittel billiger als ein Neubau gleicher Größe es gewesen wäre.

<http://userpage.fu-berlin.de>

## **Atelier30 Architekten GmbH Fischer – Creutzig, Kassel – Germany**

<http://www.atelier30.de>

**Libraries:**

### **Hochschul- u. Landesbibliothek Fulda – Germany 2013**

Der Neubau ist Auftakt einer perspektivischen Weiterentwicklung der Hochschule Fulda. Bausteine des Projekts sind die Hochschul- und Landesbibliothek (HLB) mit ca. 4.000 Quadratmetern Nutzfläche sowie die Mensa mit Cafeteria und Außengastronomie, das StudentServiceCenter und weitere zentrale Flächen auf insgesamt ca. 2.600 Quadratmetern Fläche sowie die zugeordneten Freianlagen. Der Neubau soll sich architektonisch und städtebaulich in die vorhandene, teilweise denkmalgeschützte Bausubstanz aus ehemaligen Kasernengebäuden unterschiedlicher Epochen einfügen und zum neuen Mittelpunkt entwickeln. Aus der Jurybewertung zum 1. Preis: „Die Maßstäblichkeit und Arrangierung der Gebäudevolumen, gegliedert entsprechend der drei geforderten Hauptnutzungen, passen sich erfolgreich in das bestehende stadträumliche Geflecht ein. Durch die Platzierung des dreigeschossigen Bibliotheksbaus zentriert entlang der Achse des ehemaligen Exerzierplatzes wird eine eindeutige Hierarchisierung der Freiflächen geschaffen, die die unterschiedlichen Nutzungsanforderungen einer angemessenen räumlicher Zuordnung gewährt. Die stadträumliche Platzierung der drei Funktionen ist sinnfällige. Eine prägende und überragende Qualität des Entwurfes ist die Verflechtung von seinen Außen-Innenraum-Sequenzen im neuen Campuszentrum. Vom ‚Campusplatz‘ betrachtet, lädt jedes der

neuen Gebäude sein Publikum ein. Hier heraus entwickelt sich eine sehr klare Orientierungsleitlinie, die dem Nutzer das funktionelle Angebot jedes einzelnen Gebäudes verdeutlicht. Der architektonische Ausdruck der Gebäude weist eine bestechend ruhige Eigenständigkeit auf, die sich ebenfalls in den bestehenden baulichen Kontext eingliedert.“ (baunetz)

## **Auer-Weber + Associierte, Stuttgart-München – Germany**

<http://www.auer-weber.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fachhochschule – University of Applied Sciences – Bibliothek, Bielefeld – Germany 2013**

Client BLB Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb NRW NL Bielefeld, GFA I Volume 92.100 m<sup>2</sup> I 382.300 m<sup>3</sup>, Total costs 154 Mio. Euro KG 200-700 brutto

In creating the northern university campus (Hochschulcampus Nord) the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia has provided an exposed development area situated in immediate relation to the University of Bielefeld. The new university of applied sciences takes its place in the southern part of the northern university campus which has a very sensitive landscape with the valley of a stream, the Gellershagener Bachtal. Toward the new campus, which is yet to be built, a clear spatial edge is set while the landscape is shaped in a more differentiated and open manner. The new building of the university is “prelude” and reception for the new development area. The idea of a spatial succession of “hot spots” is continued in the concept of access to and within the building. Coming from the central campus square one enters a multistorey lobby which makes a generous entrée and from which the main campus axis is continued, generating a central access corridor for the building. (Auer)

#### **Universitätsbibliothek Magdeburg - Germany 2003**

Client: Landesbetrieb Bau, Niederlassung Mitte, GFA I Volume 15.000 m<sup>2</sup> I 70.000 m<sup>3</sup>, Total costs 30,7 Mio. Euro, (KG 200-700 gross)

The new university library, in contrast to the existing student cafeteria, forms a link between university and city. Following the principal of a folded band, a spatial continuum has been created over long diagonals, symbolically standing for the contents of the building as a “reading-landscape”. Subject area work zones ascend from the borrowing, periodicals and user area at entry level. As the spatial centre, the atrium enables clear orientation and links to library areas. (Auer)

Der Entwurf des Gebäudes folgt dem Prinzip der Faltung einer bandartigen Fläche. Der Gesamtgrundriss der Bibliothek verläuft über eine Länge von ca. 100 m trapezförmig von einer Breite von ca. 100 m auf eine Breite von ca. 50 m zusammen. Auf Grund des Faltungsprinzips erstrecken sich die einzelnen Geschossdecken nicht über die gesamte Grundrissfläche. Das Gebäude ist teilunterkellert und hat im ersten Bauabschnitt neben dem Untergeschoss und Erdgeschoss drei Obergeschosse. Das Gebäude insgesamt befindet sich im Niedrigenergiehaus-Bereich und ist hinsichtlich sommerlichem und winterlichem Wärmeschutz optimiert. Im Innenbereich schaffen zielgerichtete funktionsgebundene Leuchten, wie individuelle Arbeitsplatzleuchten an den Lesetischen und in die Regalsysteme integrierte, abgestimmte Langfeldleuchten eine konzentrierte Arbeitsatmosphäre.

(<http://www.senatsbibliothek.de>)

#### **Bibliothèque Université Lille 1, Villeneuve d'Ascq (Lille) - France 2015**

Un learning center sur l'innovation à Lille 1

Le 29 décembre 2010 par Marion Sabourdy

En arrivant sur le campus de l'Université des sciences et technologie Lille 1, on ne peut pas louper la Bibliothèque universitaire (BU), avec sa forme ronde et sa façade aux motifs tourmentés. « La BU est un peu l'emblème du campus, nous indique Laurent Matejko, chef de projet Learning center et responsable du service public ; c'est le tout premier bâtiment du campus, construit dans les années 1960 (1965) selon les plans de l'architecte Noël Le Maresquier (\* 06.08.1903 Paris – + 20.10.1982 Paris) ».

Original, le plan du campus se veut être une sorte de cellule dont la BU représente le noyau et les autres secteurs les organites. Visiblement passionné par le sujet, Laurent Matejko poursuit : « le bâtiment a une conception singulière, panoptique, ce qui signifie qu'on a une vue à 360° à l'intérieur et sans mur porteur. Seuls des pylônes de sécurité soutiennent l'ensemble ».

Mais si le projet architectural est intéressant, il masque mal ses lacunes. « D'une part, le bâtiment n'est plus aux normes techniques et d'autre part, cette bibliothèque n'a absolument pas été conçue pour les besoins pédagogiques des étudiants d'aujourd'hui, déplore Laurent, par exemple, nous n'avons pas assez de prises électriques pour que chacun puisse brancher son ordinateur et le travail en équipe n'est pas facilité ». ....

Un learning center est une « place to explore and to stay », un lieu de rencontre entre plusieurs pratiques, entre des étudiants, le « grand public » et les professionnels de la documentation et de l'apprentissage. « On y reste pendant des heures pour travailler seul ou en groupe ou boire un coup avec un professeur ». Suivant cette définition et avec une ambition non dissimulée, Laurent Matejko et ses collègues ont « travaillé avec pôles de compétitivité et développé une stratégie de diffusion de la Culture de l'Innovation dans un campus qui a 40 ans d'histoire scientifique. C'est le fil d'Ariane entre les différentes fonctions que nous souhaitons développer ». ....

Avec une enveloppe de 35 millions pour réhabiliter ce bâtiment, transformer ses fonctions, et éventuellement l'étendre, « nous sommes la plus grosse opération du plan campus Lille, le troisième projet français le plus cher de la dernière décennie en termes de bibliothèques. Au niveau européen, nous nous situons dans la fourchette classique de coût des learning centers, qui se situe entre 25 et 50 millions d'euros ».....

En clair, le learning center sera un « lieu de test vis-à-vis du public » avec le recours à la technologie RFID pour le prêt des livres ou l'insertion de flash codes sur les lieux d'exposition pour développer l'autonomie des usagers et étendre l'usage des smartphones.

Et l'offre se prolongera également sur le web. « Dans le cadre du réseau des learning center régionaux, nous sommes invités à mettre en place un learning center virtuel, annonce Laurent Matejko, son aspect et ses contenus étant encore à définir ».

En attendant, la BU va bientôt lancer un futur blog d'information sur les travaux, proposer des renseignements en ligne, étendre ses ressources virtuelles comme sa base d'annales de sujets d'examens (consultée plus de 300 000 fois par an) et celles à destination de La Recherche. « Le changement n'est pas révolutionnaire mais le saut sera néanmoins important culturellement parlant ».....

(<http://www.knowtex.com/blog>)

Die bisherige Bibliothek der Université Lille 1 in Villeneuve d'Ascq, ein emblematischer, kreisrunder Bau, war Mitte der sechziger Jahre von dem Le-Corbusier-Schüler Noel Le Maresquier als Zentrum des damals neuen Uni-Campus errichtet

worden. Die in die Jahre gekommene Bibliothek soll mit ihrer Zeichenhaftigkeit erhalten, räumlich und städtebaulich aber neu interpretiert und durch weitere Inhalte ergänzt werden. Unter dem Titel „Innovation“ soll das Gebäude zum neuen „Learning Center“ werden – ein Begriff, der erstmals mit dem Rolex Learning Center in Lausanne breitere Kreise zog. Den dafür ausgelobten Wettbewerb hat das Büro Auer+Weber+Assoziierte (München) jetzt gewonnen. Die Architekten stellen das bestehende Gebäude auf einen neuen „Landschaftssockel“. Er bildet nach Westen die klare Kante einer urbanen Platzsituation, die zur Schnittstelle zwischen Learning Center und dem benachbarten Kulturzentrum wird. Als Ort der Kommunikation bietet der Platz neuen Raum für das studentische Leben auf dem Campus.

Die Organisation des Zuganges und der neuen Funktionseinheiten unterhalb des Plateaus macht „Neu“ und „Alt“ ablesbar: Eine konzentrische Lichtfuge setzt den Landschaftssockel vom bestehenden zylindrischen Baukörper ab und überhöht durch ihr Streiflicht die Koexistenz zwischen dem alten und neuen Bauteil. Eine großzügige Halle vom Eingangsniveau bis ins oberste Geschoss verbindet beide miteinander. Dabei wird die bestehende Fassade nicht durchbrochen.

Die Grundform des Bestandes – die Geometrie des Kreises – dient als Gestaltungsprinzip im Zusammenspiel von Alt- und Neubau. Die Kreisform wird vervielfältigt, addiert, skaliert und gegeneinander versetzt. Dabei entstehen Zwischenräume mit verschiedenen Funktionen, architektonischen Ausprägungen, unterschiedlichen Tiefen und Lichtstimmungen.

„Unser Entwurf skizziert eine Wissenslandschaft, die sich um eine zentrale Halle als kommunikativer Ort organisiert“, erläutern die Architekten. „Verschiedenste Lernsituationen gehen fließend ineinander über und schaffen Zwischenräume, die multifunktional genutzt werden können und die sich der Besucher auf verschiedene Weise aneignen kann.“

Die Fertigstellung des neuen Learning Center mit seinen 7.300 Quadratmetern Nutzfläche wird für September 2015 erwartet. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Augustin und Frank Architekten, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.augustinundfrank.de>

Georg Augustin, Ute Frank

### **Libraries:**

#### **Chinesisches Kulturzentrum (Bibliothek), Berlin – Germany 2007**

Bauherr: Grundstücksgesellschaft Köbis Dreieck, Nutzer: Volksrepublik China, vertreten durch die Botschaft der VRC in Berlin  
Ausstellungs- und Veranstaltungsräume, Lehrküche, Bibliothek, Sprachlabore, Seminar- und Schulungsräume, Büros, Realisierung 2005-2007/BGF 2.511qm

Der chinesische Staatspräsident Hu Jintao und Bundeskanzler Gerhard Schröder haben am 11. November 2005 in Berlin den Grundstein für das erste chinesische Kulturinstitut in Deutschland gelegt. Das 8 Millionen Euro teure Projekt wird von dem Berliner Architekturbüro Augustin und Frank realisiert. Der Bau entsteht im Köbis-Dreieck in der Klingelhöferstraße zwischen den Hoffjäger-Palais und der Zentrale von KPMG (BauNetz-Meldungen 12. 4. 2005 und 18. 2. 2005). Die Einrichtung dient der Vermittlung der chinesischen Kultur in Deutschland. Augustin und Frank sehen hierfür einen fünfgeschossigen Bau vor, dessen Fassade mit einer Natursteinverkleidung und Fensterbändern gestaltet werden soll. Im ersten Obergeschoss, in dem sich eine Bibliothek befinden soll, wird die Natursteinfassade jedoch nur von dünnen Fensterlisenen geschlitzt. Im Erdgeschoss werden öffentliche Funktionen wie ein Ausstellungsfoyer, ein Mehrzweckraum und ein Buchladen untergebracht. Das dritte und vierte Stockwerk soll Schulungsräume beherbergen. In das Dachgeschoss wird die Verwaltung einziehen. Im Frühjahr 2007 soll der Bau fertig gestellt sein. (Augustin)

## **AV 1 Architekten (Butz Dumjovic Schannè Urig), Kaiserslautern – Germany**

<http://www.av1architekten.de>

### **Schillerbibliothek Berlin – Germany on design**

#### **1. Preis und Beauftragung**

Die Schiller-Bibliothek in der Nähe des denkmalgeschützten Rathauses ensembles von Fritz Bornemann (\*1912-+2007- Amerika-Gedenkbibliothek 1951-1955, Universitätsbibliothek Bonn 1961) soll erweitert werden. Das Ergebnis des dazu ausgeschriebenen Wettbewerbs wurde am Montag bekannt gegeben. Unter Vorsitz der Dresdner Architektin Canan Rohde-Can entschied sich die Jury unter 20 eingereichten Entwurfsvorschlägen für folgende Preisträger:

1. Preis: AV1 Architekten Butz Dumjovic Schannè Urig (Kaiserslautern)

2. Preis: Klaus Block Architekten (Berlin)

3. Preis: Peter W. Schmidt Architekten (Berlin)

Anerkennung: gmp Generalplanungsgesellschaft, Meinhard von Gerkan, Stephan Schütz zusammen mit Rehwaldt Landschaftsarchitekten (Dresden)

Anerkennung: Eckert Negwer Suselbeck Architekten (Berlin)

Anerkennung: e2a Wim & Piet Eckert (Zürich)

Der Siegerentwurf von AV1 Architekten Butz Dumjovic Schannè Urig schlägt einen abgestuften Gebäuderiegel vor, der sich über die gesamte Grundstückstiefe erstreckt. Zwischen diesem Neubau und dem bestehenden Kubus formt sich ein schmaler Grünstreifen zur Naherholung, durch den sich ein kleiner Weg schlängelt. Dahinter liegt das zwölfgeschossige Rathausgebäude aus der Nachkriegszeit. Auf die klaren, horizontalen Linien des Rathauses und die Transparenz des ehemaligen Sitzungssaals, der zu drei Seiten vollständig verglast ist, reagiert die Fassade des Neubaus mit einer großzügig verglasten Fassade, die durch in der Tiefe verspringende Fensterelemente für eine verspielte Transparenz sorgen sollen. Für den Neubau mit knapp 1.800 Quadratmetern Hauptnutzfläche ist ein Budget von über vier Millionen Euro vorgesehen. Die Bauarbeiten sollen 2012 beginnen. Die später vorgesehene Erweiterung zu einer Bezirkszentralbibliothek ist mit einer Nutzfläche von insgesamt 6.000 Quadratmetern ausgeschrieben. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

### **Zentrum für Bioinformatik, Universität des Saarlandes Campus, Bibliothek, Saarbrücken - Germany 2009**

Bauherr: Saarland, vertr. durch Landesamt für Zentrale Dienste – Amt für Bau und Liegenschaften, Saarbrücken

Das Zentrum für Bioinformatik mit den Funktionen Institutsgebäude, Hörsaal und Bibliothek fügt sich mit seinen drei Einzelbaukörpern locker in den Campus ein, indem es das vorhandene Wegenetz aufgreift und den vorhandenen Bestand mit den Neubauten ergänzt. Gebäude, Freiräume, Höfe, Atrien in oder von Baukörpern gefasst, schaffen Orte der Begegnung aber auch der Konzentration. Die drei Hauptfunktionen bleiben eigenständig erlebbar und sind doch homogen. Das klare funktionale Konzept



erleichtert die innere Orientierung und wird durch wechselnde Ein- und Ausblicke gestärkt. Öffentliche und teilöffentliche Flächen sind von den gestapelten und zonierten Bereichen der Wissenschaftler getrennt, ohne an Kommunikationsfähigkeit zu verlieren. (<http://www.aksaarland.de>)

Nachdem das Büro AVI Architekten aus Kaiserslautern den Realisierungswettbewerb für das neue Forschungsinstitut für Bioinformatik an der Universität Saarbrücken gewonnen hat, erfolgte im November 2006 der Spatenstich. Die Bauarbeiten an den Hochschulgebäuden verzögerten sich jedoch durch die Insolvenz einer Baufirma. Am 11. September 2008 war nun das Richtfest für den Baukomplex, der drei verschiedene Funktionsbereiche beherbergen wird: das Institutsgebäude für Informatik und Bioinformatik, einen Hörsaal sowie eine Bibliothek. Die einzelnen Baukörper sollen locker in den Campus eingefügt werden, indem das vorhandene Wegenetz aufgegriffen und der vorhandene Bestand mit den Neubauten ergänzt wird. Die Architekten beschreiben ihren Entwurf so: „Gebäude, Freiräume, Höfe, Atrien in oder von Baukörpern gefasst, schaffen Orte der Begegnung, aber auch der Besinnlichkeit. Die drei Hauptfunktionen Bibliothek, Hörsaal und Institut bleiben eigenständig erlebbar und sind doch homogen. Das klare funktionale Konzept erleichtert die innere Orientierung, die durch die wechselnden Ein- und Ausblicke noch verstärkt wird. Öffentliche und teilöffentliche Flächen sind von den gestapelten und zonierten Bereichen der Wissenschaftler getrennt, ohne an Kommunikationsfähigkeit zu verlieren.“ Das Ensemble aus drei Baukörpern umfasst etwa 7.400 m<sup>2</sup>. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Bach Schwarzbrunn Zabries Architekturbüro, Stendal – Germany**

<http://www.heinze.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtbibliothek Anna Seghers, Stendal - Germany 2012**

Innenraumgestaltung: Katrin Köstler, Leipzig

Bauherr : Hansestadt Stendal, Fertigstellung: 2012

Per Stadtratsbeschluss wurde dem alten Franziskanerklostergebäude ein Neubau nebenangestellt. Dieser war im Erdgeschoss für Vorträge, Konzerte und Ausstellungen konzipiert, im Obergeschoss konnte die beengte Fläche der Bibliothek erweitert werden. Dieser Backsteinneubau wurde am 9. Januar 2012 eröffnet.

Die Umgestaltung der bestehenden Stadtbibliothek wurde möglich mit Mitteln aus dem Konjunkturpaket. Es galt, zwei Bibliotheken der Hansestadt an einen gemeinsamen Standort zu verlegen. Ziel war, an das historisch wertvolle Ensemble des Refektoriums einen Erweiterungsbau anzufügen und dort neue Räumlichkeiten zu gewinnen. Die hierzu gelungene Lösung des Architekturbüros Bach/Schwarzbrunn/Zabries aus Stendal durften wir innenarchitektonisch mit Farben und Materialien und denkmalgerecht begleiten. (<http://www.bdia.org/el182/e300/projects3054>)

## **Gerd Baldauf, Architekt und Stadtplaner, Stuttgart – Germany**

<http://architekt-baldauf.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothek Mössingen (Reutlingen), Mössingen – Germany 2008 – 2011**

BGF 4.770 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 17.650 m<sup>3</sup>, € 11.200.000

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Schwäbisches Tagblatt, 19.02.2011

db Deutsche Bauzeitung, Vol. 145, 2011, 5, pp. 19 - 24

Michael B. Frank hat Mut. Einen 50 Meter langen Spalt ließ er in die Decke des Erdgeschosses brechen und eine himbeerrote Rampe bauen. Vom Parterre steigt sie in die erste Etage. Freitragend, mit nur einer V-Stütze. Eine Brücke von der Düsternis ins Licht, von der Gruft zum Himmel. Klare, schnörkellose Linien: wie kunstvoll gefaltetes Papier wirkt die Brüstung des westlichen Treppenhauses. Die niedrige Halle, sagt der Architekt, hatte etwas „Gruftiges“. 30 Meter breit, aber kein Lichtstrahl drang in ihre Mitte. Niemals hätte das Erdgeschoss zeitgemäß genutzt werden können! Jetzt flutet das Tageslicht aus den Oberlichtern und Fensterreihen der ersten Etage durch den Deckenschlitz, erleuchtet das weiträumige Foyer und öffnet zugleich den Blick hinauf zu den verglasten Arkaden und zum Tonnendach. Viel Licht strömt von oben ins Parterre. Entlang der Arkaden wurde der Boden des ersten Geschosses geöffnet und die Rampe mit roter Brüstung eingebaut. Es war ein gewaltiger, der größte Eingriff in die Substanz, den Frank keck mit Rot unterstrich. Aber die geöffnete Decke brachte dem Erdgeschoss „einen neuen Lebensschub“, betont der Architekt. „Und nicht ein einziges Mal sagte der Statiker: Geht nicht!“. Ein funktionalistischer Ansatz, so wie er sich seit jeher in der Tonnenhalle ausdrückt. Ein gestreckter Industriebau, in dem ehemals nicht weniger als elf Drucktische, jeweils 65 Meter lang, nebeneinanderstanden. Der Architekt Manfred Lehbruck (1913 Paris – 1992 Stuttgart), Sohn des berühmten Bildhauers Wilhelm Lehbruck, schuf 1950/51 die Tonnenhalle als Druckerei samt Farbküche und Ateliers für die Textilfabrik Pausa. Dieser klaren, geometrischen Formensprache, die sich aus der Funktion ergab, folgte Michael B. Frank bei der Sanierung des Gebäudes. Die Büros der Diakonie Sozialstation an der Nordseite und des Regionalverbands südwärts umschließen das Foyer wie eine Schale. Nur mit Glaswänden sind sie davon getrennt. Da die Fenstersimse der Büros zu hoch sind, um sitzend hinauszuschauen, wurden die Räume um 45 Zentimeter erhöht. Im Foyer bildete sich dadurch ein Podest, das als Bank genutzt werden kann, genauso als „Spielwiese“ für Aktionen oder Ausstellungen. Licht strömt nicht nur die Rampe hinunter. An der westlichen Schmalseite der Halle ist eine Wand aus mattiertem Profilglas konstruiert, die von innen beleuchtet wird. Im Raum stehen zwei große Glasblöcke, die genauso funktionieren. „In der großen Kiste ist aber noch eine kleine Kiste“, erklärt der Architekt. Die Leuchtkörper verbergen in ihrem Inneren Toiletten. Und die Sockel sind mit Gitter verkleidet. Im Brandfall öffnen sich wärme gedämmte Lamellen. So gelangt nachströmende Luft ins Foyer, durch einen großen Tunnel, der unter dem Gebäude gegraben wurde, an der Jakobstraße auftaucht und mit Sitzbänken überbaut wurde. Im Erdgeschoss der Tonnenhalle hat auch ein Vortragsraum für 80 Personen seinen Platz, der angemietet werden kann. In weißen Schränken sind Teeküche und Garderobe versteckt. Gegenüber hat die ehemalige Farbküche die Sanierung überdauert – mit den Waagen für die Farbmischungen und den Zuleitungen für die Druckfarben. Mit Glaswänden ist sie umschlossen wie eine überdimensionierte Vitrine. „Die Farbküche hat den Charakter, als ob die Spätschicht gerade vorbei wäre“, findet der Architekt. Die Spuren der Produktionsgeschichte sollten nicht verloren gehen. Im Erdgeschoss hängen einige alte Rohre, mit Gipsverband umwickelt, Armaturen und Uhren aus den 1950er Jahren. Und einzelne historische Heizkörper, die tatsächlich warm sind. Nicht nur die Rampe, auch die abgetretenen Werkstreppen führen ins Obergeschoss. Weil die Geländer zu niedrig waren, ließ Frank zusätzlich weiße Blechtafeln aufsetzen. Am westlichen Treppenhaus scheint die Brüstung gefaltet wie Papier – wie kunstvolles Origami. Einer strengen Harmonie folgt der Architekt. Deshalb bleibt die Technik unsichtbar. Nirgendwo stören Kabelpritschen oder abgehängte Decken die imposante Raumwirkung. Nichts soll von den klaren Linien, der rhythmischen Gliederung, vom puren Raum ablenken. Im Boden verschwindet die Technik und in Möbeln. Die Kabel der Deckenleuchten führen



sogar aus dem Haus hinaus aufs Dach und wieder hinein. Die Oberfläche der Tonnen hatte „absolute Priorität“, sagt Michael B. Frank. Die raue Maserung, die sich durch die Schalbretter auf den Beton übertragen hatte, sollte unbedingt erhalten bleiben. „Das ist eine Handwerkstechnik, die fast nicht mehr gemacht wird.“ Auch die historischen Fenster wurden nicht ausgetauscht, aber aufgerüstet, mit Isolierglas und Sonnenschutz versehen. Im ersten Geschoss gestaltet das Licht den Raum. Fensterbänder in den Fassaden, Oberlichter in den Tonnenschalen öffnen den Baukörper, machen ihn transparent und schwerelos. In diesem späten Abkömmling der klassischen Moderne vereinen sich Glas, Beton und Stahl. Arkaden trennen die riesenhafte Halle längs in zwei Hälften und erinnern an einen historischen Bahnhof. Für die südliche Hallenhälfte sucht die Stadt noch einen Mieter. Im Norden breitet sich die Stadtbücherei aus. Vor ihren Pforten endet die Rampe in einer dynamischen Rundung und zieht sich als Brüstung entlang des Luftraumes. Die Sichtachsen durchmessen fast die gesamte Hallenlänge. Überall Durchblicke, Ein- und Ausblicke – zum Innenhof, zu den Hügeln der Alb, über die Dächer der Stadt. Medienbearbeitungsraum, Büro der Büchereileiterin und Lesesalon sind deshalb ausschließlich an den Hallenenden platziert. So wie auch die historische Toilette, vier Meter hoch, Klos mit schwarzem Ring und Kette am Spülkasten. Bücherregale und Leseinseln gliedern die Halle, ohne sie zu verbauen: eine mächtige Rundbank für Kinder, eine Sitzecke für Erwachsene, gemütliche Lümmelkissen für Jugendliche. Orte, um sich zurückzuziehen, um ungestört in Geschichten einzutauchen. Ausleihtheke und Schränke in Weiß wirken wie gestrandete Eisblöcke. Auf einem Betongitter mit Glasbausteinen, die Licht ins Erdgeschoss lenken, thront das Lesecafé mit Stühlen des Bauhaus-Designers Charles Eames. Wie überhaupt das Mobiliar – Schalensitze und Elefantenhocker – die 1950er Jahre aufscheinen lassen. Die Sitzmöbel der Bücherei tragen kräftige Farben, vorwiegend Rot und Orange. Ansonsten sind die Töne dezent gesetzt. Silber, Weiß, Schwarz. „Wir haben übernommen, was aus dem Haus kam“, sagt Frank. Konsequenz folgte er der klaren Handschrift des Architekten Manfred Lehbruck, um den Charakter der Tonnenhalle zu erhalten. „Es ist eine wertvolle Fläche“, sagt Michael B. Frank über das Pausa-Areal. Das vollendete Werk mache alle glücklich, selbst die Handwerker. „Es ist ein tolles Gefühl.“ Und doch verspürt er Wehmut. „Ich werde die Pausa vermissen.“ (<http://www.tagblatt.de>)

### **Baum Kappler Architekten Gesamtplaner GmbH, Nürnberg – Germany**

Unser Architekturbüro besteht seit über 100 Jahren. Im Jahr 1907 von Robert L. Kappler in Hersbruck gegründet, wurde unser Büro von Eduard Kappler zunächst in Lauf/Pegnitz und dann im Zuge des Wiederaufbaus 1946 am Standort Nürnberg weiter ausgebaut. Seit dem Eintritt von Dietrich Kappler 1976 haben wir unsere Kompetenz kontinuierlich fortentwickelt. Mit Andreas Baum als Partner gestalten wir seit 2008 gemeinsam mit unseren engagierten Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeitern die baulichen Herausforderungen in der Metropolregion Nürnberg mit, seit 2011 als baum-kappler architekten gmbh.

<http://www.baum-kappler.com>

**Libraries:**

**Stadtbibliothek Luitpoldhaus, Nürnberg – Germany 2012**

**Literature:**

Sträter, Elisabeth, „Die Bibliothek lebt“. Die neue Nürnberger Zentralbibliothek: Ein Bau in der Balance zwischen Tradition und Moderne, in: BuB. Forum Bibliothek und Information, 65,2013,04,pp. 305-310

Bauherr: Stadt Nürnberg, Hochbauamt, Planungszeit 11/2007 bis 06/2009, Bauzeit 11/2009 bis 06/2011, Gesamtkosten KG 100-700 DIN 276 24,52 Mio. €, Summe Baukosten KG 300-400 DIN 276 17,44 Mio. €, Kosten KG 300-400 DIN 276 brutto, €/m<sup>2</sup> NF 3.349 € /m<sup>3</sup> BRI 484 €, €/m<sup>2</sup> BGF 2.064 €, Nutzfläche NF 5.206 m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttorauminhalt BRI 36.000 m<sup>3</sup>, Bruttogrundfläche BGF 8.446 m<sup>2</sup>

Das Raumkonzept der ältesten städtischen Bibliothek im deutschen Sprachraum wurde zuletzt 1978 auf Grund denkmalpflegerischer Auflagen an den vorgegebenen Räumen ausgerichtet, sodass nicht immer bibliothekarische Ideallösungen möglich waren. Aufgrund mittlerweile überalterter Ausstattung und Haustechnik ist eine Generalsanierung der denkmalgeschützten Bestandsgebäude vorgesehen. Zudem wird eine räumliche Erweiterung durch einen Neubau realisiert. (Kappler)

### **Becher Rottkamp, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.becher-rottkamp.de>

**Libraries:**

**Zentralgebäude Fachhochschule Potsdam, Bibliothek, Potsdam – Germany 2009**

Bauherr: Land Brandenburg, Projektdaten: BGF 9838 m<sup>2</sup>

Das Zentralgebäude der FH Potsdam bildet das Herzstück des Campusgeländes. Das multifunktionale Gebäude beinhaltet eine Mensa mit Großküche, eine Cafeteria, zwei Hörsäle, die Bibliothek der Fachhochschule, die zentralen Dienste, Theaterwerkstätten und einen Konferenzbereich. Alle Nutzungen gruppieren sich um ein zentrales Foyer, welches gleichzeitig als Ausstellungs-, Repräsentations- und Kommunikationsbereich dient. (Becher)

Schon etliche Monate früher als geplant haben die Potsdamer FH-Studenten ab morgen mehr Lebens- bzw. Studierqualität auf ihrem Campus in der Pappelallee: Das neue Hauptgebäude, entworfen vom Berliner Architekturbüro Becher und Rottkamp (siehe BauNetz-Meldung zum Richtfest vom 16. März 2007) bietet auf drei Ebenen zwei zusätzliche Hörsäle mit 250 bzw. 120 Plätzen und eine neue Bibliothek. Ebenfalls sind im Neubau mit 5.000 Quadratmetern Nutzfläche Theaterwerkstatt sowie Mensa und eine Cafeteria untergebracht. Damit hat die FH eine neue Repräsentanz. Der alte FH-Sitz weicht der Neustrukturierung der Potsdamer Stadtmitte am Alten Markt im Zusammenhang mit dem Wiederaufbau des im Krieg zerstörten und danach abgerissenen Stadtschlösses. Alle Nutzungen gruppieren sich um ein zentrales Foyer, welches gleichzeitig als Ausstellungs-, Repräsentations- und Kommunikationsbereich dient. Die öffentlich zugängliche Mensa verfügt über 235 Plätze. Die Cafeteria, die auch samstags und bis in die Abendstunden geöffnet sein wird, bietet zusätzlich 105 Plätze. Auf 2.600 Quadratmetern befindet sich nun eine neu sortierte Bibliothek mit modernen Schulungs- und Computerräumen, deren lichte Architektur zum Arbeiten mit vielfältigen Medien einlädt. Eine Besonderheit ist der Mitarbeitertrakt in der Mitte der Bibliothek, der die Kommunikation zwischen Nutzern und Bibliotheksverantwortlichen erleichtert. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

### **Bechler Krummlauf Teske Architekten Gesellschaft mbH, Heilbronn – Germany**

<http://www.bechler-krummlauf.de>

**Libraries:**

**Mediathek Stadt Neckarsulm – Germany 2001 – 2004**

**Awards:**

### **Auszeichnung Guter Bauten BDA BaWü 2005**

Durch die Aufteilung in 2 Gebäude können lebhaft und ruhige Zonen voneinander getrennt werden. Im Nordbau (wegen seiner geschwungenen Fassade auch "Banane" genannt) befindet sich der kommunikative Bereich: EG mit Verbuchungstheke, Lesecafé mit Zeitschriften. 1. OG: Internet-Bereich mit AV-Medien. Über einen Glassteig kommt man in den Südbau ("Bücherkiste"). Hier befindet sich der ruhige Kernbereich (Bücher, CDs; Filme, Sachmedien). Der hohe Anspruch der Architektur spiegelt sich in beiden Gebäudeteilen auch in der Einrichtung wieder. Sorgfältig ausgewählte oder speziell angefertigte Möbel vermitteln ein stimmiges Gesamtbild. Für die Kinderabteilung wurde das Spielmöbel "Wiesenland" von der FH für Innenarchitektur in Stuttgart gefertigt. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

### **Stadtbibliothek Heilbronn – Germany 2001**

3.800 m<sup>2</sup>, € 80.000.000

Das Theaterforum K3" beinhaltet die Überbauung des Berliner Platzes und schuf Platz für kommerzielle und kulturelle Einrichtungen. Für K3 steht: Kaufen, Kino, Kultur. Neben Geschäften und gastronomischen Einrichtungen finden hier die Stadtbibliothek, das Logentheater, Kinosäle, die Musikschule und der Jazzclub ihre Plätze. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

### **Becker Architekten, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.reinerbeckerarchitekten.de>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Neukonzeption Gottfried-Wilhelm-Leibniz-Bibliothek, Hannover – Germany 2011 - 2013**

Bauherr: Staatliches Baumanagement Hannover, 7 Mio. €, 1. Preis Wettbewerb, VOF-Verfahren

Das Bibliotheksgebäude wurde 1976 als freistehende Stahlbetonkonstruktion, bestehend aus den vier Gebäudeteilen Katalogsaal- und Lesesaalgebäude sowie Magazin und Verwaltung an der Kreuzung Schützenstrasse / Waterloostrasse erbaut. Es ist in seiner äußeren und inneren Gestalt ein deutliches Zeugnis zeitgenössischer Architektursprache mit strukturgebenden Brettschalung des Sichtbetons und dem dunkel eloxierten Aluminium.

Die Unterbringung des Raumbedarfs wird nahezu ausschließlich durch den Umbau des Bestands gewährleistet. Eine Ausnahme stellt die Erweiterung des vorhandenen Foyers dar. Diese ist geplant, um die problematische Außenwirkung der vorhandenen Eingangssituation zu verbessern und gleichzeitig die energetischen Schwachpunkte zu beseitigen. Das EG mit seiner Flächenerweiterung unterteilt sich in den gesicherten Bibliotheksbereich und die öffentlich zugängliche Zone mit Garderobe und der Akademie für Leseförderung. Das 1.OG des Katalogsaalgebäudes wird so hergerichtet, dass die Präsentation der Bestände und Exponate in raumbildenden Elementen erfolgt. Neben der Ausstellung wird ein Vortragsaal und eine Cafeteria eingerichtet.

### **Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel – Germany 2013**

Wettbewerb, 1. Preis, Bauherr: Staatliches Baumanagement Braunschweig, € 8 Mio

Der Neubau des Magazinegebäudes und das Servicegebäude bilden im Zusammenspiel mit der Bibliothek und dem Direktorenhaus eine Hofsituation, die sich durch ihre Proportion und Abstände auszeichnet. Der Verbindungsgang zwischen Bibliothek, Servicegebäude und Magazin bildet eine schützende Klammer um das Direktorenhaus und hält einen respektvollen Abstand. Basierend auf der Idee der berühmten alten, 1890 abgerissenen Bibliothek, die unter Leibniz 1705 entstand, sollten die Bücher wieder architektonisch zur Geltung gebracht werden. Heller, stehender Klinker, dunkel verfugt, symbolisiert die pergamentgebundene Büchersammlung des Herzog- August. Die Klinker werden in der Fassade in unterschiedlich große Felder gegliedert analog der Gliederung des Buchbestandes in 20 verschiedene Sachgruppen. (Becker)

### **KulTourKate Schöneiche, Gemeinde Schöneiche bei Berlin – Germany 2012**

Bauherr: Gemeinde Schöneiche bei Berlin, € 1,4 Mio

Die Gemeinde Schöneiche bei Berlin errichtet ein Kulturzentrum, welches u.a. die Gemeindebibliothek, das Archiv der Ortschronisten sowie das Kultur- und Tourismusmanagement beherbergt. Im Rahmen der Neugestaltung des Eingangs zur Dorfau bildet der Neubau der KulTourKate das vermittelnde Gelenk zwischen zeitgenössischer Architektur des Rathausesneubaus und der vorhandenen Bausubstanz an der historischen Dorfau. Hierbei werden Gliederung und Struktur der bestehenden Gebäude aufgenommen und in moderne Architektur übersetzt. Die klare Gliederung des Gebäudes ist am Baukörper sowie in der Grundrissgestaltung abzulesen. Nach Betreten befindet sich der Besucher in einem Raum in dem die einzelnen Funktionsbereiche nicht räumlich getrennt sind, sodass ein offener Gesamteindruck entsteht. Das Projekt ist als Niedrigenergiehaus geplant. Brandschutz wurde so geplant, daß bei geringem Aufwand das Großraumkonzept realisiert werden kann. (Becker)

Zunächst hatte die Gemeinde lediglich geplant, eine neue Bibliothek zu bauen. Da es für eine solche keine Fördermittel gegeben hätte, wohl aber für ein Gebäude mit kultureller und touristischer Nutzung, wurde das Konzept im Herbst 2009 geändert. Das Rathaus, das direkt neben der KulTourKate geplant ist, muss aus Eigenmitteln gezahlt werden. (<http://www.moz.de>)

### **Bauhaus Bibliothek Dessau, Dessau – Germany 2008 - 2011**

Bauherr: Landesbetrieb Bau Land Sachsen-Anhalt, Niederlassung OST, € 3,2 Mio

Die Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau erhält gemeinsam mit der Hochschule Anhalt eine Bibliothek in unmittelbarer Nachbarschaft des Bauhauses. Die neue Bibliothek findet ihren Platz in einem 1963 errichteten ehemaligen Tanzcafé und wird zum Bauhausgebäude durch einen Neubau ergänzt. Das Tanzcafé ist ein nur noch seltenes Zeugnis zeitgenössischer Architektur der ehemaligen DDR und fand in Gestalt und städtebaulicher Einfügung die Zustimmung durch Walter Gropius. Die 1969 einsetzenden Erweiterungen und Umbauten zerstörten die sensible Einordnung in den Kontext. In Absprache mit Stadtplanung und Denkmalpflege wurde der Rückbau der Erweiterung der Planung zugrunde gelegt. Der zum Bauhaus hingewandte Neubau, mit seiner von geglättetem Putz und opakem Glas bestimmten zurückhaltenden Erscheinung, wirkt als städtebauliches Gelenk zwischen Werkstattbau des Bauhauses und dem Bestandsgebäude. Im Rahmen der Energieoptimierung wird die Hülle des Bestandes in Abstimmung mit dem Landesamt für Denkmalpflege hocheffizient gedämmt und die Dachfläche des Werkstatt- und Lesebereichs unter Berücksichtigung der Sicht aus dem UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe mit micromorphen Solarzellen der jüngsten Generation ausgestattet. Diese Maßnahmen sind Bausteine der Energetischen Sanierung der Gebäude der Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau. (Becker)

Dessau-Roßlau erhält eine neue Bibliothek. Um die Bestände der Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau und der Hochschule Anhalt (FH) aufzunehmen, wird eine ehemalige Kaufhalle aus DDR-Tagen umgebaut. Sie entstand 1961/62 in unmittelbarer Nachbarschaft zum Bauhausgebäude und beherbergte auch ein Tanzcafé. Nach der Wende gerieten die architektonischen Qualitäten des Gebäudes

durch Umbauten und Leerstand in Vergessenheit. Architekt **Hermann Rey** griff bei der Gestaltung der Hauptansichten nicht nur gekonnt auf zentrale Elemente der Bauhausarchitektur von Walter Gropius zurück, sondern erwieh auch den internationalen Strömungen der damaligen Architektur seine Referenz. Rey dynamisierte und aktualisierte die vormalig streng kubische Sachlichkeit der Bauhaus-Moderne. Mit dieser Mischung aus Zitaten der klassischen Moderne und aktuellen Tendenzen spiegelt die Dessauer Bauhaus-Kaufhalle mustergültig den Zeitgeist der frühen 1960er Jahre. Darüber hinaus war und ist das Gebäude gerade durch die Nachbarschaft zum Bauhausgebäude – dem Sinnbild einer universellen Moderne schlechthin – auch ein einmaliges Dokument der Hoffnungen und Sehnsüchte, aber auch der Widersprüche und Ambivalenzen im geteilten Nachkriegsdeutschland.  
(<http://www.dbz.de>)

### **Stadt- und Landesbibliothek Volkshochschule Potsdam – Germany 2009 – 2010**

Wettbewerb, 1. Preis, Bauherr: Kommunaler Immobilien Service KIS, Landeshauptstadt Potsdam, € 12,5 Mio

Der Wissenspeicher der Landeshauptstadt ist ein Zusammenspiel zweier wichtiger Institutionen – Bibliothek und Volkshochschule. Das Gebäude aus dem Jahr 1974 war eine der modernsten Bibliotheken der ehemaligen DDR. Nach Rückbau bis auf die Grundstruktur erhält das Gebäude einen den Anforderungen entsprechenden hochtechnisierten Ausbau. Die Fassade, welche die Assoziationen an ein Bücherregal erweckt, entspricht engergetisch höchsten Standards. Funktionseinheiten der Bibliothek wie Ausleihe, Vortragssaal oder Freitreppe werden in ihrer radialen Formensprache in die vorhandenen Strukturen gestellt. Es entsteht ein umfassendes Raumerlebnis, welches sich durch seine Offenheit auszeichnet und somit dem Geist eines öffentlichen Raumes entspricht. (Becker)

### **Bibliothek Fachhochschule Brandenburg, Brandenburg an der Havel – Germany 1996**

Bauherr: Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen Niederlassung Potsdam, 3,1 Mio. €

Die Ästhetik der denkmalgeschützten ehemaligen Remise ist geprägt durch eine Tragstruktur aus gusseisernen Stützen, Sandsteinkapiteln und Kreuzgewölben. Durch Freistellen und sensibles Ergänzen dieser Struktur wurde die Grundlage des Entwurfes geschaffen. Die Fassade hingegen, die durch Aufstockung des Gebäudes in den dreißiger Jahren des letzten Jahrhunderts ihre Proportion verloren hatte, wurde deutlich verändert. Die kleinen Fenster im Erdgeschoss wurden durch größere Elemente ersetzt, so dass ein Sockelgeschoss ablesbar wurde, das die Fassade eindeutig gliedert. Das Winkelgebäude wurde klar gegliedert: ein Haupt- und ein Nebenflügel. Der Hauptflügel wurde durch völligen Verzicht auf Einbauten und Trennwände flächig betont. Hier kommt die bemerkenswerte Ästhetik der Tragstruktur deutlich zur Geltung. Es entstanden der großzügige Foyerbereich, die darauf folgende Freihandzone und der im Obergeschoss liegende Lesesaal mit einem großen Oberlichtband. Im Westflügel wurden sämtliche Funktionen untergebracht, die nur geringen Raumbedarf benötigen. Das Ergebnis ist ein sensibel saniertes Gebäude, in dem die neue Nutzung mit der vorhandenen Struktur eine Symbiose eingeht. (Becker)

### **Behet Bonzio Lin Architekten, Münster – Germany**

<http://www.2bxl.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Hörsaalgebäude mit Campus Bibliothek, Universität Leipzig – Germany 2003 - 2009**

120.041 m<sup>2</sup> (BRI), 25.816 m<sup>3</sup> (BGF), € 34.000.000

#### **Literature:**

Bauer Charlotte, Ute Stephan, Tag und Nacht in der Bibliothek. Wie aus einer Bibliothek der 1970iger Jahre an der Universität Leipzig ein moderner Lernort wurde, in: B.I.T. online. Zeitschrift für Bibliothek, Information und Technologie, Jg. 13,2010,3,pp. 317-319

03.11.2009, Books around the Clock, Unibibliothek in Leipzig fertig

Am vergangenen Freitag, 23. Oktober 2009, wurde unter dem Motto „Books around the clock“ die Bibliothek der Universität Leipzig am Campus Augustusplatz feierlich eröffnet. Die Planungen für den Neu- und Umbau der Bibliothek stammen von dem Münsteraner Büro Behet Bonzio Lin Architekten, das den gesamten Um- und Neubau des Leipziger Uni-Campus mit Ausnahme des „Paulinum“ plant. Das „Paulinum“ an der Stelle der abgerissenen Universitätskirche aus der Feder von Erick van Eggeraat soll erst Ende nächsten Jahres fertig werden. Eine Übersicht über die fünf Bauabschnitte der Uni bietet die [BauNetz-Meldung](#) vom 8. Juni 2009 zur Fertigstellung des fünften Bauabschnitts. Der zweite Bauabschnitt beherbergt neben den Hörsälen die jetzt eröffnete zentrale Campusbibliothek in einem Bestandsgebäude. Die Bibliothek wurde durch einen zentralen Lichthof an das Foyer angeschlossen und in die Untergeschosse erweitert. Sie hat durch helle Wandflächen mit Holzeinbauten eine ruhige und konzentrierte Atmosphäre erhalten. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

Das Hörsaalgebäude ist ein Bestandsgebäude des 1970iger Campus. Die neue Mensa umgreift es und verbindet sich mit diesem zu einem, durch große Lichthöfe gegliederten Hybriden. Das Hörsaalgebäude rückt somit städtebaulich ins zweite Glied. Nach Außen zeigt es sich als Gebäude lediglich zum Innenhof und prägt die Dachlandschaft. In seinem Inneren war es geprägt durch die Backstein verkleideten Foyerwände, sowie den skandinavischen Charme innerhalb der Bibliothek. (Behet)

### **Behnisch Architekten, Stuttgart – München, Germany**

Günter Behnisch \* 1922 Lockwitz - + 2010 Stuttgart

<http://www.behnisch.de>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Town Hall, Bad Aibling – Germany 2012**

Client Stadt Bad Aibling, Architect Behnisch Architekten, München, Gross 4.300 m<sup>2</sup> / 46,285 sq.ft, Volume 15.000m<sup>3</sup> / 529,625 cu.ft

In the center of Bad Aibling lies Marienplatz, a historic plaza flanked by public, retail and hotel buildings. It is here that the two main streets of the town intersect and where the existing Town Hall from the 1970s stood. Bad Aibling has decided to construct a new Town Hall as a means by which to further invigorate the center.

The old town hall has been demolished down to the cellar level. The new building has been erected on this floor, respecting the existing load-bearing capacity of the cellar and foundations as well as the existing supply network.

The new hall accommodates primarily public functions. It is designed as a multi-functional venue that will house a variety of programs – including space for citizens' services, administrative offices, meeting rooms, as well as a public library and a registry for weddings – all under one roof. The ground floor level will be further vitalized through the presence of shops and a café transforming this public space into an environment that is lively and engaging after business hours as well.

The entrance of the town hall from Marienplatz leads into an atrium rising over all storeys. From here, visitors can walk through the building and experience it as a public space, a flowing communicative thoroughfare for chance and planned encounters. (Behnisch)

### **City Hall Kolbermoor with Library and Education Center, Kolbermoor –Germany 2010 - 2012**

Client: Stadt Kolbermoor, Gross: 4.465 m<sup>2</sup> / 48,061 sq.ft, Volume: 17.665 m<sup>3</sup> / 623,834 cu.ft

The city of Kolbermoor outside of Munich, plans a new multifunctional City Hall, with citizen's services, a public library, continuing education services, administration, meeting rooms, exhibition spaces, and a special ceremonial room for weddings, all under one roof. The new city hall is designed to be a strong public icon and to create a lively public environment throughout the day and during hours when city administration offices are closed. The building is situated near the historical city center, in an active urban district. This area will act as a link between the heavily trafficked road on the one side and the newly redesigned civic park on the other. The proposed design will house the public areas in a curved two-storey building weaving elegantly into the surrounding landscape. With its inviting, delicate and transparent architecture the building will reach out and connect the Rathausplatz (city commons) with the park, while administration is located above. The Rathausplatz is distinguished by its generous natural stone surfaces and a canopy of overhanging trees offering plenty of shade. Here, residents and business people mingle, festivals are held and a variety of events staged. The Rathausplatz is both, a place to linger and a gateway into the building, the park, and the adjacent canal. The park benefits from its stands of old trees, which structure it spatially and imbue it with character, while its expansive lawns and large trees provide further attractions. Therefore the redesign of the park is restrained to establishing pathways, adding new park furniture, and playground opportunities. (behnisch)

### **Handelskammer Hamburg – Haus im Haus – (Wirtschaftsbibliothek), Hamburg – Germany 2004 - 2007**

Client: Handelskammer Hamburg, Gross: 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> / 10.760 sq.ft.

#### **Awards:**

2008 Building of the year, award presented by the Architekten- und Ingenieurverein Hamburg e.V. (Association of architects and engineers)

2008 Chicago Athenaeum International Architecture Award

2008 Merit Award for Interior Architecture presented by the AIA California Council (AIACC)

2008 BDA Hamburg Architekturpreis – third prize

2008 IIDA's Best of Competition

2008 Winner of the 35th Annual Interior Design Competition organized by the IIDA - International Interior Design Association (1 of 5 winners)

2007 Architectural Lighting Award, Commendable Achievement, Interior Lighting Category

Hamburg's Chamber of Commerce required a more intensive use of their existing neo-classical building on Adolphsplatz. The brief for the 2003 design competition anticipated the introduction of several additional floor levels within the existing Börsenhalle and a structure which respects the fabric of the historic building. The design proposal adds a total of five new levels which occupy a relatively small proportion of the hall in order to preserve its generous spatial character. A business start-up center, consultation, exhibition, club and meeting room facilities for members, guests and visitors are arranged in a sculptural manner. The uppermost level affords access to generous roof terraces and beautiful views out over the roofs of Hamburg through a band of arched clerestory windows. The new structure is composed of layers and planes, where lightness, immateriality and reflection contrast the solid, elaborate walls of the existing building. A variety of fascinating spatial solutions emerge within both the new structure and in relation to the existing building. The light, free-floating character of the new extension is complemented and accentuated by an LED lighting system that was jointly developed by the architects and Nimbus Design. Although not part of the original architectural competition entry, the lighting system was later seen to offer extraordinary potential for special lighting effects. The "House in a House" is the first structure in the world that is completely lit by LED lamps. (Behnisch)

### **Engineering School, Ulm – Germany Renovation and Modernization (Library) – Germany 2000 – 2006**

Client: Staatliches Vermögens- und Hochbauamt Ulm, Gross: 19.500 m<sup>2</sup>

The original design for the "Fachhochschule für Technik" (Ulm Engineering School) in Ulm was completed in 1960-63 by Behnisch & Partner. The project, awarded to the firm based on the 1958 first prize competition entry, was highly innovative in its use of modern prefabricated concrete systems. A construction grid of 3 x 3 m was imposed, but the architects strove to alleviate the rigidity of the system by varying the building elements as much as possible. Good use was also made of the site, an old fortification right outside of Ulm which offered spectacular views and level changes. The subtle interplay of space relieves the rigidity of the system, whose austerity reflects the attitudes of the period. Prefabricated building systems have rarely been deployed in such a highly imaginative manner. In 2004, after 41 years of continuous occupancy, section E, B, as well as the Auditorium of the campus buildings were completely renovated to meet the University's changing needs and to generally bring the buildings' systems up-to-date and in-line with current technology. The 'pre-cast' concrete and glass façade elements were refurbished so as to satisfy the current thermal requirements of the German National Building Code. In order to preserve the original appearance, the pre-cast concrete elements were cleaned, the glazing was replaced, and the exterior shading devices were anodised. In addition, the metal roof and drainage system were renovated. Interior improvements included technical modernisation, asbestos abatement, new partition walls, ceilings, balustrades and finishes with increased insulation values, new flooring based on the original design, a completely new lighting system, and code complying restrooms. Furthermore, the renovation ensures handicapped accessibility. The students' request for more informal meeting spaces was finally satisfied with this renovation. A Cafeteria was integrated in the garden level by relocating the Library on two levels with a new spiral stair case as a connection element. Smaller social areas were added next to the Library, following the original 1960's layout. The Auditorium space was carefully refurbished, preserving the original design while meeting today's demand for audiovisual techniques. (Behnisch)

### **Akademie der Künste in Berlin, Bibliothek – Berlin 2005**

Bauherr: Land Berlin für die Akademie der Künste vertreten durch: Senatsverwaltung für kulturelle Angelegenheiten und Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Architekten: Behnisch & Partner, Stuttgart mit Werner Durth, Darmstadt.

„Ich bin gar nicht erst auf den Gedanken gekommen, da eine Steinfassade zu machen. (...) Und wir wollten schon gar keine Assoziationen an die Großkotzigkeit der Hitler-Architektur und der wilhelminischen Architektur wecken. Wir haben gegen Rücksichtslosigkeit angebaut.“ (Günter Behnisch im Spiegel 20-2005). Der mit allen Spuren seiner wechselvollen Geschichte erhaltene Altbau der Ausstellungshallen sollte wieder seinem früheren Zweck entsprechend hergestellt und durch ein Ensemble von Neubauten umgeben werden. Der Entwurf von 1994 gliedert sich in vier Bereiche: Den Pariser Platz begrenzt – ganz im Sinne der damals von der Senatsverwaltung empfohlenen 'Kritischen Rekonstruktion' – der neue „Kopfbau“ anstelle des zerstörten Palais von Arnim; an ihn schließt nach Süden entlang der Brandwand des westlichen Nachbargebäudes (DZ-Bank/Frank O. Gehry) die „Spange“ mit Räumen für die Abteilungs-Direktoren und Referenten an, die sich im Süden mit dem Archivbau an der Behrenstraße verbindet. Dieses Gebäude wendet sich über einem öffentlichen Durchgang und einem Lesesaal mit einer eher geschlossenen Fassade als „Gedächtnis der Akademie“ dem Denkmal für die ermordeten Juden Europas zu. Das Holocaust-Denkmal und der Pariser Platz sind durch eine als „gläserne Fuge“ gestaltete Wandelhalle zwischen der alten Saalfolge und dem Hotel Adlon miteinander

verbunden, um so mit einer öffentlichen Passage neue stadträumliche Bezüge zu erschließen. Im Zentrum des Ensembles liegen die 1906-1907 gebauten Ausstellungshallen, die als „Fundstücke“ belassen und unter Berücksichtigung denkmalpflegerischer Belange sorgsam restauriert werden sollten: Das Alte wird von Neuem umgeben und bleibt doch als historischer Ort erkennbar. Im Kopfbau zum Pariser Platz liegen über dem Foyer die eher repräsentativen Bereiche wie Plenarsaal und Präsidialebene, in den Untergeschossen eine Experimentierbühne mit großem Zuschauerraum als „black box“. Im Foyer erhebt sich die große Haupttreppe aus dem Erdgeschoss. Eine zentrale Halle mit freien Treppenläufen zwischen Alt- und Neubau verbindet die unterschiedlichen Nutzungsebenen. Ein Bistro leitet über zum Wintergarten, der als Wandelhalle eine Verbindung zur Behrenstraße herstellt. Die Fassade zum Pariser Platz war zu Beginn sehr umstritten, da sie nicht den Vorstellungen der Senatsverwaltung hinsichtlich der 'Kritischen Rekonstruktion' an diesem Ort entsprach. Heute, da sich die Fassade des Hotels Adlon in der Fassade der Akademie spiegelt, und dies wiederum Kritik hervorrief, sagt Behnisch: "Aber das habt ihr doch immer gewollt....". Eine Aufsatzkonstruktion auf einer Pfosten-Riegel-Konstruktion aus geschweißten Stahlprofilen trägt die großen absturzsichernden Verbundglasscheiben. Zur Nordseite des Gebäudes war kein Sonnenschutz erforderlich. An den übrigen Fassaden befinden sich zum Teil außen liegende bzw. innen liegende Sonnen- und Blendschutzvorrichtungen um das gläserne Gebäude vor zu großer Überhitzung zu schützen. Die Problematik der Überhitzung ist derzeit in der Fachwelt umstritten. Die Fassade zur Behrenstraße ist als Putzfassade mit einem mineralischen Anstrich und Lochfenstern ausgeführt worden.

Glas

Als Abschluss des Gebäudes über der Dachterrasse haben sich die Architekten für ein farbig bedrucktes Glasdach entschieden, das mit einem Blattmotiv an die einst auf diesem Grundstück gepflanzten Bäume erinnert und in den Farben den Bezug zu den Fassaden der Nachbargebäude herstellt. Gleichzeitig nimmt dieses farbiges Glasdach über den Schiffstrepfen und Himmelleitern des Lichthofs unter dem Himmel Berlins jene Tradition des Expressionismus in der Architektur auf, die im Freundeskreis der »Gläsernen Kette« 1919 begründet worden war (Werner Durth). Das Glasdach über dem Clubraum (35 m x 20 m) wird von Glasträgern aus VSG 3 x 12 mm TVG mit einer Länge von 5,25 m unterstützt. Die Isolierglasscheiben haben die Abmessungen 5,25 m x 1,60 m. Auf die Glasträger ist ein Edelstahl-Flachprofil zur Aufnahme des Verglasungsprofils aufgeklebt. Das zu Reinigungszwecken betretbare Dreifach-Isolierglas ist eine Sonderanfertigung mit folgendem Aufbau: außen: 10 mm ESG mit keramischen Siebrück und Sonnenschutzbeschichtung, SZR: 12 mm Kryptonfüllung, Mitte: VSG 2 x 8 mm ESG mit 1,52 mm PVB-Folie und eingelegter Motivfolie innen: VSG 10 mm TVG + 6 mm TVG mit 1,52 mm PVB-Folie, low-e Beschichtung auf der Innenseite, TVG aus 6mm k-Glas dient als Wärmespiegel zur Innenseite. (<http://www.baunetzwissen.de>)

### **St. Benno Gymnasium, Dresden – Germany 1994 – 1996**

In the early 1990's the Bishopric of Dresden-Meissen succeeded in obtaining a site in the centre of Dresden free of the considerable problems of clear ownership status. The long and narrow site is located on the heavily trafficked inner city ring road, close to the terraced banks of the Elbe River. This conflict between aggression and tranquillity provided the basis for the design, informing both the organisation of the building and its architectural expression. The distinctive long, blue, outer wall gives the school a clear identity. Facing onto the ring road the largely opaque facade provides a calming buffer against the hostility of automobile traffic, screening a series of educational spaces arranged over four floors. In contrast the clusters of classrooms are turned away to the west, opening out over terraced gardens towards a residential district. Here the use of colour is equally lavish, but again, in support of the geometry, much more differentiated. Inside, various situations define the building; a chapel, [a library](#), a communal hall, a sports hall and a roof top laboratory. Each have their own character and quality moods, traits which we believe should be encouraged in the education of our children, in their own individual development. (Behnisch)

### **Amherst College Science Center, Science Library, Amherst, MA – USA 2012 - 2016**

The Trustees of Amherst College have determined that the existing Merrill Science Center at Amherst is in need of replacement. As a result, they have retained the services of Behnisch Architekten together with Payette Associates to examine and recommend solutions for the siting & development of a New Science Center. The New Science Center is to be constructed on the Amherst College campus and will serve to house new laboratories, classrooms, offices, animal facilities, and a [science library](#), and a science shop, for the departments of Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Psychology. The project consists of the development of new teaching and research facilities with a net program of 120,000 square feet, which will result in a gross building size of approximately 220,000 square feet. As active academic and research endeavors, it is critical that any interruption in the work of these departments is minimized. The site for the building is generally in the vicinity of the existing Merrill Science Center. The question of utilizing any portion of the Merrill site is complicated by the presence of the McGuire building, a true addition to the west of the original Merrill Science Center housing the Biology Department, their attendant green house, and a modest animal facility. The organic geometry of the new building and its orientation around a unifying central space suggests a fresh identity for the Sciences at Amherst College, one where distinct scientific departments co-exist in a shared architectural community. This community is further invigorated through an intimate connection with campus circulation occurring within a dynamic, spatial experience. The New Science Center nestles itself into the hill, preserving valuable visual connections to the surrounding Connecticut River Valley, and opening up long lost physical connections between the Quad and the lower parts of the Amherst campus. To the extent possible, the building preserves opportunities for Amherst College to build upon highly desirable sites to the north and east, as well as indicating opportunities for future expansion that do not compromise these sites for a significant period of time. The internal building configuration provides a robust and flexible framework for a variety of programmatic approaches, all of which support the notion of a highly interactive, communicative, and inspiring environment for the pursuit of scientific education, advancement and research. The Center will be built in two phases, partially on the site of the existing Merrill building. Phase one will allow the relocation of the key scientific initiatives from Merrill and the building's subsequent demolition, and phase two will accommodate remaining initiatives from adjacent facilities and the implementation of the major landscaping of the remaining Merrill site. This new terraced landscape opens the southeast corner of the campus to the greater surroundings, both visually and physically, while keeping the Science Center in close proximity to the center of the college campus.

(Behnisch)

New Science Center at Amherst College

Project Timeframe:

The planning and design process for the new science center is expected to last roughly two years, with groundbreaking in 2012. Ultimately, the astronomy, biology, chemistry, physics and psychology departments and the neuroscience program will be housed in the new center. It's expected that construction will occur in two phases to minimize disruption to the sciences. In the first phase, about 75 percent of the new center will be constructed to the east and north of Merrill over a roughly two-year period. Merrill will then be dismantled and an additional, smaller portion of the new facility will be built on part of the former Merrill site, completing the new science center in 2016.

The Amherst College Board of Trustees have engaged Behnisch Architekten and Payette Associates to design a new science center to replace the Merrill Science Center, which is nearing the end of its useful life. In collaboration with a committee composed of the science department chairs, trustees, alumni and administrators, Behnisch and Payette have developed a preliminary conceptual plan for the center. A conceptual plan is not a building design, but rather a way of determining how



space can best be organized in the context of a building, and how a building can best be sited in a wider landscape. Campus Meetings. On Tuesday, Nov. 9 (2010), Stefan Behnisch of Behnisch Architekten, along with colleagues from Behnisch and the firms Payette and Stephen Stimson Associates, presented conceptual plans for the proposed new science center, discussed the process that led to those plans, and described the next phase of the collaborative planning and design process.

#### Project Concept:

The new science center will be a model of sustainability and interdisciplinary collaboration, a visionary testament to the power and importance of science education and research in a liberal arts college setting. While the new science center will provide students and faculty with state-of-the-art teaching and research capabilities in the life and physical sciences, its design and programming is also intended to stimulate interaction among all students, faculty and staff, not just those associated with the sciences. A soaring atrium located at the heart of the building will serve as its main orientating element. Study spaces, computing lounges, conference rooms and meeting areas will occupy the atrium's various levels and benefit from its natural light and sweeping views. Directly off the atrium and spanning two levels, the science library and its reading spaces will be an integral part of the new center, as will the modern classroom and lecture spaces that will be adjacent to faculty offices and research laboratories. The building's carefully considered location, with much of its mass built into a hillside, will ensure that its scale is appropriate relative to other buildings in the center of campus, and will open up stunning views of the Holyoke range. The planning, design and phased construction process that is now underway will ensure that the sciences will remain at the heart of the Amherst College campus, and that disruption to teaching and research programs will be minimized. The building and its surrounding landscape will suggest an architectural vision that is respectful of the historic beauty of the existing campus while being distinct and forward-looking in its expression. Why a New Science Center? Merrill Science Center, built in 1968 as a home for the astronomy, chemistry and physics departments, has served decades of students and faculty well. The five-story, 164,000-square-foot brick-clad building on the southeast corner of the campus is now approaching the end of its useful life. It is becoming increasingly costly to maintain the complex to meet today's highest research and instruction standards. Detailed studies of Merrill's structure and systems show that renovating it would cost about as much as, if not more, than constructing a new facility. Additionally, the limitations of Merrill's architecture would constrain the college's ability to reconfigure its layout in ways that will allow us to provide the best science education to our students and adequate research facilities for Amherst's science faculty. Merrill's looming presence at the corner of the upper campus also fails to integrate or resolve important campus use patterns, and it blocks important view corridors within the campus as well as southward toward the Holyoke Range. As well, Merrill consumes nearly one-third of the energy demand of the entire campus, at a cost of approximately \$1.3 million per year. The new science center will be a sustainable building, and will adopt a number of progressive design strategies with a view to reducing demands on energy resources; annual energy costs are estimated to be about \$300,000 per year.

#### Planning Oversight:

The president and the board of trustees will continue to make decisions related to the financing, scope and final design of the new science center, influenced by input from faculty, staff, students, alumni advisors, participating firms and other members of the college community. This consultative process has been under way for two years. (<http://www.amherst.edu>)

#### [University of Baltimore, John and Frances Angelos Law Center \(Library\), Baltimore, MD – USA 2009 – 2013](#)

Client: University of Baltimore, Architect: Behnisch Architekten, Boston with Ayers/Saint/Gross, Baltimore, Competition 2008, 1st prize, Planning and construction 2009-2012, Gross 17,650 m<sup>2</sup> / 190,000 sq.ft.

The University of Baltimore called for a new law school building that would offer a contemporary and functional solution as well as establish the school as an integral partner in enhancing the culture, commerce, and future of Baltimore and the region. The prominent location of the site, opposite Penn Station, demands a significant building that serves as a gateway into the city and engages the surrounding neighbourhood. The building should not only provide classrooms, a library, faculty and administrative offices, but also offer inviting spaces for study and student-faculty interaction. The winning design is a composition of three volumes, each of which holds one of the three main program points: classrooms, library, and faculty / administration. The administrative volume also includes the separate accessible clinics, where students, faculty, and local attorneys provide legal services to the community. An atrium connects the three volumes, providing space for a lobby, coffee bars, and lounges. The Appellate Moot Court for mock sessions extends down from the main lobby to a lower garden level; court hearings, lectures and events are held within its assembly space. (Behnisch)

## **B + H Busmann + Haberer Gesellschaft von Architekten, Köln-Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.busmann-haberer.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### [Deutsches Rundfunkarchiv Bibliothek, Babelsberg \(Potsdam\) – Germany 2000](#)

Am 6. Dezember 2000 wurde auf dem Gelände des Ostdeutschen Rundfunks Brandenburg (ORB) in Potsdam-Babelsberg das von den Architekten Busmann + Haberer (Köln / Berlin) gebaute Deutsche Rundfunkarchiv (DRA) eröffnet. 1998 hatten die Architekten einen Wettbewerb für den Neubau gewonnen, der neben dem DRA auch das Archiv des Deutschen Rundfunkmuseums und einen Teil des ORB-Archivs aufnimmt. Das Gebäude besetzt die südwestliche Ecke des ORB-Geländes in der Medienstadt, wo es sich als schlüssige Ergänzung des eher kleinteiligen Altbaubestands bewähren sollte. Der orthogonale Baukörper ruht auf einer verglasten Sockelzone, die zur Haupteingangsseite im Osten einen starken Rücksprung ausbildet. Die darüber liegenden drei Geschosse bilden das in zwei Funktionsbereiche geteilte Innere des Hauses nach außen ab: Während der Archivbereich, verkleidet mit einer vorgehängten Ziegelschale, trotz langer Fensterbänder eher schwer und geschlossen wirkt, öffnet sich der angeschlossene Arbeits-, Kommunikations- und Erschließungsraum mit großzügigen Glasfassaden zur Umgebung. In diesem Bereich sind Zonen mit öffentlichem Charakter, also Information, Leseplätze und der Freihandbestand untergebracht. Einläufige Treppen durchqueren den über ein Glasdach von oben belichteten Luftraum in nahezu skulpturaler Weise und verbinden die Geschossebenen miteinander. Im Erdgeschoss bestimmt zusätzlich ein geschwungener Raumteiler das Bild, der sowohl als Theke wie auch als Unterbringungsraum für Karteikästen genutzt werden kann. Insgesamt stehen in dem 21 Millionen Mark teuren Neubau nun fast 9.000 Quadratmeter Bruttogeschossfläche zur Bewahrung, Dokumentation und Erforschung der deutschen Rundfunkgeschichte zur Verfügung. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)



## **BHPS Architekten, Gesellschaft von Architekten mbH, Berlin – Germany**

Jan-Christoph Bassenge, Johannes Heinrich, Kai Puhan-Schulz

<http://www.bhps-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Hauptverwaltung Deutsches Institut für Normung DIN, Bibliothek, Berlin – Germany 1999**

Bauherr: Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V., Berlin, DM 28.000.000, BGF 9.500 m<sup>2</sup>

Beim Neubau des Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V. DIN in der Budapester Straße in Berlin-Tiergarten wurde am 21. Oktober 1998 Richtfest gefeiert. Das zehngeschossige Bürogebäude wird nach dem Entwurf der Architekten Johannes Heinrich, Jan C. Bassenge, Kai Puhan-Schulz und Walter Schreiber realisiert. Es wird mit dem Stammhaus in der Burggrafenstraße durch eine Passage verbunden. Das neue Gebäude mit einer Gesamtfläche von knapp 10.000 Quadratmetern soll nur zum Teil vom Deutschen Institut für Normung genutzt werden, darüberhinaus sollen Flächen zwischen 140 und 980 Quadratmetern vermietet werden. Im Erdgeschoß befindet sich ein Mietbares Konferenz-Center neben Laden- und Archivflächen. Darüber hinaus wird auch andere Infrastruktur geboten: ein Datennetz, die Cafeteria mit Bistro, 14 Sitzungsräume mit einer Kapazität zwischen 15 und 120 Personen (einschließlich Sitzungslogistik), eine technisch-wissenschaftliche Bibliothek, die Hausdruckerei und in der Tiefgarage 250 Stellplätze. Der Neubau wird den Namen Alexander-von-Humboldt-Haus bekommen - am Eingang soll ein 2,70 Meter hohes Denkmal Humboldts aufgestellt werden. Das 60 Millionen Mark teure Gebäude wird im Herbst 1999 fertiggestellt sein. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Bez Kock Architekten, Stuttgart – Germany**

<http://www.bez-kock.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universität Göttingen, Naturwissenschaftliche Bibliothek, Göttingen – Germany 1st Prize Competition 2003 – 2004 (delay)**

##### **Oberösterreichische Landesbibliothek Linz, OÖ – Austria 2008 – 2010**

BGF 5.769 m<sup>2</sup>, BIG 21.903 m<sup>3</sup> € 2.479 m<sup>2</sup>

### **Literature:**

db Deutsche Bauzeitung, Jg. 145, 2011, 5, pp. 27-31

Die Oberösterreichische Landesbibliothek soll an ihrem traditionellen Standort in der Linzer Innenstadt erweitert und in eine Freihandbibliothek umgewandelt werden. Dazu wird der denkmalgeschützte Altbau aus den 1930er Jahren saniert (1934, Julius Smolik 1879 Neutitschen – Mähren – 1948 Wien) und an der Rückseite als Passstück ein 6geschossiger Neubau errichtet, der sich in Naturstein materialisiert. Der bisherige Hof wird zum großzügigen, lichtdurchfluteten Herz der neuen Bibliothek. Ein Großteil der Magazinbestände wird künftig in den Untergeschossen des Neubaus Platz finden, die Verwaltung erhält Räume in dessen Turmlaterne (Bez Kock).

## **BKLS Architekten, München – Germany**

<http://www.bkls-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothek Neufahrn (Freising) - Germany 1996 - 2000**

Bibliotheksgebäude mit Gaststätte und Wohnungen, Bauherr: Gemeinde Neufahrn bei Freising, Bausumme: EUR 3 Mio.

Das Bibliotheksgebäude bildet den städtebaulichen Abschluss des neuen Ortszentrums, dessen Gestaltung auf unserem Wettbewerbsentwurf von 1996 (1.Preis) basiert. Das winkelförmige Bauwerk enthält die Gemeindebücherei, eine Gaststätte und vier Maisonette-Wohnungen, die über einen Laubengang im 1. OG erschlossen sind. Der Baukörper der Bücherei setzt in seiner strengen, introvertierten Architektursprache einen markanten Akzent und nimmt gleichzeitig Beziehung auf mit der gegenüber liegenden evangelischen Kirche (Gulbransson). Der Innenraum ist durch historische Vorbilder (z.B. barocke Klosterbibliotheken) inspiriert. Er erstreckt sich über drei Ebenen, deren Zentrum durch einen schiffsförmigen, von einem Oberlicht überwölbten Luftraum gebildet wird. Auf diese Weise entsteht eine lichtdurchflutete und dennoch ruhige, meditative Atmosphäre. Auch die Ausstattung – als Idee eines raumgreifenden, den Besucher umschließenden und bergenden Bücherregals – ist präzise auf die besondere Bauaufgabe abgestimmt. Zum Platz hin öffnet sich die Bücherei (Internet-Café) und das Lokal über eine Arkadenzone, die als „Leitmotiv“ das gesamte Ortszentrum zusammenbindet. (BKLS)

## **Blocher Blocher Partners, Stuttgart – Germany**

<http://www.blocherblocher.de>

### **Libraries**

#### **Hasso-Plattner-Bibliothek, Universitätsbibliothek Mannheim – Germany 2006**

4.732 m<sup>2</sup> HNF, € 17.900.000

Der Mittelbau des Mannheimer Barockschlosses bekam zum 400-jährigen Stadtjubiläum im Jahre 2007 seine historische Außenansicht zurück. Die historische Bausubstanz wurde erhalten, die Mansarddächer wurden rekonstruiert. Die Bibliotheksflächen befinden sich über die ganze Front des Mittelbaus hinweg, einschließlich der beiden äußeren Türme, auf der 2. bis 5. Etage. Im Inneren entstand eine neue Bibliothek. Die moderne Stahl-Tragkonstruktion ist sichtbar. Für die Statik wurden die massiven Außenwände des Schlosses zur Lastabtragung genutzt. So konnten über dem 2. OG starke Stahlverbundträger (90 m hoch und 18 m lang) eingebracht werden, die das Dachgeschoss mitsamt der eingestellten Galerieebene tragen. Im östlichen Teil tragen diese sogar noch die Regale des darunterliegenden 2. OG, die an der Decke aufgehängt wurden (wegen Erhalt der Bestandsdecken der darunter liegenden historischen Räume). Vom Dach des Mittelturmes wurden 2 Galerieebenen komplett abgehängt, die über der Decke des Rittersaals schweben. Dies ist durch den großzügig bemessenen, über alle 3 Ebenen reichenden Luftraum über der Leselounge gut sichtbar. Die Erschließung der Bibliothek musste wegen der zentralen Lage des barocken Treppenhauses über die beiden Treppenhäuser an den Flanken des Mittelbaus erfolgen. Im Inneren des Bibliotheksbereichs liegen in Nähe der Eingangszonen im westlichen und östlichen Bereich jeweils eine Treppe und ein Aufzug. Sie verbinden alle 3 Bibliotheksebenen

miteinander. Mittels Rampen sind trotz versetzter Geschosshöhe im Mittelraum alle Bibliotheksflächen barrierefrei zu erreichen. Darüber hinaus haben die 3 Ebenen des Mittelraums Treppenhäuser sowie einen Aufzug. Als Bodenbelag dominiert ein roter Teppichboden, kombiniert mit schwarzem Naturstein-Belag in den Eingangs- und Verkehrszonen. Die anteilig großen Teppichflächen waren vor allem aus raumakustischen Gründen notwendig. Insgesamt verfügt die Bibliothek über ca. 500 Arbeitsplätze. Davon sind ca. 400 als Standardarbeitsplätze mit Ausstattung für multimediales Arbeiten ausgerüstet. Die übrigen ca. 100 Arbeitsplätze verteilen sich auf Katalogrecherche in den Eingangszonen, den Schulungsraum, Gruppenarbeitsräumen sowie 6 komfortabel ausgestatteten Carrells. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

## **Boege Lindner Architekten, Hamburg – Germany**

<http://www.boegelindner.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Jacobs University Bremen, Campus Center, Bremen – Germany 2002 - 2004**

Bauherr: Jacobs University Bremen, Fläche: 11.200 qm BGF

### **Awards:**

**2006 - BDA Preis Bremen**

Der Bau des Campus Centers auf dem Gelände der JUB bildet sowohl funktional als auch architektonisch den vorläufigen Höhepunkt der Transformation des ehemaligen Kasernengeländes zu einem attraktiven universitären Campus. Das Campus Center vereint unter einem Dach **Information Ressource Center (IRC)**, Konferenzbereich, Gastronomie und Shops. Das Gebäude schafft damit im deutschen Hochschulbau einen völlig neuen Bautypus. Im Masterplan ist das Campus Center als kommunikativer und inspirierender Mittelpunkt der IUB vorgesehen, der ihr architektonisches Bild nach innen und außen prägen wird. Der Bau setzt die bisherige architektonische Strategie fort, durch moderne Neubauten und unter Einbeziehung der vorhandenen Qualitäten der Altbauten, dem Campus eine neue, eigenständige Charakteristik zu geben. In der Achse des Campus und des Altbaues erhebt sich im Hintergrund der Neubau als 4-geschossige Scheibe aus grünem Glas. Der Neubau überragt und durchdringt zugleich das große rote Ziegeldach des Altbaus und bildet mit ihm eine neue Skulptur, die die Bedeutung des Campus Centers in der Gesamtanlage der IUB unterstreicht. (Boege)

## **Paul Böhm (Gottfried Böhm) Architekturbüro, Köln – Germany**

<http://www.boehmarchitektur.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtbibliothek Ulm – Germany 2004**

6.600 m<sup>2</sup>, € 12.700.000

### **Literature:**

**Bibliothek. Forschung und Praxis 27, 2003, pp. 56 - 58**

Der Baukörper besteht aus einer Glashülle in Form einer Pyramide, die auf sich bis zum 2. OG vergrößernden Quadraten aufgesetzt ist. Die Hülle ist ab dem 3. OG als Doppelfassade konstruiert. Auf den einzelnen Geschossen befinden sich mit Ausnahme der Verwaltungsebene so gut wie keine Wände. Die äußere Erschließung erfolgt an 3 Stellen: der Haupteingang öffnet sich zum Marktplatz nach Osten, ein Nebeneingang befindet sich an der Westseite, ein Notausgang liegt im Norden. Die innere Erschließung erfolgt über ein zentrales Treppenhaus, das 2 Fahrstühle umschließt. Dieses "Auge" mit einem Durchmesser von ca. 8 m stellt den Kern des Gebäudes dar. Das Gebäude gliedert sich vertikal in 9 Stockwerke. Farbkonzept im Inneren: grau: alle Metallteile; korallrot: Haupttreppe; grün: alle Holzteile. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

Am 1. Februar 2004 war die neue Zentralbibliothek in Ulm erstmals öffentlich zugänglich. Sie wurde nach Entwürfen des Kölner Architekten Gottfried Böhm realisiert. Böhm hatte den Auftrag erst nach einer Überarbeitung bekommen, denn im Wettbewerb hatte er nur den 4. Platz belegt (BauNetz-Meldung vom 15. 7. 1999).

Die neue Bibliothek hat eine Grundfläche von 29 x 29 Metern, kragt in den beiden Obergeschossen aus und geht oberhalb des 2.OG in eine steile Pyramide über. Sie verfügt über eine Nutzfläche von über 4.600 Quadratmetern und wird in der Mitte über eine offene Stahltreppe und einen Doppelaufzug erschlossen. Der 36 Meter hohe Bau bildet einen Platz, der sich zur Bibliothek in Form eines Amphitheaters öffnet. Das Gebäude gliedert sich über neun Geschosse: Im Untergeschoss liegen Buchbinderei, Veranstaltungssaal und Garderobe. Im Erdgeschoss befinden sich Ausleihe, Nah- und Informationsbereich, vom 1. bis 3. Geschoss eine Kinderbibliothek und die verschiedenen Literatur-Abteilungen. In der 4. Etage liegt die Verwaltung und im Stockwerk darüber ein Lesecafé mit Galerie. Alle Bildschirmarbeitsplätze gruppieren sich um das zentrale Treppenhaus und an der Fassade liegen die Arbeitsplätze mit Blick auf die Stadt und die Alpen. Gesteigert wird dieser Eindruck noch durch ein Deckengemälde des Architekten, das die Verlängerung der roten Treppe im obersten Stockwerk in die „Unendlichkeit“ darstellt. Offiziell eröffnet wird das Haus am 20. April 2004. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Peter Böhm Architekten, Köln – Germany**

<http://www.boehmarchitektur.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Philosophische Seminar, Bibliothek, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster – Germany 1. Preis 2011**

Das Philosophische Seminar der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität in Münster braucht neue Räume. Dafür soll ein Bestandsgebäude am mittelalterlichen Domplatz in der Münsteraner Altstadt, das Institutsgebäude für Kunstgeschichte und Philosophie am Domplatz 23, umfassend modernisiert und erweitert werden. In dem 2010 ausgeschriebenen Wettbewerb waren „Lösungen für eine maximal mögliche Flächenenerweiterung durch Neuorganisation im Bestandsgebäude sowie die Erweiterung im Außenbereich“ gefragt. Schließlich soll damit ein Gebäudekomplex mit 5.850 Quadratmetern Nutzfläche entstehen.

1. Preis: Peter Böhm Architekten, Köln

ein 3. Preis: Bolles + Wilson, Münster

ein 3. Preis: MM Architekten, Hannover

4. Preis: Birk und Heilmeyer, Stuttgart

Das Büro eisfeld engel Architekten (Hamburg) erhielt eine Anerkennung.

Von den 15 Teilnehmern waren sechs Büros vom Auslober gesetzt worden, die weiteren neun wurden „unter Berücksichtigung der Kategorien ‚junges‘ bzw. ‚erfahrenes‘ Büro“ ausgelost. Von den gesetzten findet sich nun nur Bolles + Wilson unter den

Preisträgern. Da das Juryprotokoll noch nicht freigegeben wurde, zitieren wir hier die Selbstbeschreibung der Erstplatzierten: „Durch die Um- und Neugestaltung des Philosophikums entsteht ein schönes Platzgefüge: Der ruhig proportionierte Platz, flankiert durch den neuen Bibliotheksanbau, geleitet zum Eingang. Er mündet in einem quer liegenden Platz über dessen Endpunkt, geziert durch eine Skulptur, der Fußgänger nun die Aa erreichen kann. Neu- und Altbau sind durch eine gläserne Halle zu einer Einheit verbunden. Ihre Zusammengehörigkeit drückt sich auch in der gleichartigen Materialität der hell-geschlammten Ziegelfassaden aus. Die innere Struktur der Nutzung und Erschließung ist übersichtlich und klar gegliedert.“ Obwohl sich die Jury mit einem Preis und zwei dritten Preisen recht eindeutig äußerte, sollen nun alle vier Preisträger zu einem VOF-Verfahren eingeladen werden. Vorher werden noch alle eingereichten Arbeiten in einer Ausstellung der Öffentlichkeit gezeigt. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Heike Böttcher Architekturbüro, Dresden – Germany**

<http://www.heike-boettcher-architektur.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Universität Leipzig, Veterinärmedizinische Fakultät, Neubau Zentrales Lehr- und Bibliotheksgebäude mit Mensa, Leipzig – Germany 2008**

Bauherr: SIB (Staatsbetrieb, Sächsisches Immobilien- und Baumanagement) Niederlassung Leipzig II, Bauvolumen: 5,9 Mio EUR

## **bof (Bert Bücking, Patrick Ostrop, Ole Flemming) architekten, Hamburg – Germany**

<http://www.bof-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Max Planck Institut für internationales und ausländisches Privatrecht (Bibliothek), Hamburg – Germany 2005 – 2006**

3.490 m<sup>2</sup>

Das Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht liegt seit seinem Umzug von Berlin nach Hamburg im Jahre 1956 – in zentrales zwischen dem westlichen Ufer der Alster im Osten, der Universität im Westen und dem Messegelände mit dem davor legenden Dammtor-Bahnhof im Süden. Die Herausforderung bei der Planung der dritten Erweiterung an diesem Standort bestand vor allem darin, ca. 3.600 m<sup>2</sup> Bruttogeschossfläche (davon ca. 2.000 m<sup>2</sup> oberirdisch) auf dem bereits dicht bebauten Grundstück unterzubringen. Der Neubau fügt sich fast selbstverständlich in den bereits bestehenden Kreis um den Innenhof ein, den bis dahin das aus den 50er Jahren stammende 3-geschossige Gebäude zum Mittelweg mit südlichem Flachbau und der Turm im Norden mit östlichem Flachbau aus den 70er Jahren gebildet hatten. Der Abriss des südlichen Flachbaus des Altbaus schafften den erforderlichen Platz für den 4-geschosigen Neubau welcher das Ensemble nach Süden hin arrondiert. Der kompakte neue Baukörper greift in Teilen die Umrisse des bisherigen 1-geschossigen Bestandes auf. Die daraus resultierende – sich zum Mittelweg wie auch zum rückwertigen Bereich verjüngende Baumasse - verleiht der Erweiterung ihre unverwechselbare spannungsreiche Figur. Durch einen Querschnitt im Bereich des neuen Vorplatzes erhält der Baukörper zusätzlich eine gewisse Leichtigkeit. Durch eine einheitliche Grundkonzeption und die verwandten Materialien verbinden sich die unterschiedlichen Gebäudeteile und bleiben trotzdem different und eigenständig. Der Erweiterungsbau mit neuem Haupteingang, Foyer, Haupttreppenhaus, Bibliothek und Seminarraum setzt neue Akzente, erschließt den Bestand beiseitig, ohne diesen zu dominieren. Gleichzeitig wird das Ensemble des Instituts im architektonisch-städtebaulichen Raum durch den Neubau prägender dargestellt. (bof)

## **Boge Johannsen Architekten, Hamburg – Germany**

Florian Boge, Gerd Johannsen

<http://www.bojo.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Forum Berlin-Neukölln, Hauptbibliothek Helene Nathan, Berlin – Germany 2000**

Nach einer langen Planungsphase wurde 1997 der Bau des Forums Neukölln konkret. Die Bibliothek wurde in das Einkaufszentrum integriert. Eine vielfältige Mischung aus Shopping, gastronomischer Kultur und Unterhaltung entstand. Über zwei Etagen stehen die Medien großzügig auf 4.000 qm für die Benutzer in übersichtlichen, hellen Räumen bereit. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

Im Berliner Bezirk Neukölln eröffnet am 2. September 2000 nach rund zweijähriger Bauzeit das neue Einkaufs- und Urban Entertainment Center „Forum Neukölln“. Die Hamburger Architekten Florian Boge und Gerd Johannsen haben an der Einkaufsmagistrale Karl-Marx-Straße für ca. 250 Millionen Mark einen Gebäudekomplex geschaffen, der auf sieben Geschossen insgesamt 40.000 Quadratmeter Nutzfläche bietet. Bedingt durch die Höhendifferenz im Gelände verfügt das Zentrum über drei ebenerdige Zugänge auf verschiedenen Ebenen: Während die Eingänge an der Karl-Marx-Straße direkt in das Erdgeschoss führen, gelangen die Kunden von der Flughafenstraße aus direkt ins erste Obergeschoss. Den Mittelpunkt des Komplexes bildet ein ellipsenförmiges offenes Atrium, das sich nach oben hin verjüngt und den Blick auf eine abschließende, rund 40 Meter hohe Glaskuppel frei gibt. Von dieser zentralen Halle aus, die sich über alle sieben Geschosse des Centers erstreckt, sind alle Bereiche zu erreichen: Auf den ersten vier Geschossen finden sich auf 29.000 Quadratmetern rund 65 Einzelhandelsgeschäfte und 17 Restaurants und Cafés, außerdem soll hier auch auf 2.000 Quadratmetern ein Fitnessstudio einziehen. In den darüber liegenden Geschossen befinden sich die kulturellen Bereiche des Forums: ein rund 6.000 Quadratmeter großes Multiplexkino sowie auf zwei weiteren Etagen die neuen Räume der Stadtbibliothek Neukölln. Das Bauvorhaben ist umstritten: Von der ortsansässigen Geschäftswelt wird eine Verlagerung der Umsatzströme zu ihren Lasten befürchtet. Dem wird von Befürwortern entgegen, das Projekt diene der Aufwertung der inzwischen mit Problemen kämpfenden Einkaufsstandorts inmitten des dichtbesiedelten Arbeiterbezirks: Eine weitere Abwanderung von Kunden zu Shopping-Centern auf der grünen Wiese sei nur durch Steigerung der Attraktivität in innerstädtischen Lagen zu begegnen. Unmut kam auch darüber auf, dass für das Center ein erst kurz vorher mit Millionenaufwand saniertes Gründerzeitwohnhaus in der markanten Ecklage zur Flughafenstraße zerstört wurde. Der Abriss eines fünfziger-Jahre-Bibliotheksgeländes konnte durch die Eingliederung der Bücherei in den Neubau abgefangen werden. Dennoch brauchte das Neubauprojekt nach einem Architekten- und Investorenwechsel rund zehn Jahre von den ersten Planungen bis zur Eröffnung. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Bolles+Wilson, Münster - Germany**

<http://www.bolles-wilson.de>

### **Libraries**

#### **Stadtbibliothek Münster, Münster – Germany 1987 – 1993**

##### **Awards:**

**Mies van der Rohe Award 1995 Nomination**

**German Architecture Award 1995 Commendation**

Der Entwurf von Bolles-Wilson schuf zwischen dem historischen Crameramtshaus und dem Kiffepavillon aus den 50er Jahren eine neuartige Architekturinszenierung.

Die Stadtbücherei besteht aus zwei Gebäudeteilen, deren Zwischenraum eine auf die Lambertikirche zulaufende Gasse bildet.

Ein Element der Bücherei ist eine Scheibe, die mit der vorhandenen Bebauung den Blockrand formt. Das andere Element ist ein schiffsartiger Solitär-Bau. Verbunden werden beide Bauwerke durch eine Brücke im ersten Obergeschoss, aber auch durch ein gemeinsames Untergeschoss, in dem sich der Medienbereich und die Kinderbücherei befinden.

Die Fassaden der Gebäudeteile sind durch zwei mächtige Kupferschürzen abgedeckt, unter denen sich innerhalb der Gebäude die zentralen Treppen befinden. (<http://www.baukunst-nrw.de>)

#### **BEIC (Biblioteca europea di informazione e cultura) – Milan Library, Milan – Italy in progress**

The main aims of this library are meeting the increasing and diversified cultural demand of Milan and Lombardy, establishing new ways to coordinate the various existing libraries, promoting and managing the computerization process of services and the digitalisation of documents. The name of this library itself clearly defines its mission: an international body that promotes the European vocation of Milan and Italy; not only a container where documents are stored, but primarily a workshop and a centre for the production and spreading of information, as well as a public infrastructure for knowledge and culture. The BEIC will be a large open-shelf library with a close interconnection between the books and the computer modules: it will contain both hard copies and digitalized books, with original texts and translations, with global works and collections, important monographs and many periodicals. The public will have direct access to the works in the open-shelf sections, while the remaining documents will be kept in a vast closed archive. The BEIC will be organized according to the strongly user-oriented "threelevel" library model. There will be a Near Zone (with the entrance, reception and information desk, exhibition areas, browsing area, children's library, media forum, educational centre, conference centre, news section, newspaper library, travel and leisure section, community information) with some shops and catering facilities; a Middle Zone, with openshelves (reference, theme sections with open-shelf archive, reading and consulting areas); and a Far Zone, with department storerooms and a closed deposit in the basement. The project provides the creation of a large building about 36 m high and lying on a 5-m base that slopes down to the east and west with two wide green ramps. This building is intended as a true cornerstone in the city, as an "ark" of culture and information linked to the urban and regional framework - as an urban symbol. The extraordinary expressivity of its architecture aims at transmitting the exceptional public function it hosts. It will be an urban icon: the public space par excellence that invites to discover and explore.

#### **Bibliothèque Nationale de Luxembourg – Luxembourg in progress**

Zu klein, nicht mehr modernisierungsfähig, schlechte Verwahrungsbedingungen, untragbare Besuchs- und Arbeitsbedingungen - so lauten die Vorwürfe gegenüber der aktuellen BNL. Nach langen Jahren Ungewissheit zeichnet sich nun eine definitive Lösung ab. Der Ministerrat hat am 20. Mai 2011 dem Bauprogramm für die neue BNL zugestimmt. Gebaut wie auf Bricherhaff auf Kirchberg – ein Standort, der seit längerem in der Diskussion ist, nachdem der Umbau des Betonklotzes gegenüber dem Konferenzzentrum auf Kirchberg sich als zu umständlich und womöglich als zu teuer erwiesen hat. Baubeginn soll 2014 sein, falls der dazu notwendige Gesetzentwurf die parlamentarische Hürde rechtzeitig schafft. Das neue Gebäude soll eine Nutzfläche von 24.260 Quadratmetern haben (Stationierungsraum für PKW nicht unbegriffen). Die Dienste des "Bicherbus", die derzeit in Diekirch stationiert sind, werden in das neue Projekt integriert. Mit der Ausarbeitung der neuen Baupläne wurde vor wenigen Tagen das Architektenbüro Bolles et Wilson beauftragt, dasselbe Büro, das den Wettbewerb für den Bau auf der place de l'Europe gewonnen hatte. Ein Teil des Geländes ist späteren Erweiterungen vorbehalten. Mehr als zehn Jahre wird am Projekt einer neuen BNL gewerkelt. Zuerst sollte die Bibliothek lediglich eine Annexe bekommen, dann sollte sie in die Räumlichkeiten des Robert-Schuman-Gebäudes auf Kirchberg kommen, das heute noch etliche Dienste des EU-Parlaments beherbergt. Verzögerungen beim Umzug der EU-Institution aus dem klobigen Bau ließen die Euphorie für diese Lösung weiter abkühlen. 2010 nannte Premierminister Jean-Claude Juncker in der Erklärung zur Lage des Landes Bricherhaff als möglichen neuen Standort für die BNL. Eine anschließend eingesetzte Arbeitsgruppe soll sich nochmals mit dem Neubau beschäftigen und kostensparende Vorschläge unterbreiten. Als positiv bewertet der LSAP-Abgeordnete und fervente Sprecher eines zeitgemäßen Neubaus für die BNL, Ben Fayot, am Montag die Nachricht über die Regierungsentscheidung bezüglich des Bauprogramms für die BNL. Er hoffe, dass es beim Baubeginn 2014 bleibe, sagte er Tageblatt.lu. (<http://www.tageblatt.lu>) (27.Juin 2011)

#### **City Library Helmond – The Netherlands 2010**

Like most Dutch cities Helmond is busy reinventing itself. The new City Library, which officially opens in October 2010, is the first component of a comprehensive new inner city shopping zone (master plan: Prof. Joan Busquets). Directly adjacent to the new library are the 1970's Tree Houses and Theatre (1977) by Piet Blom (1934-1999). Here the new library facade is moulded and sloped in dialogue with its dramatic neighbour. A between space, a block internal café terrace, a comfortable and dramatic extension of the existing enclosed Theatre Square is the result of this spatial symbiosis. The outer, street-facing facade is the representative face and entrance of the new library. Upper level projections mark the extremities, brackets (ears) carrying large-format 'Bibliotheek' letters. A horizontal facade articulation differentiates ground level shops from glazed and setback first floor (Children's Library) and the brick surface of the upper office level. A careful detailing and material choice for external surfaces provides a 'tactility' fitting to the historic Helmond city centre. Rough dark brown and unusually horizontal bricks (Hilversum format 50 x 290 mm) on upper levels have open vertical joints and a beige horizontal mortar joint, stressing the layered grain of the brickwork. In contrast the base is in a flat beige brick (in 3 different heights – 50, 100, 140 mm). These are not laid in mortar, but glued together - resulting in a stone-like solidity and homogeneity. The internal spaces of the library are developed as an unfolding spatial sequence. Much of the ground floor is given over to retail. Entry is from both sides – via a generous double height entrance hall to the street side and via the more intimate café and event corner facing the Theatre Court. The upward sequence is announced by a grand stair, which arrives at a first floor exhibition deck and the 'piano nobile' of the library. Here information stations, bookshelves and children / teenager zones are arranged around a central media Hot Spot: precisely circular, a Chinese-red sandwich. The Hot Spot offers the digital latest. The route continues upward concluding in the light-filled upper level with a long working bench integrated in the long 'tree house-facing' window. elements, the choreographing of atmosphere and character. Lanterns in the foyer, a newspaper

reading table, a striped and upholstered café bench seat with Scandinavian lighting, information counters and a group study room with fragments of a 1950's mural mounted on the wall, are among the long list of localised detail. The philosophy is one of multiplicity, a user-friendly comfort already much appreciated by librarians and reading Helmonders.  
(<http://www.e-architect.co.uk>)

## **Stephan Braunfels Architekten, München-Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.braunfels-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Marie Elisabeth Lüders Haus – Parlamentsbibliothek des Deutschen Bundestages, Berlin – Germany 1998 – 2003**

Bauherr: Bundesrepublik Deutschland, vertreten durch die Bundesbaugesellschaft mbH, BGF 65.000 m<sup>2</sup>, HNF 33.300 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 325.000 m<sup>3</sup>, € 220.000.000

### **Awards:**

**International Prize DEDALO MINOSSE 2003**

Ein kultivierter Eklektiker ist Stephan Braunfels, versiert in der Geschichte der Architektur, Verehrer großer architektonischer Gesten als auch des Materials Sichtbeton. Drei Leidenschaften, die er mit Axel Schultes teilt, der mit seinem städtebaulichen Masterplan für ein "Band des Bundes" und dem Bundeskanzleramt der deutschen Politik in Berlin neue monumentale Räume konzipierte.  
Raumprogramm

Eigentlich sollte nur ein Gebäude entstehen, so zumindest sah es die Ausschreibung des Realisierungswettbewerbs des Jahres 1994 vor. Doch ausufernde Nutzerwünsche wusste danach Stephan Braunfels für eine Zerteilung des Raumprogramms zu nutzen, für einen baulichen Brückenschlag über die Spree in die Berliner Innenstadt hinein, ganz so wie ihn Axel Schultes vorgesehen hatte. Eine 200 bzw. 157m lange und acht Geschosse hohe Kammstruktur setzte Braunfels als Paul-Löbe-Haus nördlich des alten Reichstags auf den Spreebogen, das die Abgeordnetenbüros und Ausschussräume aufnahm. Seine Fortsetzung und zugleich auch Widerpart findet nun das Paul-Löbe-Haus mit dem erst kürzlich fertig gestellten Elisabeth-Lüders-Haus auf dem östlichen Spreeufer, eine 107 bzw. 144m lange und bei gleicher Gebäudehöhe, aber neun Geschosse hohe Komposition aus Kämme und mehreren großgeometrischer Baukörper. So unterschiedliche Nutzungen wie die Parlamentsbibliothek, der große Anhörungssaal, Ausstellungs- und Festsäle sowie die Büros finden sich nun dort. Die unterschiedlichen Längen der Nord- und Südfassaden beider Häuser erklärten sich aus dem gewundenen Lauf der Spree, den Braunfels in seine Konzeption einbezog. Als einen Raum, als eine Piazza mit der Spree in ihrem Zentrum konzipierte der Architekt die Bebauung der beiden Ufer, die über zwei neue 62m lange Brücken – eine städtische und eine interne – miteinander verknüpft werden. Dazu bemühen sich vielerlei weit in den Spreerraum hinein ausragende Bauelemente, kaum unterfangene Flugdächer oder der überdimensionale Betonbügel über der monumentalen Freitreppe des Elisabeth-Lüders-Hauses um bauliche Korrespondenzen über den Fluss hinweg. Dies luzide Spiel mit geometrischen Regeln und Störungen belebt die überaus großen Baumassen nachhaltig. Dabei antwortet der strengen, kaum gebrochenen Linearität der Kammstruktur des Paul-Löbe-Hauses mit seinen Höfen und den mit monumentalen Sichtbeton-Wandscheiben abgeschlossenen Stirnseiten der Kämme das neue Haus zur Spree hin mit einer komplexeren Komposition von Körpern und Räumen, die Variationen und Kombinationen von Kreis und Quadrat darstellen, die Beton- und Glasflächen in unterschiedliche Beziehungen zueinander treten lassen. Dazu konzentrierte Braunfels alle repräsentativen Sonderräume des Elisabeth-Lüders-Hauses zur Wasserseite. Den gläsernen Kubus der beiden dreigeschossigen Räume des Anhörungs- und Festsaaes setzte er in zwei Kreise: einmal in einen monumentalen Betonrahmen à la Louis Kahn – in zwei kreisförmig ausgeschnittene Betonquadrate zur Stadt und Spree – wie auch zum Binnenraum des Hauses in einen Halbkreis von Erschließungsräumen. Dies anders kombinierte Braunfels Kreis und Quadrat bei der großen viergeschossigen Bibliothek über dem parlamentarischen Gedenkraum zur Deutschen Teilung. In einen gläsernen Kubus mit horizontalen Glaslamellen-Verschattern implantierte er den Bibliotheksraum als eine Rotunde zweier Schalen aus Sichtbeton, deren Zwischenraum nun der Erschließung dient. Von Geschoss zu Geschoss zwischen kreisförmigen Galerien und halbkreisförmige Leseebenen wechselnd, gelang ihm hier ein Raum mit faszinierenden Ausblicken auf den Reichstag und die Spree. Allein das Personal fühlt sich angesichts der beträchtlichen Höhenunterschiede noch etwas unwohl. Der Bibliothek zur Seite gab Braunfels die große, nach unten sich sehr dynamisch verjüngende Freitreppe für eine Stadtöffentlichkeit, die sich nach seinem wie auch Wolfgang Thierses Wunsch hier einmal ungezwungen neben der großen Politik entfalten soll. Der Idee der Begegnung dienen auch die vielen Galerien, Treppen und nicht zuletzt das Herz des Gebäudes, das große Atrium. Dessen Ebene befindet sich im Gegensatz zum Paul-Löbe-Haus nicht auf der Höhe der Spreeufer, sondern 6,40 Meter höher, um darunter in fünf Geschossen u.a. das Bibliotheksdepot aufzunehmen. Axial auf die Rotunde hin orientiert und flankiert von den Seitentrakten der Kämme, die hier wie eigenständige Häuser anmuten, wirkt dieses Atrium nicht ungewollt wie eine moderne Transformation der Piazza der Città Ideale-Perspektive aus dem Herzogpalast von Urbino.  
Konstruktion

Doch Braunfels ist nicht weniger ein versierter Eklektiker als Konstrukteur. So erstreckt sich über dem Atrium ein weites wie tiefes und völlig stützenfreies Betonkassettenfeld, dessen 3,56 m Raster dem konstruktiven Raster beider Gebäude entspricht. Beeindruckend sind seine Spannweiten, faszinierend seine Wechsel von Beton- zu Stahl- oder Glaskonstruktionen. Nirgends finden sich bei ihm abgehängte Decken, damit die Betonmasse zur natürlichen Temperierung des Hauses genutzt werden kann. Fugenlos mit Rissverteilungsbewehrung sind seine großen Betonscheiben ausgeführt, deren Schalkantenstöße und Ankerlöcher elegant zur Gliederung der Flächen eingesetzt wurden. Allein einmal mehr entsprach hier die Ausführungsqualität deutscher Betonbauer nicht den Architektenwünschen. Doch auch dafür fand Braunfels schweren Herzens eine Lösung, die neue Betonlasur "faecal colour" der Firma PSS Interservice, die eine erhebliche Nachbesserung des Sichtbetons ermöglichte.  
Claus Käpflinger, Berlin in: DBZ 6/2004, DBZ-Archiv (<http://www.six4.bauverlage.de>)

## **Brechensbauer Weinhart + Partner Architekten, München – Germany**

<http://www.bw-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fakultät für Mathematik und Informatik der Technischen Universität, Bibliothek, München – Germany 2002**

Hauptnutzfläche: 23.500 m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttogrundrissfläche: 48.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttorauminhalt: 225.900 m<sup>3</sup>, Gesamtbaukosten: 70 Mio. EURO



Für ca. 2.200 Studenten und das entsprechende Lehrpersonal werden Arbeits- und Seminarräume, zentrale Einrichtungen, wie Hörsäle und Bibliothek sowie Räume für Verwaltung und Gebäudebetrieb geschaffen. Der Haupteingang der Anlage ist nach Nordosten zur künftigen U-Bahn und dem zentralen Hochschulplatz orientiert. Im Erdgeschoss sind der Halle weitere Hörsäle, die Fachschaft, der Dekanatsbereich, die Einrichtungen zum Gebäudebetrieb und stark publikumsfrequentierte Einrichtungen angegliedert. Im Westen bildet die Bibliothek den Abschluss des Komplexes. In den drei Obergeschossen sind entlang den Galerien die studentischen Seminarräume angeordnet. Die Arbeitsräume der Institute befinden sich in den Fingern der beiden Kammstrukturen in ruhiger Lage. Die zentrale Erschließungshalle ist als überdachter Außenraum und Kommunikationsbereich konzipiert. Freie Treppen führen über Brücken zwischen den Kämmen bis zur obersten Galerieebene. Daneben werden mit den jeweils 2 Treppenhaukernen eines Gebäudefingers die dort erforderlichen vertikalen Verbindungen geschaffen. (Brechensbauer)

## **BRT Architekten (Bothe, Richter, Teherani), Hamburg – Germany**

<http://www.brt.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothek Gesamtschule Hamburg-Bergedorf – Germany 2007 – 2008**

Bauherr: Schulverein der Gesamtschule Bergedorf, Fläche: 180 qm BGF

### **Awards:**

**Bauwerk des Jahres 2009, AIV Architekten- und Ingenieurverein Hamburg e.V.**

Visionen verbinden. Zuweilen auch Partner, die auf den ersten Blick nicht zusammenzupassen scheinen. Denn wer hätte geahnt, daß eines der angesagtesten Hamburger Architektenbüros sich für eine Integrierte Gesamtschule engagiert? Kai Richter, Mitinhaber von Bothe Richter Teherani (BRT), und die Architektin Heike Hillebrand haben jetzt für die Bergedorfer Gesamtschule einen Bibliotheks-Pavillon entworfen - ohne Auftrag, ohne Wettbewerb, einfach aus Begeisterung für die Sache. Möglich wurde dies durch den Enthusiasmus zweier Pädagogen. Nicht zuletzt als Reaktion auf Pisa hatten Direktor Dirk Hagener und Deutschlehrer Michael Magunna die kühne Idee, eine zentrale Schulbibliothek einzurichten und so auszustatten, daß Jugendliche sich darin wohlfühlen. Mit Hilfe von Bibliothekswissenschaftlern der Universität Hamburg sowie Unterstützung von Eltern und Sponsoren wurde vor anderthalb Jahren tatsächlich eine großzügige "Leselandschaft" in der Gesamtschule eingerichtet, um gerade die jüngeren Schüler zur Lektüre zu animieren. Dies war jedoch nur der erste Schritt, denn Hagener und Magunna wollten von Anfang an mehr: nämlich auch einen Anbau als Studienbibliothek für die Oberstufe, der das Ganze zum Modell für eine Schulbibliothek der Zukunft macht und allein schon durch seine Gestaltung eine andere Kultur des Lesens signalisiert. "Eine bewundernswerte Initiative, nicht nur für einen leidenschaftlichen Architekten, auch für den Vater von fünf Kindern", sagt Kai Richter. Der Clou an dem von BRT geplanten Neubau im Eingangsbereich des Campusgeländes ist, daß der zweigeschossige gläserne Pavillon die 70er-Jahre-Schule mit dem Wohnquartier verbinden und für Anwohner öffnen würde. Die Bibliothek soll mit Kulturcafe und einem Angebot an Printmedien im Erdgeschoß zum Treffpunkt werden. Als Herzstück des Pavillons haben BRT einen Bücherturm geplant, der als begehbare Regal in die obere Etage führt. Der lichte Raum dort ist als Studienbereich konzipiert, in dem möglichst wenig von der Konzentration auf Bücher ablenkt. "Hier könnte ein idealer Ort für individuelles Lernen entstehen", sagt Hagener. Lutz Wendler: Hamburger Abendblatt, 23.11.2005 (<http://www.abendblatt.de>)

## **Brückner + Brückner Architekten, Tirschenreuth – Germany**

Peter Brückner, Christian Brückner, Klaus-Peter Brückner

<http://www.architektenbrueckner.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen, Neugestaltung, Erlangen – Germany 2011/2012**

Der zu Beginn der 70er Jahre errichtete „Neubau“ der Universitätsbibliothek an der Universitätsstraße ist baulich in die Jahre gekommen und genügt zudem nicht der heute gültigen Energieeinsparverordnung. Unter der Federführung des Staatlichen Bauamts Erlangen-Nürnberg erfolgen daher dringliche Sanierungsmaßnahmen und im Zug des Sonderprogramms „Energetische Sanierung staatlicher Gebäude“ eine grundlegende Sanierung von Dach, Fassade und der Beleuchtung. Nach Abschluss der Maßnahme sind Einsparungen von ca. 352.000 kg CO<sub>2</sub> bzw. 1.100.000 kWh pro Jahr prognostiziert. In Verbindung mit der dazu notwendigen, massiven Verstärkung der Wärmedämmung wird auch die Fassade grundlegend verändert. Nach einem Entwurf von „Brückner & Brückner Architekten“ aus Tirschenreuth wird die bisher geschlossene und monolithische Sichtbetonfassade aufgelöst werden. Die Fassaden des Sockelbaus und des Bücherturms werden optisch über durchlaufende vertikale Bänder aus Natursteinelementen miteinander verzahnt. Der bisher rote Bücherturm wird nicht mehr betont, sondern seine Masse durch eine zum Himmel hin heller werdende Oberflächengestaltung aus Glas und Metall aufgelöst. Zusammen mit einigen schrägen Elementen sollen Assoziationen an Bücherrücken in Regalen hergestellt werden.

Der Sockelbau wird durch Verwendung von Naturstein und Putzfassaden in gedeckten Farben aus Beige-/Brauntönen die Bezüge aus der Nachbarbebauung aufnehmen. Die geplante Gestaltung der Fassade fand daher die Zustimmung der Stadt Erlangen und der zuständigen Denkmalschutzbehörde. Der Beginn der Baumaßnahme ist für den 21.03.2011 vorgesehen. Der Bibliotheksbetrieb wird aufrecht erhalten. Auf ihrer Homepage wird die Bibliothek die Nutzer über unvermeidbare Einschränkungen laufend informieren. Die Fertigstellung der wesentlichen Bauteile ist zum Ende des Jahres geplant. Die Baukosten liegen bei ca. 4 Mio. €.

(<http://www.stbaer.bayern.de/hochschulbau/aktuelles.php>)

(<http://www.archiloven.com/g126088/brueckner-Brueckner-Architekten>)

#### **Kulturspeicher Würzburg, Bibliothek – Germany 2002**

Umbau eines Lagergebäudes zu einem Museum und Kulturgebäude. Der Kulturspeicher ist ein ehemaliger Getreidespeicher am Alten Hafen der Stadt Würzburg. Das 128 m lange Gebäude wurde 1904 für die bayerischen Staatshäfen errichtet. € 21.000.000

### **Awards:**

**2002 Balthasar-Neumann-Preis**

Der Ort am Fluß – ein Hafen – der Kran vor dem Haus – die Farbe des Steins: mächtige, geradezu archetypische Bilder bannen uns. Dann dämmert Erinnerung. Ein Haus erzählt seine Geschichte: Geschäftige Bewegung, hektischer Lärm, Eisen auf Eisen, das Quietschen haltender Waggonen, tuckernde Schlepper, das Schwenken, Heben und Senken der Kräne ... Stille. Schließlich greift die Zukunft Raum: ein Lagerhaus ist zum Kulturspeicher geworden. Räume sind entstanden. Räume, die es begreifbar machen: die Verbindung des Alten mit dem Neuen – Einblicke, Ausblicke, Durchblicke – Eingänge, Übergänge, Durchlässe – Material und Oberflächen Die Räume machen neugierig, stiften Beziehungen und erzeugen Gefühle. Unser leidenschaftlichstes Bild: Hinter uns

der Fluß, der sich in der Abenddämmerung sanft an der Kaimauer bricht und kühl an uns heraufkriecht. Vor uns die alte Fassade mit dem gerarbttem Kalkstein und dem angewittertem Sandstein – daneben die Kalk- und Sandsteinplatten der neuen Fassade, die ihre Lage zur Seite und nach oben hin langsam, aber stetig verändern. Wahre Dinge, die für sich selber stehen, die einfach da sind. Das Licht, das aus den Fassadenöffnungen tritt, schafft Spannung, die zur Neugier wird. Das Innen läßt sich erahnen: respektvoll in und neben das Alte eingestellte Körper, unaufdringlicher, selbstverständlicher Raum, Raum für Leben, Raum für Kunst. Raum für „Konkrete Kunst“, die nicht verweisen, sondern sich selbst genug sein will. Ein Zufall? Und hinter dem Haus der Wein, der seine langen Wurzeln in den Berg bohrt. Eine schöne Fügung, Bauchkitzeln, ein Wohlgefühl. Ein Lagerhaus wurde zum Kulturspeicher. Der Kulturspeicher ist zu einem Ort geworden. Zu einem Ort, der offen ist für Neues, der aufnimmt und gibt. Auch zu einem Ort, der seine Geschichte nicht vergißt, sondern weitererzählt. (Brückner) (<http://www.german-architects.com>) (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

Am 23. und 24. Februar 2002 wird in Würzburg der „Kulturspeicher“ im Sanierungsgebiet Alter Hafen eröffnet. Das Museumsquartier in einem umgebauten Lagerhaus aus dem Jahr 1904 wurde von dem Architekturbüro Brückner & Brückner (Tirschenreuth) geplant, die 1997 einen internationalen Wettbewerb gewonnen hatten. Neben der Sammlung der Städtischen Galerie wird die der Stadt Würzburg überlassene Privatsammlung für Konkrete Kunst des Berliner Sammlers Peter C. Ruppert in die neuen Räume einziehen. Zudem sind Flächen für Wechselaustellungen, Apartments für Gäste der Stadt, Werkstätten, eine Bibliothek sowie ein Café entstanden. Vollständig erhalten ist von dem alten Speichergebäude nurmehr der Mittelteil: Hier betreten die Besucher ein mehrgeschossiges Foyer mit Oberlichtern, in dem die alte Holzkonstruktion freigelegt und in Szene gesetzt wurde. Brückner & Brückner entkernten die beiden seitlichen Teile des Altbaus, implantierten „respektvoll“ ein neues Gehäuse und ergänzten die steinernen Originalfassaden durch gläserne Vorbauten am Hafenbecken. In ihnen sind Verwaltung, ein Raum für Veranstaltungen sowie das Café mit großer Freiterrasse untergebracht. Über durchlaufende Treppen und Stege entlang der Wasserseite gelangt man zu den getrennten Sammlungen. In neuen Anbauten an den Stirnseiten des Speichers, die mit Lamellen aus Naturstein verkleidet sind, sind zusätzlich 3.400 Quadratmeter für Wechselaustellungen untergebracht. Erklärtes Ziel der Architekten war es, ein Museum „jenseits der klassischen musealen Anmutung“ zu bauen. Vielmehr ließen sie sich von „mächtigen, geradezu archetypischen Bildern“ (der Hafen, der Kran vor dem Haus) in den Bann ziehen, die die Geschichte des Ortes erzählen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Bruno Fioretti Marquez Architekten, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.bfm-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Mittelpunktbibliothek Berlin-Köpenick – Germany 2005 – 2008**

##### **Standort:**

Das Wettbewerbsgrundstück ist aufgrund seiner Position im Stadtgrundriss gleichzeitig vom urbanen Charakter der Altstadt von Köpenick und der großzügigen Wasserlandschaft geprägt. Der Ort bildet eine spannende Schnittstelle zwischen Stadt und Landschaftsraum. Ausgangspunkte unseres Entwurfs sind die Bestimmtheit des Altstadtgrundrisses mit seiner geschlossenen Blockrandbebauung, die räumliche Qualität der historischen Gestalt des Platzes sowie die Nähe und die Blickbeziehung zum Wasser. Weiterer Ausgangspunkt ist die Vielfältigkeit der Dachlandschaft und die industrielle Prägung des Uferareals durch die schlichten Fabrikgebäude.

##### **Zielsetzung:**

Die Bebauung soll eine klare Definition des Straßenraums, eine präzise Artikulation des historischen Altmarktplatzes in den ursprünglichen zwei Bereichen sowie eine deutliche Hierarchie zwischen Platz und Bibliotheksaußenbereich schaffen. Zielsetzung dieser Arbeit ist es den Neubau im Einklang mit den unterschiedlichen Charakteren und Facetten des Grundstücks zu bringen und ihn mit der bestehenden Schule und dem „Hexenhaus“ zu einem neuen Ganzen zusammenfassen.

##### **Außenräume:**

Der Neubau übernimmt in seiner Dimension den Maßstab der vorhandenen Bebauung. Die Anordnung des Baukörpers schafft Außenräume, die einen spezifischen Charakter erhalten und unterschiedliche städtebauliche Aufgaben übernehmen. Auf der nördlichen Seite wird der Straßenraum wieder gefasst und gleichzeitig wird die Blickbeziehung zum Wasser definiert. Auf der westlichen Seite wird der historische Grundriss des Altmarktplatzes wiederhergestellt, indem das neue Volumen an Stelle des ursprünglichen eingeschossigen Gebäudes plaziert wird. Der Eingang zur Bibliothek und das Lesecafé werden den neuen Platz beleben und ihm eine neue Bedeutung geben. Auf der südlichen Seite öffnet sich das Gebäude zu einem bepflanzten grünen Hof, der in Zukunft durch den geplanten neuen Baukörper definiert wird. Die subtile Differenzierung der bestehenden Strassen- und Platzsteinbeläge (kleinere und größere Kopfsteinbeläge mit schmalerer und breiterer Rasenfuge) wird thematisiert und die unterschiedlichen Atmosphären der Außenräume werden durch Variationen der Dichte zwischen Rasen und Steinen unterstrichen.

##### **Architektur:**

Der Neubau beherbergt den Lesebereich und die öffentlichen Räume der Bibliothek, im Altbau ist die Verwaltung untergebracht. Alt- und Neubau sind durch ein gläsernes Element, in dem die Ausleihe befindet verbunden. Diese gläserne Fuge bildet die Schnittstelle zwischen Verwaltung und dem öffentlichen Bereich der Bibliothek sowie zwischen Bestand und Neu.

##### **Altbau:**

Um den Reiz der alten Bausubstanz zu erhalten werden im Altbau die Eingriffe in den Bestand auf ein Minimum reduziert. In einem zentralen Kern befindet sich die neue Sanitäreanlage sowie ein Auzug. Eine Rampe zwischen Alt- und Neubau bringt den Bestand auf die neuen Standards des barrierefreien Bauens.

##### **Neubau:**

Ein kompakter Baukörper aus Ziegelstein ergänzt das bestehende Ensemble. Das bewegte Profil des Daches fügt das Volumen fügt das Volumen der Bibliothek in den kleineren Maßstab der Umgebung ein und thematisiert die Vielfältigkeit der bestehenden Dachlandschaft. Im EG befinden sich die Räume der Bibliothek (Café, Veranstaltungs-, Gruppenarbeitsraum) die auch außerhalb der Öffnungszeiten der Bibliothek benutzbar sind. Sie sind durch ein großzügiges Foyer erschlossen. Das Foyer öffnet sich zum Bibliotheksgarten und kann während der warmen Jahreszeiten in eine Loggia umgewandelt werden. Durch einen zwei- bis dreigeschossigen Raum betritt man den eigentlichen Lesebereich, ein großes Fenster öffnet den Blick zum Spreuerfer. Der Bereich für Erwachsene-, Jugend- und Kinderbereich sind auf zwei Geschosse verteilt. Die Bücheregale werden entlang der Wände und in den eingeschossigen Bereichen untergebracht, während die Leseplätze in den zweigeschossigen Räumen plaziert sind. Das Dach überspannt den Lesebereich der Bibliothek und bewirkt eine einheitliche räumliche Wirkung (Einraum-Bibliothek).

##### **Materialien:**

Das Gebäude besteht aus vier Elementen, die jeweils aus einem eigenen Material gebaut werden. Außenwände (Mauerwerk), Dachkonstruktion (Holz), Innenstruktur (Beton), Mobilierung (MDF und Bücher). Der Neubau der Bibliothek wird in massiv tragender Ziegelbauweise ausgeführt. Das außen sichtbare Mauerwerk erzählt wie beim Altbau von dem tatsächlichen, tragenden Wandaufbau. Um den heutigen ökologischen Anforderungen gerecht zu werden, ist das Mauerwerk außergewöhnlich tief (64 cm). Der Innenraum wird mit einer durchgehenden plastischen Betonstruktur gebildet, die gleichzeitig die Ziegelwände aussteift. Um die

Massivität der Mauer sichtbar zu machen, sind die Fenster innen liegend. Es werden drei verschieden große Öffnungen über die Fassaden angeordnet. Die mehrgeschossigen Lufträume die den Lesebereich prägen, zeichnen sich an der Fassade ab. Die breiten Fensterrahmen liegen innen auf der Wand. Die Ausschnittweise zeigte außergewöhnlich schöne Umgebung von Spreuer und Altstadt wird zum gerahmten Bild. Das bewegte Profil des Daches, eines der wichtigsten Merkmale des Gebäudes wird als versetztes Falwerk in weiß gestrichenem Brettschichtholz ausgeführt. Natürliches Licht aus den Oberlichtern wird durch schmale Querrippen tief in den Lesesaal geführt. Ziegel, Beton und Holzkonstruktion sind mit dem gleichen warweißen Farbton nicht deckend lasiert und werden dadurch zusammengebunden. Dabei bleiben alle Materialien erkennbar. Alles was trägt, sieht man auch. Jedes Bauteil spricht in der Sprache des Materials aus dem es besteht. (Bruno)

### Stadtbücherei Erbracher Hof, Schweinfurt – Germany, 2004

#### **Literature:**

Käpplinger, Claus: Berlin: Massiver fünfköpfiger Ziegelbau, in: DBZ 2, 2009-05-09

Kleefisch-Jobst, Ursula: Stadtbücherei im Erbracher Hof, in: Jahrbuch Deutsches Architektur Museum 2008

Brinkmann, Ulrich: Mit Sorgfalt erweitert. Stadtbibliothek im Erbracher Hof, Bauwelt, 2008, 13

#### **Situation:**

Das denkmalgeschützte Ensemble Erbracher Hof ist zur Stadtbibliothek umgebaut worden. Der historische Ort liegt am südlichen Rand der Altstadt in der Nähe vom Main und bildet zusammen mit dem gegenüberliegenden Museum Schäfer den Stadteingang. Das ursprüngliche Ensemble besteht aus drei Gebäuden. Das Vorderhaus an der Rittergasse, dem Verbindungstrakt und der Zehntscheuer, eines der ältesten Gebäude Schweinfurts.

#### **Gebäude:**

Um die prägnante städtebauliche Stellung der Zehntscheune zu erhalten, wird die notwendige Erweiterung in einem Sockelgeschoß untergebracht. In dem Vorderhaus an der Rittergasse ist ein Hotel vorgesehen. Das neue Hautzollamt schließt den Vorplatz der Bibliothek ab. Drei neue Bauteile gruppieren sich um die Zehntscheune: Ein Basisgeschoß unter dem Vorplatz, eine Glaslaterne und ein Sicherheitstreppehaus. Jedes Element übernimmt verschiedene Aufgaben. Das Basisgeschoß vervollständigt das Raumprogramm der Bibliothek. Die Fundamente des historischen Gebäudes werden freigestellt und sichtbar gemacht. Die bestehenden Eichenstützen der Zehntscheune werden mit der Tragstruktur des neuen Bauteils thematisiert: Massive Holzstützen tragen die Sichtbetondecken. Ein bewußter Kontrast besteht zwischen der rauen Materialität des Fundaments der Zehntscheune und der Präzision des neuen Baukörpers. Ein lang gezogener Glaskörper, die so genannte Laterne, lenkt das Tageslicht in den versenkten Leseraum. Dieses transparente Volumen begrenzt und bildet den Vorplatz und schützt ihn vor dem Straßenlärm. In der Nacht markiert die leuchtende Laterne die Präsenz der unterirdischen Bibliothek im Straßenraum. Die gläsernen Querschwerter dienen zur Aussteifung und leiten gleichzeitig das Licht tief in den unteren Raum. Die externe Sicherheitstreppe bringt das Gebäude auf die neuen Sicherheitsstandards, ohne den Innenraum des bestehenden Gebäudes zu berühren. Das Treppehaus abstrahiert das Profil des Nachbargebäudes in einem Guss aus Beton.

#### **Wegführung:**

Der Hauptzugang der Stadtbücherei erfolgt über den Vorplatz. Über eine ringförmige Wegführung sind Altbau und Neubau miteinander verbunden. Mittelpunkt des Rings ist die Zehntscheune. Vom Eingangsbereich im Erdgeschoß führt eine Treppe zum Basisgeschoß. Eine Rampe entlang der Bücherwand leitet den Besucher um das freigelegte Mauerwerk der Fundamente herum. Der anfänglich horizontale Raum entwickelt sich mit der Drehung und Senkung der Rampe in die Vertikale und führt über einen ansteigenden Garten wieder in die Höhe. Die Sitzstufen im Garten bieten Leseplätze im Freien und schaffen die Verbindung mit dem Lesegarten im Erdgeschoß.

#### **Möbiliar:**

Die Möbel aus Eiche übernehmen verschiedene Aufgaben: bewirken die Schallabsorption, beinhalten die technische Anlage (Zu- und Abluft), schaffen jeweils ihre spezifischen und erforderliche Beleuchtung. Boden, Wände und Decke der Gebäude bleiben frei von jeweiligen technischen Einrichtungen. (Bruno)

### **bsp.architekten ( Bernhard Schmidt Partner ), Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.bsp-schmidt.de>

#### **Libraries:**

**Universitätsbibliothek Ernst-Moritz-Arndt, Universität Greifswald – Germany 2001 -**

HNF 8.750 m<sup>2</sup>, BGF 15.500 m<sup>2</sup>, 23.000.000 €

In Greifswald wurde am 28. November 2001 eine neue Hochschulbibliothek eingeweiht. Das Berliner Büro BSP.architekten war 1996 als Sieger aus einem europaweiten Auswahlverfahren hervorgegangen und mit der Realisierung des Projekts beauftragt worden. Bis zuletzt hatte ein 1882 von Martin Gropius errichteter Klinkerbau als Zentralbibliothek gedient. Bauliche und bibliothekarische Missstände machten allerdings einen Neubau der wissenschaftlichen Bibliothek für die Fachbereiche Naturwissenschaft und Medizin nötig. Der Bibliotheksneubau befindet sich am zukünftigen Campusplatz im Osten des Altstadtkerns. Die „räumliche Verbindung eines natürlichen, blühenden Grünraumes im Norden“ und eines architektonischen und städtischen Platzraumes im Süden bildete nach Angaben der Architekten den „selbstverständlichen Genius Loci“ des Entwurfs. Der Arbeitsraum „Bibliothek“ sollte sich demgemäß „in einem Spannungsfeld der Antipoden Natur / Kultur sowie Garten / Platz“ entwickeln. Der Bau setzt sich aus drei architektonischen Grundbausteinen zusammen: Ein „Haus der Verwaltung“ und ein „Haus der Bücher“ werden durch eine dazwischen liegende große Erschließungs- und Lesehalle miteinander verbunden. Gleichzeitig vermittelt die „große Halle“ zwischen den Außenräumen des natürlichen Arboretums im Norden und dem städtebaulichen Forum im Süden. Das „Haus der Bücher“ kontrastiert mit seiner Lochfassade aus grün patiniertem Kupfer mit dem „Haus der Verwaltung“, das durch eine Bandfassade aus gelbem Klinker geprägt wird. Dazwischen spannen sich die Ganzglasfassaden der großen Halle. Ein signifikant auskragendes Flachdach über der Halle und dem Freihandbereich („Haus der Bücher“) soll die Bedeutung des Gebäudes im Gesamtensemble der zukünftigen Institutsbauten betonen. Der Bibliotheksbau entstand auf der Basis eines 1995 durchgeführten städtebaulichen Wettbewerbes, aus dem das dänische Büro Dall + Lindhardtsen als Sieger hervorgegangen. Neben dem Bibliotheksgebäude sind eine modernisierte und erweiterte Universitätsklinik, eine Mensa sowie ein Hörsaalgebäude und Rechenzentrum geplant. Die Fertigstellung aller Bauten ist bis 2015 vorgesehen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

### **BSS Architekten (Bär-Stadelmann-Stöcker), Nürnberg – Germany**

<http://www.bss-architekten.de>

#### **Libraries:**

**Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Darmstadt – Germany 2005 - 2013**

Bauherr: TU Darmstadt € 74.000.000 BFG 30.619m<sup>2</sup>

Der Entwurf wird geprägt vom Gedanken der Raumbildung, der Vernetzung und Identifikation sowie dem Respekt vor dem heterogenen Umfeld der Universität. Die ULB bildet durch einen mäandrierenden Baukörper zwei unterschiedliche Freiräume aus, nach Norden zum Hauptgebäude den tiefer gelegenen Lesehof, nach Süden zur Otto-Berndt-Halle den Campusplatz. Beide Außenbereiche sind über den aufgeständerten Gebäudeflügel und eine großzügige Freitreppe miteinander verbunden. Vom Campusplatz aus erfolgt die Haupteinschließung der Bibliothek über ein zweigeschossiges, öffentliches Foyer und die zentrale Halle. Dieses Atrium als kommunikativer Mittelpunkt der Einrichtung, als Orientierungs- und Merkpunkt beherbergt die übergeordnete vertikale Erschließung und schafft eine gute Belichtung auch im Herzen der Bibliothek. Nach oben folgen der Allg. Lesesaal und die übrigen Fachlesesäle, die sich in Schichten zunehmender Kontemplation vom Atrium zur Fassade aufbauen: Haupteinschließung - Freihandbestand - Arbeitsplätze. (BSS)

## **Georg Bumiller, Gesellschaft von Architekten mbH, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.bumillerarchitekten.de>

**Libraries:**

**Land- und Amtsgericht Frankfurt a.d. Oder, Bibliothek – Germany 2005**

Bauherr: Landesbauamt Frankfurt/Oder, BGF/HNF 12.000/6.600, 18.0 Mio €

Um die dritte Staatsgewalt von der Exekutive zu unterscheiden und ein in den Stadt- und Landschaftsraum wirkendes Zeichen zu errichten, wurde das Raumprogramm in einem in alle Richtungen strahlenden Solitär zusammengefaßt. Dieser wurde in das vorhandene Raumgefüge des Behördenzentrums verankert, wobei er Raumbeziehungen zur Peripherie des Geländes und der zentralen Fußgängererschließung unter den alten Alleebäumen etabliert. Durch einen knappen Innenhof erreicht man das vor dem gestapelten Saalbereich liegende mehrgeschossige Foyer. Im Kontrast zu den bestehenden Ziegelgebäuden wird der Neubau in monolithischem, einschaligem Leichtbeton gegossen. Die monolithische Leichtbetonkonstruktion verleiht dem Haus eine prägnante und typische Erscheinung. Das Volumen wird so geschnitten, sodass der Körper erhalten bleibt. Die Struktur ist klar zu lesen und die Raumfolge - im Sinne der Annäherung - genau geplant. Das Foyer wird zur Halle. Sie ist das Bindeglied des Hauses, der öffentliche Raum im Haus, über den die Gerichtssäle erschlossen werden. Eine Fuge im Gebäude, trennt den dreieckigen Körper mit den öffentlichen Funktionen des Hauses von den Verwaltungsbereichen. Über diese Fugen dringt von allen Seiten Licht in die Halle und schafft eine räumliche Verbindung zwischen Innen und Außen.

Über eine Große Treppe, geht man dem Licht entgegen und gelangt so zu den Gerichtssälen. Neben den Sälen, gliedern sich eine Cafeteria und Seminar- und Waerteräume an die Halle an, so dass diese aus vielen Perspektiven erlebt werden kann. Das Raumkontinuum findet seinen vertikalen Abschluß in der juristischen Fachbibliothek. Die Wartebereiche vor den Sälen orientieren sich zur Halle. Licht dringt von vielen Richtungen in den Raum und stellt den Bezug nach Außen und in die anderen Bereiche des Hauses her. Der Raum wird vielschichtig kodiert - der Beginn einer räumlichen Transparenz. Die harten Materialien der öffentlichen Bereiche werden kontrastiert durch warme und weichere in den intimen Räumen wie der Bibliothek. (Bumiller)

## **Chestnutt Niess, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.chestnutt-niess.de>

**Libraries :**

**IKMZ Informations – Kommunikationszentrum mit Mensa der TFH Wildau – Germany 2002 – 2007**

Die vorhandene Gebäudegeometrie der historischen Halle wird durch einen zeitgenössischen Ergänzungsbau, der seiner Nutzung Ausdruck verleiht, fortgesetzt und somit ihre städtebauliche Positionierung zwischen der TFH und der restlichen denkmalgeschützten Industrieanlage als Tor an der Querachse zur ehem. Arbeitersiedlung unterstrichen. Erstmals erhält die Flucht der langen Giebelfront der Gesamtanlage ihren südlichen Anschluß als städtebauliche Kante. Die Umnutzung der bestehenden Halle zum IKMZ mit ihrem ungewöhnlich hohen Innenraum wurde durch den sensiblen Einbau sämtlicher Geschoßdecken ermöglicht, ohne die vorhandene Gebäudehöhe zu überschreiten und unter Beibehaltung des historisch beabsichtigten Gesamtvolumens. Somit beschränkt sich die Verwendung des Bestandes auf seinen Erhalt bzw. die Ertüchtigung der Außenhülle, ohne die räumliche Eigenschaft des Bauwerkes als Halle zu vernichten. (<http://www.german-architects.com>)

**Bibliothek am Luisenbad, Berlin-Wedding – Germany 1988 – 1995**

Das Werk von Chestnutt\_Niess erhält die Geschichte des Luisenbads: Einst ein prächtiger Amüsierbetrieb mit Quelle, Garten, Theater und Restaurant wurde die Badeanstalt fast völlig von den Bomben des Krieges zerstört. Die übriggebliebene Mauer soll als Erinnerung an die Geschichte und Versprechen für gegenwärtige Kunst dienen. Vor der Abrisswut rettete eine Bürgerinitiative nur Teile der historischen Gebäude. Das Eingangsgebäude, „Vestibül“ genannt, welches ehemals zum großen Saal führte, und das kleinere freistehende „Comptoir“ waren die ruinösen Überreste der vergessenen Idylle des Luisenbades, die miteinander verbunden und erweitert wurden, um eine öffentliche Stadtteil-Bibliothek entstehen zu lassen. Die neuen Anbauten verstehen sich als moderne Fortführung des vorgefundenen Collagenprinzips. Die teils ruinös gelassenen Materialien aus den unterschiedlichen Entstehungszeiten der Altbauten wurden ergänzt durch großflächig angelegte, selbstbewusste Elemente des Neubaus. (<http://www.german-architects.com>)

## **Code Unique Architekten, Dresden – Germany**

<http://www.codeunique.de>

**Libraries :**

**Neubau Laborkomplex Department Chemie und Didaktik Naturwissenschaften (Bibliothek), Universität zu Köln – Germany on design**

1. Preis Realisierungswettbewerb 2012. Auslober Universität zu Köln, Aufgabe Neubau/Umbau/Sanierung, Größe HNF ca. 29.500 qm, Wettbewerbsart beschränkter Realisierungswettbewerb

Die Universität zu Köln hat heute die Preisträger/innen im Architekturwettbewerb für den Neubau eines Laborkomplexes auf dem naturwissenschaftlichen Campus präsentiert. Der erste Preis, mit einer Prämie von 90.000,00 Euro, geht an das Architekturbüro Code Unique Architekten aus Dresden. Zweitplatzierte ist das Büro Lepel & Lepel aus Köln mit einer Prämie von 60.000,00 Euro. Zwei dritte Preise mit jeweils 40.000,00 Euro vergab die 13-köpfige Jury an die Büros Nickl & Partner Architekten AG aus München und Thomas Müller Ivan Reimann Gesellschaft von Architekten mbH aus Berlin. Außerdem wurden drei weitere Arbeiten mit Anerkennungen.

Aus ursprünglich 110 Bewerbungen hatten sich 25 Architekturbüros aus ganz Deutschland, aber auch aus Großbritannien, den Niederlanden, Österreich und Spanien für die Finalrunde in einem Losverfahren qualifiziert. 22 Büros haben dann ihre Arbeiten eingereicht. Ziel ist es, ein modernes Laborgebäude für die Lehre und Forschung an der Universität nach neuesten Erkenntnissen zu errichten.

Der rund 170 Millionen teure Neubau südwestlich des bestehenden Chemie-Hörsaalgebäudes am Grüngürtel soll künftig die zentrale Anlaufstelle für viele Studierende der Universität zu Köln werden. Eine Öffnung zur nördlich gelegenen Universität war somit neben der Funktionalität zentraler Wunsch der Nutzer, eine städtebauliche hochwertige Schließung der Baulücke an der Universitätsstraße ausdrücklicher Wunsch der Stadt. Die Preisträger schaffen es, in unterschiedlicher Weise, beide Aspekte miteinander zu vereinen. Das Votum ist der Jury nicht leicht gefallen“, betont der Kanzler der Universität, Dr. Johannes Neyses, „sowohl die vielen verschiedenen Lösungsansätze als auch die Qualität der Wettbewerbsarbeiten haben dem Preisgericht die Qual der Wahl beschert.“

Die Planung und Ausführung soll Anfang 2013 beginnen. Das erste Bauteil soll Ende 2017 und der zweite Bauteil Ende 2019 fertiggestellt werden. Im Preisgericht waren u.a. Bernd Streitberger, Beigeordneter der Stadt Köln, der Rektor der Universität, Prof. Dr. Axel Freimuth sowie Vertreter/innen des Departments für Chemie und des universitären Baudezernats vertreten.

(<http://www.portal.uni-koeln.de>)

Das Wettbewerbsgebiet schließt an den nördlichen Bestandsbau der Universität an und wird süd-westlich durch die Luxemburger- sowie die Universitätsstraße begrenzt. Der fünf geschossige Neubau gliedert sich formal in drei Baukörper, die zusammen ein Ganzes ergeben, aber dennoch auf Grund ihrer differenzierten Anordnung verschiedene räumliche Situationen generieren. Entlang der angrenzenden Straßen werden die städtebaulichen Kanten gestärkt. Auf dem Grundstück selbst entstehen unterschiedliche Freibereiche und Platzstrukturen. Ein angenehmer städtebaulicher Maßstab entsteht durch den Dreiklang der Baukörper. Der mittlere Baukörper nimmt dabei eine besondere Stellung als Zentralbaustein ein. Ihm schließen sich auf beiden Seiten die Institutsbereiche an. Da die fußläufige Hauptschließung im Wesentlichen von Norden zu erwarten ist, wird die Situierung des Neubaus so gewählt, dass ein einladendes Entree zwischen Altbau und dem neuen Institutsgebäude entsteht. Über eine großzügige Freitreppe wird der Publikumsverkehr auf den internen Campusplatz geleitet. Ebenerdig gelangt man sowohl in den Altbau als auch über den Haupteingang in das zentrale Foyer des Neubaus. Dieser Gebäudeteil bildet auch im Inneren die funktionale Mitte. Auf Grund der Anhebung des Platzniveaus ist es nun auch möglich einen direkten Außenzugang der studentischen Arbeitsplätze zu realisieren. Alle stark frequentierten Bereiche mit vorwiegend öffentlichem Charakter gruppieren sich um den mittig gelegenen Campusplatz. Eine Achse mit allen notwendigen infrastrukturellen Bereichen erstreckt sich über die gesamte Gebäudelänge und verbindet alle Baukörper miteinander. Entlang dieser belebten Achse befinden sich Praktikumsräume und aufgeweitete Flurbereiche mit kommunikativer und studentischer Arbeitsatmosphäre. Dieser Achse schließen sich auf beiden Seiten die ruhiger gelegenen Institute mit den verschiedenen Professuren an. Das Untergeschoss schließt im Bereich des Campusplatzes direkt an den überdachten Lieferbereich an. Von hier aus werden alle Werkstattbereiche, die Zentrale Analytik, das Chemikalienmanagement sowie die Bibliothek beliefert. (<http://www.codeunique.de>)

### **Neubau HafenCity Universität Hamburg, Hamburg – Germany, on construction (Richtfest 2012)**

1.Rang Realisierungswettbewerb 2007, Bauherr Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg, Umfang BGF 27.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Kosten 62.000.000 €, Leistung Lph. 1 - 8

Auf dem Areal am Magdeburger Hafen / Baakenhafen wird der Neubau der zum 1. Januar 2006 gegründeten Hafen City Universität als Hochschule für Baukunst und Raumentwicklung realisiert. Mit dem Neubau sollen die bislang räumlich getrennten Disziplinen Architektur, Bauingenieurwesen, Geomatik und Stadtplanung unter einem Dach vereint werden. Insgesamt gehören ca. 1.500 Studierende und ca. 180 Beschäftigte der neuen Hochschule an. Das Gebäude der HCU gliedert sich in zwei Gebäudeteile, die durch einen transparenten mehrgeschossigen Binnenraum vertikal und horizontal eng vernetzt sind. Die öffentlichen Nutzungen mit hohem Publikumsverkehr im Erdgeschoss gewähren durch beide Gebäudeteile höchstmögliche Transparenz von der Überseeallee bis zum Kai des Baakenhafens. Während im südlichen Gebäudeteil mit Blick zum Kai vorrangig gastronomische Einrichtungen angeordnet werden, befinden sich im Bauteil Nord die Zugänge zur zwei- bis dreigeschossigen Bibliothek und zur Ausstellungsfläche. Die mehrgeschossige Bibliothek mit ihren vielfältigen Blickbeziehungen zum Innen- und Außenraum ist gut ablesbar zum Straßenraum orientiert und akzentuiert den Eingangsbereich der Hafencity-Universität. Der Anspruch der HCU Interdisziplinarität und Kommunikation zu fördern wird durch ein Konzept umgesetzt, öffentlich wirksame und nutzbare Funktionen wie Medienzentrum mit Bibliothek, Galerie als Ausstellungsfläche, die sowohl intern als auch extern nutzbar ist, in der Erdgeschosszone so zu organisieren, dass eine Nutzbarkeit sowohl durch die Studierenden, als auch durch die Öffentlichkeit möglich wird. Unterstützt wird dies durch die Anordnung der Cafeteria und der Mensa, die auch außerhalb der klassischen Nutzungszeiten geöffnet und als flexible Arbeitsbereiche, Internet-Lounge und Treffpunkt genutzt werden können. Die oben beschriebenen Gebäudeteile erhalten jeweils eigenständige Fassaden, die auf die unterschiedlichen Situationen reagieren. Gegenüber den strenger ausgebildeten Fassaden des zur Stadt orientierten Bauteils Nord mit in der Ebene homogenen Flächen differenziert sich der elbseitige Bauteil Süd mit bewegten Zuschnitten der auskragenden Brüstungselemente, die eine starke Tiefenwirkung in der Fassade erzeugen. (Code)

Das Wissensquartier wird von 2010 bis 2013 eine Hauptbaustelle der Hafen-City sein. Neben der HUC entstehen hier der Neubau der Logistics University, die Greenpeace-Zentrale, das designport hamburg und Gebäude für weitere Nutzer aus der Kreativbranche. Durch eine Vielzahl von Gebäuden mit hohen ökologischen Standards geprägt, soll sich das Wissensquartier außerdem zu Hamburgs erstem nachhaltigen Vorzeigequartier entwickeln. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

### **Hochschule für Bildende Künste (Bibliothek) Dresden, – Germany 2009**

Fertigstellung 2. BA 02. Juni 2009 (I. Preis VOF - Verfahren 2004), Bauherr Staatsbetrieb SIB, NL Dresden II

Aufgabe Sanierung/Umbau, Umfang BGF 24.100 m<sup>2</sup>, Kosten 17.800.000 €, Projektphase 09 / 2004 – 05 / 2009

Der Gebäudekomplex der Hochschule für Bildende Künste in der Güntzstraße in Dresden wurde von 1902 bis 1907 erbaut und als Kunstgewerbeschule und Kunstgewerbemuseum genutzt. Im 2. Weltkrieg wurde das Gebäude stark zerstört, worauf in den 50er Jahren mehrere teilweise provisorische Sicherungs- und Umbaumaßnahmen erfolgten. Dieser Zustand blieb bis zum Beginn der Gesamtanierung im Juni 2006 erhalten. Der Gebäudekomplex wird nach der Sanierung weiterhin von der Hochschule für Bildende Künste Dresden genutzt werden.

Konkrete Zielstellung der Gesamtanierung war die Verbesserung der Nutzungsstrukturen für die Lehre unter Berücksichtigung der vorhandenen räumlichen Gegebenheiten sowie die Grundinstandsetzung der Gebäudesubstanz. Weitere Wesentliche Maßnahmen waren die Erweiterung der Bibliothek, der Umbau der Aula zum zentralen Hörsaal, die Errichtung eines Lastenaufzuges, die bauliche und technische Ertüchtigung des Restaurierungsbereiches sowie der Einbau eines analytischen Labors. Grundlegende gestalterische Herangehensweisen an die Planung waren der Rückbau und Freilegung der Gebäude-Ursprungsstruktur, die Neuordnung von Zugängen und die Schaffung klarer Grundrisse. Die Bekleidung der Raumflächen und Einbauten erfolgte unter Verwendung weniger und zurückhaltender Materialien in dezenter und sachlicher Gestaltung.



## **Prof. Ulrich Coersmeier GmbH, Köln – Germany**

<http://www.coersmeier.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Stadtgeschichtliches Museum Leipzig, Bibliothek – Germany 2004**

Bauherr Stadt Leipzig, Bauzeit 2002 – 2004, BGF 4.375 m<sup>2</sup>

Am 7. März 2004 wurde das Stadtgeschichtliche Museum auf dem Sachsenplatz in Leipzig eröffnet. Es ist der erste realisierte von vier L-förmigen sogenannten „Winkelbauten“ rings um das Museum der bildenden Künste, das sich noch im Bau befindet. Für die Planung des Stadtgeschichtlichen Museums zeichnet das Architekturbüro Ulrich Coersmeier (Leipzig/Köln/Berlin) verantwortlich. Die städtebauliche Grundform des gesamten Ensembles geht auf den Entwurf des Berliner Büros Hufnagel Pütz Rafaelian zurück: Es war seinerzeit mit einem ersten Preis für das Konzept eines halbtransparenten Quaders für das Bildermuseum, der von vier L-förmigen Winkelbauten flankiert wird, ausgezeichnet worden (BauNetz-Meldung zum Richtfest am 30. 4. 2001). Der jetzt fertig gestellte Bauabschnitt des ersten „L“ an der südöstlichen Ecke Reichsstraße/Böttcherstraße stellt allerdings nur einen Teil des zukünftigen Baus dar: An der derzeitigen Brandwand soll demnächst ein Wohn- und Geschäftshaus anschließen, das die Situation vervollständigt. Das Stadtgeschichtliche Museum war bisher in den Räumen des Alten Rathauses untergebracht. Hier soll in Zukunft nur die Dauerausstellung präsentiert werden. Wechselausstellungen, Depots, Magazin, Werkstatt, Bibliothek und Verwaltung werden im Neubau angesiedelt. Die Lagerräume, Depots und Werkstätten nehmen mit 2.100 Quadratmetern rund zwei Drittel der gesamten Museumsfläche ein; „Werkstattcharakter“ war daher auch das Leitmotiv bei der Gestaltung des Hauses. Wechselseitige Ein- und Ausblicke in und durch die unterschiedlichen Bereiche des Gebäudes hindurch bis hin zu einem „Museums-Schaukasten“ für die Passanten war Teil des Konzepts. Idee war die Platzierung eines „nach außen geschlossenen Kubus“, in den gezielt Öffnungen eingeschnitten“ wurden. Als dominierendes Fassadenmaterial wählten die Architekten daher den Naturstein „Rochlitzer Porphyr“, zum Innenbereich öffnet sich eine Glasfassade. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **dd1, architekten, Dresden – Germany**

<http://www.dd1architekten.de>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Bibliothek FSHV – Fachhochschule der Sächsischen Verwaltung -, Meißen – Germany 2007**

Bausumme 1.400.000 Euro, Auftraggeber: Sächsisches Immobilien- und Baumanagement

### **Awards:**

**Anerkennung zum George Bähr Preis 2008**

Der Ersatzneubau der Bibliothek ist als Pavillon in die bestehende Streuobstwiese eingestellt. Er nimmt in Ausrichtung und Grundrissform Bezug zu den bestehenden Bauten. An der Südostecke des Gebäudes liegen hinter einem tiefen Gebäudeeinschnitt Windfang, Garderobe und der Foyerbereich. Auf der Südseite und der Ostseite sind die Funktionsbereiche (Sanitärräume, Verwaltungsräume, Archivraum) angelagert. Im Zentrum des Gebäudes liegt der Freihandbereich der Bibliothek. Auf der Nordseite, mit Ausblick auf die Streuobstwiese und auf der Ostseite befinden sich die Leseplätze. Diese werden über großflächige Fensterbänder natürlich belichtet. (dd1)

## **Architekturbüro Denz, Passau – Germany**

Martin Denz, Bettina Denz

<http://www.architekten-denz.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Gemeindebibliothek mit Wohnungen und Eiscafé, Manching – Germany 2012**

## **Dohle + Lohse Architekten GmbH, Braunschweig – Germany**

<http://www.dohle-lohse.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Erweiterung des Bundesgerichtshofes, Bibliothek, Karlsruhe – Germany 2003**

Bauherr: Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Staatliches Hochbauamt Baden-Baden. Wettbewerb 1999, 1. Preis, Realisierung 1999 – 2003, HNF 7.767 m<sup>2</sup>, BGF 12.640 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 52.300 m<sup>3</sup>, Gesamtkosten € 25.000.000

Mitten im historischen Fächergrundriss Karlsruhes arrondiert die mäanderförmige Großform des Erweiterungsbaus den trapezförmigen Baublock. Der Blockrand ist im Norden ist mit einem dreigeschossigen Winkel geschlossen, die Fortsetzung des Mäanders wandelt sich dann zur Bibliothek, die mit der Breite des Kopfbaus einen Dialog mit dem gegenüberliegenden Palais aufnimmt. Das Gebäude zeigt seine Identität als skulpturale Erscheinung, deren strikte Seiten an städtebaulich markanten Stellen mit plastischen Ausformungen versehen sind. Eine homogene Fassadenstruktur aus Naturstein mit teilweise flächenbündiger Sicherheitsverglasung überzieht die Oberfläche. (Dohle)

## **dok architekten, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.dok-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht (Bibliothek), Berlin – Germany 2008 - 2010**

Bauherr: Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht, Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Baukosten: 8,9 Mio Euro, Bauvolumen: 9.600 qm BGF

Die Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht ist mit rd. 8500 Studierenden und über 50 Studiengängen im privaten und öffentlichen Wirtschafts-, Verwaltungs- und Rechtsmanagement sowie in den Ingenieurwissenschaften eine der größten Fachhochschulen in Berlin. Um der stetigen Expansion der Hochschule gerecht zu werden, wird ein weiteres Gebäude am Campus Berlin Schöneberg entwickelt. Es handelt sich um ein Verwaltungs- und Kontorgebäude aus dem Jahr 1938, das aufgrund seines qualitativen Niveaus im Fassaden- und Innenbereich als Baudenkmal eingestuft ist. Die gesamte Baumaßnahme gliedert sich in drei wesentliche Bereiche:

Die umfassende Gebäude-, Fassaden- und Fenstersanierung unter Berücksichtigung energetischer und denkmalpflegerischer Aspekte, den Umbau der Innenbereiche zum Zwecke der Umnutzung zur Hochschule mit Seminar- und Verwaltungsräumen sowie die Entfernung von zwei Geschossen zum Einbau der zentralen Hochschulbibliothek und einer Cafeteria auf rd. 2500 qm Fläche. Sämtliche Massnahmen werden unter Berücksichtigung des Denkmalstatus durchgeführt. Teile der Baumaßnahme werden im Rahmen des Konjunkturpakets II finanziert und durchgeführt.

## **Donnig + Unterstab Architekten | Innenarchitekten, Rastatt – Germany**

Marion Donnig, Ellen Unterstab

<http://www.donnig-unterstab.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Umbau und Modernisierung Mediathek, Neckargemünd – Germany 2010**

**Bauherr:** SRH Holding, Die SRH Holding (SdBR) (ursprünglich Stiftung Rehabilitation Heidelberg) ist eine private Stiftung bürgerlichen Rechts mit Sitz in Heidelberg. Die Stiftung fungiert als Dachgesellschaft für diverse Tochterunternehmen, die auf den Gebieten des Gesundheits-, Bildungs- sowie Sozialwesens tätig sind. Dazu zählt der Betrieb von privaten Hochschulen, Berufsfach- und allgemeinbildende Schulen, Bildungszentren für Weiterbildung und berufliche Rehabilitation sowie Krankenhäuser und eine Rehabilitationsklinik. Die SRH Holding ist Mitglied des Diakonischen Werks der Evangelischen Landeskirche in Baden e. V. Die Gründung der SRH geht zurück auf eine Initiative im Evangelischen Arbeiterwerk in Heidelberg, aus dem heraus am 5. September 1955 die Gründung des Vereins Stoeckerwerk e. V. erfolgte. Ziel dieses Vereins war zunächst die Umschulung von Kriegsversehrten, später dann die Rehabilitation von Behinderten. Außerdem wurden Wohnheime für Arbeiter und Werkstudenten betrieben. Die Vereinsziele wurden spezifiziert mit der Gründung der Stiftung Berufsförderungswerk Heidelberg am 4. Februar 1966. Das Stiftungsziel war, Einrichtungen zur umfassenden Rehabilitation körperbehinderter Menschen zu betreiben. Am 1. Januar 1971 wurde der Name der Stiftung in Stiftung Rehabilitation Heidelberg geändert; deren Initialen SRH blieben auch nach mehrfacher Umstrukturierung des Unternehmens in den folgenden Jahrzehnten als Namenskürzel erhalten. Das Einheitsunternehmen Stiftung Rehabilitation wurde durch eine Satzungsänderung vom 1. November 1995 in einen Konzern mit rechtlich selbständigen Tochterunternehmen und diversen Unternehmensbeteiligungen umgewandelt, der Stiftungszweck auf die „Erbringung von Dienstleistungen des Gesundheits-, Bildungs- und Sozialwesens“ erweitert. Dies spiegelte sich auch in der am 15. April 1999 erfolgten neuerlichen Namensänderung in SRH Holding, verbunden mit der Umbenennung des Stiftungsrats in Aufsichtsrat, wider. (<http://www.srh.de>)

**Bauzeit:** Juni 2010 - Oktober 2010, 830.000 € brutto ohne Baunebenkosten, 1,04 Mio € brutto mit Baunebenkosten

Die bestehende Mediathek des Berufsbildungswerkes Neckargemünd GmbH, sowie ein bestehender Lehrerbereich und die Lehr- und Lernmittelverwaltung der SRH Schulen GmbH wurde umgebaut und modernisiert. Die tragenden Bauteile (Stahlbetonstützen, Wände, Decken), sowie die bestehende Fensterfront und der Estrich blieben erhalten. Nichttragende Wände, Boden- und Deckenverkleidungen und sonstige Einbauteile wurden abgebrochen und bis auf den Rohbau zurückgebaut um eine neue Grundrissaufteilung zu ermöglichen. Die Elektro-, Fernmelde- und IT-Installationen wurden ebenso wie die Lüftungs- und Sanitärinstallationen komplett erneuert, sowie eine neue flächendeckende Brandmeldeanlage installiert. Die neu gestalteten Bereiche werden komplett mechanisch be- und entlüftet, die neue Beleuchtungsanlage ist tageslichtgesteuert. Der Ausbau erfolgte in Trockenbauweise. Die großzügig verglasten Raumtrennwände sorgen für maximale Tageslichtausbeute und bieten Schallschutz von Raum zu Raum. Die neu abgehängte Decke ist raumakustisch wirksam, sowie größtenteils reversibel ausgeführt. Der neue Bodenbelag aus Kugelgarn ist strapazierfähig und wirkt ebenfalls geräuschabsorbierend. Die neu gestaltete Mediathek ist auf ca. 315 m<sup>2</sup> in 3 verschiedene Bereiche eingeteilt: den Sachbuch-, den Kinder- und den Teenie-Bereich. Hier stehen Bücher, DVDs, Musik-CDs, Hörbücher und Zeitschriften zum Verleih bereit. Ca. 29.000 Medien lassen sich auf rund 575 Laufmetern Regal, in Büchertürmen und anderen Präsentationsmöbeln unterbringen. Auf gemütlichen Sitzmöbeln kann gelesen und an Leseplätzen mit EDV-Anschluss recherchiert und gearbeitet werden. An der signifikanten Empfangstheke, gestaltet aus grünem Corian, befinden sich zwei, im Backoffice 10 Computer-Arbeitsplätze. Ausserdem gibt es für die Besucher einen weiteren, abgetrennten Arbeitsraum mit 6 Plätzen für intensive und introvertierte Arbeit. Der angeschlossene Lehrerbereich ist gegliedert in einen locker möblierten Aufenthalts- und Meetingbereich mit Kaffeetheke und Mitarbeiterschliessfächern, abgeschlossene Vorbereitungs-, Besprechungs- und Arbeitsräume und den bestehenden Verwaltungsbereich. Ein helles Farbkonzept, dominiert von weiß und akzentuiert durch Orange- und Grüntöne schafft eine frische und lichte Atmosphäre in der sich gut lesen, lernen und arbeiten lässt. (Donnig)

#### **SRH Fachschule Heidelberg, Bibliothek, Heidelberg – Germany 2004**

**Bauherr:** SRH Holding Heidelberg, **Bauzeit:** 2002 – 2004, **Bausumme:** € 30.000.000, **Bruttogrundfläche:** 14.200 m<sup>2</sup>

Am 3. Juli 2002 wurde in Heidelberg-Wieblingen der erste Spatenstich für den Neubau der privaten Fachhochschule Heidelberg gefeiert. Die seit 1969 existierende Einrichtung verfügte bisher über kein eigenes Gebäude. Die Pläne für den Neubau stammen von den Architektinnen Marion Donnig und Ellen Unterstab aus Rastatt. Das Hauptmerkmal des dreigliedrigen Gebäudes ist ein weithin in der Rheinebene sichtbarer 50 Meter hoher gläserner Turm, der so genannte „scientific tower“. Die transparente und geschwungene Form des Neubaus stehe für Dynamik und Aufschwung, die Stahl-Glas-Konstruktion für Transparenz der Fachhochschule Heidelberg, die kein akademischer Elfenbeinturm, sondern ein praxisorientierter bürgernahe Bildungspartner der Studierenden und ein fortschrittlicher Forschungs- und Entwicklungspartner der Wirtschaft sein will - so die Architektinnen in ihrem Erläuterungsbericht. Das Gebäude ermögliche durch eine konsequente Umsetzung des Prinzips der Multifunktionalität eine ständige Anpassung an sich verändernde Nutzeranforderungen. Die neue Fachhochschule besteht aus einer Komposition von drei Gebäudeteilen, die auf einer großzügigen Plaza angeordnet sind. Jeder Gebäudeteil hat seine eigene funktionale Bestimmung und Identität:

Der „scientific tower“ (Hörsaal, Seminar-, Unterrichts- und Übungsräume) bestimmt die Gesamtkomposition des Gebäudekomplexes und soll den wichtigsten Stadtzugang Heidelbergs aufwerten. Der vierzehngeschossige Turm wird als Stahlbetonskelett-Konstruktion mit vorgehängter Glas-Doppelfassade ausgeführt.

Das „scientific forum“ (Empfang, Kommunikation, Audimax, Cafeteria, Ausstellung) bildet die horizontale Verbindung zwischen „scientific tower“ und „scientific arc“ und durchdringt beide Bauteile. Die leicht geschwungene Fassade nimmt die runde Schwingung des Turms auf und führt die Besucher mit einer einladenden Geste zum Haupteingang. Die offene Halle stellt das Herzstück der Gesamtkomposition dar, von dem alle Gebäudeteile aus übersichtlich und mit kurzen Wegen erschlossen werden. Das zweigeschossige Forum wird freispannend als Stahlkonstruktion über die gesamte Gebäudetiefe ausgeführt. Die Transparenz zur scientific plaza wird durch eine großzügige Stahl-Glasfassade erreicht.

Der „scientific arc“ (Anwendungsbezogene Forschung & Entwicklung, PC-Studios, Bibliothek, Medien, Administration) bildet das architektonische Rückgrat für die Plaza. Der weiche Schwung der Fassade lenkt den Besucher auf den Haupteingang. Dieser Gebäudeteil ist so angelegt, dass eine eventuelle Erweiterung der Hochschule einfach möglich ist, ohne die Gestaltungsabsicht des

ursprünglichen Gebäudes zu beeinträchtigen. Der viergeschossige „scientific arc“ ist als eine Stahlbetonskelett-Konstruktion mit einer Bandrafterfassade konzipiert.

Die „scientific plaza“ (Außenbereich, offenes Auditorium, Campus) schließlich verbindet den Gedanken der modernen Campus-Universität mit dem traditionellen urbanen Element der italienischen Piazza. Hier entsteht ein offenes Auditorium und ein Treffpunkt, der in das Gebäude überleitet.

Der Neubau wird 6.400 Quadratmeter Hauptnutzfläche haben, wird bis zu 1.200 Studenten aufnehmen und soll im Herbst 2004 bezugsfertig sein. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

Die dynamische Botschaft der neuen Heidelberger Fachhochschule ist auch architektonisches Programm. In der ältesten Universitätsstadt Deutschlands wurde im Juli 2002 mit dem Neubau der 1969 gegründeten Fachhochschule begonnen. Seit ihrer Fertigstellung im September 2004 besitzen Stadt und Region eine neue, selbstbewusste und zukunftsorientierte Wissenschafts- und Forschungseinrichtung. Das bauliche Konzept der neuen Lehranstalt setzt auf ein inspirierendes Spannungsfeld durch Gegensätze wie Strenge und Sinnlichkeit, Ordnung und Freiheit. Als öffentlicher Raum soll die Hochschule zugleich motivieren und provozieren und damit den geistigen Austausch zwischen Studierenden und Lehrkörper nachhaltig fördern. Das Gebäude gibt der Hochschule ein Erscheinungsbild, das sich deutlich von dem anderer Hochschulen abhebt und für den Aufbruch in die Wissenschaft des 21. Jahrhunderts steht. So tritt die dreigliedrige Komposition mit ihrer unverwechselbaren, dynamischen Formen- und Farbensprache bewusst dem nüchternen, orthogonalen Stil vieler pädagogischer Zweckbauten entgegen und sorgt damit auf formaler wie inhaltlicher Ebene für Transparenz, Offenheit und Identität. Zentrales Gestaltungselement des Ensembles ist der 13-geschossige, in der Rheinebene weithin sichtbare „Science Tower“. Mit einer Nutzfläche von 2700 qm hat der 54 Meter hohe und als Stahlbetonskelett-Konstruktion mit vorgehängter Glas-Doppelfassade angelegte amorphe Baukörper im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes eine herausragende Funktion. In seinem Inneren sorgen leichte, offene Strukturen für lehrstuhlübergreifende Synergieeffekte. Seine geschwungene Form bietet von jedem Standort neue Perspektiven und prägt entscheidend den Stadteingang der Wissenschaftsstadt Heidelberg. Der schlanke Turmbau durchstößt mit seiner Breitseite das Herzstück der Gesamtanlage: das geschwungene „Science Forum“. Die offene Halle, von der aus alle Gebäudeteile übersichtlich erschlossen werden, verbindet Tower und „Science Arc“. Sie ist lebendiges Zentrum für Begegnungen und Veranstaltungen aller Art. Mit zwei Geschossen und einer Nutzfläche von 690qm ist die freispannende Stahlkonstruktion über die gesamte Gebäudetiefe ausgeführt. Der „Science Arc“ ist die dritte eigenständige Bauform. Leicht gekrümmt, bildet die viergeschossige Stahlbetonskelett-Konstruktion mit Lochfassade das Rückgrat für die „Science Plaza“. Mit leichtem Schwung lenkt der 3600 qm Nutzfläche bietende Baukörper auf den Haupteingang. Am Platzeingang befindet sich als Symbol interdisziplinären Arbeitens die verglaste „Himmeltreppe“. Einer Schere gleich öffnet sich die Komposition auf die großzügig ausgelegte „Science Plaza“. Als offenes, in das Gebäude überleitendes Auditorium lädt sie zum Verweilen inmitten von Natur, Wasser und Kunst ein. Mit dem Neubau der Fachhochschule werden gleich mehrere Ziele definiert und erreicht. So können durch den Einsatz umweltfreundlicher Baumaterialien sowie der Möglichkeit, räumliche Bedingungen selbst zu regulieren, Umwelt und Energieressourcen nachhaltig geschont werden. Ein auf die Architektur abgestimmtes Farbkonzept unterstreicht die Ausdruckskraft des Baus, weckt Emotionen und spricht die Sinne an. Das signalhafte Leistsystem im Inneren der drei Hochschulhäuser erleichtert die Orientierung. In puncto Nachhaltigkeit erlaubt die räumliche, technische und konstruktive Planung eine außerordentliche Variabilität der Räume und des Mobiliars. Auf sich ständig ändernde Nutzerbedingungen kann damit schnell und flexibel reagiert und zugleich eine hohe Investitionssicherheit für den Bauherrn gewährleistet werden. (Donnig)

## **Max Dudler Architekt, Berlin – Germany**

<http://maxdudler.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **[Bibliothek, Deutsche Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften, Speyer – Germany in design \(2014\)](#)**

Voraussichtlich bis Ende 2014 soll in Speyer ein Bibliotheksneubau an der Deutschen Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften errichtet werden. Das teilte Finanzstaatssekretär Salvatore Barbaro anlässlich eines Besuches bei der Niederlassung Landau des Landesbetriebs Liegenschafts- und Baubetreuung (LBB) mit. „Der großen Bedeutung der Hochschule entsprechend konnten wir den international renommierten Architekten Max Dudler für die Planung gewinnen.“ (<http://www.fm.rlp.de>)

#### **[Pädagogische Hochschule Zürich – Bibliothek – Switzerland 2012](#)**

Bauherr:SBB Schweizerische Bundesbahnen, Baudirektion Kanton Zürich (Baufeld A), Bauzeit2009-2012, Bauvolumen  
Baufeld A20 - Pädagogische Hochschule BGF: 54.300m<sup>2</sup> BRI: 216.400m<sup>3</sup>, Baufeld A30 - Büro- und Geschäftshaus BGF: 15.300m<sup>2</sup> (Mietfl.) BRI: 68.000m, Baufeld C (mit Chipperfield+Gigon/Guyer) BGF: 56.700m<sup>2</sup> BRI: 213.000m<sup>3</sup>

Neubau eines Stadtquartiers an der Zürcher Europaallee im Anschluss an das elegante Gebäude der alten Sihlpost (1929). Die Gebäude für Baufeld A und C des Entwicklungsgebietes, die u.a. die Pädagogische Hochschule Zürich beherbergen, schreiben die lebendige Kontinuität der Zürcher Architekturtradition in der Sprache unserer Zeit fort. Die Straßen, Gassen, Plätze und Passagen des städtebaulichen Plans entfalten das gesamte Repertoire der europäischen Stadtbaukultur. Vielfältige urbane Nutzungen sind im Quartier auf engstem Raum vereinigt. Details wie Wasserspiele, Stadtlichter und Bänke vervollständigen ein Stück Stadt von zeitloser, europäischer Identität. (Dudler)

Der Campus PH Zürich wurde von Max Dudler entworfen. Seine sehr individuelle Ästhetik arbeitet oftmals mit den Farben Grau, Schwarz und Weiss, die auch in der Bibliothek PH Zürich den Ton angeben. Zudem spielt in seiner Ausstattung der Räume Kirschholz eine bedeutende Rolle. Max Dudler gewann im März 2006 den vom Kanton ausgeschriebenen Wettbewerb für die Gestaltung eines Teils der Europaallee, und diese Entscheidung wurde mittels einer Volksabstimmung im September 2006 bestätigt. (<http://bibliothek.phzh.ch>)

#### **[Folkwang Bibliothek, Essen – Germany \(Competition 2006\) 2012](#)**

Bauherr: Bauliegenschaftsbetrieb NRW BGF: 1.870 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 7.300 m<sup>3</sup>

Auf dem Werdener Campus wird ein exklusiver Bibliotheksneubau errichtet, mit dem die Folkwang Universität der Künste ab 2010 über "die musikwissenschaftliche Bibliothek des Ruhrgebiets" verfügt. Vereinigt sind hier neben den Folkwang Beständen die ehemalige Musikwissenschaftliche Bibliothek der RUB und die früheren Bestände der Musikpädagogik der Universität Duisburg Essen. Voraussichtliche Fertigstellung des Gebäudes: März 2012. Für die Realisierung des Neubaus steht insgesamt ein Budget von 6 Millionen Euro zur Verfügung, von denen die Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung 2,5 Millionen Euro großzügig zugesagt hat. Das Land NRW (Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb NRW) finanziert den anderen Teil. Aus dem vom Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb NRW (Niederlassung Duisburg) ausgelobten Wettbewerb ging als Sieger der Entwurf des Architektenbüros Max Dudler, Berlin, hervor, das nach Ansicht der Jury das überzeugendste Konzept zur Entwicklung der neuen Bibliothek im Rahmen des denkmalgeschützten Ensembles der Alten Abtei vorschlug. Die Fassade ist konzipiert aus transparentem Stein. (<http://www.folkwang-uni.de>)

## Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm-Zentrum, Bibliothek der Humboldt-Universität Berlin – Germany 2006 – 2009

Bauherr: Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Techn.Abt. BGF 37.500 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 138.570 m<sup>3</sup>

### **Awards:**

2011 „Deutscher Natursteinpreis“, Deutscher Naturwerkstein-Verband e.V. (DNV) in Zusammenarbeit mit dem BDA

2010 „Grosse Nike 2010“, „Nike für die beste städtebauliche Interpretation, Architekturpreis des BDA, Jacob-und-Wilhelm-Grimm-Zentrum, Berlin

2009 „Architekturpreis Berlin 2009“, Auszeichnung, Architekturpreis e.V., Jacob-und-Wilhelm-Grimm-Zentrum, Berlin

2009 – „BDA Preis Berlin“, Bund Deutscher Architekten LV Berlin, Jacob-und-Wilhelm-Grimm-Zentrum, Berlin

The Jacob-und-Wilhelm-Grimm-Zentrum is the new central library of Humboldt University, located on the famous old boulevard Unter den Linden, near Museum Island and Brandenburg Gate. It's the biggest freehand library in Germany and contains 2 million books, all of them public accessible and not in closed depots. Berlin-based Swiss architect Max Dudler won the competition, in which 277 architects participated, with a typical 'Berlin style' rationalist building. Behind a strictly orthogonal façade, the visitor encounters the big reading hall, which refers to the terraces of the Hanging Gardens of Semiramis. The space is illuminated by natural roof light and contains green desks and lamps with stone covers for 250 people, all designed by the architect. The atmosphere of the hall breathes a similar spirit as the big library hall by Labrouste in Paris. Most of the 1250 workstations are located directly at the façade with tremendous views over the city. contributed by TicketB (<http://www.mimoa.eu>)

Mit der Errichtung des Jacob-und-Wilhelm-Grimm-Zentrums hat die Zentralbibliothek der Universitätsbibliothek nun erstmals in ihrer fast 180-jährigen Geschichte ein eigenes Gebäude erhalten. 12 verschiedene Zweig- und Teilbibliotheken mit insgesamt 2.500.000 Medieneinheiten finden hier ein neues Zuhause. Hierbei handelt es sich um ein deutschlandweit einmaliges Angebot mit 2.000.000 Medien im Freihandbestand. Der Leiter der Bibliothek Milan Bulaty gerät ins Schwärmen, wenn er von seinem neuen Haus erzählt. Schön sollte es sein, funktional und zeitlos. Einen zentralen Lesesaal mit Tischen und Lampen sollte es geben und Loungebereiche, die als Treffpunkte dienen. All diese Wünsche der Bibliotheksleitung spiegelte der Entwurf des Schweizer Architekten Max Dudler wieder, der im Jahr 2004 als Wettbewerbssieger aus 277 Entwürfen hervorging. Nur wenige Entwürfe der anderen Teilnehmer sind über die Traufhöhe hinausgegangen. Dudler hat bewusst das Volumen von der S-Bahn her zurückgenommen und damit einen sehr schön proportionierten Stadtplatz geschaffen, der gleichzeitig eine wichtige Wegeverbindung zwischen der Museumsinsel und der Friedrichstadt herstellt. Nordseitig wurde das Gebäude höhengleich an die vorhandene Brandwand angebaut; der an den neuen Platz angrenzende höhere Baukörper bildet parallel zum S-Bahnviadukt ein städtebaulich repräsentatives Merkzeichen heraus. Im Inneren setzt sich der Stadtplatz als langgestreckte, zweigeschossige Eingangshalle fort, die die Cafeteria und einige weitere öffentliche Funktionen aufnimmt und in der rege Betriebsamkeit herrscht. Nachdem man sich durch einen dunklen schmalen Gang ins Untergeschoss begeben hat, um sich seiner Garderobe zu entledigen, gelangt man zurück durch das Foyer über eine breite einläufige Treppe zum Herzstück des Gebäudes: Einem zentralen Lesesaal mit 252 Arbeitsplätzen. Die Atmosphäre im Lesesaal ist geprägt von dem warmen Kirschholzfurnier, dem dunklen Grün der Tischplatten und den individuell steuerbaren Tischlampen. Zunächst wirkt der Saal eher introvertiert, auf den zweiten Blick gibt jedoch er den Blick frei in die Stadt und die angrenzenden Buchbestände, über die Oberlichter gelangt Tageslicht hinein. Hervorragend gelöst ist die Einbettung des Saales in die Freihandbereiche. Terrassenförmig erstrecken sich die Arbeitsplätze über 5 Etagen – Max Dudler assoziiert hier „die hängende Gärten“ von Babylon. Von allen Arbeitsplätzen führen kurze Wege zu den Buchbeständen. Nicht nur der Lesesaal, das gesamte Gebäude ist geprägt durch eine klare, sachliche Formensprache, den reduzierten Einsatz von Materialien und Farben, durch eine symmetrische Ordnung und vor allem aber durch die Stringenz, mit der sich das Grundraster von 60cm als Skelett durch das gesamte Gebäude zieht. Abgeleitet aus der kleinste Einheit – dem Buch – leitet sich eine Regaltiefe von 60 cm ab, die im Wechsel mit der Flurbreite von 90cm ein Rastermaß von 1.50 m bildet. Nicht nur die innen liegenden Stützen nehmen dieses Rastermaß in Abständen von 3 Metern bis zu 12 Metern auf, es zeichnet sich auch im Vertikalschnitt und in den Fassaden ab. Gestapelte Stützen aus Kalkstein mit einer Breite von 60 cm und bodentiefe Fenster aus Glas ohne Rahmen und Fensterbänke bilden die sehr abstrakt gehaltene Fassade. Die Fensterbreiten variieren in drei verschiedenen Grundmaßen je nach Nutzung im Inneren. Hinter den schmalen Fensterschlitz befinden sich die Archivbereiche, die breiteren Fenster versorgen die außerhalb des zentralen Lesesaales gelegenen Arbeitsbereiche. Dass hier trotz knapper Mittel ein Haus von so großer Eleganz entstehen konnte (der Kostenrahmen von 75 Mio. € wurde eingehalten und nicht überschritten), ist nach Milan Bulatys Worten auf die außergewöhnlich gute Zusammenarbeit zwischen Bibliotheksleitung und Architekten zurückzuführen. Gemeinsam ist man gereist, um verschiedene Bibliotheken zu besichtigen und zu studieren, viele Themen wurden disziplinenübergreifend diskutiert und in Frage gestellt. Beispielsweise hat man zwar ein vertikales Buch-Transportsystem eingebaut, aber auf ein durchaus übliches horizontales Fördersystem verzichtet. Allein dadurch konnten 6-9 Mio. € eingespart werden, die Betriebskosten verringern sich ebenfalls. Dieses Geld konnte stattdessen in 7.000 m<sup>2</sup> amerikanischen Kirschholzfurnier aus nur einer Marge – des einheitlichen Furnierbildes wegen – investiert werden. Wurde Milan Bulaty von seinen Fach-Kollegen auch kritisiert wegen des zentralen Lesesaales, den im heutigen digitalen Zeitalter doch niemand mehr benötige, so sprechen die Besucherzahlen für sich. Ca. 5.000 Besucher sind es am Tag, die die Bibliothek nutzen und sich bereits gegenseitig die begehrten Leseplätze streitig machen. Zur Zeit ist die Bibliotheksleitung aufgrund des großen Andranges damit beschäftigt, ein sinnvolles System zu finden, um den Studierenden der Humboldt Universität ausreichenden Zugang zu freien Lese- und Arbeitsplätzen zu gewährleisten. (<http://www.arcguide.de>)

## Diözesanbibliothek Münster – Germany 2002 – 2005

Bauherr: Bischöfliches Generalvikariat. BGF 14.300 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 50.900 m<sup>3</sup>

### **Awards:**

2010 „Auszeichnung vorbildlicher Bauten in Nordrhein-Westfalen 2010“, MWEB-WV NRW, Architektenkammer NRW, Diözesanbibliothek und Verwaltungsbauten Bischöfliches Generalvikariat, Münster

2007 „Architekturpreis Nordrhein-Westfalen 2007“, Bund Deutscher Architekten Diözesanbibliothek, Priesterseminar und Verwaltungsbauten BGV, Münster

2007 „Deutscher Natursteinpreis 2007“, Besondere Anerkennung, Deutscher Naturwerkstein Verband e.V. DNV

Diözesanbibliothek, Priesterseminar und Verwaltungsbauten BGV, Münster

### **Literature:**

Max Dudler: Diözesanbibliothek. Dicocean Library Münster. Niggli Verlag, 2008

Der realisierte Entwurf für die theologische Spezialbibliothek reagiert auf die städtebauliche Situation der „Diözesaninsel“ im Kuhviertel an der Überwasserkirche. Dudler stärkt vorhandene städtebauliche Figuren und setzt Neubauten und Bestand in eine streng orthogonale Ordnung, die im Kontrast zum Gewirr der umliegenden Altstadtgassen liegt. Hier sieht der Architekt eine Parallele zum romanischen Dombezirk in Pisa. Dudlers Entwurf besteht aus zwei Verwaltungskuben und einem 70 Meter langen Riegel für die Bibliothek. Alle drei Neubauten sind mit „transluzidem“ (Dudler) Naturstein verkleidet und mit einem völlig

gleichmäßigen Raster aus hochformatigen Lochfenstern überzogen, was den Bauten eine Anmutung der Ruhe, aber womöglich auch der Langeweile verschafft. Im Bibliotheksriegel liegen unten der Katalogbereich und eine „Santini-Sammlung“ alter Kirchenmusik mit Ausstellungsraum und Lesesaal. In den Obergeschossen ist ein dreigeschossiger Lesesaal mit 40 Arbeitsplätzen eingerichtet worden. Die Bibliothek bietet insgesamt Platz für eine Million Bücher. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Ecker Architekten, Buchen – Germany**

<http://www.ecker-architekten.de>

**Libraries:**

### **The Forum at the Eckenberg Academy (Eckenberg-Gymnasium), Adelsheim – Germany 2013**

Construction : begun Autumn, 2010, Area: 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Use: assembly hall, library, cafeteria, Construction costs: 3.5 M. EUR  
Client: State of Baden-Württemberg

The extensive campus of the Eckenberg Academy is located on a scenic hillside overlooking the town Adelsheim. This boarding school is owned and operated by the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg. The entire campus consists of 11 individual buildings from the 1960s and 70s. The solitary 2 and 3-story buildings line the slope in a regular fashion - but this regularity lacks a visible hierarchy and there is no perceivable campus center.

With the new forum a campus center is both physically and functionally established. The new building will provide - within an area of 26 x 26 meters - an auditorium, a library, a cafe, classrooms and multi-functional meeting space. Supported by three mammoth columns, the distinctive honeycomb roof slab reduces the weight of the supporting structure, while bringing natural illumination into the deepest corners of the building. (Ecker)

.....Aus dem früher mit Stützmauern durchzogenen Gelände ist mit dem 26 Meter langen, 26 Meter breiten und fast neun Meter hohen Neubau ein baulicher Mittelpunkt entstanden. Dieser 1.000 Quadratmeter großer Bau bildet zusammen mit der Mensa das neue Zentrum des gesamten Areals. Er beinhaltet neben einer vielfältig nutzbaren Auditoriumsfläche eine Bibliothek, ein Café und drei Klassenräume. Die vorgefundene Terrassierung der Außenanlagen wurde für den Innenraum uminterpretiert – so gelangen die Schüler von jeder der vier angrenzenden Ebenen niveaugleich in das Gebäude. Diese Ebenen ragen unterschiedlich weit in die hohe Aula hinein und erlauben vielfältige Blickbeziehungen....(<http://www.baunetz.de>) 21.02.2013

### **IIT Kent College of Law (Library), Chicago – USA 1993**

Interior Design 10/92, Interiors 06/91, Robert Piotrowski in the Office Powell/Kleinschmidt, Project: University Classroom Building and Library, Faculty of Law, Construction: 1991-93, Area: 25,500 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: Illinois Institute of Technology, Kent College of Law

The law school of Illinois Institute of Technology is located in the center of downtown Chicago. Lecture halls, classrooms, a courtroom for television broadcasts and an advanced law library are housed in this 11-story building.

The library is located in the upper five floors of the building - at the top of the structure is a large reading room. This space is spanned by a vaulted roof with a lamellar structure of connecting steel tubes. The chosen formal language is a modern reinterpretation of the traditional reading room found in many American university libraries. The glazed north facade offers fantastic views of the skyline of the city. (Ecker)

## **e-g-n architekten (Eßmann, Gärtner, Nieper), Darmstadt-Leipzig – Germany**

<http://www.e-g-n-architekten.de>

**Libraries:**

### **Hörsäle, Bibliothek, Mensa, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität, Campus Loefflerstraße, Greifswald – Germany 2013 – 2016**

Bauherr: Betrieb für Bau- und Liegenschaften Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, GF Bereich Rostock

The Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University (EMAU) in the Hanseatic City of Greifswald (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) located on the site Loefflerstraße campus humanities departments at his, after the medical and surgical hospitals, the historic building have left here. Is necessary for the new use of the stock a "new combined" with library area for the three humanities, with three classrooms and a canteen with a cafeteria issue. A well-run high for this purpose planning competition has now been decided. From 163 agencies that had applied, were invited to 21st The jury, chaired by Eckhard Gerber (Dortmund) named on 7 April from 20 submissions this award winners: 1. Price: Eßmann gardener Nieper GbR Architekten, Darmstadt / Leipzig. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

Etwas schmaler und ein Geschoss weniger: Abstrichen zum Trotz soll der geplante Bibliotheks-Kubus auf dem Steintor-Campus nicht nennenswert an Qualität einbüßen, meinen die Architekten Thomas Gärtner und Jens Wilgeroth, die im Leipziger Büro der Partnerschaft Eßmann, Gärtner, Nieper an den Entwürfen arbeiten. Darin stecke ausreichend Luft, sagen sie, als gestalterisches Element, aber auch als Puffer: Die Zahl der Leseplätze werde gemäß der Vorgabe bei 150 liegen, trotz des eingesparten Geschosses. Der Funktionsaufbau der Bibliothek besteht aus zwei "Regaltürmen" mit Treppenhaus in der Mitte und "Leseebenen" frei aufgehängt im Luftraum an den Seiten. Das Prinzip ähnelt - wie auch manches Detail - dem ungleich größeren Neubau der Grimm-Bibliothek der Berliner Humboldt-Universität. Aber in diesem Entwurf des Schweizer Architekten Max Dudler nimmt ein Lesesaal den Kern des Gebäudes in voller Höhe ein. Im hallechen Gegenstück sind die Arbeitsplätze in Boxen ("Carrels") an der Ost-, und auf Terrassen an der Westseite zu finden. Und dort war noch etwas an Fläche zu gewinnen. Eigentlich aber, sagen die Architekten, "braucht es die Lufträume als Kontrast", zu den eng gestellten Regalen auf den recht niedrigen Geschossen. Betrachtet man auf dem Entwurf den Kubus von außen, fällt auf, wie wenig Fenster die Klinkerfassade gliedern. Licht wird vom Glasdach über den Leerräumen einfallen. Führt das im Sommer zu Hitze-problemen? Nein, sagen die Architekten und verweisen auf den Sonnenschutz mit außen liegenden, nach Süden schräg stehenden und kippbaren Lamellen und die Öffnungen in der Dachzone. Die sollen im Querluftstrom den Wärmestau abführen, "und das ohne Zugluft in den unteren Geschossen." Die Klinkerfassade lässt mit abwechselnd quer und längs verlegten Backsteinen eine reliefartige Oberfläche entstehen. Das Baumaterial war mit Blick auf das Ambiente gewählt worden, was zum Erfolg der Architekten im "wettbewerblichen Verfahren" beitrug. Doch das war noch vor der Entscheidung, viele der historischen Ziegelbauten der Agrarfakultät abzureißen.

Aber der Bibliothekskubus wird die Rolle ausfüllen, die ihm schon in den städtebaulichen Vorplanungen zgedacht war: als Wahrzeichen und Wegmarke unmittelbar am künftigen Haupteingang zum Campus. Er wird ein bildprägender Apuliter sein. Im Entwurfsprozess kam den Architekten sogar Castel del Monte in den Sinn, die konzentrische Staufferburg in Apulien. Er ist aber das zeitgenössisch schnörkellose Pendant zum Ziegelquader der Unibibliothek. Wie passend, dass die Architekten nun auch beim



geplanten Geisteswissenschaftlichen Zentrum der Uni Greifswald eine Bibliothek bauen, die dort ebenfalls ein historische Parallele hat. Das Gebäude wurde 1880 errichtet, in Gestalt eng angelehnt an sein ein Jahr zuvor eröffnetes Vorbild in Halle. Würfel als Wahrzeichen. Mitteldeutsche Zeitung 08.03.12 (<http://www.mz-web.de>)

### Neubau Zweigbibliothek – GSZ (Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaftliches Zentrum) Martin-Luther Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle/Saale – Germany 2014

„Der Rückbau ist der Anfang des Aufbaus – und auf den freuen wir uns“, sagt Rektor Prof. Dr. Udo Sträter. „Es ist und bleibt ein tolles Projekt.“ Im Juli fiel der Startschuss, 2014 soll alles fertig sein: An der Emil-Abderhalden-Straße entsteht für 52 Millionen Euro das GSZ in der Regie des Landesbaubetriebs. Die Bibliothek wird wegen des Kostendeckels zwar kleiner ausfallen als ursprünglich gedacht, aber bereits in den Architekturentwürfen wird der Reiz des futuristischen „Bibliotheks-Kubus“ deutlich. „Und die Bibliothek wird 2014 funktionieren, es sind ausreichend Expansionsflächen vorhanden“, beschreibt Uni-Kanzler Dr. Martin Hecht das Projekt. Der 17,5 Meter hohe Bibliotheksneubau im Kubus wird einen besonderen Blickfang des GSZ darstellen und als Wahrzeichen den Charakter des Campus bestimmen. Gelbliche Ziegel, die an das Hauptgebäude der Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek (ULB) erinnern, stellen weithin sichtbare Gestaltungselemente dar. Entwurf zur Innenansicht des Bibliotheks-Neubaus – „Bücher als tragende Pfeiler des Gebäudes“ (Entwurf: EBmann/Gärtner/Nieper Architekten GbR)

Eine weitere Besonderheit ist das Glasdach bzw. die großen Oberlichter im Dach. Bis in die unteren Ebenen sorgen sie für Helligkeit und erwecken für den Leser den Eindruck, unter „freiem Himmel“ zu arbeiten. Die Position scheinbar sparsam gesetzter Fenster erschließt sich im Innern des Hauses – hier ergeben sich aus den Lesebereichen und Büros ansprechende Ausblicke in den kleinen Park und auf den Campus. „Die Bücher sollen bildhaft als tragende Pfeiler des Gebäudes gesehen werden“, so das Konzept der Architekten des Büros EBmann/Gärtner/Nieper.

Für die Nutzer stehen zwei lichtdurchflutete Lesebereiche zur Verfügung: ein großzügiger Raum auf der Westseite und Inseln sowie Lesebalkone auf der Ostseite. „Offene Orte“ für die Leser an den Stegen und Treppen des mittleren Raums sollen darüber hinaus geschaffen werden. Ein großzügiges Foyer, in der Mittelzone ein Infotresen und ein Zeitschriftenbereich dürfen natürlich nicht fehlen. (<http://www.uni-halle.de/gsz>)

### EHS Freie Architekten (Gerd Eicher . Lothar Hitzig . Adolf Schindhelm), München – Germany

<http://www.ehsarchitecten.de>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Fachhochschule Hof (Bibliothek) – Germany 2003

Am 30. April 2001 feierte die Fachhochschule Hof den Spatenstich ihres 2. Bauabschnitts, des neuen „Technikum“. Der Entwurf für den knapp 44 Millionen Mark teuren Hochschulbau stammt von dem Münchener Architekturbüro Eicher, Hitzig, Schindhelm, die den 1995 dafür ausgelobten Wettbewerb gewonnen hatten. Der Erweiterungsbau der erst vor sieben Jahren gegründeten Fachhochschule wird die technischen Studiengänge Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen, Technische Informatik sowie Werkstoff- und Oberflächentechnik beherbergen. Auf ca. 5.400 Quadratmetern sollen ein Audimax, Lehrsäle, Labore und eine Maschinenhalle untergebracht werden. Der Neubau ist einer von drei Riegeln, die strahlenartig von einem gedachten Mittelpunkt aus wegführen. Ebenso radial sind auch die Außenanlagen zwischen den Riegeln gestaltet. Die langen dreigeschossigen Bauten werden durch kleine Übergänge miteinander verbunden - die so entstehende gekrümmte Achse endet in der Rotunde der Cafeteria. Die erweiterte Anlage erinnert damit formal an einen Zirkel, was man als Symbol für die Bauaufgabe verstehen kann. Zusammen mit der technischen Ausstattung sollen 50 Millionen Mark investiert werden. Im Herbst 2003 soll das Technikum übergeben und für die Studenten geöffnet werden. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

#### Fachhochschule Würzburg-Schweinfurt-Aschaffenburg, Abteilungsbibliothek Schweinfurt – Germany 1994

Die Abteilungsbibliothek Schweinfurt der Fachhochschule Würzburg-Schweinfurt-Aschaffenburg ist gemeinsam mit dem Rechenzentrum und den Studentischen Einrichtungen im dem 1993 fertiggestellten Gebäudekomplex "Zentrale Einrichtungen" untergebracht. Er verbindet das Hauptgebäude mit der bereits 1989 fertiggestellten Mensa. Die Nord-, Ost- und Südseite sind in Anlehnung an die bestehenden Gebäude mit Sichtmauerwerk aus rotem Ziegel verkleidet. Für die Westfront und die gegenüberliegende Seite des Innenhofs, die die Längsseiten des Lesesaals bilden, wurde eine Holz-Glas-Konstruktion gewählt. Die Bibliotheksräume liegen mit Ausnahme des Magazins im Erdgeschoß und sind in funktionaler Beziehung um den Lesesaal als Zentrum der Bibliothek gruppiert. Der hohe, rechteckige Raum, über dem sich ein Tonnendach wölbt, bietet mit seinen hellen Farben und dem freien Ausblick auf eine weite Grünanlage eine von den Benutzern sehr geschätzte, ruhige und angenehme Atmosphäre. (DBI – Beratungsdienst Bau und Einrichtung)

#### **Literature:**

Greubel, Roland: Der Neubau für zentrale Einrichtungen der Fachhochschule in Schweinfurt, in: ABI-Technik 14 1994, 4, pp. 327-333.

Greubel, Roland: Die Abteilungsbibliothek Schweinfurt der Fachhochschule Würzburg-Schweinfurt-Aschaffenburg, in: BFB 23,1995,3,pp. 349-360.

### Eller + Eller Architekten, Düsseldorf, Moskau, Kiew – Germany

Erasmus Eller, Fritz Eller

<http://www.eller-eller.de>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Bundesministerium der Justiz, Bibliothek, Berlin – Germany 1996 - 2001

internationaler Wettbewerb 1996, 1. Preis, BGF 58.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Das neue Bundesjustizministerium verbindet die bruchstückhaften Teile des Quartiers zu einem homogenen Ensemble. So wurden die bestehenden fünf Innenhöfe erhalten und innerhalb des Gebäudekomplexes miteinander in Beziehung gesetzt. Ihre historische Substanz wurde bewahrt und behutsam ergänzt und jedem der Höfe eine spezifische Nutzung zugeordnet. Die baugeschichtliche Entwicklung zwischen den für den Komplex relevanten Stadträumen „Hausvogteiplatz“ und „Gendarmenmarkt“ blieb erkennbar. Die dem „Prausenhof“ vorgelagerte Mohrenkolonade an der Mohrenstraße erschließt den Gebäudekomplex. Durch den repräsentativen Haupteingang und das angrenzende Foyer gelangen Gäste und Besucher in den ersten Innenhof des Gesamtkomplexes, den "Repräsentationshof". Er stellt einen „Ort der Mitte“ im Ministerium dar. Die im Erdgeschossbereich transparent gestalteten Wände dieses Hofes schaffen eine direkte Sichtbeziehung zum neuen, kreisförmigen Konferenzsaal und zum

„Casinohof“. Die Hoffassaden oberhalb der Erdgeschosse bleiben mit ihren glasierten Fliesen und den großen Fensterflächen als typisches Merkmal des ehemaligen Konfektionsgebäudes erhalten. Nachträglich in die Stahlskelettkonstruktion der weiträumigen Fabrikationsetagen eingefügte Einbauten wurden entfernt. Um den Eindruck der Transparenz zu bewahren, erhielten die Wände der neu entstandenen Arbeitsräume verglaste, frei vor der Fassade angebrachte Aufzüge. In Höhe des sechsten Obergeschosses überdachen Stahl-Glasdächer, auf denen Photovoltaikmodule installiert sind, die denkmalgeschützten Höfe. Unter dieser Überdachung entsteht eine klimatische Pufferzone, die eine erweiterte, ganzjährige Nutzung der Hofbereiche erlaubt und in der Grünpflanzen gedeihen. Weitere Höfe wurden zu Gärten aufgewertet. Der Dienstsitz des Bundesjustizministeriums ist eine Gruppe unterschiedlicher Bauwerke im ehemaligen Berliner Konfektionsviertel, das als historisch wertvollsten Teil die "Mohrenkolonnaden" einschließt. Diese Kolonnaden stellen das älteste erhaltene Beispiel des Frühklassizismus in Berlin dar. Sie wurden 1787 nach Plänen des bedeutenden Architekten Carl Gotthard Langhans errichtet und waren einst Teil einer Brücke, die über den später zugeschütteten Festungsgraben führte. Nach dessen Zuschüttung wurden auf dem gewonnenen Terrain zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts ein Teil der heute denkmalgeschützten Gebäude des Ministeriumsareals errichtet. Der "Prausenhof" (1912-1914) mit dem angrenzenden "Haus Nagel" (1897) und dem "Haus Stern" (1901) sowie dem "Haus Muthesius" (1914) stellen inmitten des Quartiers zwischen Mohrenstraße und Kronenstraße ein typisches Beispiel der Berliner Gewerbearchitektur dar. Wie das gesamte ehemalige jüdische Konfektionsviertel erlitten die Gebäude im Krieg schwere Schäden. Das "Haus Nagel" beherbergte gemeinsam mit dem "Prausenhof" zu DDR-Zeiten das Amt für Erfindungs- und Patentwesen. Als Erweiterungsbau für diese Behörde hatte die DDR bereits mit der Errichtung eines Neubaus an der Jerusalemer Straße begonnen. Der Bund übernahm 1990 den Rohbau und 1994 zog hier die Berliner Dienststelle des Bundesjustizministeriums ein. Das "Haus Stern" wurde 1973 bis 1977 für die Nutzung durch das Presseamt der DDR umgebaut. Zum Standort des Justizministeriums gehörte auch der Plattenbau an der Jerusalemer Straße, der 1994 fertig gestellt wurde. Das zum Presseamt der DDR umgebaute „Haus Stern“ wurde zurück gebaut. Die von 1901 datierende Jugendstilfront des Hauses zur Mohrenstraße blieb jedoch erhalten und wurde von späteren Überformungen befreit. Die zur Kronenstraße weisende Rückseite des Neubaus stellt durch eine Glasfassade mit strengem Quadratraster einen bewussten Kontrast zur historischen Vorderfassade her. Ein im Innenbereich des Plattenbaus Jerusalemer Straße schon existierender Rohbau wurde durch einen dreigeschossigen, aufgeständerten Glaskubus komplettiert. Hier befinden sich die Bibliothek des Ministeriums sowie Teile der Justizhistorischen Sammlung. Die außen liegenden Stahl-Dachtragwerke überspannen die Höfe und nehmen die abgehängte Isolierverglasung auf, die die Höfe räumlich abschließt. Die Dachtragwerke tragen die aufgeständerte Sonnenschutzkonstruktionen und Photovoltaikmodule aus beweglichen, elektromotorisch verstellbaren Shadowwings. Die Sonnenschutzkonstruktion über den beiden Innenhöfen bestehen aus Glaslamellensystemen, die teilweise mit Photovoltaikmodulen zur Erzeugung von elektrischem Strom belegt sind. Neben der Erzeugung von elektrischem Strom soll das Lamellensystem der Verschattung, insbesondere der Wärmereflektion dienen, um die verglaste Fläche vor Wärmeeintritt zu schützen. In den Atrien bleiben Tageslichttransparenz und Bezug zur Außenwelt weitestgehend erhalten, so dass die wechselnden Himmelszustände wahrgenommen werden können. (Eller)

Am 30. Mai 2002 wurde in Berlin das Bundesministerium der Justiz eingeweiht. Der neue Dienstsitz des Ministeriums liegt in einem Gebäudeensemble mitten im alten Berliner Konfektionsviertel am Gendarmenmarkt. Der Block, begrenzt durch Mohren-, Jerusalemer- und Kronenstraße, besteht aus Bauten unterschiedlicher Epochen, die nach den Plänen des Düsseldorfer Architekturbüros Eller + Eller durch Neubauten ergänzt und zusammengefasst wurden. Neben den barocken Mohrenkolonnaden von Carl Gotthart Langhans von 1787 finden sich auf dem Areal vier um die Jahrhundertwende erbaute Konfektionshäuser - Haus Nagel, der Prausenhof, Haus Muthesius, Haus Stern -, die bis zur Enteignung durch die Nazis in jüdischem Besitz standen, sowie mehrere Plattenbauten, unter anderem der unvollendete Sitz des Patentamts der DDR. Der Haupteingang führt durch die restaurierten Mohrenkolonnaden vor dem Prausenhof, durch die man das Zentrum der Anlage betritt, den mit einem Glasdach überspannten Repräsentationshof. Hier erinnert eine Installation von Ulrich Schröder "Die Verkündung der Reisefreiheit" an die historische Pressekonferenz am 9. November 1989, auf der Günther Schabowski beiläufig die Reisefreiheit für alle DDR-Bürger bekanntgab. Das Pressamt war im 1973 bis 1977 umgebauten Haus Stern untergebracht, das von Carl Bauer um die Jahrhundertwende entworfen wurde. Von dem Traditionsbau blieb nur die Jugendstilfassade an der Mohrenstraße erhalten, dahinter setzten Eller + Eller einen Glasriegel mit strenger Fassade zur Kronenstraße. Vom Repräsentationshof aus gelangt man in den zweiten von fünf Innenhöfen, dem Kasinohof, auf dem ein unter Rasenniveau gelegter runder Neubau steht, der Gustav-Heinemann-Konferenzsaal. Daran schließt sich der begrünte Gartenhof an. Einen vierten Hof, auf dem der Fuhrpark der Behörde steht, erreicht man durch den Plattenbau an der Jerusalemer Straße, über dem ein aufgeständertes Kubus schwebt. Hier sind die 300.000 Bände fassende Bibliothek mit großem Lesesaal und Teile der justizhistorischen Sammlung untergebracht. Der fünfte Hof schließlich ist der kleine intime Innenhof des Hauses Nagel. Auf den Glasdächern der Innenhöfe wurde eine Photovoltaikanlage installiert, die bei ausreichendem Sonnenschein 100 der insgesamt 650 Arbeitsplätze mit Strom versorgt. Die Gesamtkosten für das Projekt belaufen sich auf 142 Millionen Mark. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

**Eßmann / Gärtner / Nieper Architekten see: e-g-n-architekten**

**f29 Architekten GmbH, Dresden – Germany**

<http://www.f29architekten.de>

**Mediathek, Burg Giebichenstein Kunsthochschule Halle, 1.Preis 2011**

Auszug aus dem Protokoll der Preisgerichtssitzung

Der Entwurf zeigt ein lineares, schlankes Gebäude, das sich der angrenzenden Villenarchitektur eindeutig unterordnet. Es orientiert sich mit der straßenseitigen Flucht an der Villa Neuwerk 7, ohne sich in den Vordergrund zu drängen oder dominierend zu wirken. Damit fügt es sich wohlthuend ein, ist zurückhaltend, dennoch in seinem Erscheinungsbild klar, eigenständig und dem Standort angemessen. Durch seine Länge wird ein baulicher Abschluss nach Süden geschaffen, dessen Wirkung sich nach innen, zum Campus hin entfaltet. Es entsteht eine wirkliche Campusmitte, als Herzstück des Geländes. (f29)

**Modellbibliotheken für junge Kunden**

Eine Bibliothek für junge Kunden zu planen bedeutet - entgegen dem traditionellen Verständnis - Kunden und nicht Medien in den Mittelpunkt aller Überlegungen zu stellen. Die Vorgabe, in bestehenden Gebäuden Bibliotheken mit gleichberechtigten Angeboten herkömmlicher und neuer Medien zu entwerfen, bietet dabei eine optimale Voraussetzung für eine zeitgemäße Interpretation. Die Konzeptionen für vier neue Bibliotheken in Polen, Spanien und Deutschland zielen darauf ab, das Spannungsverhältnis von traditioneller und digitaler Wissensvermittlung gestalterisch und atmosphärisch umzusetzen und dabei sowohl dem Buch als Kulturgut als auch dem digitalen Zeitalter gleichermaßen gerecht zu werden. Durch eine besondere Innenraumgestaltung mit einer innovativen Möblierung werden übersichtliche Räume geschaffen, in denen die Besucher das Medienangebot individuell oder

gemeinschaftlich nutzen können. Nicht Bücherregale dominieren die Entwürfe - stattdessen bilden sie den Rahmen für themenbezogene Bereiche und lassen großzügige Räume entstehen, die flexible Nutzungen ermöglichen.

Modellbibliotheken für junge Kunden:

Architekten: Christian Schmitz Architekten

medien@age, Dresden, Wettbewerb 1. Preis, 2002

Auftraggeber: Städtische Bibliotheken Dresden Bertelsmann Stiftung

Realisierung: Michael Franke

Jugendbibliothek Breslau (Polen), Wettbewerb 1. Preis, 2004

Auftraggeber: Bertelsmann Stiftung Gütersloh

Realisierung: Olga Schmidt

Jugendbibliothek Allenstein (Polen), Wettbewerb 1. Preis, 2004

Auftraggeber: Bertelsmann Stiftung Gütersloh

Realisierung: Olga Schmidt

Modellbibliothek für junge Kunden, Saragossa (Spanien), 2007

Auftraggeber: Fundacion Bertelsmann

Projektpartner: Uli Koelle, Barcelona

### Biblioteca para Jóvens Cubit, Zaragoza – Spain 2007

Cubit becomes the first library for young people in Spain and sets the trend for future libraries. One of the futuristic rooms

Cubit Library Cubit Library of Zaragoza is the first library of Spain conceived and designed specifically for youth.

Prompted by the Bertelsmann Foundation and the City Caja Inmaculada in Zaragoza, is a model library in which are combined in a novel architecture, the selection of media and cultural program. The name of the library comes from a combination of their particular form of a cube and the importance of digital media content: as design element, the hub establishes the relationship with lumps of sugar (the building housing the library was an old sugar), while the proposed contents of the center is linked to the digital bits of the Internet age. Cubit's cube. The mission that was born Cubit is to create a space where youth can find all necessary information resources in their daily life, useful for student activities, professional or recreational, as well as personal development. Is a library which attempts to activate the target group of young people between 13 and 25 who identify strongly encouraging the new location and that they perceive the library as a space tailored to their own codes and languages. To achieve this end, Cubit offers an innovative model of access to information that combines traditional educational resources, such as books, audiovisual media and with the intensive use of Internet and multimedia technologies in a space that promotes communication and interaction between visitors through architectural discourse itself. In addition, the supply of media focus on those cultural phenomena that are most relevant for young people, such as Internet and information technology, comics, video games and music. The initial collection of the library has 15,000 titles in all media. The new library is located within the grounds of Zaragoza Active, developed by the City of Zaragoza, which in turn has reclaimed the site where once stood an old sugar factory, in the neighborhood of Rabal. Cubit is an ambitious project launched by the Bertelsmann Foundation, which conducted a national call for the construction of a model library for youth, which was won by the City of Zaragoza and Caja Inmaculada in 2004. Cubit opens with a cycle that brings us to the libraries of the future. A magnet for young people in the city: The library model applied in Zaragoza Cubit targets an audience between 13 and 25 years and thus provides a fully accessible design, cozy and atypical, isolated from traditional libraries. More than two decades of work by the Bertelsmann Foundation in Europe in the field of public libraries have allowed this entity to be pioneering a concept library that seeks to increase the response to user needs, defining them as genuine "customers" of these centers, customers whose expectations must always be the guide that determines the evolution of the library, acquiring content, cultural programming and, ultimately, the entire joint offer. With this philosophy, the Bertelsmann Foundation has led the first European youth libraries in Germany (Dresden) and Poland (Wroclaw and Olstzyn). The will of the new library of Zaragoza is becoming a magnet for young people in the city, a space that could attract those young people who until now believed that a library has no interest in them. With this objective, the Library Cubit will be a center which will offer young people another way to meet, learn and have fun. For a library should be young, and a reading area, a place for knowledge transfer, communication and entertainment. That is why among the resources available to users of Cubit will be a growing presence of media and technology, with the horizon of medium term representing 50% of all available means (the other 50% will be books). The catalog also responds to concerns information that may have youth in the areas that most interest them, such as career guidance, personal development, culture and the arts or entertainment. The original architecture Cubit: The appearance of the building is unmistakably that of a futuristic cube, which in turn is composed of many cubes. The walls and ceilings of these cubes are made entirely in colored glass, and floors are partially. At the top and bottom together all the spaces, which are transparent and open with what the user moves in a free and clear, where everything is interconnected. Thus, the interior design creates resonances with cyberspace and its many links (links).

The entire structure is characterized by transparency and manages to create the impression that the library is not lifted within the Antigua Sugar, but float in it. The architect responsible for the project is the German Christian Schmitz. Street level houses hub services to the public, lending the funds on youth, film, music and books on these two issues. The first floor houses the game and made publicly accessible Internet. The second floor is for digital newspaper archive, Comiecteca and has an area for projections. The third and last floor of the cube is a space for consultation to be shared with carrying out different activities. On July 2 opens with a creative writing workshop with designer Alberto Gamon, students who attend IES 'The Sugar'. The hub is connected to a tower, called "Tower of Books" by bridges and stairs. The books are surrounded by an empty space on three floors in height and are distributed through the more demanding issues that youth-employment, language, green space, health, sports, hobbies, novels .... Through the transparent shelves are the means which open and close the empty space to the outside light. If you have borrowed many books, the lobby is flooded with light. If the shelves are full, the light only passes through the voids between the books. A greater use of the media, more light. A visual metaphor is both a measure of the very success of the offer contained in the library. On the Bertelsmann Foundation: Bertelsmann Foundation ( [www.fundacionbertelsmann.org/](http://www.fundacionbertelsmann.org/) ) was founded in 1995 by Reinhard Mohn, representing the fifth generation of families Bertelsmann / Mohn, owners of media group Bertelsmann, and bases its work on the belief that competition and civic engagement are the essential foundation for social progress. Its mission is to promote and enhance the shift towards a society oriented and able to build the future, calling that particular through the identification of challenges and social problems to develop and implement exemplary models of solution. In the field of public libraries, the Bertelsmann Foundation has made an important task of disseminating new concepts of management and has participated in the development of model libraries, including the Library of Alcudia (Mallorca), Can Torró, which in 2010 have turned twenty years since its commissioning. Bertelsmann Foundation works in four major projects: Diversity Management, Foundations, Youth Social Entrepreneurship and New Business Culture. In addition, each year organizes Dialogue and Action Congress, in its 2009 edition was inaugurated by King D. Juan Carlos. (<http://www.fundacionbertelsmann.org>)

## **FAR Frohn & Rojas, Berlin – Santiago de Chile – Los Angeles**

<http://www.f-a-r.net>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Goethe-Institut Santiago de Chile – Chile 2011**

In February 2010, the building that has historically housed the Goethe-Institute was damaged by earthquake. While FAR continues work on the historic structure, an interim solution was needed, but one with a complete character and integrity of its own. The temporary Cultural Institute is to be installed on an unfinished floor in an office high-rise. The space is characterized by a large depth of 16m between core and façade, but with only limited space for class-rooms, library, office, event- and exhibition space. A language was created through a vocabulary of existing furniture and a new metal shelving system, configured to subdivide the large open floor. This strategy minimizes the resources while creating a coherent landscape. The furniture divisions are arranged radially around the core, allowing views out from any given point and drawing sunlight into the full depth of the floor. The radial arrangement of the services, exposed and coloured, emphasise the centrifugal force of the layout. (FAR)

see also: (<http://detailpreis.detail.de/voting/goethe-institut>)

## **ff-Architekten, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.ff-architekten.de>

see also: <http://www.raumbewegung.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Interkulturelle Familienbibliothek, Berlin-Kreuzberg - Germany 2010**

Bausumme: € 1.080.000

Die Wilhelm-Liebknecht-Bibliothek liegt unmittelbar am Kottbuser Tor, das sich zum sozialen Brennpunkt mit einem hohen Gewaltpotential entwickelt hat. Die Bibliothek als eine öffentliche Nutzung hat an diesem urbanen Standort eine wichtige, stabilisierende Funktion. Mit Fördermitteln aus dem KP11 und dem BIST-Programm (Bibliothek im Stadtteil) wurde die Fassade und das Innenleben des Gebäudes von 1964 grundlegend saniert: auf der Straßenseite wurde eine durchgängige Profilglasfassade vorgestellt, die mit ihrer grünlich-weißen Farbigekeit hell und einladend wirkt. Eine großzügige Verglasung im Erdgeschoss schafft Transparenz zum öffentlichen Raum der Stadt. Glastrennwände und Wanddurchbrüche schaffen im Innenleben der Bibliothek neue Strukturen. Ein durchgängiges Farbkonzept verleiht dem Gebäude und seiner heterogenen Ausstattung ein neues Gewand. (ff)

## **Fritsch + Tschaidse Architekten GmbH, München – Germany**

<http://www.fritsch-tschaidse.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universität Mainz, Max Planck Institute for Chemistry (Bibliothek) – Germany 2011**

Competition 1. Prize 2007, Design Period 2007 – 2010, Costs: € 46.000.000, Net 7.882 m<sup>2</sup>, Gross 20.382 m<sup>2</sup>, Vol. 24.986 m<sup>3</sup>

The distinct shape of the institute's new building is intended to make a mark in the heterogeneous constructional environment, at the junction of the new area of the technical college of higher education and the science-related commercial buildings. The tower-like structure is a landmark on the new campus route signifying conclusion as well as transition. The piazza style entrance situation eclipses this university axis and integrates the existing Institute of Polymer Research in the campus idea. The location of the structure is oriented to the centre on one hand, while facing away from the sound emissions of the motorway on the other. The structure of the building allows straightforward extension to the west and north. The entrance room with open 'communication decks' positioned in front connects the institute premises with the public area. (Fritsch)

## **Gaiser Partner Architekten, Karlsruhe – Germany**

<http://www.gaiser-partner.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Neubau Rathaus und Bürgerhaus Markt Heroldsberg, Bibliothek, Markt Herolsberg – Germany 2006**

Neubau eines Rathauses und Bürgerhauses mit Tiefgarage | Bauherr Markt Heroldsberg, Wettbewerb 2001: 1 Preis, Baugeginn: Rathaus 2003, Bürgerhaus 2004, Fertigstellung: 2006, Nutzfläche ges.: 2.100m<sup>2</sup>, BGF: Rathaus 3.230m<sup>2</sup>, Bürgerhaus 1.690m<sup>2</sup>, umbauter Raum: Rathaus 11.090m<sup>2</sup> Bürgerhaus 7.350m<sup>2</sup>, Baukosten ges.: € 9.500.000

Das neue Bürgerzentrum besteht aus zwei versetzten Baukörpern, dem 4-geschossigen Kubus für das Rathaus und einem langgestreckten 2-geschossigen Flachbau mit Gemeindesaal und Bibliothek. Eine großzügige Treppe verbindet nicht nur zwei gleichwertige Plätze sondern auch die Hauptstraße mit dem Bahnhof. Die Gebäude werden im Niedrigenergiestandard ausgeführt. Der Energieaufwand wurde durch ein Klimakonzept mit Bauteilkühlung, Erdkanal und Nachtauskühlung, sowie einer Bus-Steuerung der wesentlichen Komponenten nochmals optimiert. (Gaiser)

#### **Bibliothekserweiterung (Altbau: Bücherturm 1960 – 1966, Denkmalschutz von Otto und Peter Haupt)**

#### **Universitätsbibliothek Karlsruhe – Germany 2006**

Bauherr: Land Baden-Württemberg, vertreten durch den Landesbetrieb Vermögen und Bau Baden-Württemberg, Amt Karlsruhe  
Projektleitung: Vermögen und Bau Baden-Württemberg, Amt Karlsruhe, Planung: Prof. Heinz Mohl, Karlsruhe \* 1931,  
Baudurchführung: Architekten Gaiser und Partner, Karlsruhe. Gesamtbaukosten: € 13.300.000, Bauzeit: 03/2003–01/2006  
Das Gesamtkonzept zur Neuordnung des Forumbereiches wird durch den Baustein der Bibliothekserweiterung vervollständigt. Der langgestreckte Gebäuderiegel verbindet sich mit dem bestehenden Bibliotheksturm zu einer neuen Einheit und ordnet in Verbindung mit einem angrenzenden Neubau die bislang undefinierte Eingangssituation zum Campus.  
Als Zentrum für Information, Ausbildung und Kultur mit Zugang zu 300.000 Bänden in Freihandaufstellung und 300 neuen Leseplätzen bietet die Bibliothek ihre Leistungen künftig in einem 24-Stunden Betrieb an. (<http://www.vba-karlsruhe.de>)

Als letzter Baustein aus dem Ideen- und Realisierungswettbewerb von 1984 (Heinz Mohl) ist jetzt mit der Erweiterung der Bibliothek zu einem Informations- und Kommunikationszentrum begonnen worden. Die Nutzung der vorhandenen Einrichtungen müssen während der Bauzeit uneingeschränkt in Betrieb bleiben. So wird südlich der vorhandenen Magazinbibliothek ein längsgestreckter Baukörper angeordnet der die neuen Nutzflächen aufnimmt. An die Lage und Ausformung des Baukörpers waren nicht nur die Forderungen an eine neue funktionierende Organisation sondern auch städtebauliche Verträglichkeit an Gebäudehöhen und an die Aussenbereiche geknüpft. Mit der Erweiterung und dem Ausbau erfolgt der Umbau der Magazinbibliothek (Bücherturm) zu einer 24-Stunden Freihandbibliothek mit modernster Multi-Media Ausstattung. (Gaiser)

## **Georg Scheel Wetzel Architekten, Berlin – Germany**

Bettina Georg, Tobias Scheel, Simon Wetzel

<http://www.georgscheelwetzels.com>

**Libraries:**

### **NS-Dokumentationszentrum, München – Germany 2014**

Bauherr: Landeshauptstadt München, Kulturreferat / Baureferat, 3.200 m<sup>2</sup>,

Mit dem NS-Dokumentationszentrum auf dem Grundstück der ehemaligen Parteizentrale der NSDAP wird fragmenthaft an die frühere städtebauliche Situation zwischen Königsplatz und Carolinenplatz angeknüpft, ohne jedoch die einst symmetrische Gewichtung von Baukörpern beiderseits der Briener Straße wieder aufleben zu lassen. Im Gegenteil: die Wiederbebauung des Grundstücks des „braunen Hauses“ wird einen asymmetrischen Akzent innerhalb der axialen Platzkonfiguration setzen und somit ihr Ziel erreichen, sich von der bestehenden Topographie abzulösen, die immer noch vom Stempel geprägt ist, den die Nationalsozialisten diesem Ort durch ihre Umbauten aufdrückten. Das NS-Dokumentationszentrum kann somit gleichsam zu einem neuen öffentlichen Standort für eine distanzierte Betrachtung des belasteten Umfeldes werden, der die auf eine axiale Perspektive angelegte Platzkomposition bewusst aus einem anderen Blickwinkel vorführt. Mit unserem Entwurf versuchen wir dieser Zielsetzung so weit wie möglich Nachdruck zu verleihen. Der komprimierte, ungerichtete Kubus, den wir vorschlagen, besetzt zwar den Bauort und markiert somit den geschichtlich unheilvollen Ort der Täter, er wird jedoch durch seine Autonomie gleichzeitig als frei in den Umland gesetztes Objekt erlebt. Typologische Elemente der historischen Villenbebauung wie längs gerichtete Straßenfassade, Eingang zur Straße, Frontalität etc. werden mit dem Neubau nicht wieder belebt. Er steht frei in dem sich hier über die Nachkriegsjahre etablierten Grünraum, von dem er auch betreten wird. Über den Grünraum setzt sich das Dokumentationszentrum mit dem weiteren Kontext der Umgebung in Beziehung. (Georg)

## **Gerber Architekten, Dortmund – Germany**

<http://www.gerberarchitekten.com>

**Libraries:**

### **Kernsanierung IC Komplex Ruhr-Universität Bochum – Germany on construction**

Die Sanierung eines ersten Teils des Hochhaus-Komplexes der Ruhr-Universität Bochum kann beginnen. Die HOCHTIEF Solutions AG konnte sich gemeinsam mit Gerber Architekten (Dortmund) in einem vom Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb NRW Dortmund durchgeführten Wettbewerbsverfahren durchsetzen.

Ziel der Campussanierung ist es, den Studierenden und Wissenschaftlern in Bochum auch in räumlicher Hinsicht exzellente Studien- und Forschungsbedingungen bieten zu können. Die energetische und ökologische Sanierung

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Der IC Komplex besteht aus einem neugeschossigen Hochhausriegel, umschlossen von dreigeschossigen Flachbauten (ICFW, ICFO). In die östlichen Flachbauten werden die Fakultäten Maschinenbau und in den westlichen Teil sowie in drei Hochhausebenen die Bau- und Umweltingenieurwissenschaften einziehen. Neue Büros, Werkstätten, Hörsäle und Labore entstehen. Die grundsätzliche Aufgabe bestand darin, einerseits die prägende Silhouette der Gebäude aus den 60er Jahren von Helmut Hentrich und die architektonische Charakteristik der Gesamtanlage zu erhalten und auf der anderen Seite eine grundsätzlich verbesserte Orientierung zu erreichen. Gerber Architekten lösten diese Aufgabe durch das Anlegen von zwei Erschließungsachsen. In Verbindung mit neuen offenen Treppenräumen ist über die Ost-West-Magistrale eine ebenenübergreifende Erschließung und Anbindung der weiteren Gebäudekomplexe möglich. Die geplante Nord-Süd Achse verbindet den neuen Haupteingang im Norden mit dem bestehenden im Süden. Klare lineare Wegführungen, Sichtbeziehungen zu den gestalteten Innenhöfen und kommunikative Verbindungen über die Geschosse bewirken eine hohe Raumqualität und eine intuitive Orientierung in und außerhalb der Gebäude. Fakultätsübergreifende und stark frequentierte Bereiche wie die Bibliothek, Computerpools, Fachschafts- und Verwaltungsräume liegen im Kernbereich der Flachbauten und unterhalb des Hochhauses an der Nord-Süd Magistrale.

### **Central Building of the Goethe University on the Riedberg Campus, Library, Frankfurt/Main – Germany 2012**

Competition: 2006 - 1st Prize, Client: Land Hessen vertr. durch das Hessische Baumanagement RNL Rhein-Main, Gross area: 11.404 m<sup>2</sup>, Volume: 65.268 m<sup>3</sup>

The two-storey foyer forms the backbone of the slender and long building, which accommodates seminar rooms, the library and the cafeteria. Despite the difference in level of 3.50 m the foyer's two storeys allow for an access at ground level from both of the flanking streets. Six lecture halls are shifted as a base beneath the accessible square clearly reducing the visible building mass. The underground lecture halls receive daylight from the sides via patios, cut into the square. (Gerber)

### **Cologne University of Applied Sciences, Library, Campus Gummersbach - Germany 2005 - 2007**

Competition: 2004 - 1st Prize, Construction period: 2005 – 2007, Client: BLB NRW Köln Planung für Bilfinger Berger AG Köln (GU), Gross area: 27.716 m<sup>2</sup>, Volume: 97.057 m<sup>3</sup>



The buildings of the new campus run in line with the existing structure in a north-south direction and define the approach to the city in a new way. The different functions of the university are to be found in an H-shaped seminar and institute building and a square central building with lecture halls, cafeteria and library, which can also be used for external events. (Gerber)

**Recklinghausen Campus of the Gelsenkirchen University of Applied Sciences, Department of Material Science and Business Engineering, Library, Recklinghausen - Germany - 1999 – 2001**

Client: Land Nordrhein Westfalen vertr. durch das Staatliche Bauamt Recklinghausen competition: 1995 - 1st Prize, Construction period: 1999 – 2001 Gross area: 19.480 m<sup>2</sup>, Volume: 83.853 m<sup>3</sup>

The three cubic buildings of the university of applied sciences, plastered in white, form a group along an ascending, narrow forum at the transition point between the city and the open countryside. The central forum is characterised by the stairs, which follow the topography and can be used as seats, and by the timber-clad lecture halls, which protrude out from the row of buildings. The cubic central building housing the library and the cafeteria gives way to an elongated ascending forum. The library comprises the ground floor and the gallery level and is connected to the main building of the campus by a glazed steel footbridge. Window panes over two floors and a skylight ensure adequate daylight. (Gerber)

**Fachhochschule Lüneburg, Fachbereich Automatisierungstechnik, Lüneburg University of Applied Sciences, Department of Automation Technology, Lüneburg – Germany 1996 – 1997**

Competition: 1993 - 1st Prize, Client: Land Niedersachsen vertr. durch das Staatshochbauamt Lüneburg, Gross area: 10.930 m<sup>2</sup> Volume: 52.800 m<sup>3</sup>

The elongated new building unites all functions of the university in one slender, three-storey structure, which opens up to a forecourt in the east and virtually projects into the slope in the west. The existing topography is picked up inside the building in the form of a wide staircase, which becomes a striking feature of the design. (Gerber)

**Göttingen State and University Library, Niedersächsische Staats- u. Universitätsbibliothek, Göttingen – Germany 1991 - 1993**

Client: Land Niedersachsen vertr. durch das Staatshochbauamt Göttingen, Competition: 1985 – 1st Prize, Construction period: 1991 – 1993, Gross area: 47.059 m<sup>2</sup>, Volume: 189.730 m<sup>3</sup>

**Awards:**

1994 BDA-Preis Niedersachsen 1994; Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen

The state and university library is one of the five biggest libraries in Germany and has a valuable stock of books. Its structure resembling the “back of a hand with five fingers” is partially due to the urban surrounding and partially derives from the internal pattern of utilization. The most frequented areas are situated directly along the lofty entrance hall. Inside the “fin-gers” the visitor finds bright working and reading areas. (Gerber)

**Library of the Institute for Art History (Kunsthistorisches Institut), Florence - Italy 2004 - 2013**

2004 - 1st Prize, Client: Max Planck Gesellschaft München, 4.000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 6.145.000

The reading room, the heart of every library, defines the library’s atmosphere and working conditions. Here it is designed underground enclosing a large oak tree. A circular skylight provides daylight for the work areas on two levels. Open access shelves and repositories, not accessible for the public, are found on three sides in the back of the reading room. (Gerber)

**King Fahad National Library Riyadh, Saudi Arabia - 2010**

Client: Königreich Saudi-Arabien vertr. durch die Arriyadh Development Authority Competition: 2002 - 1st Prize; Construction period: 2007 – 2010; Gross area: 68.500 m<sup>2</sup>; Volume: 452.000 m<sup>3</sup>

The square new building encases the old library, which holds the archives like a treasure chest. The old roof will be a reading room, whereas its newly designed dome remains visible above the flat roof of the new building. A three-dimensional steel wire construction serves as an external sun protection. Its white membrane interprets Arabic traditions technologically and culturally in a modern way. (Gerber)

The square building with its vibrant, geometric order of the libraries in the 1970s and stands out clearly from the heterogeneous urban landscape from. In the midst of an urban park, the new library will be open and transparent and, despite its size on delicate nature intertwined with the urban space. It forms a cubic “ring” around the preserved according to criteria listed old building, which forms an architectural whole with the new building. Thus, the flat roof of the old building serves as a reading room, while inside it - are the books magazines - such as in a treasure chest. Reached the bridges over the visitors from the reading room open access area on the third floor of the new building. The existing dome is being redesigned as a steel and glass construction and towers over the new roof that covers the inner courtyards and the reading room. A tense beneath the roof membrane filters the white elongated by skylights and daylight urgent supplies all rooms evenly with glare-free light. Take over at night lights above the membrane serving as a light blanket that function. On the ground floor are located around the old building except the main entrance hall primarily exhibit space, a restaurant and a bookshop. Of the other occupations separated and accessible, the Library of the women in the first floor of the new southwest wing is housed. Clamped white membrane surfaces, which are held by a three-dimensional steel rope threads under construction to serve, before the floor facades as a sunscreen and interpret the Arabic tradition of tent structures on technologically advanced manner. Also here is the cultural understanding of Arabs enshrined principle of covering the entrance into the architecture. The addition of old and new provides a unified and representative architectural appearance with a characteristic shape is formed. At night the facade glows in alternating colors and becomes a cultural beacon in the city. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

**gh2 architekten (Reiner Gump - Gabi Himmer), Neustadt/Weinstrasse – Germany**

<http://www.gh2-architekten.de>

**Libraries:**

**Stadtbibliothek Schwäbisch Hall – Germany 2001**

Modehaus am Milchmarkt Schwäbisch Hall Umbau zur Stadtbibliothek

Bauherr: Stadt Schwäbisch Hall BRI: 9 700m<sup>3</sup>

**Awards:**

## **GKT Architekten Grellmann Kriebel Teichmann, Würzburg – Germany**

<http://www.gkt-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bürgerpalais Stuttenheim, Städtische Galerie, Bücherei, Erlangen – Germany 2010**

Die wechselvolle Geschichte des Palais mit den einbezogenen - ebenfalls denkmalgeschützten - Gebäuden der ehemaligen Post und Polizei zeigt sich bereits im Innenhof. Mit seiner transparenten Überdachung bildet er den zentralen Mittelpunkt des gesamten Komplexes. Lesebrücken ermöglichen den barrierefreien Zugang in alle Richtungen. Die in Stahl und Glas ausgeführten Lesebalkone erlauben nicht nur einen interessanten Blickwinkel auf die historische Innenfassade, sondern auch den Blick in die Vergangenheit: Eine transparente Montage gemahnt daran, dass in diesem Innenhof auch die Erlanger Juden vor ihrem Abtransport in die Konzentrationslager zusammengetrieben wurden.

Über eine Wendeltreppe erreicht man die Gewölberäume des Untergeschosses, die das Kunstpalais, die ehemalige Städtische Galerie, nutzt. Dieser neue Ort für internationale zeitgenössische Kunst in Erlangen bietet mit dem Innenhof die Chance, Literatur und Kunst mit einander zu verbinden. Im Alltagsgeschehen vorrangig aber ist die Nutzung als Bibliothekscfé mit Tageszeitungen und Zeitschriften.

(<http://www.oebib.de/Erlangen-Stadtbibliothek.1454.0.html>)

(<http://edoc.hu-berlin.de/miscellaneous/secondhand-38495/184/PFD/184.pdf>)

## **Gabriele Glöckler, Stuttgart – Germany**

<http://www.gabrielegloeckler.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Leipzig – Germany – 2010**

Brutto: 23.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Nutzfläche: 14.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Nach knapp vier Jahren Bauzeit ist vergangenen Samstag der jüngste Erweiterungsbau der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek in Leipzig eröffnet worden. Es ist der vierte Erweiterungsbau für die 1912 gegründete Institution, bei der alle deutschsprachigen Verlage Belegexemplare ihrer Veröffentlichungen abgeben müssen. Da diese Bücher hier kumulativ eingelagert werden und jährlich etwa 300.000 Veröffentlichungen hinzukommen, ist bislang alle 30 Jahre eine Gebäude-Erweiterung nötig gewesen. Mit dem zweiten Standort in Frankfurt am Main zusammen bewahrt die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek insgesamt 26 Millionen Bücher, Zeitschriften, Zeitungen, Noten sowie Audio- und Videodateien auf. Die jetzt eröffnete Erweiterung wurde von Gabriele Glöckler (Stuttgart) entworfen und in Arbeitsgemeinschaft mit dem Büro ZSP Architekten geplant und realisiert. Auf 14.000 Quadratmetern kommen nun das Deutsche Buch- und Schriftmuseum unter sowie das zuvor in Berlin ansässige Deutsche Musikarchiv. Die Fläche verteilt der Neubau geschickt über neun Geschosse, von denen jedoch drei unterirdisch errichtet wurden. Über der Erde zeigt sich der Erweiterungsbau als relativ transparent. Die vier Hauptgeschosse über dem gläsernen Foyer werden von einer frei geformten Metallhülle umfasst, die vage Assoziationen an ein liegendes Buch formuliert – zum Glück aber, ohne damit allzu aufdringlich zu werben. Die Architekten: „Das Konzept ‚Umschlag – Hülle – Inhalt‘ übersetzt die Funktion des Gebäudes in seine Architektur. Der Inhalt wird durch eine kompakte Hülle um die Magazinbereiche geschützt. Ein leichter Umschlag formt die Außenhaut und bindet die Einzelbereiche zusammen.“ Durch die freiere Form würde sich der fünfgeschossige Baukörper „von der symmetrisch-axialen Ausformung des Deutschen Platzes und den vorgegebenen Linien und Fluchten des Hauptgebäudes“ emanzipieren. Im Erdgeschoss sind, hinter dem „gläsernen Vorhang“ der offenen Fassade, die öffentlichen Bereiche wie etwa die Flächen für Dauer- und Sonderausstellungen untergebracht. Seinen Bedarf an Kühl- und Heizenergie deckt das Gebäude durch eine bis zu 6.000 Meter in die Tiefe reichende Geothermie-Anlage. Nördlich des Gebäudes haben die Architekten einen Freibereich angelegt, der den alten und neuen Gebäuden des Ensembles einen Ankerpunkt bieten soll. Vor allem bietet der Neubau jetzt eine direkte Verbindung zwischen dem Hauptgebäude von 1912 und dem Bücherturm von 1982. Die Kosten des Projekts werden mit insgesamt 59 Millionen Euro angegeben. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

Kritik und Politik sind sich einig: Das Haus ist ein Glücksfall. Schön, schwungvoll, ausdrucksstark, eigenwillig und doch gefällig präsentiert sich der Erweiterungsbau der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek in Leipzig. Auf imponierende Weise stellt das von der Stuttgarter Architektin Gabriele Glöckler entworfene Gebäude gemässigte Traditionalisten und Modernisten gleichermaßen zufrieden. Das ist kein Wunder. Die starken Gesten dieses Neubaus kommen aus einem Geist der Behutsamkeit. Hier war eine Architektin am Werk, die weiss, wie leicht Architektur zum Sündenfall werden kann. Jedes Bauwerk frisst Land, versperrt die Aussicht ins Weite, belastet seine Umgebung. Schlechte Kunstwerke kann man ignorieren. Missratene oder auch nur triviale Gebäude aber demonstrieren ihr Dasein penetrant im öffentlichen Raum, wenn sie ihn denn einmal erobert haben. Künstler dürfen verantwortungslos sein, Architekten dürfen es nicht. Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek ist gefräßig. Von jeder im Inland erscheinenden Publikation, gleichgültig, welcher Sprache, fordert sie den Verlagen zwei Exemplare ab. Mittlerweile erfasst ihr gesetzlicher Sammelauftrag neben Druckwerken und Tonträgern auch digitale Veröffentlichungen. Zudem sammelt sie möglichst alle im Ausland auf Deutsch herauskommenden oder Deutschland betreffenden Werke. Diese Belegexemplare werden auf die beiden Standorte in Leipzig und Frankfurt am Main verteilt. Vollständigkeit ist das Ziel. Allein in Leipzig treffen täglich rund tausend Editionen ein und wollen archiviert sein. Alle zwanzig, dreissig Jahre platzt der Vielfrass aus den Nähten und braucht neue Magazine. Gabriele Glöcklers Schöpfung ist bereits Leipzigs vierter Erweiterungsbau. Die ersten beiden fanden noch hinter den Fassaden der 1912 gegründeten Deutschen Bücherei Platz. Dann stellte die DDR in 40 Meter Abstand zum schmucken historisierenden Bau des Architekten **Oskar Pusch (\* 1877 Dresden - + 1970 Dresden, Deutsche Bücherei 1914 – 1916)** ein Bücher-Silo hin: ein Magazin aus fünf Türmen, fensterlos und bis 51 Meter hoch, rigider Funktionalismus. Form follows function? «Funktion kriert Form», heisst der Wahlspruch Glöcklers. Die Differenz zwischen beiden Leitsätzen scheint nicht gross, doch wohin sie führt, zeigt der Bibliotheksanbau, der nun Oskar Puschs klassizistischen, durch einen Schuss Wiener Jugendstil aufgelockerten Riegel mit den 1982 fertiggestellten Büchertürmen zu einem Ensemble verbindet. Sachlich und sinnlich schliessen sich bei Glöckler nicht aus. Der Funktionalismus versteht unter dem Sachgerechten das Nüchterne. Das neue Haus an Leipzigs Deutschem Platz, einem länglichen Oval mit einer Rasenke, von Bäumen lauschig umstanden, ist indessen alles andere als nüchtern. Es genüge nicht, «dass ein Bauwerk seine Funktion gut und wirtschaftlich erfüllt, es muss diese Funktion auch ausdrücken», meinte der US-Architekt James M. Fitch einmal über Louis H. Sullivan, den «Vater der Wolkenkratzer». Getreu dieser Forderung hat die schwäbische Architektin ein sprechendes Bauwerk geschaffen. Die auf Strassenniveau befindliche Ausstellungshalle des Buch- und Schriftmuseums, das vom Alt- in den Neubau übersiedelt, ist verglast und signalisiert: Komm

herein, dieser Bereich ist öffentlich! Die darüberliegenden vier Geschosse aber sind in eine Aluminiumhaut eingeschlagen, und zwar gerade so, wie ein Umschlag ein Buch umfängt. Bibliotheksdirektor Michael Fernau und seine Mitarbeiter zeigen sich von der bildlichen Suggestion entzückt: ein Bibliotheksbau in Buchform, ein hingebreiteter Foliant, wie passend. Frau Glöckler demotiviert nicht den visuellen Effekt, möchte ihn aber als Planungsergebnis, nicht als Vorgabe verstanden wissen. «Ich bin in der Zeit der Postmoderne aufgewachsen und weiss, dass man sich beim Bauen vor konkreten Bildern hüten muss», sagte sie uns. Von Robert Venturi hat sie gelernt, dass Architektur ihre städtebauliche Geste auf die Geschwindigkeit der Passanten abstimmen muss: Schnelles Vorbeieilen erfordert grosse, kompakte Gesten; dem langsam Näherkommenden hingegen kann man Filigranes zumuten. So verhält es sich nun auch an Leipzigs Deutschem Platz. Wer dort bloss vorübersaust, dem wendet der silbrig glänzende Foliant abweisend den grossen runden Rücken zu. Unschwer zu erraten, dass diese geschlossene Wölbung konservatorischen Forderungen gehorcht. Was dahinter- liegt, braucht Schutz. Magazine besetzen immerhin mehr als 80 Prozent der frisch hinzugewonnenen Flächen. Filigraner, poetischer, transparenter zeigt sich der Erweiterungsbau allen, die den Weg bis vor seinen Eingang gefunden haben. Hier tritt einem Glöcklers Werk in Gestalt zweier gegenläufiger, ineinander verschränkter Baukörper gegenüber, und hier erblickt man gleichsam den Schnitt des über dem Erdgeschoss ruhenden Folianten. Zartfarbene Glasplatten, deren verschiedene Rottöne Johann Sebastian Bachs vierter Goldberg-Variation «nachkomponiert» sein sollen, gliedern die Fassade. Dass auch das Deutsche Musikarchiv, zuvor in einer Villa in der Randlage Berlins ansässig, nach Leipzig gezogen ist, stand noch nicht zur Debatte, als Gabriele Glöcklers 2002 den offenen Wettbewerb um den Erweiterungsbau gewann. Aber die aufs Entwerfen spezialisierte, nur ein kleines Büro bzw. Atelier betreibende Architektin hat auch diese Aufgabe elegant gelöst. Statt eines unterirdischen Geschosses hat der Neubau nun deren drei, und im rückseitig gelegenen Innenhof des Altbaus ist, futuristisch anmutend wie ein Ufo, ein Lesesaal mit Audio-Arbeitsplätzen entstanden. Ein Bereich für Schaukästen mit historischen Abspielgeräten, für Tonstudios und für eine absolut schalldichte Abhörkabine (in der Stille dort haben Töne, zumal die leisen, eine unglaubliche Transparenz) fanden in der Übergangszone zwischen Alt- und Neubau Platz. Die Maxime der Eingangsfassade, das neue Haus als gebaute Einladung zu gestalten, setzt sich innen fort: Schöne Hölzer, geschwungene Formen, fließende Linien, glänzende Oberflächen, Rundungen statt rechter Winkel frönen der Lust am organischen Design, Glaswände entgrenzen die öffentlichen Zonen. Im neuen Lesesaal des Buch- und Schriftmuseums liegt ein hellgrauer Teppich mit langem Flor, wie er in Hotelfoyers erprobt ist. Ein Ort mehr zum Wohnen denn zum Arbeiten, so scheint es. Überraschen muss, wie gut das Miteinander dreier Baustile funktioniert. Oskar Puschs Hauptgebäude bleibt die in sich ruhende Bastion der alten, Einkehr und Dämmerlicht suchenden Lesekultur. Die Büchertürme verströmen dank einer neuen weissen Aussenhaut beinahe so etwas wie skulpturales Raffinement. Energischer als zuvor betonten sie die Korrespondenz mit den Hochhäusern aus DDR-Tagen, welche die Strasse des 18. Oktober Richtung Stadtzentrum säumen. Dazu nun Gabriele Glöcklers Bau. Er verkörpert den Geist der neuen Zeit, da Bibliotheksbesucher nicht mehr die natürlichen Feinde der ihre Schätze hortenden, um den Erhalt der Bücher besorgten Archivare sind, sondern Exponenten des gern beschworenen «offenen Zugriffs auf Wissen». Dass Erdwärmeheizung, Tageslichtsteuerung, Klimatisierung und dergleichen Techniken in diesem Haus vom Feinsten sind, effizient und nachhaltig, versteht sich. Der Deutsche Platz endlich, der auf der Blickachse zwischen dem Völkerschladtenkmal und dem Turm des neuen Rathauses liegt, der schon vor hundert Jahren ein repräsentativer Ort werden sollte und doch immer ab vom Schuss blieb, ist gefühlte zwei Kilometer näher ans Zentrum gerückt. Leipzig, die ärmste und vielleicht schönste von Deutschlands Grossstädten, äfft beim Bauen oft falsche westliche Vorbilder nach. Beim Schwäbinnen-Import am Deutschen Platz aber hat man für einmal alles richtig gemacht. Joachim Güntner in: Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 13.05.2011 (<http://www.nzz.ch>)

## **gmp von Gerkan, Marg und Partner, Hamburg – Germany**

<http://www.gmp-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Kulturpalast Dresden (Zentralbibliothek) – Germany 1st Prize 2009 on design (2015)**

### **Literature:**

**Dieter Schölzel, Kulturpalast Dresden. Baugeschichte und Umbauvorschläge zur Dresdner Philharmonie. Überarbeitetes Manuskript zum Vortrag am 29.10.2003 in der sächsischen Akademie der Künste.**

([http://www.kulturpalast-dresden-erhalten/content\\_de/dieterschoelzel.html](http://www.kulturpalast-dresden-erhalten/content_de/dieterschoelzel.html))

The result of the international architectural competition for the reconstruction of the Kulturpalast in Dresden was announced on Thursday, 18<sup>th</sup> June 2009. Architects Meinhard von Gerkan, Stephan Schütz and Nicolas Pomränke from architectural firm von Gerkan, Marg and Partners won the first prize of the competition, in which over 25 firms took part. With the new design for the hall and the **integration of the Central Library**, the intention is for the Kulturpalast to revert to its original key role as acultural meeting point – a kind of urban “open house”. The unique central location between the Altmarkt, the Schloss area and Neumarkt necessitates a building oriented in every direction so as to meet the requirement for geographical and conceptual openness as a civic meeting place. The design takes this objective into account in that all the cultural installations can be accessed from all three entrance sides of the building. The large southern lobby on the ground floor acts as a main entrance to all functional areas, but also as a social meeting point and a local urban fulcrum. The Central Library can be reached from all entrances, but particularly from the Altmarkt side. This central arrangement reinforces the Library as a key facility alongside the concert hall. All the same time, the clear symmetrical arrangement of all cultural facilities reinforces the historical design concept. The Library is wrapped in a ring round the concert hall like a slipcase. Placing the library vestibule beneath the concert hall allows central access, and provides spacious areas for ancillary functions grouped around the entrance. Behind the entrance area, the library is divided into two “towers”, which are connected internally at gallery level to make a complete circle. The events areas of the library are found in the airy rooms along Schloss Strasse, and are likewise also accessible from the main vestibule in accordance with the concept of a multifunctional, open building. (gmp)

Symbol für selbstbestimmtes Lernen

Die öffentliche Bibliothek ist in jeder Stadt Symbol und Werkzeug für freies und selbstbestimmtes Lernen. Der Umbau des Kulturpalastes bietet die Chance, die Haupt- und Musikbibliothek und die Jugendabteilung „medien@age“ der Städtischen Bibliotheken so weiterzuentwickeln, dass sie den hohen Erwartungen der Dresdner auch in Zukunft entsprechen können - schließlich repräsentiert eine Bibliothek die Stadt und den Geist ihrer Bürger. Die Fusion der Haupt-, Musik und Jugendbibliothek zur neuen Zentralbibliothek im Kulturpalast bringt klare Vorteile. Der Service für die Besucher verbessert sich durch kürzere Wege, längere Öffnungszeiten und hervorragende Anbindung. Eine Zentralbibliothek genau zwischen Altmarkt und Neumarkt wird wie früher gesellschaftlicher Mittelpunkt und öffentlicher Raum, Ort des Informationsaustauschs und der Kommunikation. Die neue Bibliothek bietet 6.000 Quadratmeter öffentliche Fläche. Mit täglich 3.000 bis 4.000 Besuchern stellt sie das Kommunikationszentrum im neuen Kulturpalast dar. Die großen Glasflächen schaffen eine Verbindung zwischen Innen und Außen. Die Besucher haben einen wunderbaren Blick auf die Stadt, zugleich kann die Bibliothek von außen eingesehen werden. Neben den Medienbeständen im

Freihandbereich wird es Leseabteilungen, Auskunft- und Abspielplätze sowie Ausstellungsflächen und Spielbereiche für Kinder geben. Eine 24-Stunden-Rücknahme verbindet sich mit dem repräsentativen Eingang im Hauptfoyer. Schulungs- und Veranstaltungsräume bieten hervorragende Möglichkeiten, alle Arten von Lesungen, Seminaren und Konferenzen durchzuführen. Vor allem jüngerer Publikum, das heute schon zu den größten Besuchergruppen zählt, dürfte die Vorzüge zu schätzen wissen. (<http://www.dresden.de>) 14.03.12

#### Kulturpalast in Dresden wird komplett umgebaut

Der mehr als 80 Millionen Euro teure Umbau des Dresdner Kulturpalastes zu einer modernen Konzerthalle ist beschlossene Sache. Der Stadtrat sprach sich am Mittwochabend mit großer Mehrheit für den kompletten Umbau aus - trotz gestrichener Fördermittel von rund 35 Millionen Euro. Für die Finanzierung soll auch das Kapital von zwei städtischen Stiftungen herangezogen werden, von der Kreuzchor- und der Sozialstiftung. Dabei geht es um insgesamt 27,2 Millionen Euro. [www.mdr.de](http://www.mdr.de) vom 05.04.2012  
Das Landgericht Leipzig hat im Streit um den Umbau des Dresdner Kulturpalastes die Klage des Architekten Wolfgang Hänsch (\*11.01.1929 Königsbrück) abgewiesen. Nach Ansicht der zuständigen 5. Zivilkammer verletzt das Vorhaben seine Urheberrechte an dem Bauwerk nicht. Hänsch wollte verhindern, dass der Mehrzwecksaal des Gebäudes abgerissen und durch einen neuen Kongressaal ersetzt wird. [www.mdr.de](http://www.mdr.de) vom 25.04.2012 (<http://www.neumarkt-dresden.de>)

Architekt: Wolfgang Hänsch, Herbert Löschau, Heinz Zimmermann, Dieter Schölzel (u.a.), Basisentwurf: Leopold Wiel \_ Kunst: u.a. Gerhard Bondzin & Kollektiv (Wandbild), Freiflächengestaltung: Günther Krätzschmar (Brunnen, Hochbeete, Rückseite mit Leuchten auf dem Plateau) (zerstört 2009-2011), Bauzeit: 1966- 69 (diverse Wettbewerbe seit 1953)

Adresse: Altmarkt, Schloßstraße, Galeriestraße, Umbau: voraussichtlich ab September 2012, Abriss des alten Mehrzwecksaals, Einbau eines komplett neuen Konzertsaaus (GMP),

1962 begann der Bau des dominanten Dresdner "Palastes" für Kultur, ein in der Baugeschichte der DDR in dieser Funktion einzigartiges Gebäude (mit Räumen für künstlerische Betätigung als Volkshaus). Im Hintergrund rußgeschwärtzer Ruinen von Schloss und Frauenkirche war dies ein kulturpolitischer Akt, der mitten in einem neuen "sozialistischen Stadtzentrum" an die langen kulturellen Traditionen Dresdens anzuknüpfen suchte. Städtebaulich wie architektonisch bedeutete der Glas-Beton-Kasten mit anthroposophisch anmutendem Kupferdach einen rigorosen Bruch mit dem historisch überlieferten Stadtgrundriss und der vormodernen Architektur. Ursprünglich sollte das Haus jedoch in den 50er Jahren-Planungen mehr als 100 Meter hoch werden und im verzierten-dekorativen Stil der "Nationalen Tradition" errichtet werden. Der rhomboide Innenraum erinnert u.a. an den Kongressaal im Moskauer Kremlgelände, 1959-1961 im Auftrag von Nikita Chruschtschow für 6000 Zuschauer der KPDSU-Parteitage errichtet. Vorbildhaft wirkte aber auch u.a. das neue Konzerthaus De Doelen von Rotterdam von 1962-66.

Architekturführer der DDR, Bezirk Dresden 1978:

"Kulturpalast: flacher Baukörper 102,80 m x 71,80 m mal 19,35 m bildet städtebaulichen Abschluss des Altmarktes nach Norden. Monolith. Stahlbetonskelettbauweise (Raster 6 m x 9 m), Sockelgeschoss Naturstein, Obergeschoss Aluminium-Glas-Elemente, teilw. Betonstrukturwände, Saalbau profiliertes Kupferdach; Mehrzwecksaal mit Kipparkett 2740 Plätze, Studiotheater 192 Pl., Restaurant: 205 Pl., Klubräume 584 Pl.; ..."

Architekturführer Dresden 1997:

"Der kompakte, flache Baukörper ist äußerlich durch Material- und Farbkontraste geprägt: Während die Sockelzone aus poliertem roten Granit besteht, setzt sich der Hauptkörper aus großen, in Aluminiumrahmen gefaßten Glasflächen zusammen; er wird von weißen Betonsimsen eingerahmt. Die Rückseite sowie die Außenwände der Funktionsräume sind durch Betonfertigfenster untergliedert. Ein gefaltetes Kupferdach bildet den Abschluss. Dabei erhebt sich der zentral gelegene sechseckige Festsaal äußerlich als Dachaufbau. In Höhe des 1. OG umschließt ein Balkon den Kulturpalast. An der Fassade zur Schlossstraße befindet sich das Wandbild "Weg der roten Fahne" vom Kollektiv Gerhard Bondzin, ein typisches Werk des sozialistischen Realismus. Der Eingang enthält fünf Bronzetüren von Gerd Jaeger, die Motive aus der Dresdner Geschichte darstellen."

Festsaal

32 m breite, 10 m tiefe Bühne, fahrbare Jehmlich-Orgel, Hauptbühnenfläche 320 m<sup>2</sup>; Portalhöhe 11,5 m, mittels Kipparkett auch als Ball- oder Kongreßsaal nutzbar. 2 Seitenbühnen mit je 160 m<sup>2</sup>, 1 Hinterbühne mit 79 m<sup>2</sup>.

(<http://www.das-neue-dresden.de/kulturpalast-dresden.html>)

#### Abbe-Zentrum am Wissenschaftscampus Jena Beutenberg, Bibliothek, Jena – Germany 2005

Bauherr Ernst-Abbe-Stiftung, Wettbewerb 2003 – 1. Preis, Entwurf Volkwin Marg und Hubert Nienhoff mit Stephan Rewolle BGF 4.020 m<sup>2</sup>, Bauzeit 2004-2005

.....  
Mit der Eröffnung des Abbe-Zentrums am 23.01.2006 hat der Wissenschaftscampus am Jenaer Beutenberg eine neue Mitte bekommen. Dieses Gebäude ist das Kommunikationszentrum des Campus. Es wird von allen Campusanrainern gemeinsam genutzt und beherbergt das Casino, einen Hörsaal mit Foyer und die Campusbibliothek. Es wird von uns, der BMBG (Beutenberg Management Betriebsgesellschaft mbH), betrieben.

Der repräsentative Bau mit 22 m Höhe dominiert in seiner zentralen Lage den Campus. Die konkav gewölbten Seitenfronten zitieren das Logo des Bauherren, der Ernst-Abbe-Stiftung, und damit auch die Jenaer Domäne „Optischer Gerätebau“.

Mit der Errichtung des Zentralgebäudes entsteht ein neues Zeichen für den Wissenschaftsstandort Jena. Der Campus Jena-Beutenberg stellt in nationaler wie internationaler Hinsicht einen wichtigen Standort deutscher und thüringischer Forschungstätigkeit dar. Die gekrümmte Fläche als raumbildendes Element des Entwurfes weist auf die Forschungstätigkeit Ernst Abbes und Carl Zeiss' hin, deren Entwicklungen auf Grundlage der Lichtbeugung durch gekrümmte Flächen das Fundament für den Ruf Jenas als Forschungsstadt gelegt haben. Zwei geschwungene, scheibenförmige Baukörper öffnen sich in Nord-Südrichtung. Durch einen leichten Versatz der Seitenflügel wendet sich das Gebäude dem ankommenden Besucher am nördlichen Haupteingang entgegen. Analog dazu weist das Gebäude durch den Versatz auf der Gartenseite in den attraktiven, unbebauten Landschaftsraum im Südwesten. Die Stahlbetonkonstruktion mit einer Fassade aus Metallpaneelen mit grünlichen Glasflächen verleiht dem Gebäude eine der Nutzungsart entsprechende Modernität und Transparenz sowie eine zeichenhafte Abstraktion. (gmp)

#### Changzhou Culture Center (Library), Changzhou - China on design

Die Architekten von Gerkan, Marg und Partner (gmp) haben in einem internationalen Wettbewerb mit KSP – Jürgen Engel Architekten, Atelier Zhanglei, Arata Isozaki und weiteren führenden Architekturbüros laut Jury den ersten Preis für ein Kulturzentrum in der neu geschaffenen Stadtmitte Changzhous gewonnen. Mit insgesamt 365.000 Quadratmetern vereint der Neubaukomplex verschiedene Museen, wie z.B. das Kunst-, ein Wissenschafts- und Technikmuseum sowie eine Bibliothek zusammen mit Serviceeinrichtungen zum kulturellen Stadtteilzentrum im Xinbei Bezirk der drei Millionen Einwohner Stadt zwischen Wuxi und Nanjing.

Wettbewerb 2012 – 1. Preis, Entwurf Meinhard von Gerkan und Nikolaus Goetze mit Magdalene Weiss, Partner China Wei Wu. Mitarbeiter Wettbewerb Martin Friedrich, Sebastian Schmidt, Kong Buhong, Jiang Lanlan, Yao Yao, Zhang Zhen,

Gao Shusan, Dominika Gnatowicz, Sa Xiaodong. Tragwerksplanung schlaich bergemann und partner. Freiraumplanung WES & Partner. Bauherr Changzhou Jinling Investment and Construction Co., Ltd  
BGF insgesamt 365.000 m<sup>2</sup>  
BGF Bücherei 32.800 m<sup>2</sup>  
BGF Kunsthalle 20.600 m<sup>2</sup>

BGF Wissenschafts- und Technikmuseum 18.300 m<sup>2</sup>  
BGF Serviceeinrichtungen 37.300 m<sup>2</sup>  
BGF unterirdisch auf 2 Ebenen 256.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Der Entwurf orientiert sich an der lokalen Kultur, indem er Bezug auf Changzhou als südchinesische Wasserstadt nimmt. Die in einem großen Bogen brückenartig auskragenden Gebäudemodule bestehen aus sechs 45 Meter hohen Pavillons, die im Innern durch ihre unterschiedlichen Funktionen architektonisch stark variieren, in ihrem Äußeren jedoch optisch eine Einheit bilden. So entsteht das Kulturforum unter einem gemeinsamen Dach. Die Kunstgalerie im Osten und das Wissenschafts- und Technikmuseum im Westen bilden gemeinsam die öffentliche Plaza im Zentrum von Changzhou. Mit Wasserspielen und großzügigen Landschaftsmotiven bietet sie eine hohe Aufenthaltsqualität und dient als Treffpunkt im Bezirk. Unterirdisch befinden sich 256.000 Quadratmeter, die sich auf eine Tiefgarage sowie vielfältige Laden- und Verkaufsflächen aufteilen, durch Tiefhöfe belichtet sind und mit den Kultureinrichtungen in direkter Verbindung stehen. Ein diagonal durch das 17 Hektar große Grundstück führender Wasserlauf verbindet oberirdisch alle Funktionen miteinander und belichtet zudem die im Souterrain befindlichen Restaurantflächen. Die Fassade nimmt in Material und Farbe Bezug auf die regionale Bautradition: grauer Schiefer schafft einen massiven äußeren Eindruck, während helle Oberflächen im Inneren der Gebäude mit weißen Elementen und transparente Glasfassaden einen starken Kontrast erzeugen. Das Kulturzentrum wird die neue Stadtmittle und ihre Entwicklung mitprägen und spiegelt Changzhous Kombination aus traditionellem Stadtkern und moderner Metropole wider. Das große Dach verbindet die sechs Kulturpavillons und definiert somit den öffentlichen Raum für die Bürger von Changzhou. (gmp)

## **Gössler Kinz Kreienbaum Architekten, Hamburg – Germany**

<http://www.gk-arch.de>

**Librares:**

**Erwin-Schrödinger Zentrum. Zentralbibliothek Naturwissenschaften. Computer- und Medienservice der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Berlin-Adlershof – Germany 2000 – 2003**

gross floor area 16.500 sqm

Located between the Brandenburg Gate and the Berlin-Brandenburg International Airport, one of Europe's most ambitious projects is being created on a 420-hectare site: Berlin Adlershof – the City of Science and Technology. Up to 20,000 people will soon live and work here. The Humboldt University's natural sciences institutes, diverse research and development institutions, innovative industries, and media companies are relocating to the site. The information and communication center with its multimedia library and computer center is the main public building and provides services for the entire area. It is built on the site of a former institute for aerodynamic research and several of the hangers from the 1930s have been reused and are now an integral part of the building. The information and communication center consists of a computer center, a library, central auditoriums, a television studio, and a privately funded and run conference center. The project is an example of successful cooperation and synergy between the academic community, private research, and urban development. (Gössler)

Der Siemens-Architekt Hans Hertlein (1881\* - 1963+) hat in der Nazizeit in Berlin auch mehrere andere große Anlagen der Rüstungsindustrie erbaut, die in einem sachlich-modernen Stil gehalten sind und nur in Details (wie „Führerbalkons“) an die Blut- und Boden-Ära erinnern. Eine dieser Anlagen steht im Ortsteil Lichterfelde am Platz des 4. Juli. Die ehemalige Telefunken-Fabrik von 1937-1940 wurde jahrzehntlang von den Amerikanern als McNair Barracks genutzt. Nach Abzug der Amerikaner steht ein Großteil des Komplexes leer. Die Einrichtung von Loftwohnungen kommt nur schwer in Gang. Nun soll ein Teil der Anlage schulischen Zwecken dienen. Der dafür durchgeführte begrenzte offene, einstufige Realisierungswettbewerb mit vorgeschaltetem Bewerbungsverfahren ist nun entschieden worden. Ziel des Wettbewerbs war die Zusammenführung der Kopernikus-Oberschule an diesem Standort. Dazu sollte der nordwestliche Teilbereich der ehemaligen Telefunkenwerke zu einem Schulgebäude umgeplant werden. Die Einpassung der Schulnutzung sollte unter Berücksichtigung der denkmalpflegerischen Anforderungen erfolgen. Neu errichtet werden soll eine Dreifachsporthalle mit den erforderlichen Sportfreiflächen. Die Jury, an der unter anderem die Architekten Bettina Götz, Julia Tophof, Stephan Höhne und Hermann Scheidt teilnahmen, vergaben folgende Preise:

1. Preis

Gössler Kinz Kreienbaum Architekten BDA, Hamburg

2. Preis

Anderhalten Architekten, Berlin

3. Preis

Eller + Eller Architekten, Düsseldorf

Ankauf

Georg Bumiller Ges. v. Architekten, Berlin

Ankauf

Numrich Albrecht Klumpp Planungsbüro GmbH, Berlin

Die Jury beurteilt den ersten Preis so: „Durch Abriss des vorhandenen Dreiflügelbaus und Errichten eines großzügigen Stahl-Glas-Daches entsteht eine weitläufige Eingangssituation. Das denkmalgeschützte Gebäude erhält eine räumliche Öffnung zum Osteweg und wird auf selbstverständliche Art und Weise inszeniert. Der Hauptzugang ins Gebäude erfolgt axial in der Gebäudeecke. Der Schulhof wird gleichzeitig zum Eingangshof. Die Lage des Eingangs ermöglicht kurze Wegelängen in die beiden Gebäudeflügel. Die Sporthalle und das Vordach erzeugen eine stadträumlich angemessene Eingangssituation der Billy-Wilder-Promenade in das Quartier. Im Gebäude des Nordkasinos werden direkt in Eingangsnähe die öffentlichen Nutzungen wie Essen, Mehrzweckraum, Bibliothek, Schülercafé und Freizeitbereich untergebracht. Das Kasinogebäude wird weitestgehend freigestellt. Die Arbeit besticht durch ihren zurückhaltenden Umgang mit dem Baudenkmal und ihre stadträumlichen Bezüge.“ (<http://www.baunetz.de>)



## **Architekturbüro Werner Grannemann, Bremerhaven – Germany**

Nach dem Ausscheiden (Ruhestand) von Rolf Mielke wurde das Architekturbüro Grannemann + Mielke im Juli 2009 in Architekturbüro Werner Grannemann umbenannt.

<http://www.grannemann-mielke.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtteilbibliothek Bremerhaven-Leherheide – Germany 2011**

Client: Seestadt-Immobilien (Wirtschaftsbetrieb der Stadt Bremerhaven), 3.100 m<sup>2</sup>, 505 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.000.000

Neubau der Stadtteilbibliothek Leherheide als eingeschossiger Bibliotheksbau auf einer Fläche von ca. 500 m<sup>2</sup>. Das wie ein Buch gestaltete Gebäude bietet Kindern, Jugendlichen und Erwachsenen gleichermaßen ein breites Spektrum an Informationsquellen. Hier können neben Büchern auch DVDs und Computerspiele ausgeliehen werden. Es ist ein Bilderbuchkino für die Kleinsten geplant, ein loungeartiger Tresen für Jugendliche sowie Arbeitsplätze zur Internetrecherche für die Großen. Neben einem sowohl Bibliotheksgästen als auch Wochenmarktbesuchern zugänglich, behindertengerecht WC werden die sanitären Anlagen der Bibliothek jeweils ein WC auf Kinderhöhe für Jungen und für Mädchen anbieten. Des Weiteren bietet eine Informationsstation Hintergrundwissen über den Stadtteil, die Bibliothek und Weiteres. (Grannemann)

In einem Problembezirk Bremerhavens wurde das Stadtteilzentrum neu gegliedert. Die einstige Attraktivität dieses Zentrums sollte wieder hergestellt werden. Aus dem Grundstücksverkauf der alten Stadtteilbibliothek musste der Neubau und das neu angelegte Wochenmarktgelände realisiert werden. Die Aufgabe war es, durch die direkte Lage an einer Hauptstraße, einen markanten und raumbildenden Neubau in eine vorhandene Grünfläche zu bauen. Die äußere Form des 5,80 m hohen Bibliotheksgebäudes ist als liegendes Buch gestaltet, die Attika aus HPL-Platten wurde als oberer Buchdeckel, die Fassade zur Straße als gerundeter Buchrücken und der rot verkleidete Sockel als unterer Buchdeckel gestaltet. Drei Fassaden, als Pfosten-Riegel-Fassaden mit Sonnenschutzgläsern ausgebildet, öffnen sich in Richtung Grünanlagen und symbolisieren mit den erhabenen Deckschalen die Buchseiten. Im barrierefreien Eingangsbereich wurde das Vordach aus HPL-Platten, wie ein Lesezeichen gestaltet. Die mit HPL-Platten verkleidete und komplett geschlossene Stahlbetonwand auf der Straßenseite schottet das Innere gegen Straßenlärm und Beobachtung ab. Im Inneren wurde ein flexibler Bibliotheksbereich geplant, der in Kleinkinder-, Jugend- und Erwachsenenbereiche zониert ist. Dieser lässt sich bei Veranstaltungen wie Autorenlesungen, Bilderbuchkino oder Schulklassentage, an die jeweilige Situation leicht anpassen. Das Raumprogramm wird durch Büro-, Technik- und Sanitäräume - mit dem ersten öffentlichen Behinderten-WC Bremerhavens - ergänzt. (<http://www.heinze.de>)

## **Planungsbüro Gerhard Guckes & Kollegen, Idstein – Germany**

<http://www.guckes-partner.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Erweiterungsbau Hochschule Frsenius mit Bibliothek, Hörsälen, Verwaltungsräumen, Idstein – Germany 2008**

Nach langer Vorbereitung wird der dringend notwendige Neubau an der privaten FH nun realisiert. Sechzig Räume sind geplant, darunter eine große Bibliothek mit modernen Computerarbeitsplätzen sowie Hörsäle, Praxis- und Seminarräume und Büros. Die EFF sei zuversichtlich, so der Präsident, dass die neuen Räumlichkeiten bereits im Wintersemester 2008/2009 zum Lernen, Forschen und Arbeiten genutzt werden können. Für die Architektur des Neubaus mit einem Investitionsvolumen von 4,6 Millionen Euro zeichnet Gerhard Guckes verantwortlich. Das neue Gebäude, das funktional und behindertengerecht ausgebaut wird, soll sich architektonisch nicht an das Hauptgebäude anpassen, sondern wird einen modernen Kontrast dazu bilden. Damit will die EFF, ihrem Leitgedanken folgend, Tradition mit Innovation auch optisch verbinden. (<http://www.idw-online.de>)

## **h4a Gessert + Randecker Architekten, Stuttgart – Germany**

<http://www.h4a-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Hochschule Ruhr – West Standort Bottrop – Germany 2013**

Presseinfo vom 15.03.2011

Geplanter Neubau der Hochschule Ruhr West in Bottrop erhält ein Gesicht

Siegerentwurf im Wettbewerb um den Neubau der Hochschule am Standort Bottrop steht fest.

Bottrop – Der Siegerentwurf für den Neubau der Hochschule Ruhr West in Bottrop steht fest. Er stammt von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft „h4a Gessert + Randecker + Legner Architekten (Stuttgart) und Vögele Architekten (Stuttgart) mit Käufer + Passer (Tuttlingen) und Planergruppe Oberhausen (Oberhausen)“. Nach dem derzeitigen Planungsstand wird die Hochschule den Neubau in Bottrop ab Herbst 2013 beziehen können. Für die Baukosten sind 22 Millionen Euro veranschlagt. Der Siegerentwurf setzte sich in einem Auswahlverfahren durch, das die Niederlassung Münster des Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetriebes NRW (BLB NRW) durchgeführt hat, damit die drei im November 2010 durch eine fachkundige Jury gekürten Preisträger des Wettbewerbs zum Neubau der Hochschule Ruhr West in Bottrop ihre Entwürfe nachbessern. Die Jury hatte den Preisträgern dazu kritische Hinweise an die Hand gegeben. Das nun abgeschlossene Auswahlverfahren stellt sicher, dass der unter funktionalen, wirtschaftlichen, energetischen und städtebaulichen Aspekten beste Entwurf zur Ausführung kommt. Das Preisgericht lobte an dem jetzt gekürten Siegerentwurf bereits im November, dass der Zuschnitt der Räume flexible Nutzungen ermöglicht, und dass die wichtigen Funktionsbereiche wie etwa die Bibliothek sinnvoll im Gebäudekomplex angeordnet sind. Architektonisch reagiert der Bau durch die Gliederung in einzelne schmale Finger besonders gut auf die umliegende kleinteilige Bebauung. Mit durchgehend drei Geschossen fügt er sich außerdem in der Höhe harmonisch in die Umgebung ein. Kritisiert hatte das Preisgericht offensichtliche Mängel in der Einhaltung der Abstandsflächen und der Anordnung der Parkflächen auf dem Grundstück. „Die Verfasser haben die konstruktive Kritik angenommen, die Probleme gelöst und sich insgesamt hervorragend präsentiert“, lobt Markus Vieth, Leiter der Niederlassung Münster des BLB NRW, und ergänzt: „Wir freuen uns, diesen nach der Überarbeitung in jeder Hinsicht besten Entwurf im Wettbewerb für den Standort Bottrop realisieren zu können!“ „Es ist eine besondere Herausforderung, einen in sich geschlossenen Hochschulkörper für 500 Studienplätze zu planen. Dem Entwurf der Arbeitsgemeinschaft „h4a Gessert + Randecker + Legner Architekten und Vögele Architekten mit Käufer + Passer sowie der Planergruppe Oberhausen“ ist das besonders gut gelungen, denn er verbindet alle wichtigen Funktionalitäten offen miteinander“, findet auch Prof. Dr. Eberhard Menzel, Präsident der Hochschule Ruhr West. „Darüber hinaus setzen wir auf eine

energetische Ausrichtung des Hochschulgebäudes, so dass eine Zertifizierung als Zero Emission Campus erfolgen soll“, so Menzel weiter.

„Das neue Gebäude für die Hochschule Ruhr West wird das Areal rund um die Hans-Sachs-Straße städtebaulich aufwerten“, sagt Bottrops Technischer Beigeordneter Norbert Höving. „Wir freuen uns, in Bottrop einen Baukörper mit anspruchsvoller Architektur zu bekommen, der zukünftig Standort der Hochschule Ruhr West sein wird. Damit wird der Schritt zu einem attraktiven Hochschulstandort vollendet. Das nachhaltige Energiekonzept ist beispielhaft für das Projekt InnovationCity, bei dem wir ein Zielgebiet zur Niedrigenergiestadt umbauen wollen.“

Der zweistufige Wettbewerb zum Neubau der Hochschule Ruhr West an den beiden Standorten Mülheim und Bottrop hatte am 25./26. November 2010 mit den Sitzungen des Preisgerichts geendet. Für Bottrop hatte die Jury drei erste Plätze und einen dritten Platz – diesen an den jetzt gekürten Sieger – vergeben. (<http://www.blb.nrw.de>)

## **Hammeskrause Architekten, Stuttgart – Germany**

Markus Hammes, Nils Krause

<http://www.hammeskrause.info>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fraunhofer Institut, Biomedizinische Technik, Bibliothek, Potsdam – Germany 2007**

Am 9. Mai 2007 wurde in Potsdam der Neubau für das Fraunhofer Institut für Biomedizinische Technik (IBMT) feierlich eröffnet. Der Neubau im Wissenschaftspark Golm wurde von dem Stuttgarter Büro Hammeskrause (hervorgegangen aus Brenner & Partner) geplant. Auf einer Nutzfläche von 4.100 Quadratmetern ist ein multidisziplinär arbeitendes Institut mit Laboren und Büros entstanden. Die Baukosten betragen 16 Millionen Euro ohne Ausstattung. Die Architekten erläutern ihren Entwurf wie folgt: „Der Institutsneubau steht in engem räumlichem Zusammenhang mit dem bestehenden Fraunhofer-Institut IAP. Es wird ein gemeinsamer Park um den bestehenden Teich entstehen, an dem sich die Haupteingänge der Institute befinden. Die Auseinandersetzung mit den Inhalten des Instituts ließen ein Gebäudekonzept entstehen, das die Offenheit, Innovation und Dynamik einer Forschungseinrichtung zum Ausdruck bringen soll und gleichzeitig die gewünschte Ruhe und Gelassenheit ausstrahlt. Der tendenziell einfache Baukörper ist stärker in der Fläche der Fassade bearbeitet, hier entwickelt er Plastizität, Gliederung und materielle Differenzierung. Der lebendige Eindruck wird unter Einhaltung einer strikten formalen und konstruktiven Ordnung erzeugt, die in der mäandrierenden Struktur zum Ausdruck kommt. Auch Assoziationen zu zellulären Systemen sind für ein Institut der Lebenswissenschaften beabsichtigt und angemessen. Innerhalb des kompakt verdichteten, dreibündigen Grundrisses wird über einfallendes Zenitlicht ein Rhythmus verschiedener Orte (Foyer, Bibliothek, Lichthof, Patio, Technikum) entstehen, der das Gebäude über Tageslicht zwischen den hochkomplexen Laborclustern gliedert.“ (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Heike Hanada – Laboratory of Art & Architecture, Berlin – German**

<http://www.heikehanada.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Delphinium-Stockholms stadsbibliotek (Asplund Bibliotek), Stockholm – Sweden on design**

This proposal highlights the new library as a new, visible public building with great merit. A functional new public building is added to the site, the north side of the ridge is developed and emphasised and the Asplund building is given a new, dignified context. In the townscape, the new building provides a clear backdrop to the Asplund building in the classic view from Odengatan. It creates a distance to the Asplund building that enables two distinguished buildings to be in symbiosis on the site with clear space and respectful distance to each other. The low podium building with its elegant circular garden space creates a transition and a connection between the two buildings. Restoration of the hill and its extension down into the new garden also creates an enclosed landscape space of unusual quality in the townscape. The silent, “secret”, garden together with the restored slope of the ridge forms a new public space in the city, well separated from noisy Odengatan. This outdoor space is experienced through the whole sequence of indoor areas that run through the library. As a result, visitors will be able to easily find their way around and obtain an overview using the outer townscape and the Asplund building for orientation. The high-rise component restores and highlights the hill’s profile in the meeting between building and ground on the way up from Odengatan to the top of the hill. The semi-transparent facade can literally reflect the hill and the landscape space. Delphinium bases its unique quality on a number of very well detailed starting-points in the townscape which are clearly defined in their form, both as separate design elements and as parts of a harmonious whole. Delphinium is a cleverly designed proposal, sensitive, clear and with the quality of a new icon. It will be very beautiful addition to Stockholm’s architecture. In its self-evident position and simplicity, it stands out as a good response to how a new distinguished building can be created in our time. The project has a theme that alludes to Asplund’s architecture without imitating it. Its idiom is clearly related to Asplund’s own language of design in the form of clear and simple geometric shapes and subtle details. The solemn, dark reserve of the Asplund building is contrasted by a light openness, but with the same attention to detail and with playful references to the rotunda’s form in the courtyard and the rounded interiors. By locating the extension along Gyldegatan, the proposal utilises the least valuable part of the hill face next to the garage entrance. The uppermost part of the building is, however, outside the border of the competition site. The jury has seen this as important for the proportions of the building and for the design concept that reflects the profile of the hill. The fact that a component of the upper high-rise slab has broken out from the large volume is important for the proportional meeting with the Observatory. Delphinium is the proposal that best corresponds to the vision of a light, open and communicative library. The project has considerable potential to be developed into a well-functioning library in accordance with the vision in the brief. The large communal open area at street level divides the visiting public up into either the subject sections in the high-rise component or to the Asplund building. The library will be inviting to the passer-by since the low-rise component with the main entrance is located along Odengatan. This alludes to Asplund’s proposal for market hall buildings in this location from 1926, even if it is now a question of a “knowledge market hall”. The main entrance offers a moment to read today’s paper, drink a cup of coffee, and take a short-cut through the library to Sveavägen away from the weather or a convenient route up to the Observatory park. You get a feeling for the hill and the protected courtyard through the low-rise building. The subject sections are lifted up into the high-rise component in which you are never far away from the light and the view over Observatorielunden, the peaceful courtyard or the city. The subject sections with their many different functions can be found in the high-rise component, where curved, bright staircases with transparent walls facilitate orientation. The building’s width and proportions provide considerable scope for creating a very functional library. The library is present in the townscape and visitors to it maintain constant contact with the surroundings and the other parts of the library. The project also has considerable development potential with respect to the City Railway and Läkarhuset projects. The facade of the high-rise component is both the secret

and the solution in the project. In the presentations, the project gives the impression of a solid white building - but it is actually a semi-transparent modelled glass building that displays the ongoing activities in the building at all times of the day and night. The facade can be given different properties and it can both hide and display what is going on inside. When darkness descends over Vasastan, the building will light up and invite to discussion or to just a quiet moment to oneself among other people. It will be especially interesting to develop the variable expression given by the facade during the day, during the long dusk of the dark winter months and during the night. And likewise when it reflects the hill's thick green foliage or stripped branches. There is scope to allow the glazed facade to be more open or closed depending on requirements. In the continued process and in the building's future life, it can be changed and adapted to suit varying requirements. When fully realised, the transparent impression should be reinforced, bringing the building even more to life. The integration of the decorative pattern is particularly important to develop. Delphinium is a very unobtrusively presented proposal that has required closer study to shed light on its qualities, but it has the potential to be very strong. The presentation has a lightly suggestive and sketchy feel to it. When the proposal is to be concretised into a real building, it is important to pay considerable attention to preserving and developing its ethereal lightness and the precise details required by the project in all technical designs. When examining the development potential of the different solutions, the jury has found that the project has a robust, basic structure that can easily be developed. In conclusion, Delphinium's holistic solution brings new qualities to an extent that can balance the cultural and historical losses caused by the disappearance of the three annexe buildings. A new functional public building is added to the site, the north side of the ridge is developed and emphasised and the Asplund building is given a new, dignified context. (<http://www.arkitekt.se>)

September 2009

Summary:

In 2007, the winning design of an architectural competition for an extension to the Gunnar Asplund designed Stockholm City Library was announced. The heritage significance of the library building and its annexes are theoretically protected by a range of Swedish laws, but it is considered that the winning design would have serious adverse impacts on the heritage of the Asplund Library complex.

The proposed size of the new buildings would overwhelm the library and the original monumental main entrance would lose its function, thereby diminishing the power of Asplund's original design. The proposed demolition of the three annexes would destroy the overall experience of the site as originally planned and designed by Asplund.

The heritage values of this site, and the international importance of the work of Gunnar Asplund requires careful and comprehensive reconsideration of the proposal to avoid such impacts.

The presidents of ICOMOS, the International Union of Architects, DOCOMOMO International and the ICOMOS ISC20C have jointly requested that the Mayor of the City of Stockholm urgently reconsider the project to avoid any adverse heritage impacts, and to resolve a more acceptable design solution in heritage terms.

(<http://www.icomos-isc20c.org/id3.html>)

## **Harris + Kurrle Architekten, Stuttgart – Germany**

Joel Harris, Volker Kurrle

<http://www.harriskurrle.de>

**Libraries:**

### **Fachhochschule Bibliothek Neu-Ulm – Germany 2006 – 2008**

Bauherr: Freistaat Bayern, 6.500 m<sup>2</sup>, € 23.000.000

163 Meter Länge, 25 Meter Breite und 19 Meter Höhe misst der rund 27 Millionen teure Bau, der von Volker Kurrle aus dem Stuttgarter Architekturbüro Harris + Kurrle entworfen wurde. Der zweistöckige aluminiumverkleidete Riegel verbindet Design mit Funktionalität und ist in gepflegte Grünflächen mit einem See eingebettet. Diese grenzen direkt an das Gelände der Landesgartenschau an, deren Sportstätten die Hochschule künftig als Teil ihres Campus nutzen kann. Im Erdgeschoss sind alle zentralen Bereiche wie Bibliothek, Mensa und drei große Hörsäle mit 105, 120 und 180 Sitzplätzen, die durch ein großzügiges Foyer erreicht werden. In den beiden Obergeschossen befinden sich 29 Seminarräume, sieben EDV- bzw. Sprachlabore und die Büros der Mitarbeiter aus Lehre und Verwaltung. Im Vergleich zum alten Gebäude stehen der 2 Hochschule nun 16 zusätzliche Hörsäle bzw. Seminarräume zur Verfügung. Eine Besonderheit des Neubaus sind sechs von Innenhöfen belichtete Kommunikationszonen, so genannte Clubs, die speziell für die Zusammenarbeit zwischen Studierenden, Dozenten, Mitarbeitern und Kooperationspartnern der regionalen Wirtschaft konzipiert wurden. Die Bibliothek verfügt auf einer Fläche von über 800 Quadratmetern nun über einen Loungebereich, Lese- und Arbeitsplätze mit Blick ins Grüne sowie Einzel- und Gruppenarbeitsräume. Die Mensa bietet Platz für 200 Gäste und kann – zusammen mit dem Foyer – für Veranstaltungen genutzt werden.

## **Hausmann Architekten, Aachen – Germany**

<http://www.hausmannarchitekten.de>

**Libraries:**

### **Heisenberg-Gymnasium Bruchsal – Germany 2011**

Beschränkter Wettbewerb 2008 1. Preis, Neubau eines Gymnasiums mit Ganztageseinrichtung, Bauherr: Heisenberg-Gymnasium, NF: 3.600 m<sup>2</sup>, BGF: 5.200 m<sup>2</sup>

Das Gebäudekonzept für das Heisenberg-Gymnasium in Bruchsal trägt dem Schulkonzept der Privatschule Rechnung, das ein neues Verständnis von selbständigem Lernen und dementsprechend auch freiere Anforderungen an die Lernräume beinhaltet. Die Schule ist in enger Zusammenarbeit mit dem Kollegium des Heisenberg-Gymnasiums entwickelt worden, wobei der klassische raumbezogene Unterricht durch freiere Lernzonen erweitert wird, die flexibel zu den Klassenräumen zugeschaltet werden können. Dadurch entstehen Lernlandschaften, die ebenfalls auf das Konzept der Ganztagschule angepasst sind. Auf diese Weise konnten Ergebnisse aus der Forschungsarbeit „Das offene Klassenzimmer“ räumlich umgesetzt und in Zusammenarbeit mit den zukünftigen Nutzern weiter entwickelt werden. (Hausmann)

Die Schulgattung des Privatgymnasiums scheint schwer im Kommen zu sein. So auch in Bruchsal, wo Anfang Februar das zweizügige Heisenberg-Gymnasium eingeweiht wird. Der Neubau ist ein weiterer Standort der gleichnamigen Einrichtung in Karlsruhe; der Entwurf ging 2007 aus einem eingeladenen Wettbewerb hervor, den das Büro Hausmann Architekten (Aachen) für sich entscheiden konnte. Die Architekten haben ein U-förmiges Gebäude konzipiert, in dessen Mitte sich ein geschützter Schulhof

befindet. Während der eingeschossige Schenkel mit eigener Bibliothek der Oberstufe vorbehalten ist, befinden sich im zweigeschossigen Schenkel Fachräume und die Verwaltung sowie im Obergeschoss die Klassenräume für die Unter- und Mittelstufe. In der Mitte zwischen den beiden Gebäudeschenkeln, direkt am Haupteingang gelegen, wurde ein großer, flexibel nutzbarer Raum realisiert, der als Pausenhalle, Mensa und Veranstaltungsbereich genutzt wird. Vor allem im Obergeschoss konnte ein Raumprogramm realisiert werden, dass der angestrebten Idee eines klassenübergreifenden Lernens entspricht. Hier befinden sich sogenannte Lerncluster, die aus jeweils vier um eine gemeinsame Lerninsel gruppierte Klassenräume bestehen. Die Lerninseln, die in der Gebäudemitte liegen, werden über jeweils zwei Patios belichtet. Interne Treppen erschliessen alle drei Cluster, geflüchtet wird über einen außen liegenden Fluchtbalkon. So können auch die Erschließungszonen genutzt werden, die sich jeweils zwischen den Patios gruppieren und mit den eingebauten Sitzbänken viel Raum zum Lernen und Kommunizieren bieten. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Heckmann Kristel und Jung Architekten, Stuttgart – Germany**

### **Libraries:**

#### **Thüringer Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Jena (ThULB) – Germany 2001**

Fläche: 13.311 qm (Hauptnutzfläche), Gesamtkosten: 96,9 Mio. DM, Baukosten: 86,1 Mio. DM, Einrichtungskosten: 10,8 Mio. DM

Baubeschreibung: Der Gebäudekomplex wird durch eine diagonal verlaufende, verglaste Eingangshalle erschlossen, die ein vom Haupteingang zum Gebäudekern hin ansteigendes Dach besitzt. Diese Halle trennt gleichzeitig den bibliotheksinternen Bereich vom Benutzungsbereich. An die Verkehrszonen im Gebäudekern schließen nach außen die Regalbereiche mit Freihandbeständen an. In den ruhig gelegenen Außenbereichen befinden sich entlang der Fensterfronten die Benutzerarbeitsplätze, größtenteils als Einzel- bzw. Doppelpunkte konzipiert. Durch Lichtgräben in den Freihandbereichen wird zusätzlich Tageslicht bis in die Erdgeschosszone geleitet und so eine helle, freundliche Atmosphäre geschaffen. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

## **Bernhard Heid Architekten, Fürth – Germany**

Bernhard Heid†, Volker Heid, Wolfram Heid

<http://www.heid-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fachhochschule (Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften) BA III Bibliothek und Mensa, Kempten – Germany 1992 / Erweiterung 2011**

Bauherr: Freistaat Bayern, 12.500 m<sup>3</sup>, 2.700 m<sup>2</sup>

## **Ferdinand Heide Architekt, Frankfurt am Main – Germany**

<http://www.ferdinand-heide.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Hörsaal und Medienzentrum, Technische Universität, Campus Lichtwiese – Germany 2013**

Bauherr: Technische Universität Darmstadt, Architekt: Ferdinand Heide, Frankfurt, Baukosten: 31,3 Mio. €, finanziert aus dem Sonderinvestitionsprogramm des Landes Hessen, Baubeginn: 2011, Hauptnutzfläche: 7.500 m<sup>2</sup> zuzüglich Neben- und Verkehrsflächen, Bruttogrundfläche: ca. 14.900 m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttorauminhalt: ca. 71.000 m<sup>3</sup>, Hörsaalzentrum: 4 Hörsäle für insgesamt 1.450 Personen, zum Teil zusammenschaltbar, 2 Multifunktionsräume, 20 Lern- und Seminarräume, div. Schulungs- und Rechneräume, Bibliothek: 2 Fachlesesäle mit Freihandbereichen, Platz für rund 460.000 Medien, Sonstiges: 1 Cafeteria mit Außenbereich

.....Ferdinand Heide hat das Hörsaal- und Medienzentrum als kompakten Solitär konzipiert, in dem verschiedene universitäre Nutzungen miteinander verzahnt werden. Auf rund 7.500 qm Nutzfläche entstehen vier große Hörsäle, in denen zukünftig insgesamt 1.450 Plätze zur Verfügung stehen werden. Durch mobile Trennwände können bei Bedarf jeweils zwei Hörsäle zusammengelegt werden, wodurch mit 900 Plätzen der größte Hörsaal der Universität entsteht. Der Hörsaalbereich wird durch zwei Multifunktionsräume und 20 Lern- und Seminarräume unterschiedlicher Größe ergänzt. In allen Räumen des Hörsaalbereichs werden die technischen Voraussetzungen geschaffen, um sowohl traditionelle Lehr- und Lernformen als auch das an der TU Darmstadt bereits erfolgreich erprobte E-Teaching und E-Learning anwenden zu können. Die Bibliothek führt alle bisher dezentral zugänglichen Medienbestände der Fachbibliotheken des Campus Lichtwiese zusammen. Der Grundriss sieht vor, die Arbeits- und Lesepunkte auf drei Ebenen kranzartig um den Buchbestand in Form eines kompakten zentralen Bücherblocks herum anzuordnen.... ([http://www.tu-darmstadt.de/vorbeischauen/aktuell/nachrichten\\_1/neuemitte.de.jsp](http://www.tu-darmstadt.de/vorbeischauen/aktuell/nachrichten_1/neuemitte.de.jsp))

## **Heinle, Wisner und Partner, Freie Architekten, Stuttgart u.a.O – Germany**

<http://www.heinlewischerpartner.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum Heidelberg (DKFZ), Neukonzeption, Neubau und Sanierung (Bibliothek), Heidelberg – Germany 2014**

Bauherr: Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum Heidelberg, Stiftungsvorstand, Bruttogrundfläche: 46.540 qm

### **Awards:**

**Knauf Diamant Award 2008, Anerkennung, Kategorie Bauphysik**

Das DKFZ plant im Zuge größerer Umbaumaßnahmen die Neukonzeption und Sanierung des Deutschen Krebsforschungszentrums in Heidelberg. Das Gebäudeensemble wurde im Jahr 1972 erstellt. Der Gesamtkomplex entspricht nicht mehr den technischen und baurechtlichen Vorschriften. Um die zukünftige Forschungsarbeit des DKFZ zu gewährleisten, sollen die Bauteile Hochhaus, Radiologie und Dokumentation saniert werden. Hochhaus Die Regelgeschosse des Hochhauses werden komplett neu strukturiert, um bessere Arbeitsbedingungen für die Nutzer zu erreichen. Durch die Änderung der Grundrissorganisation von einer Dreibündigkeit zu einer Zweibündigkeit entstehen Raumtiefen von 15 m und 6 m. Durch die funktionale Gliederung der Großraumlaborzone sind die Auxiliärbereiche auf kürzestem Wege erreichbar. In der Mitte des Geschosses befindet sich die Kommunikationszone mit Besprechungsraum, Bereichsbibliothek und einer Teeküche. Die Bürobereiche schließen an die Kommunikationszone an. Radiologie Die Radiologie wird auf das bestehende Untergeschoss des Reaktors als 2- bzw. 3-geschossiger Stahlskelettbau mit Flachdecken neu erstellt. Die Gebäude sind als 2-bündige Anlage konzipiert. In der Radiologie befinden sich die

Patientenbereiche und der Forschungsbereich. Radiologie mit den Großgeräten, PET, CT, MRT und den Linaacs. Zusätzlich wird ein Verbindungssteg an das Hochhaus in den Ebenen 0 und 1 vorgesehen. Dokumentation Das Dokumentationsgebäude wird entsprechend der baurechtlichen Bestimmung saniert und um ein Geschoss erweitert. (Heinle)

### **Gesamtsanierung Kollegiengebäude II, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart – Germany 2009**

Bauherr: Land Baden-Württemberg vertreten durch die Oberfinanzdirektion Stuttgart vertreten durch Vermögen und Bau Baden-Württemberg Universitätsbauamt Stuttgart und Hohenheim, Bruttogrundfläche: 26.886 qm

Das Kollegiengebäude II - ein Hochschulgebäude aus dem Jahre 1965 - ist im wesentlichen genutzt durch die Institute der Fakultät 9 (**Philosophisch-Historische Fakultät**) und der Fakultät 10 (**Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften**) mit deren Bibliotheken, Hörsälen und Seminarräumen und einer Cafeteria. Das Hochhaus mit einer teilweise offenen Kernzone (Aufzüge, Technik- und Sanitärräume, Treppenhäuser) besitzt auf seiner Südseite 15 Geschosse mit Büronutzung, auf der Nordseite 10 Geschosse zur Unterbringung der **Bibliotheken** und Räume für die Lehre. Die Baumaßnahme umfasste die Erneuerung von Gebäudetechnik, Dach und Nordfassade, abgehängten Decken und Bodenbelägen, sowie umfangreiche Schadstoffsanierungen. Fakultätsbibliotheken, Hörsäle, Kernzonen, Institutsbereiche und die Cafeteria wurden entsprechend geänderter Nutzung umgeplant. Die wenigen Materialien des Bestandes in hochwertiger Sichtqualität (Beton, Mauerwerk, Holz) sind Ausdruck des architektonischen Denkens der neuen Stuttgarter Schule - sie wurden in ihrer bewussten Reduziertheit erhalten und ergänzt. (Heinle)

### **Fachhochschule Koblenz, Standort Remagen, Neubau auf dem Rhein Ahr Campus – Germany 2005**

Bauherr: Land Rheinland-Pfalz vertreten durch das Ministerium der Finanzen vertreten durch den Landesbetrieb Liegenschafts- und Baubetreuung, Niederlassung Koblenz/Staatsbauamt Koblenz, Bruttogrundfläche: 21.431 qm

#### **Struktur der Streuobstwiesen**

Die langen, schlanken Baukörper der Fachhochschule nehmen die Struktur der ehemaligen Streuobstwiesen wieder auf: zwei parallelen Zeilen mit je vier Gebäuden unterschiedlicher Höhe, entsprechend der Nutzung. Räumliche Mitte der Anlage ist das Forum, von dem aus alle Gebäude erschlossen werden. Es wird umgrenzt von den vier dreigeschossigen Laborbauten, dem Rechenzentrum/Multimedia-Zentrum und der Mensa/Aula. Eine Nord-Süd-Achse führt über das Forum.

Der Zugang von der Stadt Remagen führt nördlich auf das Forum zu, der Zugang von den Parkplätzen, der näheren Umgebung von Süden her. Der dunkle Plattenbelag und die zurückhaltende Begrünung unterstützen die formale Sprache der Gebäude.

Verbindungsgebäude dazwischen bilden die zweigeschossigen Bauten mit Rechenzentrum/Multimedia-Zentrum im Osten und mit Mensa/Aula im Westen. Die Bibliothek ist als ein Sonderelement zwischen den Gebäudezeilen in einem mehrgeschossigen, runden Bau zum Rhein hin orientiert. (Heinle)

### **Gesamtsanierung Kollegiengebäude I, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart – Germany 2002**

Bauherr: Land Baden-Württemberg vertreten durch die Oberfinanzdirektion Stuttgart vertreten durch das Universitätsbauamt Stuttgart und Hohenheim

Das Kollegiengebäude I der Universität Stuttgart wurde erbaut durch die Architekten und Hochschulprofessoren Gutbier, Siegel und Wilhelm für die Fakultät Architektur und Stadtplanung. (Die Landesregierung und die Stadt Stuttgart stimmten nach langer Überlegung dem Antrag der TH Stuttgart für den Bau eines Hochhauses - Kollegiengebäude I (K I) an der Keplerstraße 11 - zu. Mit der Planung dieses Gebäudes wurde die Architektur-Abteilung der Technischen Hochschule Stuttgart beauftragt; die Realplanung ging an die drei TH-Professoren – Rolf Gutbier 1902-1992, Günter Wilhelm 1908-2004 und Curt Siegel 1911-2004 –, die alle in gleicher Weise als Urheber dieses Werkes gelten. Bau: 1956-1960), die auch heute noch hier untergebracht ist. Im Rahmen der Sanierung wurde die gesamte Gebäudetechnik erneuert, **eine Fakultätsbibliothek geschaffen**, behindertengerechte Einrichtungen ergänzt, sowie verschiedene Institutsbereiche umgeplant. Im Innenausbau wurde auf Nachhaltigkeit Wert gelegt: So wurden Sichtbeton-, Sichtmauerwerks- und Holzoberflächen sorgfältig erhalten oder ergänzt, abgehängte Decken und Bodenbeläge nur wo notwendig ersetzt. In vielen Bereichen wurde großflächige Transparenz erhalten oder geschaffen. Die Studentischen Arbeitsbereiche wurden neu möbliert. Um die Aufzugskapazitäten des Hochhauses zu erhöhen (die Studentenzahlen waren von anfänglich 800 auf heute ca. 2.000 gestiegen) wurde eine Zielwahlsteuerung eingebaut, sowie einer der Aufzüge erstmalig mit einer "Twin-Nutzung" ausgestattet (Patent Thyssen), bei der unabhängig voneinander 2 Kabinen übereinander in einem Schacht fahren. (Heinle)

### **Friedrich-Schiller-Universität II, Jena, Institutsgebäude für Sprachwissenschaften mit Mensa, Jena – Germany 1999**

Bauherr: Jenoptik AG vertreten durch Jenoptik Bauentwicklung GmbH, Jena, Bruttogrundfläche: 9.800 qm

Im Zentrum von Jena wurde ab dem Jahre 1992 das ehemalige Carl-Zeiss-Hauptwerk revitalisiert. Mit dem "Institutsgebäude der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität mit Mensa" wurde 1999 die letzte Baulücke dieses zentralen Stadtquartiers geschlossen. Errichtet wurde der Neubau auf einer bereits existierenden, öffentlichen Tiefgarage mit 350 Plätzen. Institutsräume, Sprachlabore und Multimediazentrum der Sprach- und Medienwissenschaften bilden mit der Mensa des Studentenwerks Jena-Weimar mit 650 Sitzplätzen eine bauliche Einheit. Sichtmauerwerk und -beton sowie Aluminium und Glas bestimmen das Erscheinungsbild der Fassaden, die in bewusstem Kontrast zu den historischen Bauten der Umgebung stehen. In den Innenräumen wurden die Materialien in ihrer Oberflächenqualität, zum Teil mit intensiven Farbakzenten, belassen. Im Rahmen eines Kunstwettbewerbwerbes ausgewählte Arbeiten unterstützen die architektonische Struktur des Gebäudes. (Heinle)

#### **Multimediazentrum**

Bereits um 1900 errichtete die Dyckerhoff & Widmann AG die ersten Stahlbetonbauten auf dem Zeiss-Gelände in Jena. Heute befindet sich dort der Universitätscampus der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität. Das siebengeschossige Institutsgebäude für Sprach- und Medienwissenschaften schließt die letzte Baulücke auf dem Universitätscampus. Das Gebäude **beherbergt Multimediaräume, Sprachlabore** mit hohen akustischen Anforderungen, eine Betriebswerkstatt, Büro- und Besprechungsräume und die Mensa des Studentenwerks. Die Vorgabe, das Multimediazentrum einer breiteren Öffentlichkeit zugänglich zu machen, erfordert einen direkten Zugang vom Ernst-Abbe-Platz. Dadurch wird die herausgehobene Funktion des Zentrums, das sich auch durch die Ausstattung mit hochmoderner Kommunikationstechnik auszeichnet, besonders betont. Über ein kleines Foyer im Erdgeschoss ist ein Großgruppenraum, genannt „Black-Box“, mit ca. 50 Sitzplätzen erreichbar, der mit modernsten Kommunikationseinrichtungen für Videokonferenzen sowie mit einem Regieraum und Dolmetscherkabinen ausgestattet ist. Ein weiterer Bereich des Multimediazentrums wurde als interner Arbeits- und Studienbereich im 2. Obergeschoss sehr zurückhaltend angeordnet. Dieser beinhaltet drei auditive Sprachlabore mit jeweils 25 Plätzen, die sich aus der Fassade des Gebäudes auf das Dach des Speisesaals schieben. Außerdem wurden Sprachlabore für das Selbststudium mit 14, 20 und 24 Plätzen, Gruppenräume für Audio und Video sowie Aufnahme- und Projektionsräume auf einer 850 m<sup>2</sup> umfassenden Fläche integriert. (Heinle)



## Innovatives Bildungs- und Bibliothekszentrum der politechnischen Universität, „NEWTON“, Opole – Poland on design

Wettbewerb 1.Preis, Preisgerichtssitzung:07 / 2011, Bauherr: Politechnika Opolska, Verantwortliche/r Partner: Thomas Heinle, Bruttogrundfläche: 5.791 qm

Das Entwurfskonzept des neuen Bildungs- und Bibliothekszentrum hat sich aus einer ausführlichen Umgebungsanalyse heraus entwickelt. Die dynamische Komposition vier einzelner Bauteile bildet einen Kontrast zur strengen Anordnung der umgebenden Bebauung und etabliert einen vielseitigen öffentlichen Ort. Die Klarheit der Kubaturen und ihr einheitlicher architektonischer Ausdruck einerseits und deren freie Anordnung andererseits, verleihen dem Ensemble einen Ausdruck von Eleganz und Dynamik. Die äußere Erschließung - Freitreppe und umlaufende Galerien-verbindet die Baukörper untereinander und ermöglicht unterschiedliche Perspektiven des Ortes wahrzunehmen. Sie belebt den geschützten Platz, den die Kubaturen in ihrer Mitte bilden. Auch durch die Vermeidung des rechten Winkels entstehen im Äußeren abwechslungsreiche Raumfolgen. Im Inneren sind die Räume und deren Nutzung hingegen klar definiert: Die Gebäudeteile beherbergen die vier Bereiche Bibliothek, Aula, didaktisches Zentrum und Mensa. Verbunden sind sie durch ein gemeinsames Zentrum, das durch seine Einschnitte und Öffnungen in den freien Raum, mehr Teil der Landschaft als Gebäude ist. (Heinle)

## Bibliothek der Exakten und Technischen Wissenschaften, Technische Universität, Wroclaw – Poland – 2013

13.526 m<sup>2</sup>

Visitors enter the hall through the main entrance, so he looks at the loan and the staircase leading up into the open-access. Both parts are illuminated by a skylight. The main hall is connected by stairs and air spaces with the two main floors of the public open access library. From the stairs, the visitor first arrives in the firstUpstairs at the research sites and a general information area. This is followed by the area of standards and patents, its core is a two-story reading room. In another part of the first Upper level is a first part of the open stacks with a two-storeyed gallery reading. On the staircase, the path leads into the second Floor. Here is the climax of the sequence of rooms, the great reading room overlooking the campus. Through the windows of the upper region arising from this insight into the magazine room and warehouse management. The floors are connected at various points spatially. In addition to the reading rooms make two spiral staircases in the east and west of those connections.

Sustainability: - Sunscreen, - Ventilation and cooling, - Heat recovery  
(Heinle)

## Henchion + Reuter HRA , Berlin, Dublin – Germany

Martin Henchion, Klaus Reuter

<http://www.henchion-reuter.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### City Archive & Library, Hofheim – Germany 1st Prize 2011 on design

Das Raumprogramm besteht aus der Stadtbücherei mit ca. 1 200 m<sup>2</sup> und dem Stadtarchiv mit ca. 380 m<sup>2</sup>. Die Bausumme beläuft sich auf ungefähr 4 800 000 EUR für die Kostengruppen 200–700.

Zusätzlich zum Realisierungsteil fordert der Auslober für das Umfeld der neuen Stadtbücherei einen städtebaulichen Ideenteil. Die bisherigen Räumlichkeiten von Stadtbücherei und Stadtarchiv erfüllen nicht mehr die räumlichen und funktionellen Anforderungen, die an eine moderne Stadtbücherei und ein Stadtarchiv in einer Stadt wie Hofheim am Taunus gestellt werden. Durch die neue städtebauliche Ausformung des Kellereiplatzes ergibt sich die Möglichkeit den gesamten Bereich neu zu ordnen. Im Zuge der Umstrukturierung sollen die Bücherei und das Stadtarchiv verlagert und städtebaulich sinnvoll an die nördliche Seite des neuen Platzes angeordnet werden. Die übrige Fläche des Wettbewerbsgrundstücks soll durch einen Ideenteil gestaltet werden. Dies beinhaltet die Ausformulierung der verbleibenden Fläche durch Ergänzungsbauten bzw. einer Flächengestaltung. Ziel des Wettbewerbes ist es einen Entwurf zu erarbeiten, der die vorgegebenen Ziele der Stadt Hofheim am Taunus optimal vereint. Die Stadt beabsichtigt die Ergebnisse des Wettbewerbs zeitnah umzusetzen. (<http://www.competitionsline.com>)

## Henn Architekten, München, Berlin, Shanghai, Beijing – Germany

Gunter Henn

<http://www.henn.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### Institut für Halbleitertechnik, Bibliothek, Frankfurt a.d. Oder – Germany 1999

Am 20. Dezember 1999 wurde in Frankfurt/Oder der von Henn Architekten Ingenieure (München) geplante Neubau des Instituts für Halbleiterphysik (IHP) in Anwesenheit von Brandenburgs Ministerpräsident Manfred Stolpe feierlich eingeweiht. Der vierflügelige Gebäudekomplex besteht aus mehreren unabhängigen Bauten, die durch einen dreigeschossigen Verbindungsgang miteinander verbunden sind. Ein ca. 900 Quadratmeter großer sogenannter Reinst-Raum bildet das Kernstück der Anlage. Die technischen Versorgungseinrichtungen des Instituts sind in einem viergeschossigen Kopfbau untergebracht, Labors und Büros befinden sich in drei kammartig angeordneten, dreigeschossigen Gebäudeflügeln. Das Eingangsgebäude mit Bibliothek und Cafeteria sowie zwei „Kommunikationstürme“ komplettieren das Ensemble. In Nord-Süd-Richtung ergibt sich eine maximale Ausdehnung von 130 Metern, in west-östlicher Richtung erstreckt sich der Komplex über 116 Meter. Die Baukosten des Institutsneubaus belaufen sich auf ca. 128 Millionen Mark und wurden zu 75 Prozent von der EU getragen; Bund und Land steuerten je 12,5 Prozent dazu bei. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

#### Faculté de Médecine, Bibliothèque, Site Necker, Paris – France 2010 - 2014

En collaboration avec Patriarche & Co., Paris <http://www.patriarche.fr>

BGF 23.000 m<sup>2</sup>, 2010 1<sup>st</sup> Prize

Der 1966 von André Wogenscky (\*1916 Remiremont/Vosges - + 2004 Saint-Rémy-des-Chevreuse/Yvelines Cité radiouse, Marseille 1945-1952 en collaboration avec Le Corbusier) einem Schüler Le Corbusiers erbaute zehngeschössige Turm mit zweigeschossigen Sockelbau darunter, erhält ein markantes Eingangsgebäude, das in das unterirdische Podiumsgeschoss – dem kommunikativen Zentrum des Ensembles führt, in dem sich neben den bestehenden Hörsälen und Seminarräumen nach der Umgestaltung auch das Restaurant und eine vergrößerte Bibliothek befinden werden. Der gläserne Eingangsbau greift das Motiv der Patios auf, die die Seminarräume im Untergeschoss belichten, indem es diese räumlich invertiert. Das

Wechselspiel von offenen und geschlossenen Patios wird auf dem Vorplatz mit weiteren Glaskuben fortgesetzt, auch die **Bibliothek** wird so von oben belichtet. Neu ist auch die Fassade aus Glaselementen unterschiedlicher Opazität. Unter Beibehaltung des Originalen Rasters umhüllt sie das Gebäude und öffnet sich an den Stirnseiten. (Henn)

## **Reimar Herbst / Angelika Kunkler Architekten, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.reimarherbstarchitekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Fachhochschule / Universitätsbibliothek Osnabrück, Zentralbibliothek Westerberg, Osnabrück –**

**Germany on design**

1. Prize 2010 Bruttogeschossfläche: 15.250 m<sup>2</sup>

Auf einem ehemaligen Kasernengelände in Osnabrück besteht die Möglichkeit, zwei eigenständige Bibliotheken der Fachhochschule und der Universität in einem gemeinsamen Gebäude unterzubringen. Der Neubau bietet die Möglichkeit der optimalen Nutzung der Synergieeffekte zwischen den zwei Bibliotheken und den Studenten. Zwei Bibliotheken in einem Haus, an einem Ort mit besonderer städtebaulicher Bedeutung. Das Gebäude wird zukünftig die Funktion des nördlichen Entrees zum Hochschul-Campus übernehmen. Der Campus soll zu einem belebten Stadtquartier werden. Studentisches Arbeiten in Arbeitsräumen und Bibliotheken mit langen Öffnungszeiten, Abendveranstaltungen für die Öffentlichkeit, die Lehre und Forschung mit Gastwissenschaftlern aus aller Welt werden dazu beitragen, dass ein lebendiger Campus entsteht. Der viergeschoßige Neubau wird als Schale aufgefaßt: er umschließt zwei Gartenhöfe. Alle Bibliotheksbereiche öffnen sich über hohe Glasflächen zu diesen innenliegenden, ruhigen Höfen. Die Gärten sind die gemeinsamen Räume in einem offenen und transparenten Neubau. (Herbst)

Leitidee des Entwurfes ist es mit einem präzisen Körper einen einprägsamen Ort für eine öffentliche Institution zu schaffen. Mit baulichen Mitteln soll die neue Bibliothek als „kulturelle und geistige Mitte“ der Hochschulen zum integrativen Bestandteil auf dem Campus ausformuliert werden. Diesem Ansatz folgend setzt die bauliche Konzeption die raumbildende Orthogonalität der vorgefundenen Strukturen auf dem Hochschulareal fort. Der Neubau formuliert die bauliche Kante zum Barbaraplatz, definiert dadurch eindeutig den öffentlichen Raum als Adresse und eröffnet Blick- und Wegebeziehungen zwischen Platz, Forum und Campus. Der Barbaraplatz wird die gemeinsame Adresse für die neue Bibliothek und den gesamten Hochschulcampus. Es soll ein Campus wie ein dichtes, zentrales Stadtquartier entstehen.

Raum.

Der Baukörper definiert und hierarchisiert Räume: den öffentlichen Straßenraum und Platz, die gedeckten Vorbereiche zum Eingangsbereich, die internen Gartenhöfe mit Leseterrassen, das öffentliche Forum.

Transparenz.

Die Verknüpfung dieser Räume durch den Neubau eröffnet Blickbeziehungen aus den Gebäuden in typologisch differenzierte Freiräume.

Eingang und Treffpunkt.

Das Bibliotheksfoyer bildet mit seinen Vorbereichen den zentralen Ort zwischen den öffentlichen und geschützten Bereichen und signalisiert Offenheit, Lebendigkeit und eigene Identität. Der Eingang in die neue Bibliothek erfolgt von drei Seiten über gedeckte Vorbereiche. Die öffentlichen Foyer-, Ausstellungs- und Gastronomiebereiche öffnen sich zum angrenzenden Barbaraplatz und zum Forum.

Es bildet mit ihnen als fließende Raumlanschaft ein kommunikatives Raumkontinuum und vernetzt dadurch den Hochschulcampus mit der städtischen Nachbarschaft.

Fachhochschule und Universität.

Die Ausformulierung von zwei Bibliotheksbereichen in einem Haus folgt dem Konzept einer räumlichen Zonierung in flexibel miteinander verknüpfte Gebäudebausteine. Über das gemeinsame Sockelgeschoss und zwei zentrale Treppenanlagen mit Aufzügen im Verbinder werden die Häuser formal und funktional zu einer Bibliothekseinheit verbunden. Das gewählte Gebäuderaster und Tragsystem ermöglicht flexible Nutzungsmöglichkeiten unter Ausnutzung gewünschter Synergieeffekte und eine Anpassung an geänderte Benutzungskonzepte für beide Bibliotheksstrukturen.

Bibliothek und Nutzungen.

Der viergeschoßige Neubau wird als Schale aufgefaßt: er umschließt zwei Gartenhöfe. Alle Bibliotheksbereiche öffnen sich über hohe Glasflächen zu diesen innenliegenden, ruhigen Höfen. Die Gärten sind die gemeinsamen Räume in einem offenen und transparenten Neubau. Die Organisation der Bibliothek ist von dieser Idee bestimmt. Die Hierarchisierung erfolgt entsprechend der zu erwartenden Nutzungsintensität von „offen nach intern“. Es entsteht für die Bibliothek ein offener Nutzerbereich, der konzentriertes und kommunikatives Arbeiten ermöglicht. Arbeits- und Leseplätze sind an den sonnengeschützten Gartenhöfen, aber auch am Fenster vorgesehen. Terrassenartig angeordnete Arbeitsgalerien öffnen sich über einen Luftraum zu den beiden Gartenhöfen. Treppenanlagen und Gartenhöfe verbinden alle Geschoße miteinander. Die Verwaltungsbereiche besitzen einen eigenen Zugang und wurden in räumlicher Nähe zur Anlieferung mit Poststelle organisiert. Im Gegensatz zu den Verwaltungsräumen der Universität, sind die der Fachhochschule direkt vom Benutzerbereich begehbar. Die Anlieferung erfolgt von der westlichen Erschließungsstraße.

Fassade und Materialität.

Unser Vorschlag für die Bibliothek folgt der Typologie des Bücherregals, der Bücher und der darin enthaltenen Textzeilen. Entsprechend ergibt sich eine Fassadengestaltung in der die großen, stehenden Öffnungen gefüllt werden – die Bücherregale zeichnen sich in der Fassade fast ab. Der Materialkanon aus den bestehenden Hochschulgebäuden soll aufgenommen und modifiziert werden. Entsprechend werden die tragenden Außenfassaden mit unterschiedlich hellen, lebhaft gemischten Ziegelsteinen (Wasserstrichklinker) bekleidet. Die Fassadenöffnungen werden durch senkrechte Klinkerfaschen mit zwei- bzw. dreifachen Rücksprünge strukturiert. In die Faschenleibungen werden Lüftungselemente integriert, über welche die Innenräume natürlich belüftet werden können. Die Fensterbänke sind im Farbkanon der Fassaden durchgefärbte Betonelemente. Entsprechend der Himmelsrichtung variieren die Fassadentiefen um an den sonnenzugewandten Fassaden eine bestmögliche Selbstverschattung der Fensteröffnungen zu erreichen. Die Fenster sind innenbündige, klar beschichtete Holzfenster. Jene Fensterelemente hinter denen Regale stehen, können durch Füllpaneele aus transluzentem Natursteinglasverbund geschlossen werden, um die Bücher angemessen zu schützen. Andere erhalten außenliegende Schiebeelemente oder werden sogar mit einer tieferliegenden Ziegelschicht ganz verschlossen. Auf diese Weise wird Sonnenschutz mit baulichen Mitteln ermöglicht. Die Fassaden zu den innenliegenden Gartenhöfen sollen, im Kontrast zu den tief strukturierten Außenfassaden, große Fensteröffnungen erhalten und dadurch viel natürliches Licht ins Gebäudeinnere bringen. Der das Äußere bestimmende Materialkanon soll auch im Inneren des Baukörpers fortgesetzt werden. Im Ausbau werden einfache Materialien wie Beton, Stein, Holz, Asphalt, Stahl, Textilien möglichst authentisch und unbehandelt verwendet. Die Betondecken und stützen bleiben unverputzt und dienen als passive Speichermassen. Abgehängte Decken sind, soweit raumakustisch vertretbar, nicht vorgesehen. Die hellen Innenwände stehen im Kontrast zu dem dunklen

Fußboden. Der Bodenbelag der öffentlichen Erschließung soll sich im Erdgeschoss fortsetzen um die optische Vernetzung von Innen- und Außenräumen zu unterstreichen.

Tragwerk und Konstruktion.

Das modulare Entwurfsprinzip erlaubt den Einsatz vorgefertigter Bauteile. Zur Gewährleistung einer kurzen Bauzeit und zur Kostenreduzierung können die Neubauten mit Fertigteilen errichtet werden. Für das Tragwerk des Bibliotheksgebäudes wird eine Stahlbetonskelettkonstruktion gewählt, sie bietet die größtmögliche Flexibilität im Innenausbau und bei späteren Umnutzungen oder Umgestaltungen der Innenräume. Hinzu kommt, dass der Baustoff Stahlbeton die Brandschutzanforderungen ohne zusätzliche Verkleidungen erfüllen kann. Die Horizontalaussteifung der Gebäude erfolgt über die Stahlbetondeckenscheiben. Vertikal werden die Gebäude über die Stahlbetontreppenhaus- und Aufzugskerne sowie weitere Stahlbetonwandscheiben ausgesteift. Die Abtragung der Vertikallasten erfolgt über die Stahlbetonlochfassaden bzw. über die geschlossenen Stahlbetonwände, die Stahlbetoninnenwände der Treppenhäuser und der Aufzugsschächte, sowie über Stahlbetonstützen. Alle sonstigen verbleibenden Wände können hinsichtlich einer größtmöglichen Flexibilität als nichttragende Wände ausgeführt werden. Wesentlich für die Wirtschaftlichkeit der Rohbaukonstruktion ist die Ausführung der Deckenebenen. Bei der Deckendimensionierung sind neben der Wirtschaftlichkeit das Verformungsverhalten und die Schwingungsanfälligkeit zu berücksichtigen. Um eine größtmögliche Flexibilität in der architektonischen Gestaltung und in der Trassenführung der Haustechnik zu ermöglichen, werden die Geschosdecken als punktgestützte Stahlbetonflachdecken ausgeführt. Die Deckendicke kann bei einem maximalen Stützenraster von ca. 6,0m in der Regel mit  $h = 30$  cm angegeben werden. Die Dachdecken werden wie die Geschosdecken als punktgestützte Stahlbetonflachdecken mit extensiver Begrünung geplant. Die Treppenläufe werden i.d.R. als Stahlbetonfertigteile ausgeführt und mit geeigneten, zugelassenen Einbauteilen schalltechnisch von den Podesten und Geschosdecken getrennt. Auf Grund der regelmäßigen Gebäudestruktur und des vorhandenen Rasters der Lastachsen ist eine Flachgründung mit Einzel- und Streifenfundamenten als kostengünstigste Gründungsvariante möglich. Die Fundamente werden frostfrei auf gewachsenen tragfähigen Baugrund gegründet.

Raumheizung – Winter.

Grundsätzlich sollen sich Bibliotheken als großflächige und offene Räume darstellen. Der architektonische Entwurf folgt diesem Grundsatz, so dass eine gleichmäßige und konstante Temperierung der Bereiche sichergestellt werden und Temperaturunterschiede bzw. Schwankungen vermieden werden müssen. Insofern erfolgt die Beheizung der Geschosse im Winter über eine Betonkerntemperierung. Die Trägheit des Systems erweist sich hierbei als Vorteil, da über den gesamten Tagesverlauf eine gleichmäßige Temperierung sichergestellt ist. Randzonen und Einzelarbeitsplätze werden unterstützend mit Heizkörpern beheizt.

Raumkühlung – Sommer.

Die Gestaltung der südlich orientierten Fassade mit schmalen Fenstern und tiefen Leibungen verhindert in Kombination mit dem außenliegenden Sonnenschutz einen Eintrag von äußeren Lasten. Durch die Innenhöfe ist eine Belichtung mit Tageslicht sichergestellt. Da nutzungsbedingt nicht auf eine künstliche Beleuchtung verzichtet werden kann, erfolgt durch die Beleuchtung und die zeitweise hohe Anzahl von Personen im Gebäude ein Wärmelasteintrag, der nicht in jedem Falle durch die natürliche Fensterlüftung abgeführt werden kann. In diesem Fall kommt die Betonkernaktivierung zum Einsatz, die zunächst über eine freie Kühlung in Kombination mit den Rückkühlwerken die inneren Wärmelasten abführt. In extremen Situationen wird die Betonkerntemperierung als aktive Kühlfläche in Kombination mit der Kälteerzeugung genutzt.

Kontrollierte Lüftung – Winter.

Zur Minimierung von Wärmeverlusten werden die Nutzungsbereiche mit einer raumlufttechnischen Anlage nach dem Prinzip einer kontrollierten Wohnraumlüftung mit hocheffizienter Wärmerückgewinnung ausgestattet. Dabei wird über die RLZ-Zentrale eine geringe Luftmenge zugeführt. Diese Luft durchströmt die Nutzungsbereiche und wird im Bereich der zentralen Steiger wieder erfasst. Diese Durchspülung sorgt neben der Sicherstellung des Mindestluftwechsels und der Reduzierung von Wärmeverlusten auch zur Abfuhr von bibliotheksspezifischen Gerüchen. Eine manuelle Fensterlüftung ist in Teilbereichen (z.B. Verwaltung) möglich.

Kontrollierte Lüftung – Sommer.

Das gesamte Gebäude soll im Sommer natürlich über Fenster gelüftet werden. Wird eine aktive Kühlung notwendig, schaltet die Lüftungsanlage (wie zuvor für den Winterfall beschrieben) zu. Elektro – Beleuchtung Die im Hinblick auf einen effizienten Energiehaushalt und eine maximale Tageslichtnutzung konzipierte Fassade wird durch eine Beleuchtung mit Präsenz – und Helligkeitssensoren ergänzt. (<http://europaconcorsi.com>)

### **Hochschulbibliothek der HTW (Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft) Dresden – Germany 2002 – 2006**

Auftraggeber: Staatsbetrieb Immobilien- und Baumanagement Dresden II, Wettbewerb: 1. Preis 2002, Planungs- und Bauzeit: 2003 – 2006, Bauvolumen: Bruttogeschossfläche 3.933 qm, Bruttorauminhalt 16.885 cbm, Gesamtbaukosten 8.100.000 Euro

Die neue Bibliothek verkörpert die „geistige Mitte“ des Campus. Sie setzt in direkter Beziehung zu den denkmalgeschützten Institutsgebäuden deren raumbildende Orthogonalität auf dem Hochschulstandort fort. Der viergeschossige Neubau umschließt ein nach oben offenes Atrium zu dem sich alle Bibliotheksbereiche über ihre Fensterflächen öffnen. Die Bibliotheksfassaden folgen der Typologie des Bücherregals und der darin enthaltenen Bücher. Entsprechend wurden stehende Öffnungen zu einem disziplinierten Spiel variiert. Tiefe Fensteröffnungen mit innenbündigen Eichenholzfenstern erzeugen eine umlaufend stark profilierte Außenfassaden mit großformatigen, grün-bräunlichen Betonelementen. In den Atriumfassaden dagegen sind die Fenster außenbündig in eine hell gestrichene, flächige Putzfassade eingefügt. Das Klimakonzept nutzt physikalische Prozesse zur Regulierung des Wärmehaushaltes. Die Kaminwirkung des zentralen Atriums unterstützt die Querlüftung auf allen Geschossen. Tief liegende Fenster mit transluzenten Naturstein-Glas-Verbundelementen schützen vor Sonnenlicht und Wärmeeinstrahlung. Eine zentral gesteuerte Fensterlüftung zur Kühlung des gesamten Baukörpers im Sommer ersetzt die Klimaanlage. (Herbst)

### **Hilmer & Sattler und Albrecht, München/Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.h-s-a.de>

**Libraries:**

#### **Stadtbibliothek Pforzheim – Germany 1999 – 2002**

Gesamtkosten: 15,4 Mio EUR inkl. JMS und JKS sowie Tiefgarage, (in den Gesamtkosten sind 256.000 EUR Aufbaumittel für Medien enthalten), Einrichtungskosten: 1,3 Mio EUR

Außen: massive Steinfassade, von großflächigen Fenstern durchzogen. Gut viereinhalb Meter hoch ist die weiß getünchte Halle, die sich an den Eingangsbereich anschließt. Ein Oberlichtauge schwebt in elf Metern Höhe über dem Gast. Im Inneren des klassisch geschnittenen und klar gegliederten Baukörpers befinden sich Möbel, die sich in ihrem Design an Vorbilder des 19. Jahrhunderts anlehnen. Farbe: korallenrote Kastenregale vor rosafarbenen und weißen Wänden. Es soll Wärme und Geborgenheit ausstrahlen, aber auch ein Gefühl von Ruhe vermitteln. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

Im Jahre 1988 gewannen wir einen städtebaulichen Wettbewerb im Zentrum Pforzheims, elf Jahre später erhielten wir den Auftrag zur Realisierung eines Gebäudes. Gemäß den städtebaulichen Vorgaben ist die Südfassade im Radius von 70 m gerundet. Das hauptsächlichliche Fassadenmaterial ist ein heller Sandstein. Er wird durch plastische, horizontal verlaufende Aluminiumprofile kontrastiert, die den oberen und unteren Abschluß der Fensterbänder bilden. Zentrales architektonisches Element im Inneren ist die geschwungene Treppe vom Foyer in den Bibliotheksraum. Die Möblierung ist in einem dunklen Rot gehalten, um die unruhige Farbigkeit der Bücherrücken zu fassen. Gleichzeitig strahlt es Ruhe und Würde aus. (Hilmer)

## **HJW + Partner, Hannover – Germany**

<http://www.hjw-h.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universitätsbibliothek Bremen Sanierung, Bremen – Germany 2000 – 2004**

Bauherr: Universität Bremen, Bausumme: ca. 15 Millionen EUR

Die 1971 gegründete Universität Bremen wird ständig größer. Gleichzeitig steigen die Energiepreise. Der insgesamt wachsende Energieverbrauch der Universität gab deshalb Anlass, über Einsparpotenziale nachzudenken. Da die Anfang der 70er Jahre errichtete Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek (SuUB) mit am meisten Energie auf dem Campus verbrauchte, wurde eine gesamtenergetische Sanierung dieses Gebäudes beschlossen.

Die Entscheidung zur energetischen Erneuerung war eng verknüpft mit Vorstellungen zur Verbesserung der Nutzbarkeit und Attraktivität für die Besucher. Als Bibliotheksgebäude naturgemäß mit viel Platz für Bücher, aber nur wenig hellen Fensterbereichen ausgestattet, war für die Räume ein neues Beleuchtungskonzept gefragt. Auch der Aufenthalt, ob zwischen Regalreihen oder im Lesebereich, sollte angenehmer werden – mit angemessener Beleuchtung, wohltemperiert und nicht mehr begleitet von Geräuschen aus Lüftungskanälen.

Bauwerk, Baukonstruktion und technische Ausstattung bieten ein repräsentatives Beispiel für Büro- und Verwaltungsgebäude der 60er bis 80er Jahre, deren Modernisierung in den nächsten Jahren verstärkt ansteht. Das Sanierungsprojekt SuUB kann damit als Vorbild dienen. Die Beteiligten erhoffen sich eine Art „Leitfaden“ für die energetische Sanierung von Gebäuden der 70er Jahre, auf den für weitere Sanierungsprojekte der Universität, aber auch für andere öffentliche und private Bauvorhaben, zurückgegriffen werden könnte. Insgesamt wurden über 15 Mio. Euro in die Sanierung investiert, davon 7,24 Mio. Euro für energetische Maßnahmen und deren wissenschaftliche Begleitung. Weiterhin wurden die Sanierung der technischen Infrastruktur, die Modernisierung und ein neues Raumnutzungskonzept finanziert.

Die energetische Sanierung wurde vom Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit (BMWA) im Rahmen des Förderkonzeptes „Energetische Verbesserung der Bausubstanz (EnSan)“ gefördert. Das Monitoring sicherte Kenntnisse über Energienutzung und Raumklima im Bestand als Planungsgrundlage und kontrolliert das Sanierungsergebnis über einen längeren Zeitraum. Die Bibliothek wurde 1975 eröffnet. Sie bietet neben den Präsenzbereichen auch Verwaltungsräume, Werkstätten und einen Vortragssaal sowie Nebenflächen für Technik. Der Grundriss ist nahezu quadratisch angelegt und entwickelt sich über 5 Ebenen. Die großzügige Präsenzfläche führt zwangsläufig zu großen und tiefen Räumen. Dadurch verfügt das sehr kompakte Gebäude aber auch über ein günstiges A/V-Verhältnis von 0,2 m<sup>-1</sup>.

Der Bau ist als Stahlbetonskelettbau mit Vorhangfassade ausgeführt. Die feinteilige vertikale Gliederung dieser Fassade wird von der Universität als markantes Gestaltungselement angesehen, weshalb für die Sanierung ihr Erhalt gefordert war. Typisch für die Bauzeit ist die Fassade mit Festverglasung. Entsprechend der damaligen Auffassung von Komfort und thermischer Behaglichkeit wurden sämtliche Gebäudeflächen maschinell klimatisiert.

Die hohen Energiekosten der Universität erforderten eine erhebliche Energieeinsparung. Eine Sanierung des Gebäudes der SuUB, mit 831 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>a ein sehr großer Verbraucher, lag deshalb nahe. Ziel war es, mehr als 50% des ursprünglichen Primärenergiebedarfs einzusparen. Daneben klagten Bibliotheksnutzer wiederholt über das Raumklima, unausgewogene Beleuchtung, nicht zu öffnende Fenster, schlechte Temperierung sowie einen permanenten Geräuschpegel. Eine Modernisierung sollte diese Probleme ebenfalls lösen.

Für den Verwaltungsbereich war es entscheidend, trotz Verzicht auf eine Klimatisierung zu jeder Zeit ein angenehmes Innenraumklima zu sichern. Neben der energetischen Sanierung sollte der Eingangsbereich umgestaltet und die Innenausstattung sowie die technische und rechentechnische Ausstattung der Arbeitsbereiche modernisiert werden. Alle Maßnahmen mussten bei laufender Nutzung durchgeführt werden.

#### **Innovative Finanzierung**

Die energetische Sanierung kostete 7,24 Mio. Euro. 50% wurden durch das Zukunftsinvestitionsprogramm (ZIP) sowie das Förderkonzept EnSan finanziert. Für den Eigenanteil der Universität waren zunächst im Haushalt keine Investitionsmittel vorhanden. Die Idee, die Gesamtfinanzierung über einen Performance-Contracting-Vertrag zu ermöglichen, verwarf der Bauherr aber nach eingehender Prüfung. Stattdessen wurde ein Kommunaldarlehen aufgenommen, dessen Tilgung über die zukünftige Haushaltsentlastung durch die Energiekostenreduzierungen erfolgt. Die Universität schlüpfte dabei selbst in die Rolle des Contractors – übernahm die Risiken, aber auch die wirtschaftlichen Chancen eines solchen Verfahrens („Intracting“). Die übertroffenen Einsparprognosen und die ständig steigenden Energiepreise sprechen für diese Entscheidung.

Die Fassade ist eine Pfosten-Riegel-Konstruktion aus einer Zweifachverglasung mit Aluminiumprofilen. Aufgepresste Innenprofile gewährleisten eine gewisse thermische Entkopplung. Auf Öffnungsflügel wurde beim Bau des Gebäudes verzichtet. Eine außen liegende Stahlrahmenkonstruktion trägt feste wie bewegliche Sonnenschutzglieder. Neben der feingliedrigen Glasfassade ist diese Konstruktion ein weiteres Gestaltungsmerkmal der SuUB. Die beweglichen Aluminiumjalousien werden fassadenweise über Motoren gesteuert.

Für eine Fassadensanierung sprachen sowohl energetische Gründe als auch die Verbesserung der thermischen Behaglichkeit und der individuellen Regelungsmöglichkeiten für die Nutzer. Insbesondere die Verwaltungsräume, die ca. 10% der HNF ausmachen, konnten durch den Einbau von Öffnungsflügeln an Behaglichkeit und Nutzerfreundlichkeit gewinnen. Das eingebaute neutrale Sonnenschutzglas ( $g=0,38$ ) in Kombination mit den vorhandenen Sonnenschutzelementen gewährleistet den sommerlichen Wärmeschutz.

Die Dachflächen wiesen im Bereich der Dachterrasse in der oberen Ebene zu geringe Dämmung auf und wurden auf Dämmstärken von 100 bzw. 140 mm ergänzt. Das Bibliotheksgebäude ist nicht unterkellert, die Bodenplatte ist ungedämmt. Etwa ein Drittel der spezifischen Transmissionswärmeverluste ergeben sich an den erdreichanliegenden Flächen. Eine Verbesserung dieser Situation war wirtschaftlich nicht vertretbar. (<http://www.bine.info>)

## Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig- Wiederaufbau.Modernisierung.Erweiterung, Leipzig – Germany 1991 – 2002

Bauherr: Staatshochbauamt Leipzig II, Bausumme: Ca. 65 Millionen EUR

Im Zweiten Weltkrieg wurde das Hauptgebäude in der Beethovenstraße durch Bombenangriffe zu zwei Dritteln zerstört. Die Kataloge und Bestände waren jedoch ausgelagert worden und blieben unversehrt. Nach dem Krieg wurde lediglich der unbeschädigte linke Gebäudeflügel genutzt. Zu einem Wiederaufbau des Hauptgebäudes fehlten jahrzehntelang die finanziellen Mittel. Erst nach der Wende begann 1994 die aufwendige Wiederherstellung und Erweiterung der Bibliothek einschließlich Rekonstruktion einzelner Gebäudeteile, die 2002 abgeschlossen wurde. Hierbei wurde die Ruine des rechten Flügels (Niveau Kellergeschoss) abgetragen, ein zweites Kellergeschoss ausgehoben, und die Fassade – trotz erheblicher Mehrkosten – originalgetreu wiederaufgebaut (siehe Bild oben, heute erinnert nur noch eine kleine Dehnungsfuge daran). (<http://www.wikipedia.org>)

## HMP Architekten Allnoch und Hütt GmbH, Köln – Germany

Gegründet wurde das Büro hmp 1957 in Köln und firmierte lange Zeit unter dem Namen Heier, Monse & Partner, von 1995 bis 2003 unter dem Namen HMP Bauplanung GmbH. Nach Ausscheiden der Gründungsväter werden die hmp ARCHITEKTEN nach kontinuierlicher Entwicklung des Büros heute geführt von den gleichberechtigten Geschäftsführern / Gesellschaftern Klaus Allnoch und Michael Hütt.

<http://www.hmp-architekten.de>

### Libraries

## Hochschul- und Kreisbibliothek Bonn-Rhein-Sieg, St. Augustin – Germany 1996 – 2001

Architektenwettbewerb 1.Platz 1996 Auslobung unter Beachtung energetisch günstiger und ökologisch verträglicher Bauweisen

Bauherr: Hochschule Bonn-Rhein-Sieg vertreten durch BLB NRW NL Bonn BRI / BGF / HNF: 127.000 m<sup>3</sup> / 30.100 m<sup>2</sup> / 26.500 m<sup>2</sup>  
Baukosten: 45,76 Mio. € (brutto inkl. NK)

Ein prägnanter Hochschulbogen

Die Neugründung der Fachhochschule Bonn-Rhein-Sieg in Sankt Augustin wurde nach dem Gewinn des 1.Preises eines Architektenwettbewerbes zur innovativen Bauaufgabe. Die Gebäudestruktur formuliert den Charakter einer „Fachhochschule in der Landschaft“, die durch ihren Viertelkreis den städtebaulichen Abschluss des Zentrums von Sankt Augustin bildet. Der Gesamtkomplex gliedert sich in drei Baukörper, die sich um einen internen Campus zur kommunikativen Nutzung gruppieren. Die fünf variabel nutzbaren Hörsäle des Hörsaalzentrums sowie die Mensa im Eingangsbereich laden zu Veranstaltungen auch außerhalb des Studienbetriebes ein. Der Haupteingang wird durch das Tonnendach markant in Szene gesetzt. Übersichtliche Gebäudeanordnung, Transparenz der Baukörper schaffen zusammen mit der farblichen Gestaltung eine helle, freundliche Atmosphäre. Die Zweite-Haut-Fassade der Bibliothek und Transparente Wärmedämmung der Maschinenhalle sind zwei markante ökologische Bausteine, die Fotovoltaik Elemente, Erdwärmenutzung und Nachtauskühlung ergänzen. In der Summe ein Gebäudekomplex, der Studieren in moderner, innovativer Umgebung realisiert. (HMP)

## Hochbauamt Nordhorn – Germany

<http://www.nordhorn.de> ( <http://senatsbibliothek.de> )

### Libraries:

## Stadthaus Archiv Euregio Bücherei, Nordhorn – Germany 2001

Gesamtkosten: 1.900.000 DM, Baukosten: 1.500.000 DM, Einrichtungskosten: 420.000 DM

Das aus zwei orthogonal angeordneten Flügeln bestehende neue Stadthaus bildet die Ost- und Südwestwand des Platzes, die Öffentliche Bibliothek die Nordkante. Dieses Gebäude, das an die Rückseite des alten Rathauses grenzt, stammt aus den 60er Jahren. Die Bibliothek ist ein dreigeschossiger, weißgeputzter Trakt. Im EG wird die Lochfassade mit ihren fast großflächigen Verglasungen aufgelöst. Die Bibliothek ist um einen zweigeschossigen Eingangsbereich mit Kasse, Ausleihe und Toiletten erweitert worden. Die Stahl-Glas-Fassade zum Platz fasst mit leicht geschwungenem Bogen Alt- und Neubau zusammen. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

## Hotz + Architekten, Freiburg - Germany

<http://www.hotz-architekten.de>

### Libraries:

## ZHI Stuttgart, Hochschule der Medien, Bibliothek, Stuttgart – Germany 2013

BGF 8.288 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 33.642 m<sup>3</sup>, Baukosten 19,5 Mio. €, Bauherr Land Baden-Württemberg

ZHI Fachhochschule Stuttgart, Hochschule der Medien Neubau für die zusammengeführte Hochschule. Neubau für Informationsdesign. Die Fusion der Stuttgarter Hochschule für Druck und Medien und der Hochschule für Bibliotheks- und Informationswesen zur Hochschule der Medien fordert eine Zusammenlegung der Standorte. Geplant ist ein Neubau auf dem Campus der Universität Stuttgart in Vaihingen. Er beinhaltet Büro- und Seminarräume, Hörsäle, TV- und Audiostudios, Rechnerpools, Audio/Video- Labor und eine zweigeschossigen Bibliothek mit ca. 1 200 m<sup>2</sup>. Der Entwurf sieht einen 2-3 geschossigen Baukörper mit Untergeschoss als freie Großform vor. Es handelt sich auch im Aufriss um eine frei schwingende Form. Der ca. 87 m lange und 43 m breite Solitär umschließt vier Innenhöfe. Diese liegen teilweise über der Decke EG und über der Decke OG 1. Im Erdgeschoss liegt der publikumsintensive Bereich wie Bibliothek und Hörsäle. Im 1. OG befinden sich überwiegend Seminarräume. Die Institute mit Büros und kleineren Gruppenräumen sind im 2. OG untergebracht. Das TV Studio befindet sich im Untergeschoss. Geplant ist eine Skelettkonstruktion mit punktgestützten Deckenplatten auf Stahlbetonfertigteilen in Fassadenebene und aussteifenden Erschließungskernen. Die Fassade wird als Pfostenriegelfassade mit abwechselnd transparenten und geschlossenen raumhohen Elementen ausgeführt. Über den bauteiltemperierten Decken befinden sich Hohlräume für die Installationsführung. Durch die Nutzung von Geothermie wird der Energiebedarf des Hauses optimiert. Für die Bereiche HLS, MRS, Elektrotechnik, Aufzug Medientechnik und Außenanlagen sind Fachingenieure eingeschaltet. (<http://www.competitionsline.com>)



## HHS Architekten AG (Hesser-hesser-Schleif), Kassel – Germany

Akademie Mont Cenis, Fortbildungsakademie des Innenministeriums des Landes NRW, Bibliothek, Herne-Sodingen - Germany 1999

see: Jourda Architectes, Paris - France

Die Fortbildungsakademie von Jourda & Perraudin in Herne Eine vom französischen Architekturbüro Jourda & Perraudin konzipierte Stadt unter Glas ist auf einer früheren Industriebrache in Herne entstanden. Das Ensemble der Bauten zeigt auf vorbildliche Weise, wie sich ökologische Konzepte und herausragende Architektur vereinen lassen. Vor wenigen Tagen konnte nun die Anlage eingeweiht werden. Ein Unternehmer aus Lyon und ein Bergbauingenieur aus Marseille taten sich 1871 zusammen und erwarben ein Stück Land nahe der westfälischen Ortschaft Herne. Nach dem seinerzeit als Wunderwerk gepriesenen Eisenbahntunnel in den französischen Alpen nannten sie ihre Zeche «Mont-Cenis», und der Name lässt wohl etwas von der Dynamik anklingen, welche der Entwicklung des Ruhrkohlebergbaus seinerzeit eignete. Mehr als ein Jahrhundert beherrschte die Zeche mit ihren Fördertürmen den Stadtteil Sodingen, dann kam mit der Krise der nordrhein-westfälischen Montanindustrie das Aus. 1978 fuhren die letzten Kumpel in den Schacht, zwei Jahre später gähnte an Stelle der einstigen Zechenanlagen eine 60 Hektar grosse Brache. Strukturwandel beschränkte sich hier wie anderenorts im Revier zunächst darauf, Strukturen der industriellen Ära auszulöschen. Die Arbeitslosenquote in Herne liegt heute bei nahezu 20 Prozent. «Wandel ohne Wachstum», so lautet einer der Slogans der 1988 beschlossenen, dezentral ausgerichteten IBA Emscher Park. Natürlich ist die ökonomische und ökologische Erneuerung der grössten Industrieregion Europas ein Ziel, zu dem das Instrument Bauausstellung nur Anstösse geben kann. Und eine Rundreise zu den einzelnen Projekten hinterlässt mancherorts zwiespältige Gefühle: Ob es gelingt, all die Businessparks, Innovationszentren und Zukunftsfabriken dauerhaft mit Betriebsamkeit zu erfüllen, ist ebenso fragwürdig wie die Akzeptanz mancher Kunst- und Kulturprojekte in einer nicht eben bildungsbürgerlich geprägten Region. Doch es gibt auch Projekte, die man als gelungen bezeichnen möchte: etwa die Revitalisierung des Duisburger Innenhafens und die Umnutzung des Mont-Cenis-Geländes in Herne. Die Entscheidung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, auf dem Areal der Kohlengrube eine Fortbildungsakademie des Innenministeriums zu errichten, führte 1991/92 zu einem zweistufigen Wettbewerb, in dem sich das in Lyon gegründete Atelier Jourda & Perraudin mit einem zukunftsweisenden Konzept einer Stadt unter Glas durchsetzen konnte. Gemeinsam mit den Projektpartnern Hegger Hegger Schleiff aus Kassel und den Ingenieuren von Ove Arup wurde, unterstützt durch einen Forschungsauftrag der Europäischen Union, die Idee einer mikroklimatischen Hülle entwickelt. - Insgesamt 62 Fichtenstämme tragen die aus Holz bestehende Dachkonstruktion der ringsum verglasten Halle. Die Dimensionen sind beeindruckend: 176 Meter misst der Innenraum in der Länge, 72 Meter in der Breite und 15 Meter in der Höhe. In diesen gewaltigen, lichtdurchfluteten Freiraum stellte Projektarchitektin Françoise Hélène Jourda acht aus stereometrischen Primärformen entwickelte, zwei- bis dreigeschossige Baukörper. Neben die klaren Kuben treten die Halbtonne des Casinos sowie der markante Kegelstumpf der Bibliothek. In zwei Zeilen die zentrale Erschliessungssachse flankierend, bieten die Volumina nicht nur der Fortbildungsakademie Platz. Entgegen den ursprünglichen Plänen entschied man sich nämlich während der Projektierungsphase, auch kommunale und öffentliche Einrichtungen in die Gebäudehülle zu integrieren. Durch die Einbeziehung von Quartierbibliothek und Bürgeramt, Restaurant, Hotel und Versammlungssaal findet das in der Glashülle anklingende Thema der Transparenz und Offenheit auch funktional seine Entsprechung. Holzstege und Schotterflächen alternieren in den unbebauten Arealen und setzen sich auch ausserhalb der verglasten Stadt fort. Eine weitläufige Treppenanlage führt vom Zentrum Sodingens hinauf zur Akademie, die von einem grossen Pappeloval umgeben ist. «Oval Light» nennt der Künstler Mischa Kuball seine Installation, die Akademie und Park zukünftig ins Licht rücken wird. Mit ihrer Verkleidung aus weisslasierten Kiefernpaneelen wirken die einzelnen Volumina im Inneren der Halle angenehm leicht und freundlich; wo früher einmal Schwerstarbeit verrichtet wurde, weht nun ein fast mediterraner Hauch. „Mediterraner Hauch“ ist durchaus wörtlich zu verstehen: Die Glashülle, die sich, sofern es das Wetter zulässt, an verschiedensten Stellen öffnen lässt und auch im Winter durch Sonneneinwirkung und Wärmerückgewinnung angenehme Temperaturen ermöglicht, lässt ein Binnenklima entstehen, das dem von Nizza gleicht. Leben kann sich somit ganzjährig auch ausserhalb der eingestellten Gebäude abspielen, deren Räume daher vergleichsweise bescheiden dimensioniert werden konnten. Da eine Glashaut alles umhüllt, wurden Wetterschutz und Wärmedämmung für die Fassaden der einzelnen Gebäude zu irrelevanten Faktoren. Die gläserne Hülle übernimmt eine weitere Funktion: In das Dach und die Südwestfassade wurden mehr als 10 000 Quadratmeter Photovoltaik-Module integriert. Stolz spricht denn auch die «Entwicklungsgesellschaft Mont-Cenis» vom grössten Solarkraftwerk der Welt. Die glasintegrierten Siliziumzellen, die zusammen eine Spitzenleistung von einem Megawatt erbringen können, sind hier einmal nicht lästige Applikation, sondern dienen, gleichsam zu Wolken arrangiert, der gezielten Verschattung einiger Raumpartien im Inneren. Mit grossen Dächern und gläsernen Hüllen haben Jourda & Perraudin schon verschiedentlich experimentiert - so beim Internationalen Schulzentrum in Lyon (1989-92) und den Universitätsbauten für Marne-la-Vallée (1992-96). Wurde die Stringenz ihrer Projekte aber bisweilen durch manieriert-organische Ausbildungen in Frage gestellt, so beeindruckt das Meisterwerk in Herne gerade durch seine strukturelle Klarheit und formale Prägnanz. Zudem ist es ein Beleg dafür, dass ökologisches Bauen und grosse Architektur zu harmonieren vermögen. © Text: Hubertus Adam, Neue Zürcher Zeitung und [www.nextroom.at](http://www.nextroom.at), 20.10.1999. ([http://www.atrien.ch/uploads/c\\_23\\_5\\_1%20Doku%Herne.pdf](http://www.atrien.ch/uploads/c_23_5_1%20Doku%Herne.pdf))

## HPP Hentrich-Petschnigg & Partner GmbH + Co. KG, Düsseldorf - Germany

<http://www.hpp.com>

**Libraries:**

Hochschule Ruhr West – Bibliothek, Mülheim an der Ruhr – Germany 2014

Bauherr: BLB NRW, BGF: 62.500 m<sup>2</sup> / Fertigstellung: 2014, Architektur: ARGE HPP / ASTOC

Die Wettbewerbsaufgabe bestand in der Schaffung eines urbanen Hochschulcampus mit hoher Identität, Aufenthaltsqualität und Nutzungsflexibilität. Als städtebaulich integriertes Ensemble besteht die Campusanlage aus vier Institutsgebäuden, drei Sonderbauten (Bibliothek, Hörsaalzentrum und Mensa), einem Parkhaus sowie großflächigen Außenanlagen. Insgesamt werden 62.500 Quadratmeter Bruttogeschossfläche für moderne Lehre und Forschung und öffentliche Veranstaltungen realisiert. Das äussere Erscheinungsbild der 2- bis 6-geschossigen Baukörper ist von Ziegelfassaden und großflächigen Bandfenstern mit vertikalen Verschattungselementen geprägt. Im inneren erzeugen Sichtbetonwände und -böden den gewünschten Werkstattcharakter. Flexible Grundrisse bei den Institutsgebäuden erlauben die Nutzung durch unterschiedliche Lehrereinrichtungen. (hpp)

Mülheim an der Ruhr/Bottrop, 09. Juli 2012: Heute fällt der Startschuss für den Neubau der Hochschule Ruhr West. Der Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb NRW (BLB NRW) errichtet für die Hochschule Ruhr West einen Campus in Mülheim an der Ruhr sowie den zweiten Standort in Bottrop. Nach derzeitigem Planungsstand werden die Arbeiten in Mülheim im Herbst 2014 und in Bottrop im Herbst 2013 abgeschlossen sein. Insgesamt investiert das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen 173 Millionen Euro in den Neubau der Hochschule Ruhr West an ihren beiden Standorten.

Auf den Baufeldern an der Duisburger Straße in Mülheim und an der Hans-Sachs-Straße in Bottrop werden die Baustellen eingerichtet. Der Baubeginn steht unmittelbar bevor. Hier wird die Hochschule Ruhr West, die derzeit übergangsweise in angemieteten Räumen untergebracht ist, Neubauten erhalten, die einen zeitgemäßen Hochschulbetrieb ermöglichen und ein adäquates Umfeld für Lehre und Forschung bieten: In Mülheim entsteht ein Campus mit vier Institutsgebäuden, einem Hörsaalgebäude, einer Bibliothek, einer Mensa und einem Parkhaus, mit einer Bruttogeschossfläche von insgesamt 62.500 m<sup>2</sup>. Der Neubaukomplex in Bottrop mit einer Bruttogeschossfläche von 11.400 m<sup>2</sup> wird neben Hörsälen, Mensa und Bibliothek auch das Institut Informatik und das Institut Energiesysteme und Energiewirtschaft beherbergen.

Der Entwurf für den Mülheimer Campus stammt von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft HPP Hentrich-Petschnigg & Partner (Düsseldorf) und ASTOC Architects & Planners (Köln). Der Bottroper Standort wurde von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft h4a Gessert + Randecker + Legner Architekten (Stuttgart) und Vögele Architekten (Stuttgart) entworfen. Beide Arbeitsgemeinschaften gingen aus einem zweistufigen Wettbewerb mit angeschlossenem Auswahlverfahren als Sieger hervor. Dieses Wettbewerbsverfahren hatte die zuständige Niederlassung Münster des BLB NRW initiiert und durchgeführt. So stellte sie sicher, dass die sowohl unter funktionalen und wirtschaftlichen als auch unter architektonischen und städtebaulichen Aspekten besten Lösungen zur Ausführung kommen. Im kommenden Herbst wird bereits an beiden Standorten der offizielle Grundstein für die Neubauten gelegt. In Mülheim wird die Hochschule den Campus nach derzeitigem

Planungsstand im Herbst 2014 beziehen können. Der Standort in Bottrop wird bereits im Herbst 2013 fertiggestellt sein. Insgesamt investiert das Land NRW 173 Millionen Euro in den Neubau der Hochschule Ruhr West. Davon entfallen 139 Millionen Euro auf Mülheim und 34 Millionen Euro auf Bottrop. (<http://www.hochschule-ruhr-west.de>)

### **“O.A.S.E.” (Ort des Austauschs des Studiums und der Entwicklung) Lern- und Kommunikationszentrum, Medizinische Fachbibliotheken, Heinrich-Heine Universität, Düsseldorf - Germany 2011**

Bauherr: Universitätsklinikum Düsseldorf A.d.ö.R., BGF: 5 055 m<sup>2</sup>

Auf dem Gelände der Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf findet heute der Spatenstich zum Baubeginn der "O.A.S.E." statt. Die neue medizinische Fachbibliothek des Universitätsklinikums Düsseldorf soll unter dem Leitmotiv Erlebnisraum Bibliothek Studieren, Lesen und Lernen sowie Inspiration, soziale Begegnung und Austausch ermöglichen. Die äußere Erscheinung des 35 Meter hohen Neubaus ist von einem Kapillarsystem inspiriert. Diese Gestaltungsidee bildet sich wirkungsvoll in der glatten weißen Fassadenhaut ab. Organisch geformte Glasfelder ziehen sich netzartig über den schlanken Kubus und stellen attraktive Bezüge zwischen Innen- und Außenraum her. Es entsteht ein lebendiges Gebäude mit hoher Identifikation sowie großem Wiedererkennungswert. (HPP)

Die O.A.S.E. ist Raum für Austausch, Begegnung und ein Zentrum des Lernens an der Medizinischen Fakultät. Sie ist ein Ort, an dem Studierende eine attraktive zeit- und bedarfsgemäße Lern- und Arbeitsumgebung finden können. Hauptmerkmal der O.A.S.E. sind die Lernräume und Lernbereiche, in denen Studierende die Möglichkeit haben, alleine oder in Gruppen in ruhiger Atmosphäre zu lernen und zu arbeiten. Alle Räume sind mit Strom- und Netzwerkan schlüssen versehen, sodass die Möglichkeit besteht, Laptops unbeschränkt zu nutzen. Viele Räume verfügen über Interaktive Whiteboards oder Bildschirme, sodass auch Gruppen mit nur einem portablen PC gemeinsam lernen und arbeiten können. Der zweite Schwerpunkt der O.A.S.E. wird in der neuen Fachbibliothek Medizin in den oberen Etagen bestehen (Eröffnung voraussichtlich im September 2011), wodurch die Studierenden in den Lernräumen auch auf die dort vorhandene Literatur zurückgreifen können. Selbstverständlich gibt es auch in der Fachbibliothek viele Arbeitsplätze zum Lernen und Arbeiten. Das Angebot der O.A.S.E. wird durch eine Cafeteria (Eröffnung voraussichtlich im September 2011) im Erdgeschoss, die "Halle des Austauschs" und den "Raum für Entwicklung" abgerundet. In der vierten Etage wird es ab September außerdem einen E-Learning-Raum geben, der außerhalb von Lehrveranstaltungen von den Studierenden frei genutzt werden kann. Zusätzlich befinden sich in der O.A.S.E. die neuen Räumlichkeiten der Fachschaft Medizin sowie drei Beratungsräume des Medizinischen Studiendekanats. Die Selbstlernräume stehen allen Studierenden der Medizinischen Fakultät kostenlos zur Verfügung. (<http://www.medizinstudium.uni-duesseldorf.de>)

Am Donnerstag, 24.11.2011 haben Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Medizinische Fakultät und Bauherr Universitätsklinikum Düsseldorf ein modernes Lern- und Kommunikationszentrum eingeweiht: die O.A.S.E. genannte neue medizinische Fachbibliothek. O.A.S.E. bedeutet Ort des Austauschs, des Studiums und der Entwicklung.

24. November 2011 - Der futuristisch anmutende Neubau wurde mit rd. 13 Millionen Euro Baupmitteln aus dem Konjunkturpaket II des Bundes finanziert. Mit der architektonischen und planerischen Umsetzung wurde das Architekturbüro Hentrich - Petschnigg & Partner GmbH (HPP) aus Düsseldorf beauftragt.

„Was auf dem Campus vor allem für die immerhin 900 Medizinstudierenden im klinischen Studienabschnitt fehlte“, erklärt Studiendekanin Prof. Dr. Stefanie Ritz-Timme anlässlich der Einweihung, „war eine adäquate Lernumgebung und Aufenthalts- und Kommunikationsräume. Die Idee war, diese zusammen mit der ohnehin zu ersetzenden alten Fachbibliothek zu schaffen. Idee und Konzept des Raumprogramms entstanden im Studiendekanat der Medizinischen Fakultät zusammen mit den Studierenden der Fachschaft Medizin.“

Das 35 Meter hohe Gebäude mit 3.400 qm Nutzfläche und acht Geschossen enthält hinter seiner prägnanten Fassade Lese- und Ausleihebereiche, Arbeits- und Lernräume, Räume der Studentenschaft und in der gesamten Erdgeschossenebene eine „social area“, wo Veranstaltungen stattfinden können und ein informeller Aufenthaltsbereich mit einer Cafeteria angeboten wird. Betreiber und Bauherr der O.A.S.E. ist das Universitätsklinikum Düsseldorf.

Die O.A.S.E. wird ein Gewinn für die Studierenden und auch für den Studienstandort Düsseldorf sein. Sie bietet optimale Lernbedingungen und ist ein Meilenstein auf dem Weg der Fakultät, die Lehr- und Lernkultur im Medizinstudium stetig zu verbessern. (<http://www.uni-duesseldorf.de>)

### **Mediothek Krefeld – Germany 2005 - 2008**

Bauherr: Stadt Krefeld / BGF: 7 500 m<sup>2</sup>, Wettbewerb: 1. Preis 2002, Architektur: HPP in Zusammenarbeit mit db Dieter Berten

Der geringe Anreiz zum Verweilen auf dem Theaterplatz in Krefeld veranlasste die Stadt, einen Wettbewerb zur städtebaulichen Neuordnung des Quartiers zwischen Ostwall, St. Anton-Straße und Königstraße auszuloben. Die neue Mediothek ist der erste realisierte Abschnitt der geplanten Neugestaltung dieses öffentlichen Raums, zu dem auch das Seidenweberhaus und das Stadttheater gehören. Auf rechteckigem Grundriss entstand ein klar gegliedertes, 3-geschossiges Gebäude, das sich mit seiner gläsernen Eingangsfassade zum Theaterplatz öffnet. Über das Foyer, in dem sich Information, Ausstellungs- und Verbuchungstheken befinden, gelangt der Besucher in das glasüberdachte Gebäudeatrium. Hier zeigt sich vollständig die außergewöhnliche Innenraumgestaltung, die auf der Idee des »kontinuierlichen Raums« aufbaut: Um das Foyer sowie den zentralen Ausstellungs- und Vortragsbereich ziehen sich Rampen in die Höhe, die die terrassenförmig ansteigenden Ausleiheebenen fließend und barrierefrei miteinander verbinden. Der Besucher durchwandert die Mediothek wie auf einer Promenade und erlebt dabei je nach Standort und Ebene immer wieder neue Raumeindrücke. (hpp)

An der Stelle, an der am 29. März 2008 die neue „Mediothek Krefeld“ feierlich eröffnet worden ist, stand bereits zuvor ein Bibliotheksgebäude – damals nannte man das noch „Stadtbücherei“. Das alte Gebäude war aber den Erfordernissen einer modernen

Bibliothek mit Computerarbeitsplätzen, Internetzugang und DVD-Ausleihe nicht mehr gewachsen und wurde im Sommer 2006 abgerissen. Der Architektenwettbewerb für den Neubau war bereits im Jahr 2002 entschieden worden. Die Realisierung des Neubaus nach Planungen von HPP Architekten, Düsseldorf, in Zusammenarbeit mit Dieter Berten, Krefeld, nahm nach dem Abriss des Altbaus gerade einmal 18 Monate und 8,8 Millionen Euro in Anspruch. Die Mediothek steht am Theaterplatz in direkter Nachbarschaft zum 50er-Jahre-Gebäude des Stadttheaters und dem 1976 errichteten Seidenweberhaus. Der dreigeschossige Neubau öffnet sich zum Platz hin mit einer Fensterfront und dem vorspringenden Dach. Von hier betritt man über das Foyer das Atrium in der Mitte des Gebäudes. Um dieses Foyer zieht sich eine kontinuierliche Rampe in die Höhe, die alle Ausleiheebenen der Mediothek fließend und barrierefrei miteinander verbindet. Die Architekten sprechen von einem „einzigartigen Raumkontinuum“, greifen damit offensichtlich auf Rem Koolhaas' Erschließung für die nicht realisierte Bibliothèque Jussieu in Paris (1992) zurück – in Krefeld allerdings räumlich weniger komplex, dafür auch mit einer deutlich besseren Orientierung für die Besucher. „Der Besucher“, erläutern uns die Architekten, „durchwandert den lückenlos zusammenhängenden Raum über Rampen wie auf einer Promenade und erlebt je nach Ebene und Standort immer wieder neue und überraschende Raumeindrücke. Dabei kann er nie die Orientierung verlieren, da das Gebäude und dessen Organisation von jedem Punkt aus vollständig überblickt werden kann.“ Die Gefahr, das sich die Krefelder in ihrer neuen Mediothek mit ihrem multimedialen Angebot verirren, besteht glücklicherweise also nicht. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

#### **Petersbogen, Juridicum, Leipzig – Germany 2001**

Bauherr: KIG Immobiliengesellschaft mbH & Co. KG über EC Harris GmbH, Standort: Leipzig / BGF: 53 000 m<sup>2</sup>

Der Entwurf für den Petersbogen zwischen Petersstraße und Schlossgasse fasst drei Bausteine in einem Gebäude zusammen, die Einkaufspassage mit insgesamt 12 000 Quadratmetern Verkaufsfläche auf drei Ebenen, ein Verwaltungsbereich der Fakultät sowie der Bibliothek mit 150 000 Bänden und 500 modern ausgestatteten Leseplätzen. Das Volumen des Neubaus präsentiert sich entsprechend der hochfrequentierten städtischen Funktionen selbstbewusst. Von der belebten Petersstraße führt die Passage in einem weiten Bogen in Richtung Burgplatz und neues Rathaus. In Zusammenarbeit mit der Stadt Leipzig, der juristischen Fakultät der Universität Leipzig und privatwirtschaftlichen Unternehmen ist damit ein wichtiges Projekt zur Stärkung der Leipziger Innenstadt umgesetzt worden. (HPP)

### **Architektenbüro Hülsdell & Hallegger, Halberstadt – Germany**

Ursel Hülsdell, Christof Hallegger

<http://www.huelsdell-hallegger.de>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Hochschule Harz, Abteilung Halberstadt (Bibliothek) – Germany 2004**

Bauherr: NOSA GmbH (Holding der Stadt Halberstadt), Bruttogeschossfläche: 7300 m<sup>2</sup>

Neubau des Hochschulstandortes am Halberstädter Domplatz unter Einbeziehung von zwei historischen Gebäuden.

Der Neubau schiebt sich als Verbindungsbau zwischen die sog. Dompropstei und das ehemalige Domgymnasium. Hier wurden drei wesentliche Funktionen untergebracht: Die Hochschulbibliothek, die Mensa, und zwei größere Lehrsäle. Die beiden Säle, die durch eine mobile Wand getrennt sind, können auch gemeinsam genutzt werden. Die Altbauten werden für Seminarräume und für die Hochschulverwaltung genutzt. (Hülsdell)

#### **Stadtbibliothek Heinrich Heine, Halberstadt – Germany 2000**

Bauherr: Stadt Halberstadt, Bruttogeschossfläche: 2750m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Awards:**

**Auszeichnung beim Architekturpreis des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt 2001**

Umnutzung und Sanierung eines Teils des ehemaligen Halberstädter Bischofssitzes. Der Petershof sieht auf eine über 1000jährige Geschichte zurück. Die Erfüllung der Anforderungen an eine moderne Bibliothek wurden bei der Konzeptfindung der reinen Konservierung vorangestellt. So wurde z.B. die sakrale Intimität der Kapelle durch den Einbau einer Lesegalerie uminterpretiert. Blickbezüge mit der Umgebung schaffen hier die Offenheit, die das Erscheinungsbild prägt. Es wurde großer Wert darauf gelegt, alte Strukturen und entstandene Brüche erfahrbar zu machen. Die geradlinigen Ein- und Umbauten werden durch die historischen Strukturen kontrastiert. (Hülsdell)

### **Architekt Jörg Jürges, Bernburg (Saale) – Germany**

<http://www.architekt-juerges.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtbibliothek Bernburg (Saale) – Germany 1999 – 2000**

Bauherr: Stadt Bernburg, Hochbauamt, Gesamtkosten: 4.350.000 DM, Baukosten: 3.700.000 DM, Einrichtungskosten: 650.000 DM

Mitten in der Stadt Bernburg, gegenüber des Lindenplatzes - an der Stelle des ehemaligen Schulgebäudes - entstand in kurzer Bauzeit der Neubau für die Stadtbibliothek. Im Erdgeschoss entstand sowohl ein Internetcafé als auch ein Lesecafé mit der Zeitschriftenabteilung. Im 2.OG befindet sich die Kinder- und Jugendliteratur, damit die Kinder im Haus integriert werden. Im DG steht die Belletristik. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

### **Junk & Reich Architekten, Weimar – Germany**

<http://www.junk-reich.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Evangelisches Augustinerkloster zu Erfurt - Wiederaufbau der Bibliothek & der Waidhäuser, Erfurt – Germany 2009**

#### **Awards:**

**Staatspreis für Architektur und Städtebau 2010**

Auftraggeber: Evangelisches Augustinerkloster Erfurt,

Wiederaufbau der historischen Bibliothek und der Waidhäuser sowie denkmalpflegerische Maßnahmen am Klosterkomplex, Leistungszeitraum: offener Realisierungswettbewerb nach GRW95, Planung: 2005-2006, Bau: 2006-2009, Herstellungskosten: 6,40 Mio. EUR, realisiert: 2010, Baudaten: HNF: 1.030m<sup>2</sup>, BGF: 2.975m<sup>2</sup>, BRI: 11.550m<sup>2</sup>

Die Bauaufgabe besteht aus der Errichtung von Neubauten auf dem historischen Gelände des Augustinerklosters zu Erfurt. Die neuen Gebäude sind Ersatz für die im 2. Weltkrieg zerstörten historischen Gebäude - der Bibliothek und der Waidhäuser. Die Neubauten folgen im Wesentlichen der ehemaligen Kubatur des historischen Bibliotheksgebäudes und beherbergen folgende Funktionen: - Bibliotheksbereich - Veranstaltungsbereich - Repräsentationsbereich. Im Bereich der ehemaligen Waidhäuser entsteht ein 3-geschossiges Apartmenthaus in deutlich reduzierter Kubatur im Vergleich zum Ursprungsgebäude. Der Wiederaufbau erfolgt auf den Grundmauern der mittelalterlichen Anlage mit den vorhandenen Kellergewölben von Bibliothek und Waidhäusern. Dies erfordert die statische Sicherung und denkmalpflegerische Sanierung der historischen Mauern. Die statische Sicherung erfolgt über eingebaute Mikropfähle entsprechend den statischen Erfordernissen für die geplanten Neubauten. Ein weiterer Bauabschnitt umfasst Maßnahmen zur konservatorischen und restauratorischen Sicherung der Natursteinfassaden des mittelalterlichen Klosterkomplexes und der Klosterkirche. (Junk)

## **kadawittfeld architektur, Aachen – Germany**

Klaus Kada, Gerhard Wittfeld

<http://www.kadawittfeldarchitektur.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fachhochschule und Campus Urstein, Puch b. Hallein, Salzburg – Austria 2005**

Bauherr: HÖ Heimat Österreich, Bauvolumen: BGF 17.000 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 66.700 m<sup>3</sup>, Realisierung: 2003-2005, Wettbewerb: 2002 - 2. Preis, Überarbeitung 1. Preis

Das Gebäude der Fachhochschule ist ein inhaltliches Abbild der interdisziplinären Lehre der Hochschule. Situierung und räumliche Organisation des Neubaus stellen den Bezug zu den Bestandsbauten und der beeindruckenden landschaftlichen Umgebung her. Der Bau erschließt sich über das zentral liegende „Vertikale Foyer“, das eine gute Verknüpfung zwischen den geschossweise organisierten Fakultäten garantiert. Hörsäle, Audimax und Gastronomie sind im Erdgeschoss angeordnet. Die Bibliothek steht als intellektuelles Zentrum und frei geformter Körper im gläsernen Foyer. Der Campuspark wird den Studenten als Freizeit- und Erholungsraum zur Verfügung gestellt. Der Neubau der FH und dem benachbarten Studentenwohnheim ist Auftakt für die Entwicklung des Technologieparks Urstein. (kadawittfeld)

## **Kappler see: Baum Kappler**

## **Karl + Probst Architekten, München – Germany**

<http://www.karl-und-probst.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universität Liechtenstein, Bibliothek, Vaduz – Fürstentum Liechtenstein 2000 – 2003, 2. BA 2005**

Bauherr: Gemeinde Vaduz, BGF: 10.525 m<sup>2</sup>, Kubatur: 54.400 m<sup>3</sup>

Das Fabrikensemble der ehemaligen Baumwollspinnerei Jenny, Spoerry & Cie wurde gegen Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts errichtet. Nach Stilllegung der Produktion beschlossen die Gemeinde Vaduz und das Land Liechtenstein gemeinsam, dort im Zuge einer Umnutzung eine Universität sowie Ausstellungs- und Konferenzräume unterzubringen. Da das Raumprogramm des Nutzers die Kapazität der ehemaligen Fabrikhallen vollständig erschöpfte, fand sich hier für die in einer Universität benötigten, offenen Räume kein Platz mehr. Dieses Dilemma lösten wir, indem wir einen Teil der neuen Nutzung in einen vorgelagerten Erweiterungsbau ausgelagerten, der durch mehrere Passarellen mit dem Bestandsgebäude verbunden ist. Zum einen wurde so die Baugeschichte des Ensembles, das seit seiner Entstehung ständig umgebaut und erweitert worden war, fortgeführt, zum anderen blieb so die innere Struktur der Bestandsgebäude erlebbar. Der Erweiterungsbau, eine aufgeständerte, transparente Stahlkonstruktion, die Bibliothek und Cafeteria beherbergt, bildet nun den räumlichen und kommunikativen Mittelpunkt der Universität. Die dominante Struktur der Sheddächer und Stützen aus Gusstahl prägt die Hallen der alten Fabrik. Zwischen- und Flurwände wurden, genauso wie Türen, Fenster und Einbauten, an diese vorgegebene Struktur angepasst. So entstand ein Raumgefüge mit Fluchten und Blickbeziehungen, das einerseits die neue Nutzung zeigt, andererseits aber auch die Klarheit der Architektursprache der ehemaligen Fabrik dokumentiert. Die im Bestandsgebäude untergebrachten Seminar- und Unterrichtsräume werden ausschließlich von oben beleuchtet. Dies verleiht ihnen ihren introvertierten Charakter und ist eine ideale Voraussetzung für konzentriertes Arbeiten. Zudem unterstreicht die überall spürbare Geschichte des Gebäudes mit ihren baulichen Narben und Glanzlichtern die eigenständige und einzigartige Identität der „neuen Spoerry-Fabrik“. (Karl)

## **Karo architekten, Leipzig - Germany**

<http://www.karo-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Freiluftbibliothek Magdeburg-Salbke – Germany 2009**

Was haben ein Bürgerverein, eine ausgemusterte Kaufhausfassade aus Hamm, 20.000 Bücher und ein Modellvorhaben des Bundes mit einer Brachfläche in Magdeburg zu tun? Das kann man am 20. Juni 2009 in Salbke, einem Stadtteil von Magdeburg, herausfinden. Auf der Freifläche der früheren Ortsbibliothek wird die von Karo Architekten (Magdeburg) geplante Freiluftbibliothek mit Bühne als Ort der Begegnung für Jung und Alt eröffnet. Zur Vorgeschichte: In dem Magdeburger Stadtteil Salbke, der unter einem extremen Schrumpfungsprozess leidet, wurde 2005 für zwei Tage eine temporäre Freiluftbibliothek errichtet. Die Bücher dieser Bibliothek stammten aus Spenden, die in der ganzen Stadt eingesammelt wurden. Obwohl das improvisierte Bibliotheksmöbel nur für ein Wochenende existierte, hat es eine dauerhafte Wirkung entfaltet. Der ständig wachsende Bestand an Büchern ist heute auf gut 20.000 Bücher angewachsen, für den nun mit einem Bibliotheksgebäude aus einer recycelten Fassade einer abgebrochenen Horten-Kaufhausfassade aus Hamm in Westfalen eine dauerhafte Bleibe realisiert wurde. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **KBK Architekten (Kammerer + Beltz, Kucher Partner), Stuttgart – Germany**

<http://www.kbk-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fachhochschule Schmalkalden, Bibliothek – Germany 1996 – 2000**

Bauherr: Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst, 72.000 m<sup>3</sup>, € 33.000.000

### **Awards:**

#### **2002 Anerkennung zum Thüringer Staatspreis für Architektur und Städtebau**

Der Campus mit einem aufgelassenen spontanbegrüntem Fabrikareal ist ein zentrumsnaher Campus entstanden: eine weitgespannte Schwerlinie ordnet ein System niedriger Baukörper und Platzfolgen, die sich über einen längsorientierten Raum verknüpfen. Mensa, Hörsaalgebäude und **Bibliothek** umgeben einen zentralen Campusplatz. Die weitläufige Distanz zwischen diesem und den am anderen Ende der Achse situierten Institutsgebäuden bieten Spielraum für nachfolgende, flankierende Bauabschnitte. Die Verflechtung von Architektur und Natur ist gestaltendes Prinzip: raumhohe Verglasungen führen den Blick in die grünen Freiräume, vertikale und horizontale Lichtführungen schaffen Offenheit, weit auskragende Dächer vermitteln Innen- und Außen. Hierzu im Kontrast stehen die strenge Raumwirkung der geschlossenen, introvertierten Hörsäle als Herz der Anlage. Die formale Einheit der Bebauung wird durch die prinzipielle Materialzuordnung unterstützt. Innerhalb eines einheitlichen Formen- und Detailrepertoires entwickelt sich eine lebendige Vielfalt, die inspirierende Studienbedingungen von hoher Qualität schafft. (KBK)

## **Keggenhoff Partner, Arnberg-Neheim – Germany**

<http://www.keggenhoff.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Schulstadtbücherei Arnberg – Germany 2005**

Der Schulstadtbücherei nähert man sich über eine schmale Treppenanlage die geradewegs auf einen farbigen Buchrücken zielt. Die „Buchtür“ führt den Nutzer auf die ehemalige Schulbühne der Aula. Der Bereich stellt nun den Empfang dar, hinter diesem befinden sich die Büros für die Verwaltung. Von der Bühne aus erlebt man die Bücherei in ihrem ganzen Ausmaß, von hier aus kann man sich orientieren. Die Buchregale bilden das Zentrum und sind auf einem „roten Band“, welches sich konsequent durch den Raum zieht, linear und ansteigend, arrangiert. Rechts und links des Bandes befinden sich die Hauptlaufwege mit den notwendigen Funktionsbereichen (Leseplätze, Garderoben, Buchrückgaben, Kopierer, Neuerscheinungen, Sonderthemen). Die Decke nimmt das „rote Band“ gestalterisch auf. Vorhandene Sichtbeziehungen und Sichtachsen, ermögliche eine leichte Orientierung, die zudem durch eine abgestimmte Typographie und Grafik Unterstützung erfährt. Farbflächen definieren Raumübergänge und Wege. Das Selbstlernzentrum auf der Empore, ist räumlich wie ein Hörsaal aufgebaut. Es ist Bestandteil des Gesamtkonzeptes und unterscheidet sich gestalterisch nicht. Jeder einzelne Bereich des Gesamtkonzeptes „Schulstadtbücherei“, sei es der Empfang, die Büchereiebene, der variable Aufenthaltsbereich, die Cafeteria, der Lesehof oder auch das Selbstlernzentrum, repräsentiert vorrangig die Kommunikation zwischen Menschen jeden Alters. Die Grundidee der Innenarchitektur ist dabei eine übergeordnete Transparenz und Weite. (Keggenhoff)

The basic concept of interior design is a high degree of transparency. A sense of vastness, space and effortlessness is designed to make spending time in a library, in a self-access learning centre, an enjoyable experience. The use of intense colours creates an upbeat atmosphere. The Schulstadtbücherei is approached via a narrow set of stairs that lead straight to a colourful book spine. With its narrow, vertical opening, the 'book door' symbolises the so-called 'refilling of the shelves' when a book is returned by the reader. Users are guided to the 'stage'. The area that was once a stage is now the reception, behind which lie the administrative offices. The stage is a place where visitors experience the full magnitude of the library and where they can get their bearings. The feeling of being at eye level with the approximately 30,000 media units is designed to inspire and encourage users to rise to the challenge. The shelves constitute the central point and form a 'red band' that runs through the space in a consistent, linear, rising and arranged contour. To the right and left of the band are the main walkways, with the corresponding functional areas. These include: reading desks, cloakrooms, book return points, photocopiers, new releases, special topics, features and so on. These flanking functional areas are essential to guarantee a seamless flow of use. The ceiling creatively borrows the 'red band' and forms a 'room with a room'. Visual links and centre points help the user to find his bearings, aided by coordinated typography and graphic art. Panels of colour define the transitions between areas and routes. The self-access learning centre in the gallery is set out like an auditorium. It forms part of the overall concept and has the same creative feel. Each individual area of the 'Schulstadtbücherei' overall concept, whether it be the reception, the library section, the fluctuating public area, the cafeteria, the reading area or the self-access learning centre, primarily represents communication between people of all ages. One of the driving forces behind this interior design composition was to make this 'place of knowledge' a popular destination because of its atmosphere. Our aim with the space was to generate enthusiasm, motivation, surprise and inspiration. The key objectives for the design shown here were:

1. To maintain and increase competitiveness.
2. To create a uniform image.
3. To develop essential flexibility within a skeletal structure.
4. To produce an ambience that would motivate the staff.
5. To create a hotspot for students, citizens and friends of the town of Arnberg.

In short:

We have provided, on behalf of the town and the school, the spatial platform and spatial quality to ensure that future activities on this site are successful and can be focused on specific target groups. (<http://www.architonic.com>)

## **KGB Architekten (Kirchmeier, Graw, Brück), Weimar – Germany**

### **Libraries:**

#### **Nietzsche Dokumentationszentrum, Naumburg a.d. Saale – Germany 2008 – 2010**

Bauherr: Stadt Naumburg, € 3.000.000

Am 6. Oktober 2001 wurde in Naumburg (Sachsen-Anhalt) der Wettbewerb für den Neubau eines Nietzsche-Dokumentationszentrums entschieden. Die Jury unter Vorsitz des Leipziger Professors Ingo Andreas Wolf wählte folgende Preisträger aus:

1. Preis (24.000 Mark): Kirchmeier Graw Brück Architekten, Weimar
2. Preis (18.000 Mark): Becher + Rottkamp Architekten, Berlin
3. Preis (12.000 Mark): Prof. Fischer, Fischer, Fromm & Partner, Berlin



#### 4. Preis (6.000 Mark): Konermann Pawlik Siegmund Architekten, Hamburg

Der drei Millionen Mark teure Neubau wird die in den USA erworbene Bibliothek des Nietzsche-Gelehrten Richard F. Krummle beherbergen. Das Gebäude soll auf dem Nachbargrundstück des als Museum genutzten historischen Wohnhauses Friedrich Nietzsches in Naumburg errichtet werden. Der Siegerentwurf des jungen Weimarer Büros KGB Architekten (Mathias Kirchmeier, Karsten Graw, Sabine Brück) sieht einen klaren solitären Baukörper vor, der keine direkten Beziehungen zum Kontext knüpft. Entworfen als "reine Struktur", ist das dreigeschossige Gebäude im unteren Bereich geschlossen; unter dem Dach bietet eine zum Himmel, zu den Seiten und zu den anderen Geschossen geöffnete Vortrageebene den Blick über die Altstadt. Nach Aussage der Architekten ist dieser verglaste Raum „der Sprache gewidmet“. Ein abgetrennter Besprechungsräum auf gleicher Höhe richtet den Blick gen Nietzsches Balkon am Nachbarhaus. Die eigentliche Sammlung ist im "Kern" des Hauses untergebracht, einem introvertierten Haus-im Haus, in dem die Exponate gelagert und ausgestellt werden. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

Am Rande der Altstadt von Naumburg in Sachsen-Anhalt steht ein zweigeschossiges hellgelbes Eckhaus mit dunkelgrünen Fensterläden und spätklassizistischer Fassade. Dort verbrachte der Philosoph Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) zum Teil seine Kindheit und Jugend. Später, in den Jahren zwischen 1890 und 1897, pflegte seine Mutter Franziska den geistig Umnachteten in dem Haus. Auf dem un bebauten Grundstück nebenan wird dem Philosophen nun ein Neubau gewidmet. In der Glas-Holz-Konstruktion entsteht ein Nietzsche-Dokumentationszentrum. «Wir planen, dass wir das Gebäude im Frühjahr 2010 übergeben werden», sagt der Naumburger Oberbürgermeister Bernward Küper (CDU). Anfang Oktober sollen die Hochbauarbeiten beginnen. Die Kosten von rund drei Millionen Euro tragen die Kommune, das Land und zum überwiegenden Teil die Europäische Union. In einem Architekten-Wettbewerb gewann schon im Jahr 2001 der Entwurf des Weimarer Büros Kirchmeier Graw Brück. «Aber erst jetzt können wir den Bau realisieren, weil der Stadt damals nicht genügend Fördergelder zur Verfügung standen», sagt Küper. Im Keller des Nietzsche-Dokumentationszentrums sollen Magazinräume entstehen. Das Erdgeschoss wird einen Besucherbereich beherbergen und mit Platz für Ausstellungen und Lesungen. Arbeitsräume für Wissenschaftler, Studenten und andere Besucher sowie Büros entstehen in der ersten Etage. Die inhaltliche Arbeit des Zentrums wird die Friedrich-Nietzsche-Stiftung übernehmen, die diesen Sonntag gegründet werden soll. «Vom benötigten Kapitalstock von rund drei Millionen Euro sind 50 000 Euro beisammen, das ist für den Anfang ausreichend», sagt Ralf Eichberg, Vorsitzender der im Jahr 2004 gegründeten Stiftungsinitiative. Die Stiftung soll aus einem die geschäftsführenden Direktorium und einem gewählten Beirat als Kontrollgremium bestehen. Die Arbeit der Mitglieder, die aus Politik, Kultur und Wissenschaft stammen, ist ehrenamtlich. «Eine Aufgabe ist es, die Nietzsche-Stätten in Sachsen-Anhalt, zu denen auch Röcken als Geburtsort des Philosophen gehört, touristisch besser zu vermarkten», erläutert Eichberg. Daneben solle das Dokumentationszentrum ein Anziehungspunkt für Wissenschaftler und für die Öffentlichkeit sein. So seien Tagungen, Vorträge, Veranstaltungen für Schulklassen und Lehrer-Weiterbildungen geplant. Kernstück ist die von der Stadt Naumburg angekaufte Bibliothek des US-amerikanischen Germanisten Richard Frank Krummel. «Es ist die vermutlich größte private Sammlung zur Nietzsche-Rezeption im 20. Jahrhundert», sagt Eichberg. Seit 1946 habe Krummel rund 7000 Bände und unzählige Zeitungsartikel aus dem deutschsprachigen Raum zusammengetragen, die sich mit Leben und Werk des Philosophen auseinandersetzen. «Es ist vorgesehen, dies um Filme, Tonträger, Kunstwerke und neue Medien zu erweitern», sagt Eichberg. (<http://www.mz-web.de>)

### **Kister Scheithauer Gross ksg-architekten, Köln-Leipzig – Germany**

<http://www.ksg-architekten.de>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Erweiterungsbau (Bibliothek), Universität zu Köln – Germany 2016**

kister scheithauer gross architekten und stadtplaner (ksg) sind mit dem Erweiterungsbau der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität zu Köln beauftragt.

Als innerstädtische Campusuniversität im Westen Kölns ist die Hochschule eingebettet in ein gewachsenes und dichtes städtebauliches Umfeld. Südlich des Planungsgebiets liegt das Hauptgebäude der Universität. Westlich wird das Grundstück von der stark befahrenen Universitätsstraße begrenzt. Auf der Ostseite befindet sich das eingeschossige, denkmalgeschützte Riphahn-Gebäude der WiSo-Fakultät. Im Norden grenzt das Hochhaus, ebenfalls von Wilhelm Riphahn, an, eines der ersten Erweiterungsbauten der Universität zwischen 1956 und 1960.

Ziel des VOF-Verfahrens war es, eine angemessene denkmalpflegerische Lösung für Fassade und Grundrisse zu erhalten, die auf umfangreichen Voruntersuchungen für Form und Lage des Gebäudes beruht.

Der Entwurf von ksg setzt dabei auf drei Schwerpunkte bei der Weiterentwicklung der Studie. Erstens: die architektonische Ausformung des Erdgeschosses und der Fuge zwischen Alt- und Neubau. Zweitens: die Ausbildung einer Silhouette bzw. Relieffierung der Kubatur. Drittens: die Materialisierung des Neubaus in Bezug auf den Riphahn-Bau.

Die Gestaltung der Fuge zwischen Alt- und Neubau ist von großer räumlicher Bedeutung. Nach den Plänen von ksg entsteht eine freie Durchblickzone entlang des Altbaus, nur unterbrochen von gläsernen Verbindungen. Im Zusammenspiel mit verglasten Loggien entstehen wettergeschützte Bereiche, die als Pausenflächen für die Seminarräume dienen.

In der Erdgeschosszone bleiben die Durchblicke auf den Altbau bestehen. Ein zweiter „Haupteingang“ nimmt aus der Richtung des Albertus-Magnus-Platzes den Publikumsstrom auf und ist dem bestehenden Haupteingang dialektisch entgegengesetzt. Die Rhythmisierung der Fassade nimmt Bezug auf den Altbau von Riphahn sowie dessen Typologie der Addition. Die Materialität ist zweigeteilt. Im Erdgeschoss eine Verkleidung aus Betonfertigteilen, die sowohl robust ist als auch die konstruktive Aufständigung materialmäßig begleitet und homogen erscheinen lässt. Die aufgehenden Geschosse werden als Referenz dem Riphahn-Gebäude gegenüber mit bräunlich-lehmfarbenen Ziegel verkleidet.

Prof. Johannes Kister erläutert: „Eine ruhige vertikale Struktur lässt das Gebäude so selbstverständlich wie möglich wirken, es steht in Bezug zu dem Riphahn-Bau und will durch Reduktion und Bescheidenheit den Bestand nicht übertrumpfen.“ (Kister)

#### **Stadtbibliothek Leipzig, Umbau – Germany 2012**

#### **Literature:**

Scholl, Heike, Birgit Spazier, Abenteuer Sanierung, in: BuB. Forum Bibliothek und Information, 2, 2013, pp. 140-142

Bauherr Stadt Leipzig Stadtbibliothek Leipzig, 7 100 m<sup>2</sup> Nutzfläche, 9 300 m<sup>2</sup> Nettofläche, € 14.000.000

Das so genannte Alte Grassmuseum in Leipzig, erbaut 1894-97 von Hugo Licht (\*21.02.1841 Niederzedlitz – 28.02.1923 Leipzig, Neues Rathaus Leipzig 1899 – 1905), ist schon seit 1927 kein Museum mehr. Seit 1990 dient es als Hauptstelle der Stadtbibliothek Leipzig. Soeben wurde es zwei Jahre lang durch die Leipziger Niederlassung des Büros kister scheithauer gross saniert und

umgebaut. „Diese Bibliothek hat Sichtbarkeit“, stellte die Festrednerin Rita Süßmuth während des Festaktes zur Einweihung Ende Oktober 2012 fest.

Im Rahmen der Umbauarbeiten wurden die Fassaden saniert, die Funktionen des Hauses neu geordnet sowie Eingangsbereich und Oberlichtsaal neu gestaltet. Bei den dafür durchgeführten Abrissarbeiten kamen unerwartet historische Strukturen zum Vorschein – konstruktive, aber auch dekorative wie die historische Ausmalung von Kappendecken. „Es galt, die Spuren des Architekten Hugo Licht zu berücksichtigen und die Innenräume des früheren Museums für Kunsthandwerk mit dem modernen Bibliotheksbetrieb zu vereinen“, so die Architekten.

Durch die Modernisierung entspricht das Gebäude den heutigen Anforderungen an eine Bibliothek: Selbstverbuchung, Benutzung auch während der Nachtzeiten sowie Print-on-Demand sind jetzt möglich. Die Bibliothek erwartet eine Million Besucher im Jahr. Die Umbaukosten lagen bei knapp 15 Millionen Euro. Baunetz 14.11.12 (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

#### Projekt

Sanierung und Modernisierung der Stadtbibliothek

Leipzig / Deutschland, 2012

#### Beschreibung

Leipzig, 13. November 2012 – Die Sanierung und Modernisierung der Stadtbibliothek Leipzig nach den Plänen von Kister Scheithauer, grossarchitekten und stadtplaner (ksg) ist abgeschlossen.

Das denkmalgeschützte Gebäude am Wilhelm-Leuschner-Platz in Leipzig wurde als Museum für Kunsthandwerk in den Jahren 1894 bis 1897 durch den Leipziger Stadtbaumeister Hugo Licht errichtet. Nach beträchtlichen Kriegsschäden wurde der Bau mit geringen Mitteln repariert und in den Jahren von 1950 bis 1990 als Bürogebäude genutzt. Darauf folgte die Nutzung als Hauptstelle der Städtischen Bibliotheken.

Mit dem nun abgeschlossenen Umbau und der Sanierung des Gebäudes gehen eine völlig neue funktionale Ordnung und eine angemessene Gestaltung des Eingangsbereiches sowie des Oberlichtsaales einher. Der behindertengerechte Zugang erfolgt fortan über den Haupteingang.

Steffen Kühn, Architekt und ksg-Geschäftsführer, erläutert das Konzept der Sanierung: „Ein Baudenkmal wie dieses zu sanieren und umzubauen, ist eine besondere Aufgabe. Überaus spannend im Abriss, als sich unerwartete historische Strukturen zeigen – konstruktive aber auch dekorative – wie die historische Ausmalung von Kappendecken. Es galt, die Spuren des Architekten und Stadtbaudirektors Hugo Lichts zu berücksichtigen und die Innenräume des früheren Museums für Kunsthandwerk mit dem modernen Bibliotheksbetrieb zu vereinen. Glücklicherweise dienen beide Nutzungen, sowohl die ehemalige als Museum wie auch die neue als Bibliothek, der Kommunikation von Menschen. Ein Aspekt, der die Transformation ungemein erleichtert und insbesondere im Eingang und der Treppenhalle gut erlebbar ist.“

Neben der Sanierung der historischen Fassaden, insbesondere der reich geschmückten Nordfassade, wurden die vorhandenen historischen Strukturen im Inneren freigelegt und saniert. Durch die Modernisierung entspricht das Gebäude den heutigen Anforderungen an eine Bibliothek: Selbstverbuchung, Benutzung auch während der Nachtzeiten, sowie Print-on-Demand sind jetzt möglich.

„Diese Bibliothek hat Sichtbarkeit“ lobt die Festrednerin Rita Süßmuth während des Festaktes zur Einweihung am 26.10.2012. „Sie haben für eine Farbe und ein Design gesorgt, die einladen“, so die ehemalige Bundestagspräsidentin.

Ein modernes Dienstleistungsgebäude und ein Ort der Wissensermittlung werden die ca. 1 Mio. Besucher pro Jahr in die Lage versetzen, im ehemaligen Grassmuseum den kompletten Service einer öffentlichen Bibliothek optimal zu nutzen.

([http://www.german-architects.com/de/ksg-koeln/projects\\_de.html](http://www.german-architects.com/de/ksg-koeln/projects_de.html))

#### Staatliche Studienakademie (Berufsakademie Sachsen) / Evangelische Hochschule für Soziale Arbeit, Dresden Germany 2011

Ein neuer Campus im Herzen von Dresden – prägnante öffentliche Gebäude prägen den Sachsenplatz vis-à-vis der Albertbrücke. In Fortsetzung der Kunstakademie ist das Gelände der historischen, 1861 gegründeten Städtischen Gewerbeschule, in den letzten 5 Jahren zu einem Areal für die Staatliche Studienakademie Sachsen und die Evangelische Hochschule für Soziale Arbeit umgestaltet worden. Der Entwurf für den Neubau reagiert auf die Stadtstruktur – ein markanter Solitär schafft den Abschluss des Campus, das Karree wird zur Gerokstraße geschlossen. Es entsteht ein ruhiger Innenhof – das Herz des neuen Campus. Der Neubau ist eine Schichtung aus drei unterschiedlichen Funktionen: Im Erdgeschoss befinden sich Werkstätten und Labore des Instituts für Holzverarbeitung, große Raumhöhen und komfortable Andienmöglichkeiten bestimmen den Charakter. Über das offene Treppenhaus erreicht man die Mensa und Cafeteria des Areals, eine nach Süden zum Hof ausgerichtete Terrasse schafft Möglichkeiten des informellen Campuslebens und profitiert von der geschützten Lage. Im 2. Obergeschoss befindet sich die Campusbibliothek – um einen zentralen Innenhof gruppieren sich die notwendigen Funktionen. Die Fassade des Gebäudes besteht aus einer freien Komposition von Öffnungen; Kontrast erhält die Struktur durch dunkle Betonwerksteine und helle Putzflächen. Die Bestandsbauten wurden behutsam saniert und brandschutztechnisch ertüchtigt. Dezentle Töne im Inneren arbeiten die Qualitäten der historischen Bausubstanz heraus. Besondere Bereiche wie die Kapelle für die Evangelische Hochschule für Soziale Arbeit und der große Hörsaal setzen besondere Akzente. Insgesamt sind ca. 2.500 m<sup>2</sup> Hauptnutzfläche im Neubau und ca. 6.600 m<sup>2</sup> Hauptnutzfläche im Altbau entstanden. Die hochwertigen Außenanlagen des Innenhofes mit ihren Sitzmöglichkeiten schaffen Verweilqualität. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

#### Hochschule „an der Karlsburg“ Bremerhaven. 5. Bauabschnitt (Bibliothek) – Germany 2004 – 2005

Bauherr: Senator für Bildung und Wissenschaft, Bremen, BFG: 6.900 m<sup>2</sup>, € 12.000.000

Ein dreieckiges Grundstück beherbergt den Institutsneubau der Hochschule in Bremerhaven. Konsequenterweise im Norden an die Grundstücksgrenze gesetzt wandelt sich das Gebäude in Richtung Kennedybrücke zu einer bauplastischen Figur. Überraschend öffnet sich hier der winkelförmige Bau mit Rücksprüngen und Faltungen. Aus einer breiten Freitreppe entwickelt sich ein vielschichtiges skulpturales Gebäude, das der hervorgehobene Kopfbau krönt und für die Fernwirkung der Gebäudesilhouette sorgt. Ausgehend vom Eingangsbereich ist in Erd- und 1. Obergeschos die Bibliothek mit Selbstlernbereich, Sprachlabor, Ausstellungsebene, Lese- und Freihandzone angesiedelt. Zudem befinden sich im ersten Geschos Hörsäle sowie größere Seminarräume. Institutsräume nehmen die folgenden Ebenen ein, während Verwaltungsräume im obersten Geschos den Nutzungsabschluss bilden. Neben der reinen Form betont seine homogene Klinkerhaut die skulpturale Wirkung des Neubaus. Ein Torfbrandklinker braun-schwarz-roter Färbung umhüllt das gesamte Gebäude, bekleidet die geneigte Dachfläche des Hörsaals sowie seine Untersicht. Akzentuiert gesetzte Öffnungen unterstreichen den Charakter und gewähren Einblick in das Gebäudeinnere mit seinem lebhaften Farbenspiel. Das Zusammenwirken von städtebaulicher Gestalt und der massiven haptischen Materialität führt zu einem für diesen Ort unverwechselbaren Baukörper. Es entsteht eine langlebige und widerstandsfähige Ziegelskulptur, die sich ins Gedächtnis und die Stadtsilhouette einschreibt. (Kister)

#### MPI (Max Planck Institute) for ethnological research (Library), Halle-Wittenberg – Germany 2002

Direct commission, Client: Frankonia Eurobau AG & Co. KG, BFG: 4.000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 4.700.000

The former manufacturer's mansion with its extensions is set in a lavish park right in the middle of a residential Gründerzeit area. The listed building is a Solitaire and required a special approach for the new building. Consequentially, the new institute building is also defined as a mansion while integrated modestly into the existing urban structure. The cubic building opens itself with floor to ceiling windows towards the original mansion and park. Overhanging structural roof slabs made from black exposed concrete interfere the glass façade, which gives a much lighter impression. Another emphasis within the building is the transition between old and new. The new design uses modern materials in shades of grey while the existing mansion consists of wall panels applying earthy tones. That way, the floral patterns discreetly emerge out of the grey-black backgrounds. The connection between mansion, new library and office building is used as cafe and main entrance and as such forms the integral part of the overall institute. (Kister)

## **Kleihues + Kleihues. Gesellschaft von Architekten mbH, Berlin, Dülmen-Rorup, Oslo – Germany**

Josef P. Kleihues \* 1933 Rheine - + 2004 Berlin

<http://www.kleihues.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **House of Finance, Bibliothek, Goethe Universität Frankfurt am Main – Germany 2008**

„House of Finance“ heißt das fächerübergreifendes Prestigeprojekt der Johann-Wolfgang-von-Goethe-Universität Frankfurt/Main auf dem neuen Campus Westend, für das am 9. Juli 2007 Richtfest gefeiert wurde. Es entsteht nach den Plänen von Kleihues + Kleihues (Jan Kleihues und Norbert Hensel, Berlin), die im entsprechenden Wettbewerb den ersten Preis gewonnen hatten (BauNetz-Meldung zum Wettbewerbsergebnis im Dezember 2004).

Das rund 23 Millionen Euro teure Gebäude mit rund 7.000 Quadratmetern Hauptnutzfläche, fünf Hörsälen und sechs Seminarräumen soll im Frühjahr/Sommer 2008 fertig sein. Rund 130 weltweit vernetzte Wissenschaftler sollen darin über finanzbezogene Themen arbeiten.

Die Architekten erläutern ihren Entwurf: „Insbesondere die Tektonik des IG-Farben-Ensembles von Poelzig, die Ausprägung des Sockels zur Stadt, die geschlossenen Gebäudeecken und die plastische Herausarbeitung der Öffnungen aus dem monolithisch wirkenden Baukörper bilden im Zusammenhang mit der Risalitwirkung der Kammstruktur das Leitbild für die Entwurfsplanung zum House of Finance. Das House of Finance erhält zum tiefer liegenden Grüneburgpark einen ausgeprägten und durch seine größeren Steinformate betont hervorstechenden Sockel, der zum höher liegenden Plateau des zentralen Campusgeländes aufgrund des Geländeversprungs entfällt.

Das House of Finance folgt der zuvor beschriebenen Leitidee: Hierbei bilden die grundrisslichen Gebäudeknoten betonte Fassadenrisalite, welche durch die geschlossenen Gebäudeecken zusammen mit der überhöhten Attika die Fernwirkung des Poelzig-Baus aufgreifen. Diese Entwurfsphilosophie ist auch in Poelzigs Haus des Rundfunks in Berlin ablesbar.

Das neue Institutsgebäude wird als Lochfassade aufgefasst, wobei die Seitenrisalite mit schmalen zweiachsigen Fensterelementen vertikal betont sind. Die Rahmung des Volumens wird durch eine Schattenfuge hervorgehoben.

Die Materialität des Neubaus sollte sich in einer Bandbreite von Cannstatter Travertin des Poelzig-Baus bis zum Trosselfels darstellen. Besonderer Wert wird darauf gelegt, die Farbigkeit des Poelzig-Baus nicht zu übertreffen.“ Bauentz 12.07.2007

(<http://www.baunetz.de>)

#### **Museum of Labor and Industry “Eugenio Battisti”, Library, Brescia – Italy 2008 – 2010**

Client Comune di Brescia, Italy, Competition 2004, 1st Prize, Architects Jan Kleihues and Klaus Schuwert, Conversion and extension of former steel works premises into a museum Planning 2004, Gross floor area 15.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Building costs € 25 Mio.

Das Thema des Entwurfs entwickelt sich aus der Gegenüberstellung des Ortes mit den Funktionen eines Museums: der auf Schnelligkeit und pure Nützlichkeit angelegten Produktionsanlage steht die dauerhafte und von einem reinen Funktionsanspruch losgelösten Institution des Museums gegenüber. An der südlichen Stirnseite des Komplexes ist die Eingangshalle geplant, ein Turm an der Südwestecke markiert den Haupteingang. Die Werkstätten sind innerhalb der ständigen Ausstellung in einer Art Glasvitrine untergebracht, durch die man die Instandhaltung und Restaurierung der Maschinen betrachten und die Räume im Sinne einer offenen Werkstatt auch betreten kann. Bibliothek und der Lesesaal des Museums sind so angeordnet, dass sie durch eine Glaswand getrennt sowohl unabhängig von einander, als auch mit einem einzigen Zugang gemeinsam betrieben werden können. Der Bestand wird restauriert und nur wo nötig durch geringfügige Maßnahmen verändert. Die Struktur des gegenüber liegenden Walzwerks soll in seinem jetzigen Zustand erhalten bleiben. Der Raum zwischen Museumsgebäude und Walzwerk ist als lange Piazza angelegt. (Kleihues)

## **Klein & Breucha, Stuttgart – Germany**

<http://www.klein-breucha.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fachhochschulbibliothek Pforzheim, Bibliothek mit Großhörsaal, Pforzheim – Germany 2000**

Bauherr; Land Baden-Württemberg Staatliches Vermögens- und Hochbauamt Pforzheim, Bruttorauminhalt: 18.940 m<sup>3</sup>, Bruttogrundfläche: 4.420 m<sup>2</sup>. Baukosten: € 9.300.000

Der moderne Glasbau thront mit 4 Geschossen senkrecht zum Hang hoch über der Stadt und bietet zum einen ein attraktives Ambiente zum Arbeiten und zum anderen entspannende Ausblicke und Weitsichten. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

## **Klever, Koblitz, Letzel. Freivogel Architekten, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.kleverkoblitz.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **„Haus der Bildung“, Bonn – Germany 2008 - 2011**

competition 2009 1st prize, € 11.000.000, BGF 10.290

Aufgabe des Wettbewerbs war es, mit der Umnutzung des denkmalgeschützten “Alten Stadthaus” zum “Haus der Bildung” einen räumlichen Zusammenschluß für die Bonner Stadtbibliothek und VHS zu schaffen. Der Entwurf sieht dafür zwei größere Maßnahmen vor. Für die Außenwahrnehmung wird ein neues Entreegebäude geschaffen: das benachbarte Siemenshaus wird abgerissen und durch ein repräsentatives Eingangsgebäude ersetzt. Der verwahrloste Mühlheimer Platz wird aufgewertet und ein barrierefreier Zugang zum “Haus der Bildung” geschaffen. Für die Innenwahrnehmung entsteht ein großer geschossübergreifender

Les- und Lichthof, um den sich Stadtbibliothek und VHS gruppieren. Die ehemaligen Flure werden zu erlebbaren Galerien, die gegenseitige Ein- und Ausblicke zulassen und die Nutzungen in den Obergeschossen um den Lichthof miteinander verbinden. (Kleyer)

## **Norbert J. Klos, Bad Hersfeld – Germany**

<http://www.klos-architekt.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Konrad Duden Stadtbibliothek, Bad Hersfeld – Germany 1997 - 1998**

Bauherr: Stadtentwicklungsgesellschaft SEG mbH, Bauvolumen: 7.000 cbm Umbauter Raum, € 3.000.000

## **Klumpp + Klumpp Architekten, Stuttgart– Germany**

<http://klumpp-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Bücherei und Jugendräume, Ostfildern-Kemnat – Germany 2005**

2009 Hugo-Häring-Preis BDA

2008 Auszeichnung guter Bauten BDA

2006 Auszeichnung für Beispielhaftes Bauen, Architektenkammer

### **Literature:**

Schmolke, Birgit, Architektur. Neues Baden- Württemberg. Verlagshaus Braun 2007

Ruhnau, Dagmar, Kemnat , Stadthaus/ gemeindehaus, in: Deutsche Bauzeitung 05/2006. Conradin Medien GmbH, Leinfelden-Echterdingen

New European Architecture, in: A 10 05/ 2007

Schönwetter, Christian, Slotted in perfectly, in: Facades 11/12.2006. Konradin Relations GmbH, Leinfelden- Echterdingen, 2006

Auf sensible Art fügt sich die Bücherei in den verwinkelten Ortskern von Kemnat ein und behauptet doch ihre Autonomie. Sie greift Charakteristiken der Umgebung auf, um sie in einem nächsten Schritt selbständig weiterzuentwickeln. So reagiert sie zum Beispiel in ihrer Farbgebung auf die nah gelegene Kirche und in ihrer Verputzung auf die Fassaden anderer Gebäude. Großzügige Fensteröffnungen unterstreichen diesen Aspekt der kommunikativen Hinwendung. Gleichzeitig markieren die asymmetrische Setzung der Fenster, der nicht rechteckige Grundriss des Gebäudes sowie die ungewöhnliche Grobkörnigkeit seines Putzes eine signifikante Differenz zur Umgebung, wodurch die Eigenständigkeit seiner Formsprache unterstrichen wird. Im Innern erschließt sich eine leichte Räumlichkeit, die einerseits dem Zweck verbunden, andererseits originell ist. Die gelbliche Farbgebung reagiert erneut auf die Umgebung sowie auf die Fassade, das Außen- und Innenlicht spielen lebendig ineinander und die Raumgestaltung erzeugt vielschichtige Relationen zwischen großzügigen Leseräumen und Nischen des Rückzuges. Hier würde ich mich gerne niederlassen, in Ruhe lesen und gelegentlich das Auge schweifen lassen. (<http://www.bda-bund.de>)

**Bücherei Gerlingen – Germany 1998**

### **Awards:**

2007 Bauherrenpreis Landeswettbewerb Zukunftsfähige Stadterneuerung

2000 Auszeichnung für Beispielhaftes Bauen, Architektenkammer

1999 Hugo Häring Preis .Auszeichnung guter Bauten BDA Landesverband Baden Württemberg

1998 Architekturpreis des Klempnerhandwerks

### **Literature:**

Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut: Bibliotheksbau, Berlin 2000

Staatliche Fachstellen für das öffentliche Bibliothekswesen: Öffentliche Bibliotheken, Geislingen 1999

Wirtschaftsministerium Baden- Württemberg: Zukunftsfähige Stadterneuerung in Baden- Württemberg 2004/2005, W.

Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 2005

Podium 4, Ludwigsburger Architekturquartett

Buck, A. und M.: Neubau Stadtbücherei in Gerlingen, in: Baumetall, Ausgabe 07/ 1998, TFV Stuttgart,

Die Doppelposten der viergeschossig verglasten Längsseiten mit ihren kupferverkleideten Lüftungsflügeln sind charakteristisch für das Gebäude. Die Assoziation an Bücherrücken könnte einen besonderen Hinweis auf den Inhalt des Gebäudes geben. Die Möglichkeit des individuellen Öffnens dieser Flügel führt zu ganz unterschiedlichen Fassadenbildern und macht zusammen mit dem Grün des Kupfers die Unverwechselbarkeit des Gebäudes aus. (<http://www.cooperconcept.org>)

An der Stadtbahn-Endhaltestelle setzt der Neubau der Stadtbücherei städtebauliche Akzente. Der markante Bau bestimmt den neu entstandenen Platz in der Mitte der Stadt. Die Stadtbücherei wurde am 24. April 1998 dem Publikum nach eineinhalb Jahren Bauzeit übergeben. Das Gebäude lebt von der Klarheit des Architektenentwurfs. Es unterscheidet sich - wie auch andere öffentliche Gebäude in Gerlingen - von den Profanbauten der Stadt und ist deutliches Zeichen seiner Entstehungszeit. Die großflächige Glasfassade schafft Transparenz nach innen und außen, so bieten sich von den oberen Stockwerken reizvolle Blicke auf die Stadt. Die Gestaltung der Außenfassade soll Buchrücken simulieren und damit einen Hinweis auf die Nutzung des Gebäudes geben. (<http://www.s.fachstelle.bib-bw.de>)

## **Kohlmayer Oberst Architekten, Stuttgart – Germany**

<http://kohlmayer-oberst-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Fakultät Bildungswissenschaften Bibliothek, Freie Universität Brixen, Brixen (Bressanone) – Austria 2004**

Der Neubau der Fakultät für Bildungswissenschaften der Universität Brixen besteht aus einem kompakten quadratischen Gebäudekomplex mit den Außenmaßen von 75 x 75 m mit einem dreigeschossigen aufgeständerten äußeren Ring. Vier große Baukörper im Gebäudezentrum bilden den Kernbereich des Gebäudes. In dem gläsernen Ring befinden sich die wesentlichen Seminar- und Verwaltungsräume sowie die Büroräume der Professoren befinden. Der viergeschossige Kernbereich mit den eingeschnittenen Lichthöfen beherbergt Labors, Bibliothek, Gymnastikraum, Aula Magna, Mensa und

Aufenthaltsräume. Der Neubau umfasst inklusive der Tiefgarage eine Bruttogeschossfläche von 23.000 m<sup>2</sup>. Die äußere Fassade besteht aus Sonder-Fensterprofilen mit einer Bautiefe von 90 mm. Innerhalb dieser Kombifassade mit angeordneten Vor- und Rücksprüngen im Versatz von 480 mm, wechseln sich die bündig in der Fassadenebene liegenden transluzenten Glastafeln mit den zurückgesetzten transparenten geschosshohen Glastafeln ab. Die Leibung ist nur als vertikales Verbundprofil in Form eines Parallel-Einstellflügels ohne Rahmen und Glas ausgeführt. Sämtliche Funktionsräume lassen sich natürlich über Fensterklappen be- und entlüften. Die in den seitlichen Rücksprüngen integrierten opaken Lüftungsklappen werden im Sommer zur Nachtkühlung genutzt.

Haustechnik

*Be- und Entlüftung*

Die Räume innerhalb der Kernbereiche werden natürlich über motorisch betriebene Oberlichter be- und entlüftet. Aufgrund der hohen inneren thermischen Lasten (Personenfrequenzierung, Beleuchtung, etc.) wurde eine zusätzliche mechanische Be- und Entlüftungsanlage mit integrierter Rekuperativ-Wärmerückgewinnung errichtet. Die Seminar- und Funktionsräume mit hohen Innenlasten werden mit einem 4-fachen Luftwechsel beaufschlagt. Bei sämtlichen anderen Räumen erfolgt die Lüftererneuerung mit einem 1-fachen Luftwechsel. In der Bibliothek erfolgt die Regelung der Luftmenge in Abhängigkeit von der Personenfrequenzierung geregelt. Für die Aula Magna wurde eine Klimaanlage mit integrierter Wärmerückgewinnung konzipiert, wobei zur Dimensionierung ein Luftwechsel von 25 m<sup>3</sup>/h und Person zugrunde gelegt wurde. Der über Luftqualitätssensoren (CO<sub>2</sub>-Sensor) bedarfsgeführte Luftvolumenstrom wird in Abhängigkeit von der Personenfrequenzierung geregelt. Die Außenluft wird im Winter- und Sommerbetrieb durch einen 200 m langen Luft-Erdwärmeübertrager (teilweise vom Grundwasser umschlossen), vorkonditioniert.

*Heizen und Kühlen*

Die Beheizung und Kühlung der Räume erfolgt über einzelraumgeregelte Fußbodenheizungen im Zusammenspiel mit der unregelmäßigen Bauteilaktivierung (TAD). Diese arbeitet im Heizbetrieb bei einer Außentemperatur unter - 5 °C. Die witterungsgeführte Regelung erfolgt bis zu einer max. Vorlauftemperatur von 27 °C. Bei einer Temperaturdifferenz zwischen dem Vor- und Rücklauf von unter 3 K wird die thermoaktive Decke abgeschaltet. Bei Außentemperaturen über 18 °C arbeitet die thermoaktive Decke mit einer konstanten Temperatur von 16 °C im Kühlbetrieb. Bei Rücklauftemperaturen unter 20 °C wird der Kühlbetrieb abgeschaltet. Zur Kälteenergieerzeugung wird das regenerative Nutzungspotenzial über das Grundwasser genutzt, das über einen Förderbrunnen und Wärmeübertrager an das Kaltwassernetz übergeben wird. Das Gebäude wird über die thermoaktiven Decken, die Fußbodenkühlung, die Luftkühlung der Lüftungsanlagen und über Umluftkühlgeräte für die Serverräume gekühlt. (Kohlmayer)

## **K+P (Koch + Partner) Architekten und Stadtplaner, München – Germany**

<http://www.kochundpartner.de>

**Libraries:**

### **Universitätsbibliothek Erfurt – Germany 1998 – 2000**

Bauherr: Finanzministerium und Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kultur des Freistaates Thüringen,

Bruttogeschossfläche: 16.960 m<sup>2</sup>, Bauvolumen: 78.440 m<sup>3</sup> BRI, Baukosten: € 28.000.000

Im Herbst 1994 wurde durch den Freistaat Thüringen in Zusammenarbeit mit der Stadt Erfurt ein europaweiter städtebaulicher Ideenwettbewerb, kombiniert mit einem Realisierungswettbewerb, für die Universität Erfurt ausgeschrieben. Als erste Preisträger des Wettbewerbs wurde Koch + Partner mit der Planung des Bibliotheksgebäudes und dem Umbau eines bestehenden Wohnheims der Pädagogischen Hochschule beauftragt. Für die städtebauliche Entwicklung der gesamten Universität wurde dazu ein Entwicklungsgutachten erstellt. Die Universitätsbibliothek ist Kristallisationspunkt der Entwicklung der neuen Universität Erfurt. Ein wichtiges Gestaltungsziel der Universitätsbibliothek war die flexible Großraumkonzeption der Freihandbereiche und eine spannungsvolle Schnittführung im Gebäude. Dies wird vor allem in den drei zentralen Lichthöfen mit Oberlicht erreicht. Die Lichthöfe sind auf einer Seite von einer differenziert gestalteten Wandscheibe mit einer großzügigen Treppenanlage flankiert. Über Brücken und Öffnungen gibt es Sicht- und Wegebeziehungen zur angelagerten Verwaltungsspanne. Entlang der Lufträume, wo die meisten Publikumsbewegungen stattfinden, sind die Freihandbereiche mit ihren Regalzonen trapezförmig aufgefächert. Durch die klare Zonierung und durch die innere Lichtführung über die drei Lufträume ist eine leichte Orientierung innerhalb des Gebäudes gewährleistet. Es gibt ruhig gelegene Leseplätze - abgeschirmt durch die Regalzonen - entlang der Fassade mit kleinen Ausguckfenstern und Lesezonen mit geschosshohen Glasfassaden und Blickbeziehung zur Stadt, zum Campus und zur Landschaft. (Koch)

Das Gebäude ist klar gegliedert in einen Publikumsbereich, der im Wesentlichen von Buchaufstellung und Benutzerarbeitsplätzen bestimmt wird, und einen dahinter liegenden Verwaltungstrakt, der die internen Funktionsbereiche aufnimmt. Durch die drei Lichthöfe (mit Oberlicht) wird der gesamte Publikumsbereich schon vom EG her sichtbar. Die in jeder Etage wiederkehrende Gliederung in Buch-, Arbeits- und Informationsbereiche ermöglicht dem Benutzer eine schnelle Orientierung innerhalb des Gebäudes. Der Ein- und Ausgang des Lese- und Freihandbereiches ist auf einen einzigen Punkt (mit Buchsicherungsanlage) konzentriert- und ermöglicht so die Benutzung bis in die späten Abendstunden mit wenig Personal. Die Transparenz des Gebäudes auch zwischen Verwaltungs- und Öffentlichkeitsbereichen wird auch vom Personal positiv empfunden. Die Ästhetik des Gebäudes hat auch eine funktionale Qualität: das angenehm gebrochene Tageslicht, das durch das Prismenglas der Oberlichter in den Raum fällt; die Großzügigkeit und Klarheit der Linienführung in den Freihand- und Leseschichten, die trotz der Masse und Vielfalt der aufgestellten Medien wirklich als eine Bibliothek erlebbar sind. Das Birkenholz der Wandvertäfelungen und Arbeitstische schafft einen hellen, freundlichen Raum, der zum Verweilen und Studieren einlädt. (<http://www.bibliothekportal.de>)

## **KSG-Architekten see Kister Scheithauer Gross**

<http://www.ksg-architekten.de>

## **KSP – Engel und Zimmermann Architekten, Braunschweig – Germany**

<http://www.ksp-architekten.de>

**Libraries:**

### **Universitätsbibliothek Duisburg-Essen, Essen – Germany Wettbewerb 2009, 1. Preis**

The library building – the book tower – forms the heart of the new buildings on the Essen campus. “Stacked books” are the formal idea behind the building’s design, as an image of the knowledge stored there. The library cube has space for a reference library as



well as storage facilities, with adjoining, for the most part two-storey reading rooms facing the city and/or the campus. The book tower is embedded in an ensemble comprising a pedestal, housing the repository, and two additional buildings that will be put to various uses. In terms of urban planning the "book tower" is located on a city axis, such that the heavily frequented exterior with its overarching connecting function can remain open space. The new, urban library plaza also upgrades the location. The cube's sculptural interior shape, which is created by the stacked sealed volumes, is embraced by a transparent printed sheath. By day this appears calm and even. In the twilight and at night the lighted from inside makes individual facilities and work areas recognizable and the "book core" of the library is highlighted. The roof area is open to the public, attracting additional people from the surrounding plaza into the building. In addition to the library hall for prestigious occasions and the training room, the "reading garden" with a view over the city is outside public space of extraordinary quality. (KSP)

Site: 18.770 m<sup>2</sup>, Floor Area: 50.009 m<sup>2</sup>, Cubage: 216.321 m<sup>3</sup>

#### **ELSI Legal Studies Institute, Universität Osnabrück – Germany 2008**

The European Legal Studies Institute at the University of Osnabrück has moved into a former furniture store, which was converted, renovate, and extended. The building was turned into two separate structures for the Institute and the library, which are connected via a glass foyer. In line with what it now houses, the building has been given a new urban identity, with its fabric transformed into a place for communication. Above and beyond the requisite renovations and conversion work the aim behind the design concept was to give the building a new identity and an interior quality befitting in the international importance of the Institute. As well as meeting the functional demands the building was intended to boast spatial quality as a place for communication. To the end the uniform ceiling layers had to be opened up to create new views and inspiring interiors. The existing building fabric was altered only to the extent that design and function dictated and that was financially acceptable. The building mass was divided into two structures for the institute and the library. The connecting building on Kommenderiestrasse was removed. The edifices are on the same scale as the urban fabric, blend in with it, and break up the long, unstructured line of buildings. (KSP)

Floor Area: 5.101 m<sup>2</sup>, Cubage: 20.492 m<sup>3</sup>

#### **Zentralbibliothek mit Musikbibliothek der Stadtbücherei Frankfurt – Germany 2007**

The property is located downtown on Hasengasse, close to the Frankfurt street known as Zeil. The building was erected in 1965, as part of reconstruction work in the old town, to house the HQ of Frankfurter Sparkasse and remained in business as a fully operational branch until 2005. In the seven story main building along Hasengasse, the large teller's hall, part of which extends over two floors, occupies almost the entire groundfloor. Along with the main building, a four-story east wing demarcates the forecourt up to the main entrance. The main building's single-depth stories were designed around an inner atrium. The building's facades clearly reveal its reinforced concrete skeleton construction. For the building's new function, the roof over the atrium is to be raised a story and parts of the ceiling to the basement opened up, thus creating spacious areas for the library, spread over four floors. A "reading tower" with a sculptural design is being erected on the side of the hall opposite the entrance. A staircase located here links all the library's public floors. Recesses for working and reading are being created. A café is being installed on the ground floor of the eastwing, looking out on the forecourt. The entire ground-floor façade facing the forecourt is being renewed and provided with generous glazing. A large colorful porch just out in front, accentuating the entrance to the library. (KSP)

Floor Area: 12.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Cubage: 44.500 m<sup>3</sup>

#### **Bibliothek der Hochschule für Bildende Künste, Braunschweig – Germany 2002**

Through the glass cube of the new library, the college for Visual Arts in Braunschweig got a new emblem. The basic idea was the re-usage of the Mexican pavillon (Architect: Legoretta) at the EXPO in Hannover. Although changes to the interior due to the different functional requirements had to be made, the basic character of the cube should as much as possible be preserved. This was possible due to the newly realized concept. During the integration of the cube into the existing structure of the HBK a redesigning of the neighboring buildings and the forecourt took place. The glass construction with an approximate edge length of 18 meters consists of an undirected quadratic steel grid. In the center of the glass cube a bookshelf of 11 x 11 meters with a square outline ( 12 meters height ) was placed. The tower stands as a free, recognizable and colorfully designed building structure within the transparent shell. The book collection of the library is stored here on four levels. The tower is twisted, with respect to the outer shell, forming narrowing gaps between the two building constructions. The technological concept for the building had to be adjusted to meet the demands of the enormous amount of solar radiation. Working intensely together with construction physicists and building engineers, a solution was developed to cool or heat the inner room, depending on the outside temperature, with stored energy from construction-component activation of the book-tower. (KSP)

Floor Area: 2.200 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Erweiterung Universitätsbibliothek TU Braunschweig – Germany 1996**

A new entrance situation to the central university area will be created with an extension construction of the university library on the exposed city planned site, at the corner of Pockelmannstrasse/Konstantin-Uhde-Strasse. The cubical appearance of the new construction picks up the formal language of the old structure. The building height and facade design are oriented to the old building, the facades of which are made of fair-faced concrete. The design of the new building is dependant on the grid of the old building facade. The two main buildings are connected by a transparent construction with a glassed courtyard as clarification of the seam. The facades of the new building will be determined by glass bands on the ground and first floor. On the third floor the facade is set back as far as the terrace is deep. The east-facing facade is designed as a hole-facade corresponding to the building directly opposite. In addition to the walls of the ground and first floor, plastered in light colors, a facade covering of whitish gray stone manufactured from natural materials dominates the appearance of the new building. In the course of extension a new order of the rooms and functions is being made. The book collections, which were stored in other parts of the TU, are now accessible for everybody in the stack located in the first, second and third underground levels. Next to these are reading halls, work places for staff and rooms for the head of the library. (KSP)

see also:

#### **National Library of China, Beijing – China 2008**

Alongside Purple Bamboo Park in Beijing's Haidian District stands the main National Library of China (NLC), its architecture perfectly blending a splendid facade with a graceful solemnity. As the third largest national library in the world, covering 250,000 square meters, it embraces three components: the first phase of construction (1987), the second phase (2008), and the NLC Library of Ancient Books, west of Beihai Park. Phase I, completed in 1987, covers 7.42 hectares, with a built area of 140,000 sq.m, ranking first among "Beijing's Top 10 Buildings of the 1980s." Phase II covers a built area of 80,538 square meters. The National Library of China serves as the repository of the nation's publications, a national bibliographic center, as well as a national center for the preservation and conservation for ancient books. The major mission of the NLC includes: the collection and preservation of domestic and foreign publications; national coordination of document preservation and conservation work; provision of information and reference services to the central government, other governmental organizations, social organizations, and the general public; research in library sciences, and development of library services and programs, and guidance to other libraries in China with its expertise; the fulfillment of its role in international cultural exchanges through participation in the activities of the International

Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and other related organizations worldwide, as well as the promotion of exchanges and cooperation with other libraries in China and abroad. (<http://www.nlc.gov>) KSP Jürgen Engel Architekten was awarded the bid among contestants taking part in the bidding competition in 2003. The task to be fulfilled was to expand the existing library by adding a second tract to the building with a total space of 77.000 m<sup>2</sup> that was to house 12 million books. The existing old building that is protected as a historic monument is to stay intact and will only be attached to the new tract using light bridges. An import trend setting component included in the expansion in the "digital library". The "Si Ku Quan Shu" collection is of historic significance and culturally not to be surpassed, and will also be housed in the new building. By means of a contemporary interpretation, the design for the National Library of China takes up traditional Chinese architectural components. Building foundations the placement of pillars and a floating ceiling are style elements used in Chinese building history, which were typically reserved for the most part public buildings. The new construction will tie into the past, present and future not only by its architectural design, but also in terms of its content. The concept reverts back to the historic "Si Ku Quan Shu" scrolls written by Emperor Quianlong (1736-1795). The collection is visible from every direction and is housed in a glass shrine in the base of the building. Surrounding these is the contemporary library built up over several levels encompassing a reading room that is flooded by large amounts of light & nbsp; One enters the library located in the gap between the base and the ceiling by climbing a wide flight of steps. From here, one has an overview of the entire library below the wide stretching steel construction that makes up the roof, in which the digital library is housed. In October 2006, as a part of a ceremonious event, the steel construction weighting 10.388 tons of the National Library of China in Beijing was hoisted. This amount of weight is approximately equal to the weight of the Eifel Tower in Paris. In order to optimise construction for the upper floor, which was built at ground level. Once mounting was completed, the building pit below the steel construction was excavated and the basement floors and the cores of the building extending up the fifth floor were built. At this cores, the steel construction was hoisted to its final height of 16.25 metres using 24 computer-controlled access points. The steel structure with dimensions from 120 to 105 m and a height of 10 m takes up two library floors today now that it has been completed. After the steel construction was hoisted, the above-ground base storeys of the library were built as raw brickwork and the entire building was completed in the fitting out phase. (KSP)

## **KSV Krüger Schuberth Vandreike Planung und Kommunikation GmbH, Berlin – Germany**

Torsten Krüger, Christiane Schuberth, Bertram Vandreike

<http://www.ksv-network.de>

**Libraries:**

**Institut für Ostseeforschung, Warnemünde – Germany 2007**

Auftraggeber Land Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, 1. Preis Wettbewerb 2004, Realisierung 2005-2007, BGF 1.445 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 4.960 m<sup>3</sup>

Am 13. September 2006 wurde das Richtfest für den Erweiterungsbau des Instituts für Ostseeforschung im Ostseebad Warnemünde gefeiert. Architekten sind KSV Krüger Schuberth Vandreike (Berlin), die im Jahr 2004 das entsprechende VOF-Verfahren für sich entscheiden konnten. Für die Nutzung des Erweiterungsbaus des Leibniz-Instituts auf 1.200 Quadratmeter Hauptnutzfläche sind Labore, Büros und die Bibliothek des Forschungsinstituts vorgesehen. Das neue Institutsgebäude positioniert sich am Kurpark im Ostseebad Warnemünde. Es bildet eine klare Kante zur bestehenden Villenstruktur der Uferpromenade und schafft mit dieser räumlichen Ordnung den nördlichen Abschluss des Kurparks. Ziel des Konzeptes ist die Verknüpfung vorhandener Kubaturen zu einem neuen, eigenständigen architektonischen Thema. Gegenwärtig besteht das Ensemble des Instituts aus einer Addition unterschiedlicher Gebäudeteile. Durch die Konzentration der Baumaßnahmen in einem quadratischen Kubus wurde ein hohes Maß an Flexibilität für die Bebauung gewonnen. Alt- und Neubau sind ab dem 1. Obergeschoss miteinander verbunden. Die materialbündige Ausbildung der Fassade in dunklem Putz, hellem Naturstein und Glas soll die kompakte Form des Kubus' unterstützen, unterschiedliche Fensterbandlängen lassen einzelne Laborbereiche und Raummassen ablesen. Der Forschungsbereich des IOW umfasst die marine Ökosystemforschung in Küsten- und Randmeeren sowie das Monitoring für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland im Auftrag des Bundesamtes für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Kuehn Malvezzi Architects, Berlin – Germany**

Johannes Kuehn, Wilfried Kuehn, Simona Malvezzi

<http://www.kuehnmalvezzi.com>

**Libraries:**

**Lauder Business School, Wien – Austria 2004**

**Bauherr: Ronald S. Lauder Foundation**

Das Schlösschen wurde 1745 als Lustschloss für die kaiserliche Regentin Maria Theresia im Rokostil errichtet, und ist seit 1939 im Eigentum der Stadt Wien. 1912–14 wurde das Maria-Theresien-Schlössel von der Nathaniel Freiherr von Rothschild'sche Stiftung für Nervenranke zu einer Heilanstalt mit 66 Betten für Nervenranke ausgebaut. geführt. Nach dem Krieg führte man wieder den Normalbetrieb fort, bis die Rothschildstiftung im Zuge des Anschlusses aufgelöst wurde. 1956 wurde die Stiftung zwar wiederhergestellt, das Schlössel blieb aber in Stadtbesitz. Im Jahr 2003 übersiedelte das neurologische Krankenhaus als Neurologisches Zentrum - Rothschildstiftung - Maria-Theresien-Schlössel des Wiener Krankenanstaltenverbands (KAV) in das Otto-Wagner-Spital.[1] Die Stadt Wien übergab das Gebäude an die damals neu gegründete Lauder Business School, außerdem wird es als sommerliches Studentenwohnheim des Vienna International College betrieben

Die Errichtung einer internationalen Wirtschaftsakademie mit integriertem College um das barocke Wiener Maria-Theresien-Schlössel basiert auf der Grundidee des Campus: Die bestehende Parkanlage wird zum verbindenden Raum, um den sich unterschiedliche Pavillons gruppieren. Alt und Neu werden in der Konstellation am Campus zu einem räumlichen Ensemble: das barocke Palais nimmt durch denkmalgerechte Adaptierung Festsäle und Verwaltung auf, der zweite Baukörper an der Hofzeile wird zum Bibliotheks- und Seminargebäude umgebaut, der bestehende Baukörper an der Südseite des Parks wird als Studentenwohnheim des Colleges adaptiert. Ein neuer Auditoriums- und Mensapavillon im Park bildet den Mittelpunkt der Akademie. Er wird geprägt von einem zentralen Einbaukörper aus Holz, einem Hörsaal und Mensa verbindenden Element, das alle technischen Funktionen beider Ebenen enthält. Verbindende Themen verschränken Um- und Neubau: Als Raum im Raum werden die Einbauten im Seminar- und Verwaltungsteil durch Eichenholzverkleidungen und -schränke vom Bestand differenziert und setzen sich im neuen Auditoriumspavillon in

Akustikwänden fort. Bibliothek, Medienräume, Seminarräume und Hörsaal werden durch ihre Materialität sowie den Blick auf den Park vereint. Im Kontrast zu den Räumen der Akademie ist das College durchgängig in Teakholz ausgestattet. Der Pavillon als Mittelpunkt der Anlage verfügt über eine gebäudebreite Campustreppe aus dunkelgrauem Naturstein, deren hohe Stufen eine Sitzbank am Park bilden. Das hallenartige Auditorium besitzt großformatige Fensterverglasungen in zwei Ebenen. Eine vom College zugängliche Terrasse auf dem Pavillondach fügt sich auf halber Höhe in die Parkanlage und erweitert deren Freiraumtypologien. (<http://www.oegfa.at>)

## **Architekturbüro Landbrecht, München – Germany**

Bernhard Landbrecht

<http://www.bda-bund.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Kulturzentrum Ismaning (Bibliothek, Kulturhaus, Volkshochschule), Ismaning – Germany 2009**

Bauherr Gemeinde Ismaning, Bauzeit März 2007 – Juli 2009, Bauplanung Architekturbüro Landbrecht, München  
Baukosten 3.730.000 Euro

Am 1. August 2007 fand der erste Spatenstich für das neue Kultur- und Bildungszentrum der Gemeinde Ismaning bei München statt. Das Projekt wird nach den Plänen des Münchner Architekten Bernhard Landbrecht realisiert, dessen Entwurf in einem eingeladenen VOF-Verfahren unter drei weiteren Teilnehmern ausgewählt wurde. Mit einer Bausumme von 22,9 Millionen Euro ist es bisher das teuerste Bauvorhaben der Gemeindegeschichte. 2009, zur 1200-Jahrfeier Ismanings, soll der Gebäudekomplex fertig gestellt sein. Das neue Kulturforum wird künftig Volkshochschule, Gemeindebibliothek und Musikschule beherbergen. Zwei dominante Altbauten bestimmen das Gebäudeensemble: die denkmalgeschützte Villa Seidl und der langgestreckte Bau einer alten Sägemühle auf einer Insel im Seebach. Die Villa wird zur Volkshochschule die Sägemühle zum Museum umfunktioniert. Als Neubau schlägt der Architekt ein offenes U als dreiseitige Hofanlage vor, die mit sich mit zwei Geschossen und Satteldach sehr zurückhaltend in die historische Bebauung einfügt. Hier werden Bibliothek, Musikschule und die Probenräume des örtlichen Blasorchesters untergebracht. „Die zweigeschossige Anlage entwickelt das gestalterische Vokabular der um 1900 entstandenen Villa in einer zeitgemäßen Formensprache weiter, so dass die unterschiedlichen Entstehungszeiten und Nutzungszusammenhänge als konzeptionelle Einheit klar abzulesen sind,“ so Bernhard Landbrecht. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

Über 27 Jahre war die „Schloßbücherei“ auf einer Fläche von 400 m<sup>2</sup> im ehemaligen Gärtnerhaus des Schloßparks der Gemeinde Ismaning untergebracht. Der enorme Benutzeranstieg in den letzten Jahren und fehlende räumliche Erweiterungsmöglichkeiten erforderten einen Bibliotheksneubau an einem anderen Standort. Um Synergieeffekte auch mit weiteren Kultur und Bildungseinrichtungen zu ermöglichen, plante die Gemeinde Ismaning, die künftige Gemeindebibliothek in einem neuen Gebäudekomplex zusammen mit Volkshochschule, Musikschule und Blasorchester unterzubringen. Ausgangspunkt aller Überlegungen für das neue Kultur- und Bildungszentrum war die denkmalgeschützte Villa des ehemaligen Anwesens Seidl-Mühle. Sie steht als Merkzeichen an markanter Stelle im Ortsgefüge und ist Teil einer ehemaligen Hofanlage mit Mahl- und Sägemühle in naturräumlich herausgehobener Lage am Zusammenfluss von Seebach und Kernbach. Bereits das Ortskatasterblatt von 1858 zeigt an dieser Stelle einen dem Ortsbereich damals noch vorgelagerten Ökonomiehof, der von drei mächtigen Satteldachbaukörpern gebildet wurde. Um 1910 ist diese Anlage – In der Seidl-Mühle pulsiert das Leben. Nach zweijährigen Bauarbeiten erhielt die Gemeindebibliothek Ismaning (Landkreis München) mit dem Einzug in das Kultur- und Bildungszentrum Seidl-Mühle einen neuen und sehr attraktiven Standort. Von Christian Mörtel und Bernhard Landbrecht in Verlängerung des nördlichen Flügels – mit einem neuen Wohngebäude, der „Villa Seidl“, ergänzt worden. Die Idee des zentralen Ökonomiehofes, um den sich nun die Kultur- und Bildungseinrichtungen in Form einer Dreiflügelanlage gruppieren, wird für die neuen, gemeinschaftlichen Nutzungen übernommen. Die zweigeschossige Gebäudegruppe nimmt auch den Maßstab der ursprünglich vorhandenen Bebauung auf, entwickelt jedoch für die Neubauten das gestalterische Vokabular der um 1910 entstandenen denkmalgeschützten Villa in einer zeitgemäßen Formensprache weiter. So bleiben in der konzeptionellen Einheit die unterschiedlichen Entstehungszeiten und Nutzungszusammenhänge trotzdem klar ablesbar. Der einfache, hoch wärmedämmte und verputzte Massivbau kontrastiert mit aufgelösten, holzverkleideten Skelettstrukturen im Bereich der Bibliothek und weiterer herausgehobener Nutzungen. Besonders in den dauernd genutzten Arbeitsräumen entstehen dadurch Speichermassen, die nicht zuletzt auch im Hinblick auf den sommerlichen Wärmeschutz klimaregulierend wirken. Die Holzfassade der Bibliothek und der darüberliegenden Veranstaltungszone – alternierend gefügt aus geschlossenen, hoch wärmedämmten und verglasten Elementen – wurde zur optimalen Belichtung auch tiefer Zonen weitgehend raumhoch ausgeführt. Die Funktionen der natürlichen Lüftung und der Belichtung sind dabei differenziert entwickelt. Dies erleichtert die sommerliche Nachtabkühlung mit eigenen Lüftungskappen bei geschlossenen Fensterflügeln ohne zusätzlichen Wetter- bzw. Einbruchschutz. Für den Sonnenschutz ergänzen in diesen meist unmittelbar zugänglichen Bereichen robuste Schiebeläden die Holzfassaden und geben ihnen mit ihren je nach Gebäudeseite horizontalen bzw. vertikalen Lamellen zudem einen besonderen Rhythmus. Christian Mörtel, in: Bibliotheksforum Bayern 4, 2010. (<http://www.bibliotheksform-bayern.de>)

## **Landesbauamt Schwerin – Germany**

<http://www.bbl-mv.de>

#### **Bibliothek Hochschule Wismar – Germany 2000**

Der Bibliotheksneubau liegt zentral im Campus des Hochschulgeländes und stellt einen Anbau an das vorhandene Bibliotheksgebäude dar. In dem Neubau sind Freihandbibliothek, Lesesaal, Magazin, Haupteingang mit Garderobenbereich sowie Buchannahme und Buchausgabe untergebracht. Der Neubau ist ein zweigeschossiger Stahlbetonskelettbau mit nach Süden und Osten ausgerichteten Glasfassaden mit vorgesetzten festen Sonnenschutzlamellen und verschiebbarem inneren Blendschutz aus graublau satinierten Gläsern. Die West- und Nordseite wurde aus energetischen Gründen massiv ausgeführt und stellt mit den vorgehängten roten bzw. grauen Platten aus Mehrschichtholz und Faserzement sowie den außen liegenden Fluchttreppen einen bewussten Kontrast zu den übrigen verglasten Fassaden dar. Im Innenbereich dominieren Materialien wie Beton, Holz, Glas und ein über zwei Etagen verlegter rotbrauner Teppichboden. Alt- und Neubau sind über einen verglasten Verbindungsgang miteinander verbunden. (<http://www.architektenkammer-mv.de>)

## **Landes & Partner, Frankfurt am Main – Germany**

Michael A. Landes

<http://www.landes-partner.de>

### **Libraries:**

## [Straßenbahndepot Sachsenhausen, Bibliothek, Frankfurt am Main – Germany 2009](#)

Architekt Michael A. Landes - Landes & Wentz GmbH

Bauherr Depot Sachsenhausen GmbH, BGF 14.500m<sup>2</sup>

Eine kleine Stadt mit Wohnungen, Markt, Bibliothek und einem Bouleplatz unter Platanen. Die denkmalgeschützten Hallen sind zum Teil erhalten und als architektonischer Raum wieder hergestellt worden. (Landes)

Seit Sonntag wird die Frankfurter Rundschau in ihren neuen Redaktionsräumen im ehemaligen Straßenbahndepot Sachsenhausen in Frankfurt am Main produziert, nachdem auch die meisten anderen Nutzer in den Wochen zuvor schon in dem umgebauten Gebäudekomplex eingezogen sind. Realisiert wurde das Projekt von dem Frankfurter Architekturbüro Landes & Partner. Das Straßenbahndepot war 1899 als erster eigener Betriebshof errichtet worden, in unmittelbarer Nähe zum damals schon bedeutenden Verkehrsknotenpunkt Südbahnhof. Das Gebäudeensemble liegt auf einem rund 8.300 Quadratmeter großen Grundstück in einem Gebiet, das vornehmlich von Wohnnutzungen geprägt wird. An dem Standort wird nun ein recht breites Nutzungsspektrum angeboten. Neben dem „Bibliothekszentrum Sachsenhausen“, das in der mittleren Depothalle mit einem Gastronomie-Betrieb untergebracht ist, steht die gesamte östliche Halle für den Lebensmittelhandel zur Verfügung, so dass im Hinblick auf den Denkmalschutz die Halle und der ursprüngliche Raumeindruck des historischen Gebäudes erhalten werden konnte. Das Projekt umfasst neben dem Ausbau der Hallen auch einen Neubauteil, etwa für Wohnnutzungen. Um das Gebiet zu einem „lebendigen, urbanen Stadtquartier“ mit gemischter Nutzung zu entwickeln sind neben den Wohnbereichen darüber hinaus auch Büroflächen – wie eben die Redaktionsräume der FR – auf dem Gelände untergebracht. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## [Landesbetrieb Liegenschafts- und Baubetreuung \(vorm. Staatsbauamt\)](#)

### [Niederlassung Koblenz – Germany](#)

<http://www.lbbnet.de>

**Libraries:**

#### [Universitätsbibliothek Koblenz – Germany 2001](#)

Fläche: 2.800 qm (HNF), Art der Baumaßnahme: Neubau des Benutzungsbereichs und Umbau eines Altgebäudes für Dienstbereich  
Gesamtkosten: in den Gesamtkosten für den Campus-Neubau der Universität Koblenz enthalten

Der Bibliotheksbau vereint - über Brücken und Lichthöfe angebunden, einen Alt- und einen Neubau zu einem neuen Ganzen. Leitendes Prinzip der bibliotheksbaulichen Planung ist eine flexible Bauweise mit multifunktionaler Nutzungsmöglichkeit. Dies wird durch einen rechteckigen, zweigeschossigen Neubau aus Glas und Stahl im Konstruktionsraster 7,50 x 7,50 m (Außenmaß 53 x 34 m) erreicht, der den Benutzungsbereich aufnimmt und mit dem im Altbau untergebrachten Verwaltungsbereich über drei Brücken mit dazwischen liegenden begehbaren Atrien verbunden ist. (<http://www.bibliothekportal.de>)

## [Landesbetrieb Liegenschafts- und Baubetreuung \(vorm. Staatsbauamt\)](#)

### [Niederlassung Landau, Architekt Thomas Seyler – Germany](#)

<http://www.lbbnet.de>

**Libraries:**

#### [Universitätsbibliothek Landau – Germany 2001](#)

Fläche: 3.708 m<sup>2</sup>, Art der Baumaßnahme: Um- und Erweiterungsbau, Gesamtkosten: 9,6 Mio. Euro, Baukosten: 8,85 Mio. Euro, Einrichtungskosten: 750.000 Euro (Einrichtung und Geräteausstattung)

Planung: Architekt Thomas Seyler, Landesbetrieb Liegenschafts- und Baubetreuung, Niederlassung Landau

Das vorhandene Bibliotheksgebäude (Erd- und Untergeschoss) muss in den Neubau integriert werden: Im Süden wurde das bestehende Gebäude durch einen Verwaltungstrakt im Untergeschoss und Lese- und Arbeitsbereiche im Erdgeschoss, im Westen und Osten um jeweils dreigeschossige Freihandbereiche erweitert. Die Kapazität der Bibliothek kann durch Aufstockung der Regalanlage in der nördlichen Zone des Obergeschosses erweitert werden. Der Brandschutz formt wesentlich die Innenfigur mit einer mittigen Brandwand und dem Konzept des alleinsichtigen Großraums, in den die neuen Stockwerke, von der Außenwand abgerückt, eingestellt werden. Die Fluchttreppen gliedern den kompakten Baukörper von außen. Das Schrägdach aus Sperrholz und Glas überspannt diese Räume. Diese ruhige Anordnung wird unterbrochen durch ein großes Oberlicht mit dem darunter befindlichen, frei im Raum stehenden Aufzug. Schalldämmende, weiße Deckensegel sowie das formgleiche Oberlicht spiegeln die darunter liegenden Grundrisszuschnitte. Es handelt sich daher bei dem Landauer Neubau nicht um einen reinen Neubau, sondern um einen Um- bzw. Erweiterungsbau des alten Bibliotheksgebäudes aus den 60er Jahren.

## [Lederer + Ragnarsdóttir + Oei, Stuttgart – Germany](#)

Professor Arno Lederer, Professor Jörunn Ragnarsdóttir, Marc Oei

<http://www.archlro.de>

**Libraries:**

#### [Erweiterungsbau Landesbibliothek Stuttgart – Germany on design \(2015\)](#)

Am 27. Mai 2011 empfiehlt das Preisgericht des Planungswettbewerbs das Stuttgarter Architekturbüro „Lederer Ragnarsdóttir Oei“ für den ersten Preis. Der Entwurf sieht einen eigenständigen Erweiterungsbau im nordwestlichen Bereich der Landesbibliothek vor, der nur über einen Steg mit dem Altbau verbunden ist. Dieser ist nicht von massiven baulichen Eingriffen betroffen und kann daher auch während der ganzen Bauzeit ohne Störung genutzt werden. Auch auf kostspielige Auslagerungen der Bestände kann somit verzichtet werden. Der Lesesaal rückt klar ins Zentrum des Gesamtensembles. Deutlich ist die Achse zum Neuen Schloss erkennbar. Der Entwurf geht von der Boulevardidee der Konrad-Adenauer-Straße aus. Gefallen hat den Experten gerade diese "hervorragende städtebauliche Einbindung entlang der Kulturmeile", wie der Frankfurter Architekt und Vorsitzende der Jury, Prof. Christoph Mäckler, betont. Das Konzept beziehe den angedachten Rückbau der Konrad-Adenauer-Straße zur Allee mit ein und sei daher zukunftsweisend. Eine wichtige Frage stellt sich mit dem vorgesehenen Abbruch und Neubau der vorhandenen Tiefgarage. Eine Wirtschaftlichkeitsuntersuchung hat ergeben, dass ein Neubau gegenüber einer Überbauung und Sanierung der alten Tiefgarage vorzuziehen sei und zudem Raumvolumen für eine Erdgeschossnutzung auf dem Niveau der Konrad-Adenauer-Straße böte. Der helle sandfarbene Werkstein, der die Fassade auszeichnet, gibt dem Bau einen freundlichen, einladenden

Charakter. Zusammen mit dem vorgelagerten Bibliotheksplatz und der großen Treppenanlage ergibt sich ein optisch ansprechender Gesamteindruck. (<http://www.wlb-stuttgart.de>)

Schwäbisches Tagblatt 30.05.2011 - 08:30 Uhr

Der zweite Anlauf hat sich gelohnt. Drei Büros, die im letzten Dezember "gleichrangig gute Arbeiten" für den Neubau an der Konrad-Adenauer-Straße vorgestellt hatten, wurden um Überarbeitung gebeten. Gestern fiel dann die Entscheidung - für die Stuttgarter Architektengemeinschaft. Ihr Entwurf überzeuge insbesondere durch seine hervorragende städtebauliche Einbindung entlang der Kulturmeile, erklärt der Jury-Vorsitzende Christoph Mäckeler. Der Anbau versperre nicht den Blick auf das Bestandsgebäude. Es stehe komplett frei und werde nur über eine Brücke mit diesem verbunden. Die Fassade soll wie die Nachbargebäude aus hellem Naturstein bestehen und im Erdgeschoss große Fensterflächen erhalten. Mäckeler lobt diese Transparenz: "Das ist zukunftsweisend. Hier wird bereits berücksichtigt, dass die Kulturmeile mal zu einem Boulevard umgestaltet wird."

Für WLB-Direktor Hannsjörg Kowark, der seit Jahren für eine Erweiterung kämpft, ist die Wettbewerbsentscheidung "ein wichtiges Etappenziel". Er hofft nun auf eine schnelle Realisierung, "weil wir einfach keinen Platz mehr haben". Im Neubau soll die 5,6 Millionen Medien umfassende Bibliothek um eine Fläche von 6500 Quadratmeter erweitert werden. Dort sollen vor allem neue Ausleihflächen und Benutzerarbeitsplätze entstehen.

Ministerialdirektor Thomas Knödler vom Finanzministerium und sein Kollege vom Wissenschaftsministerium, Hans Georg Koch, betonen, der Erweiterungsbau sei "eine wichtige Investition in eine zentrale Bildungseinrichtung des Landes". Doch die Mittel müssten im Landeshaushalt aber erst noch eingeplant werden. (<http://www.tagblatt.de>)

### Salem International College (Bibliothek), Überlingen – Germany 2000

Bauherr: Schule Schloss Salem Vertreten durch Dr. Bernhard Bueb, Baukosten: 35 Mio Euro (Gesamtbudget 1. Bauabschnitt)

Baugrundstück: 100.000 qm (10 ha)

#### **Literature:**

Wettbewerbe aktuell, Heft 05 / 1996

Auf einem herrlichen Grundstück, das teilweise den Blick auf den Bodensee freigibt, konnten wir die Anlage für ein neues Internat der Schule Schloss Salem entwickeln. Es handelt sich dabei in einer ersten Stufe um ein Zentrumsgebäude, das Aula, Speisesaal, Bibliothek und Verwaltung beherbergt, ein Unterrichtsgebäude, sowie einer für die Schüler und Lehrer konzipierten Wohnanlage aus Reihenhäusern, die eine gemeinsame Gasse bilden. (Die Schüler des Colleges sind zwischen 16 und 19 Jahre alt.). Der städtebauliche Entwurf orientiert sich an dem Gedanken der "Polis". Wichtig war uns die Gestaltung der Zwischenräume, Wege und Plätze, die die wesentlichen Orte von Begegnung und sozialem Austausch darstellen. Das Zentrum liegt im Schwerpunkt des Grundstückes und ist sehr plastisch und geschlossen geplant. Die ansteigenden Sitzreihen der Aula folgen dem natürlichen Verlauf des Geländes. Zwischen dem Zuschauerraum mit Bühne und dem talseitigen Hof im Freien befindet sich die Theaterwerkstatt. Die Mensa, die sich mit ihrer großflächigen Verglasung zum Tobel öffnet, spannt sich wie eine Brücke über diesen Bereich. Wie die Mensa bietet auch die darüberliegende Bibliothek den Schülern den Ausblick auf den See. Bei warmer Witterung kann das Auladach zusätzlich als Leschhof genutzt werden. Auch die Wohnhäuser sind monolithisch gestaltet. Zwischen Wohngebäuden und Zentrum liegt die lange "Schlange" des Unterrichtsgebäudes. Dieses ist im Gegensatz zu den anderen Häusern sehr leicht gebaut. Die gesamte Anlage hat einen hohen ökologischen Standard, der Teil des pädagogischen Lehrplanes ist. Deshalb war das Internat im Rahmen der EXPO 2000 als Projekt zu besichtigen. Der Ort verlangt, ähnlich wie unsere Schule in Ostfildern, eine prägende Architektur. Deshalb haben wir auch hier, beim Zentrum und den Wohngebäuden einen Ziegelstein mit grober Verfassung verarbeitet. Dagegen wirkt das Unterrichtsgebäude, der Ort des Lernens und der Wissensvermittlung, wegen der weiß lackierten Holzkonstruktion hell, leicht und transparent - fast wie im Urlaub. (Lederer)

### Lengfeld & Wilisch Architekten, Darmstadt – Germany

<http://www.lengfeld-wilisch.udh5.de>

#### **Libraries:**

### Medienschiff Weiterstadt – Germany 2009

Standort: Marktplatz Weiterstadt, Bauherr: Stadt Weiterstadt, Realisation: 2008 – 2010, BGF: 1.500 m<sup>2</sup>

Bücherei, Stadtbüro, Polizeistation.

Der Marktplatz, das Bürgerhaus, die Schule, der Platz Verneuil-sûr-Seine, die Parkanlage bilden zusammen mit dem Neubau eine öffentliche Spange an der Darmstädter Straße, das Zentrum in Weiterstadt gestärkt. Durch das Medienschiff wird die Südseite des Marktplatzes gefasst. Auf dem Platz wird Parken auf das erforderliche Maß reduziert, die gewonnene Fläche wird durch ein Café belebt. (Lengfeld)

Das Stahlbeton-Tragwerk besteht aus Flachdecken und Wandscheiben. Geschosshöhe und als Überzug gerechnete Außenwandscheiben dominieren die markante Erscheinung des Baukörpers. Die Lasten aus den Decken als Scheibentragwerk ruhen unterstützungsfrei auf lediglich zwei punktuellen V-Stützen in der Erdgeschosszone. (<http://www.beton.org>)

### Léon Wohlhage Wernik, Berlin – Germany

<http://www.leonwohlhagewernik.de>

Hilde Léon, Konrad Wohlhage (2007+), Siegfried Wernik

#### **Libraries:**

### NRW – Gesundheitscampus, Bibliothek, Bochum – Germany on design

Am 12. März 2010 wurde der Wettbewerb für den NRW-Gesundheitscampus in Bochum entschieden. Gewonnen haben Léon Wohlhage Wernik (Berlin). Beim zukünftigen Standort des Gesundheitscampus' handelt es sich um ein Grundstück mit einer Fläche von 48.000 Quadratmetern. Insgesamt sollen 53.000 Quadratmeter Bruttogeschossfläche realisiert werden. Es werden rund 200 Millionen Euro investiert, dafür entstehen hier rund 1.000 Studien- und ebenso viele Arbeitsplätze. 19 Teams hatten an dem Wettbewerb teilgenommen, die Jury unter dem Vorsitz von Manfred Hegger (TU Darmstadt) vergab folgende Preise:

1. Preis (70.000 Euro): Léon Wohlhage Wernik (Berlin) mit Bauer und Partner Landschaftsarchitekten

3. Preis (35.000 Euro): Gerber Architekten mit WES & Partner Landschaftsarchitekten

3. Preis (35.000 Euro): Auer+Weber+Assoziierte mit LATZ+Partner Landschaftsarchitekten

Anerkennung (17.500 Euro): Heinle, Wischer und Partner (Berlin) mit Heinz W. Hallmann

Anerkennung (17.500 Euro): Gatermann + Schossig mit FSWLA Landschaftsarchitektur



Die ersten Preisträger beschreiben ihren Entwurf wie folgt: „Der neue Gesundheitscampus Nordrhein-Westfalen setzt ein architektonisches Zeichen im gewachsenen Landschaftsraum. Um die umliegenden landschaftlichen Ressourcen zu schonen, bleiben die begrünte Hangkante und der Baumbestand erhalten, die Bebauung konzentriert sich auf das rechteckige Baufeld. Eine breite, langgestreckte Terrasse bildet das Rückgrat der neuen Bebauung und öffnet sich nach Süden mit einer weiten Sicht über den Landschaftsraum. Die Campusterrasse ist das zentrale Element im neuen Gebäudekomplex. Hier befinden sich die Hauptzugänge der einzelnen Einrichtungen. Die Terrasse ist sowohl Verbindungselement als auch dezentrale Anlaufstelle mit Bezug zur Umgebung. Am südwestlichen Ende des Baufeldes steht bereits ein Hochhaus, das den Eckpfeiler für den Gesundheitscampus bildet. Ein weiteres Hochhaus als Pendant wird in der zweiten Erweiterungsstufe ergänzt. Alle Häuser auf dem Campus sind in Weiß gehalten mit großen Fensteröffnungen. Eine Differenzierung der Oberflächen und Variationen im Rhythmus der Fassaden sind wünschenswert, allerdings hält das Weiß als Grundfarbe den gesamten Komplex als eine Art „White City“ zusammen und vermittelt darüber hinaus das Thema Gesundheit. Mensa, Bibliothek und zentrales Veranstaltungszentrum sind in einem Baukörper im Zentrum der Anlage zusammengefasst. In der ersten Bauphase ist diese zentrale Einrichtung das Auftaktprojekt für den neuen Gesundheitscampus. In seiner großzügigen Struktur und Bedeutung unterscheidet es sich erheblich von den übrigen Instituts- und Verwaltungsbauten mit Büros, Seminar- und Hörsälen. Große, markante Glasflächen im Kontrast zur geschlossenen Fläche, stellen das Haus als Solitär heraus und unterstreichen seinen besonderen Charakter. Die Mensa öffnet sich ebenerdig nach Süden und kann so die Terrasse im Sommer miteinbeziehen. Zwei wichtige Serviceangebote, Information und Mensa, rahmen das Hochschulgebäude und vernetzen als Anlaufpunkte Hochhaus, Hochschule, Bibliothek und Terrasse zu einem Campus.“ (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

### University Library & Media Centre HTWK Leipzig, Leipzig – Germany 2009

Client: Staatsbetrieb Sächsisches Immobilien- u. Baumanagement, NL Leipzig II, Competition 1st prize 2004, Construction 2007-2009, GFA 8.000 m<sup>2</sup>

University Library and Media Centre create a new prominent building cluster on the Campus of the HTWK Leipzig. Both buildings which had very different briefs form a harmonious and powerful composition at the corner of Karl-Liebknecht-Straße and Gustav-Freytag-Straße. Three upper floors of the library cantilever 11 meter in total into the street providing a canopy to the entrance. The reflecting mosaic glass tiles of the facade turn the building into an abstract, white glistening sculpture. Large format windows provide insights into the colourful reading rooms and working spaces and enliven the outdoor space. (Léon)

### LIN Finn Geipel Julia Andi Architects Urbanistes, Berlin, Paris – Germany

<http://www.lin-a.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Centre International du Design, St. Etienne (Loire) – France 2009

Surface net: 21.140m<sup>2</sup>, competition march to june 2004, realisation 2006 to 2009, Costs: 41,5 Mio €

The „Centre International du Design“ is a new institution for communication, research and education in design. The project is situated on the historic site of the National Arms Manufacture in St. Etienne. It involves the renovation of several historic buildings, as well as the integration of a new building the ‘platine’ (200 x32 m), an observation tower (31m high), two gardens and the Place d’Armes, a public esplanade. The ‘platine’ is an interclimatic laboratory whose adaptive skin is enveloping several programs as an exhibition spaces, an auditorium, the ‘agora’, a greenhouse and a media- and material library. It is reacting on their different needs in terms of light and climate. It is also an expression of the different activities in the Cité du Design. Project status: International competition, 1st prize, opening 1st october 2009

### Walter von Lom & Partner, Köln – Germany

<http://www.vonlompartner.de>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Bibliothek für das Institut für Weltwirtschaft, Kiel – Germany 2001

Gesamtkosten: 46.300.000 DM, Baukosten: 44.800.000 DM, Einrichtungskosten: 1.500.000 DM, Art der Baumaßnahme: Erweiterungsbau

Das Haus wird durch den Altbau des Krupp'schen Gästehauses bestimmt, der um die Jahrhundertwende im Stile des Historismus entstanden ist und ein Konglomerat unterschiedlicher Baustile zu einem imponierenden Ensemble des 19. Jahrhunderts zusammenschweißte. Städtebaulich fügt sich die neue Bibliothek harmonisch in die Lage zwischen Kieler Förde und Düsternbrooker Gehölz ein. Die zur Förde hin geschwungene Glasfassade setzt einen architektonischen Akzent an der Kiellinie. Dadurch gelang eine harmonische Verbindung von Altbau und neuem Baukörper, der Transparenz, Licht und Luft zum Ausdruck bringt.

#### Stadtbibliothek Essen, Gildehof Center, Essen – Germany 1999

Das in unmittelbarer Nähe zum Hauptbahnhof gelegene Gildehof Center ist ein Gebäudekomplex aus den späten 80er Jahren, bestehend aus vierzehn Hochhausetagen und zwei ausgedehnten Basementgeschossen, mit u. a. einem seit Jahren brachliegenden Spaßbad. Die Stadtbibliothek, ursprünglich in sechs Etagen des Hochhauses auf 6000 qm verteilt, wurde in diese Basementgeschosse verlagert, erweitert und mit eigener Identität versehen. Die im Hochhaus frei gewordenen Flächen werden in einem zweiten Bauabschnitt für städtische Verwaltungsaufgaben hergerichtet. (Lom)

### Christoph Mäckler Architekten, Frankfurt am Main – Germany

<http://www.chm.de>

#### **Libraries:**

#### European Business School, Bibliothek, Oestrich-Winkel – Germany 1998-2000

Das neue Hörsaalgebäude steht in einem reizvollen, zum Rhein hin abfallenden Parkgelände, das zum Schloss Reichartshausen (Hauptsitz der EBS) mit Nebengebäuden und romantischer Burgruine gehört. Der Baukörper, der vier neue Hörsäle, ein als zentraler Kern ausgebildetes, vielfältig nutzbares Schulfoyer und neue Räume für die Bibliothek beherbergt, bezieht sich in Proportion und Gestaltung auf das Schlossgebäude sowie auf den Park mit seinem würdevollen Baumbestand. Zugleich setzt er einen neuen Akzent im komplexen, denkmalgeschützten Gebäudeensemble. (Mäckler)

## **von Mansberg, Wiskott u. Partner Architekten, Hamburg-Lüneburg – Germany**

<http://www.mwp-architekten.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universität Hamburg, Fachbereich Erziehungswissenschaft, Martha-Muchow Bibliothek, Hamburg – Germany 2006**

Grundinstandsetzung Fachbereich Erziehungswissenschaft, Universität Hamburg, Bauherr: Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg, Hochschulamt, Baubeginn: September 2003

Die überwiegende Zahl der in den 60iger Jahren entstandenen Hochschulbauten auf dem Campus der Universität Hamburg werden gegenwärtig renoviert oder grundinstandgesetzt. Neben dem Audimax (Architekt B. Hermkes) gehören auch die Bauten von Paul Seitz, darunter der Fachbereich Erziehungswissenschaft, zu den architektonisch wichtigsten „Erbstücken“ aus dieser Zeit.

Die Grundinstandsetzung umfasst die Erneuerung sämtlicher Fassaden, die komplette Renovierung des Hörsaales einschließlich Einbau neuer Medientechnik, überhaupt den Ersatz der gesamten Haustechnik, darüber hinaus Umbau und Renovierung aller Innenräume. Übergeordnetes Entwurfsziel ist es, die vorgefundene relative Vielgestaltigkeit der Baukörper und Fassaden im Grundsatz zu belassen, ja, im Gegenteil durch kraftvolle Reduktion auf das Wesentliche und prägnante Ausgestaltung im Detail im Ausdruck zu steigern. Zum Campus selbst entsteht eine zweite Fassadenschicht in Form eines großen Gitterwerkes aus Aluminium. Das Innere des Gebäudes wird durch klare und mutige Farben an den Wänden bestimmt. Der Bodenbelag besteht aus Quarzitstein und rotem Linoleum. Das ehemalige Werkstattgebäude wird in einem 2. Bauabschnitt nahezu komplett entkernt und zu einem Bibliothekshaus auf fünf Ebenen umgebaut. (Mansberg)

#### **Universität Lüneburg, Bibliothek, Lüneburg – Germany 1999**

Bauherr: Land Niedersachsen, Projektsteuerung: NILEG Hannover, BGF: 12000 m<sup>2</sup> / BRI: 42000 m<sup>3</sup>

Der Neubau der Bibliothek ist Teil einer Gesamtplanung für die Konversion der ehemaligen Scharnhorst-Kaserne. Die in Baustufen geplanten und realisierten Neubauten auf dem Campus umfassen insgesamt vier Hörsäle an einer zentralen Magistrale, die Mensa und die Zentralbibliothek am Endpunkt der Magistrale. Die Bibliothek umfasst insgesamt 600.000 Bände, die mit wenigen Ausnahmen sämtlich als Freihandbestand den Benutzern zur Verfügung stehen. Eine zweigeschossige Eingangshalle mit Cafeteria auf der Galerie bildet den Auftakt. Von dort aus bewegt man sich in den Freihandbereich, der auf zwei Ebenen den eingestellten „Tisch“ aus Stahl als großen Lesesaal in der Tradition klassischer Bibliotheksbauten umgreift. Insgesamt gibt es 350 Leseplätze. Eine Besonderheit stellt eine in den Bibliotheksbau integrierte ehemalige Wartungshalle für Fahrzeuge dar. Diese tritt als ablesbarer Baukörper mit originalen, übergroßen Toren in Erscheinung und beherbergt einen Teil des Freihandbereiches in einer Kompaktaufstellung. Die Fassaden aus rotem Backstein nehmen Bezug auf die ehemaligen Kasernengebäude auf dem Campus. Sie bilden eine bewusst spärlich befensterte Mauer im Erdgeschoss, während die obere Bibliotheksebene mit umlaufendem Fensterband einen „Blick über die Mauer“ wirft. Die Dachränder kragen sehr weit über die Fassade aus und geben der Bibliothek einen weiterhin sichtbaren, eigenständigen Ausdruck. (Mansberg)

## **J. Mayer H. Architects, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.jmayerh.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadthaus, Scharnhäuser Park und Marktplatz, Ostfildern – Germany 2002**

Bauherr: Stadt Ostfildern, 1. Preis, Int. Wettbewerb 1998, Fertigstellung 4/2002, Collection of MoMA New York, USA,

Im Zentrum des Scharnhäuser Parks liegt der Marktplatz mit dem Stadthaus. Es ist ein multifunktionales öffentliches Gebäude, das Stadtverwaltung, Bürgerservice, Stadtteilbibliothek, Städtische Galerie, Musikschule, Trauzimmer, Volkshochschule, Büroräume und einen Festsaal unter einem Dach zusammenfasst. Durch die intensive Durchdringung der einzelnen städtischen Angebote entsteht ein programmatischer Synergieeffekt, der funktionale und optische Transparenzen provoziert. Das gesamte Haus ist als ein großer öffentlicher Raum konzipiert, in den einzelne Funktionen für bestimmte Anforderungen als Kernräume eingelegt sind. Um sie herum legt sich ein fließender Kommunikationsraum für zufällige oder geplante Begegnungen. Vom Marktplatz bis zum begehbaren Panoramadach verbindet sich das Stadthaus durch Einschnitte und Terrassen mit dem Außenraum. Diese Einschnitte bleiben als strategische Erweiterung des Raumprogramms über die üblichen Öffnungszeiten hinaus aktiver öffentlicher Raum. Sie werden durch Licht- und Wasserelemente animiert und setzen Natur und Technologie in ein wechselseitiges Abhängigkeitsverhältnis. Von der leuchtenden Unterseite des Vordachs tropft ein computergesteuerter künstlicher Regen, durch den man zum Eingang gelangt. Beim Windlicht auf dem Marktplatz bewegen sich, angeregt durch die Luftbewegung, die hängenden Lichtstränge und das auf den Boden projizierte Punkteraster. Über Webcams, die in die Masten eingebaut sind, wird dieses bewegte Lichtbild als Projektion zurück in das Stadthaus und auf die Website der Stadt Ostfildern übertragen. Mit Stadthaus und Marktplatz wurde ein Prototyp entwickelt, der exemplarisch die Gleichzeitigkeit des städtischen Lebens im realen, medialen und virtuellen öffentlichen Raum umsetzt. (Mayer)

## **Meck Architekten, München –Germany**

### **Libraries:**

<http://www.meck-architekten.de>

#### **Universitätsbibliothek Bauhaus-Universität, Weimar – Germany 2002 – 2004**

Thüringer Staatspreis für Architektur und Städtebau 2006

### **Literature:**

Weimar Kultur Journal 1/1994, Architektenwettbewerbe in Thüringen 1993, S. 14-17

bauwelt 14/96, "Bibliothek und Hörsaalgebäude für die Bauhaus-Universität in Weimar", Berlin, S. 854-855

Hochschul- und Forschungsbauten Thüringen, Michael Beier und Norbert Korrek, Hrsg. Stiftung Baukultur Thüringen, 2003, S. 112-115

Im Herzen der Universität - der Bibliotheksneubau der Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, in: Bibliothek Forschung und Praxis, 27.2003, Nr. 1/2, Sonderausgabe 69th IFLA General Conference and Council, Berlin, 1-9 August 2003, Autor: Dr. Frank Simon-Ritz, K.G. Saur Verlag München, S. 122-124

bauwelt 38/05 "Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Neubau des Bibliotheks- und Hörsaalgebäudes", Berlin, S. 26-31

Baumeister, Zeitschrift für Architektur, November 2005, Berlin, S. 50-59-

Baukulturführer 20 Bibliotheks- und Hörsaalgebäude Weimar, Hrsg. Nicolette Baumeister, München 2005  
 germanarchitects, Die unabhängige Kommunikationsplattform für Architektur. Bau der Woche 17.10.2005.  
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 Bibliotheken und Archive/ Libraries and Archives, Hrsg. Karl H. Krämer, Karl Krämer Verlag, Stuttgart 2007, S. 20 - 23  
 PORTAL 10 Juni 2007, Hrsg. Hörmann KG, Steinhagen, S. 14-19  
 Concrete Creations, Contemporary Buildings and Interiors, Projects selected by Dirk Meyhöfer, Verlagshaus Braun, Berlin 2008, S. 78-81  
 NEU BAU LAND 1990 - 2007 , Architektur und Stadtumbau in den neuen Bundesländern, Hrsg.: Ernst A. Busche u. a., E.A. Seemann Verlag, Deutsches Architekturmuseum 2007, S. 161

Für einen im Zweiten Weltkrieg teilweise zerstörten und später durch Fabrikgebäude ergänzten Häuserblock mitten in der Altstadt von Weimar ergab sich nach der Wiedervereinigung die Chance einer Neuordnung. Bereits in dem 1991 ausgelobten städtebaulichen Ideenwettbewerb schlugen die Architekten vor, den Block teilweise zu entkernern und durch Bebauung neu zu strukturieren. Obwohl die Planung wegen unterschiedlicher Nutzungskonzepte mehrfach modifiziert werden musste, blieb die grundlegende Idee erhalten. Das zweiflügelige Gebäude beherbergt nun die Bibliothek und einen Hörsaal der Bauhaus-Universität. Es fügt sich geschickt in den von vier Straßen eingefassten Häuserblock ein und gliedert den Innenhof in verschiedene Bereiche. So ist eine Folge von kleinen Plätzen entstanden, die über Fußwege und Treppen mit dem Stadtraum verknüpft sind und das von Norden nach Süden ansteigende Gefälle überwinden. Der von drei Seiten zugängliche Gebäude-komplex bildet dabei die Schnittstelle. Er gliedert sich in das Hauptgebäude und einen einhöftigen Verwaltungstrakt; der Zwischenbau verzahnt beide Bereiche und verbindet die Eingangsebenen über eine Freitreppe. Mit seiner modernen Formsprache grenzt sich das Gebäude deutlich von der historischen Blockrandbebauung ab. Gleichzeitig nimmt die Fassade Bezug auf die lokale Bautradition: Analog zu den Putzflächen der alten Fachwerkhäuser, bei denen die konstruktive Schichtung spürbar ist, erhielt der Beton eine bewusst ungleichmäßige, von Hand nachbearbeitete Oberfläche. Die Lasur trägt außerdem die für Weimar typische Farbe Dunkelgrau. Die Farbtöne im Inneren – Weiß, Beige, Grau und Rotbraun – erinnern wiederum an die Bauhaus-Architektur. Sie werden vor allem im Verwaltungstrakt und im Foyer verwendet. Die Bibliothek dagegen ist komplett mit Eichenholz ausgekleidet. Sie ist das Herzstück des Gebäudes und erstreckt sich über alle fünf Geschosse. Heide Wessely (<http://www.arcguide.de>)

## **me di um Architekten – Roloff . Ruffing + Partner, Hamburg – Germany**

<http://www.medium-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

### **Umbau der wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Bibliothek der Universität Hamburg, Hamburg – Germany 2010**

BGF 3.700 qm

Die Bibliothek für die Wirtschaftswissenschaften befindet sich im 1. OG eines 70-iger Jahre-Gebäudes auf dem Campus der Universität Hamburg. Bei der Umgestaltung der Bibliothek stand eine klare Zonierung der einzelnen Bibliotheksbereiche im Mittelpunkt der Entwurfsüberlegungen. Ziel dabei war, den Nutzern eine eindeutige und übersichtliche Orientierung zu bieten. Um eine raumakustisch ruhige und konzentrierte Arbeitsatmosphäre zu schaffen wurden die "lauten" Gruppenarbeitsplätze räumlich von den "ruhigen" Einzelarbeitsplätzen getrennt. Entlang der Außenfassaden zum Campus sind an langen Lesetischen die Einzelarbeitsplätze mit AP-Leuchten und Internet-Anschlüssen aufgereiht. Der Bereich der Gruppenarbeitsplätze befindet sich auf der gegenüberliegenden Gebäudeseite entlang der Fassade zum Innenhof. Dazwischen sind als "Schalldämpfer" die Bücherregale platziert. Lernkabinette, OPAC-Rechercheplätze und Diskussionsräume gliedern die große Bibliotheksfläche. Dreh- und Angelpunkt der Bibliothek ist der Informations- und Ausleihresen. Seine markante Form und die Lichtdecke mit integrierten Schallabsorbieren sind weithin sichtbar. Zwei kleinere Informationsresen bilden dezentrale Anlaufpunkte in den besucherintensiven Bereichen. Die Zone der Zeitschriftenleseplätze unterscheidet sich in ihrem Charakter deutlich von den übrigen Arbeitsplätzen. In der Leselounge sitzt man in ausladenden, bequemen Sesseln und kann sich in entspannter Atmosphäre seiner Lektüre widmen. (medium)

### **Rechtshaus. Zentralbibliothek Recht, Erweiterung. Universität Hamburg, Hamburg – Germany 1999 – 2004**

Wettbewerb 1999 - 1. Preis, Fertigstellung 2004, BGF 6.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Städtebauliche Leitidee ist die Ausbildung eines Vorplatzes. Selbstbewußt steht der Bücherturm neben dem bestehenden Rechtshaus und formuliert durch sein Vorspringen in die Straßenflucht eine neue Vorzone, den Eingangsplatz zum Campus. Parallele, lineare Bänder und Flächen charakterisieren den Außenbereich der neuen Zentralbibliothek Recht. Gebäude, Wege-, Platz- und Pflanzflächen bewegen sich streifenförmig von der Rothenbaumchaussee zum Universitätscampus. Das bestehende Rechtshaus bleibt in seiner Funktion als Haupteingang erhalten, den neuen Bücherturm betritt man durch das Foyer des Altbaus. Beide Gebäude werden über ein gläsernes Atrium miteinander verbunden. Es entsteht ein Gesamtensemble, das sowohl kompositorisch, als auch funktional eine Einheit bildet. Das stilisierte Baummotiv der Südfassade bildet die „Kulisse“ für die denkmalgeschützte Villa und stellt diese in einen imaginären Park. Das Grün des Innenhofs zieht sich als grüne Mischwaldkulisse über die Fassade der Bibliothek bis zur Allee der Rothenbaumchaussee. Der Erweiterungsbau der Bibliothek ist als „kompakter Bücherturm“ konzipiert, der über ein Atrium mit dem bestehenden Rechtshaus verbunden ist. Umhüllt von einer Glasfassade präsentiert sich ein schwebender Körper. Die mit verschiedenfarbigen Gläsern bestückte Fassade ändert, je nach Lichteinfall, Tages- und Jahreszeit ihre Erscheinung. Ein Bücherkubus der am Tage seine Farbigkeit im Innenraum erlebbar macht, verwandelt sich in der Nacht zum gelb strahlenden Lichtobjekt. Die Erschließung von Alt- und Neubau erfolgt über Aufzug und Treppenanlage im Atrium. Im Basisgeschoss befinden sich die öffentlichen Seminar- und Garderobenbereiche, in den Obergeschossen die Bibliothek. Brücken- und Treppenverbindungen queren das Atrium, lassen den 5 m breiten und 25 m hohen, fast sakralen Raum, zum Erlebnis werden. Tief unten schimmert die türkisfarbene Wasserfläche, die neben der atmosphärischen auch raumklimatische Aufgaben zu erfüllen hat. Die kontrollierten Bereiche der Bibliothek beginnen im Hochparterre des Neubaus. Ab hier ist die Nutzungsverteilung über alle Geschosse identisch. Informations- und Recherchesysteme findet man auf den zum Atrium hin offenen Galerien. Entlang der Fassaden reihen sich die natürlich belichteten Leseplätze. Im Innenbereich, vor der Brandwand gelegen, werden kompakt die Buchstellflächen angeordnet. Im Endausbau wird die Zentralbibliothek mit 700.000 Bänden, einer Fachbodenlänge von ca. 27 km

und rund 1.200 Leseplätzen im 24 Stunden Betrieb geöffnet sein. Wesentliches Element des passiven Energiekonzepts ist das Atrium. Es verbindet räumlich Neu- und Altbau und fungiert als Pufferraum und Verzögerer für Wärmeverluste. Dieser Klimapuffer eröffnet den Nutzern die Möglichkeit, an einer offenen Galerie zu sitzen und den Zwischenraum zu erleben. Die thermische Hülle wird durch die Atrienverglasung gebildet. Auf beiden Giebelseiten sorgen Lüftungsklappen für die natürlich Be- und Entlüftung. Der thermische Kamineffekt des Atriums wird als Antrieb genutzt für die Abströmung der natürlichen Luftdurchspülung der Bibliotheksgeschosse. Positiv auf die Energiebilanz wirkt sich auch die minimierte Außenumschließungsfläche des Bücherturms aus. Die massiven Betondecken der Geschoßebenen wirken als thermische Speichermasse, nehmen Energie auf und geben diese phasenverzögert wieder ab. Unter das Glasdach montierte Lichtlenklammeln lenken das einfallende Tageslicht in die Tiefe des Atriums und sorgen so, auch auf der Nordseite, für ausreichend Tageslicht. (medium)

**Hochschule für Film und Fernsehen Konrad Wolf (HFF), Potsdam-Babelsberg – Germany 1996 – 2000**  
Wettbewerb 1996 - 1.Preis, Fertigstellung 2000, BGF 20.000 qm

Bibliothek mit Hochschuleinrichtungen, Café Fläche: 1.500 qm, Gesamtkosten: 70.000.000 DM, Einrichtungskosten: 475.000 DM Die Hochschule für Film und Fernsehen wird aus 5 Einzelhäusern gebildet, die über Glasatrien verbunden, ein Gebäude darstellen. Die konzipierten Glashäuser mit der außenliegenden thermischen Hülle verringern den Außenflächenanteil des Gesamtgebäudes erheblich. Der Energieaufwand wird durch die passiven Solargewinne drastisch gesenkt. Durch eine hochwertige Atrienverglasung können die Innenfassaden deutlich vereinfacht werden: Temperaturschwankungen sind vermindert, weder Wind noch Regen erreichen die Fassade, Frost kann praktisch ausgeschlossen werden. Da von einer Umgebungstemperatur von 15°C die angrenzenden Räume nicht beheizt werden müssen, ergibt sich in diesen Räumen ein minimierter Heizenergieverbrauch. Durch großflächige Verglasung der "Wintergärten" ist eine ausreichende Lichtstärke sowohl in den Bürogeschossen als auch für die Bepflanzung in den Erdgeschosszonen gegeben. Die Belüftung der Halle erfolgt durch Lüftungsklappen, die ohne großen technischen Aufwand für ein optimales Innenklima sorgen. Der im Grundwasser liegende Massespeicher, unter der Tiefgarage, ermöglicht die Vorheizung bzw. die Abkühlung der Außenluft, bevor diese in die zu belüftenden Räume oder in die große Halle eingelassen wird. Der verbrauchten Raumluft wird über einen Wärmetauscher die Wärmeenergie entzogen, bevor sie das Gebäude verlässt. Das anfallende Regenwasser versickert über eine Rigolen-Versickerung auf dem Grundstück.

Die Konfiguration der 5 parallelen Baukörper der Filmhochschule ermöglicht die klare funktionale Gliederung des Gesamtgebäudes und erlaubt, dass Bibliothek, Hörsäle, Studios und Ateliers klar gegliedert sind. Die Überdachung der Gebäudezwischenräume der 5 Teilhäuser bietet neben den ökologischen Vorteilen eine optimale Anbindung der einzelnen Funktionsbereiche. Haupterschließungs- und Verteilerpunkt des Gebäudes ist der zentrale "Stadtplatz", von dem aus direkt die Bibliothek/Mediathek, die Filmausleihe, sowie die öffentlichen Bereiche der Verwaltung zu erreichen sind. Die Theke im Eingangsbereich ist das Herzstück der Bibliothek und Schnittstelle zwischen Außen- und Innenbereich. Sechs Arbeitsplätze sind in einem besonderen Glaskubus untergebracht. (medium)

**Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nürnberg – Germany 1993**

Wettbewerb 1983 - 1.Preis, Fertigstellung 1993, BGF 4.300 qm

Mit der 1993 fertiggestellten Erweiterung erhielt der Komplex des Germanischen Nationalmuseums einen weiteren, zeitgenössischen Baustein hinzu. Die Geschichte seiner Architektur spannt sich damit vom Mittelalter bis in die Gegenwart. Von der bei seiner Gründung 1857 vorhandenen Klosterarchitektur des 14. Jahrhunderts, über die Um-, An- und Neubauten des späten 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhunderts, die Nachkriegsbauten von Sep Ruf (Franz Joseph Ruf \*09.03.08 München - + 29.07.82 München, Kanzlerbungalow Bonn, Erweiterungsbau/Ostbau Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München) bis hin zu der seit 1988 in vier Abschnitten von me di um Architekten realisierten Maßnahmen. Diese umfassten nicht nur die Errichtung des Kartäuserbaus und die in den Bestand integrierte neue Eingangshalle, sondern auch das beide Teile verbindende Museumsforum. Außerdem wurde die Bibliothek umgebaut und aufgestockt, der Theodor-Heuss-Bau saniert, sowie neue Arbeits- und Unterrichtsräume für das kunstpädagogische Zentrum geschaffen. Die zentrale Entwurfsidee beruht auf dem Erhalt der durch das Museum laufenden Kartäusergasse und ihrer Ausbildung als „Brücke“, die als öffentlicher Raum durch das Museum führt und dadurch eine unterirdische, zusammenhängende Erschließung ermöglicht. Um den stadträumlichen und funktionellen Anforderungen zu entsprechen, erfolgte die Verlegung des Haupteingangs vom Kornmarkt in die Kartäusergasse. Diese wurde nach einem Entwurf des Künstlers Dani Karavan als „Strasse der Menschenrechte“ gestaltet. Ein Torbau und 27 Rundpfeiler, zwei Bodenplatten und ein Baum, aneinandergereiht aufgestellt, stehen für die 30 Artikel der Menschenrechtskonvention der Vereinten Nationen. Die Toranlage am Kornmarkt markiert den Eintritt in den Museumsbereich und bildet zugleich das Gegenstück zum Kartäuserort. Das kommunikative Zentrum des Erweiterungsbaus ist das Museumsforum. Unter der Kartäusergasse liegend, die sich einer Brücke gleich darüberspannt, verbindet es den Kartäuserbau mit der neuen Eingangshalle. Ein großzügiges Glas-Tonnen-Gewölbe erlaubt eine weitestgehend natürliche Belichtung und bietet darüber hinaus die angestrebte Beziehung zwischen öffentlichem (Strassen-) Raum und Ausstellungskomplex. Die Situierung des Forums lässt aber auch eine museumsunabhängige Nutzung zu. (medium)

**Hans-Jörg Meier, Heidelberg – Germany**

<http://hjm-online.de>

**Libraries:**

**Hochschule für Jüdische Studien, Bibliothek, Heidelberg – Germany 2009**

Als „geglückte Integration“ bezeichnet die FAZ den Neubau der Hochschule für Jüdische Studien in Heidelberg, der gestern in der Landfriedstraße 12 eingeweiht wurde. Der Neubau wurde von dem Heidelberger Architekturbüro Hansjörg Maier + Partner entworfen (siehe BauNetz-Meldung zum Baubeginn vom 13. Dezember 2007) und schließt sich an das Gründerzeitgebäude, das 1903 als ein Bau der Reichsbank eröffnet wurde, an. Das nun neu entstandene Gebäudeensemble aus historischer Bausubstanz und modernem Anbau ist für 250 Studenten ausgelegt und soll die vier bisherigen Standorte der Hochschule unter einem Dach vereinen. Die Nutzfläche wurde von ca. 1.000 auf knapp 3.000 Quadratmeter erweitert. Der zwei- bis dreigeschossige Neubau setzt sich als selbstbewusstes, eigenständiges Gebäude gestalterisch und konstruktiv von der umgebenden historischen Bebauung ab. Als einfaches Stahlbetonskelett mit aussteifendem Kern und gläserner Vorhangsfassade konzipiert, ist der Neubau über eine Glasfuge mit dem Altbau verbunden. Man betritt das Gebäude durch die zweigeschossige Eingangshalle mit Foyer und Empfang. Eine breite Treppe führt hinab zum Eingang, der ein paar Stufen unterhalb der Zufahrt liegt. Im Querriegel befinden sich im 1. Obergeschoss Seminarräume und ein großer Hörsaal; im 2. Obergeschoss sind Gästewohnungen und Büroflächen angeordnet. Die über drei Etagen untergebrachte Bibliothek fungiert als Verbindungsglied zum Altbau. Hier sind die Verwaltungsbereiche, die Archive und die Büroräume der Professoren und wissenschaftlichen Mitarbeiter untergebracht. Die Innenräume sind in den Farben des Hochschulembles gestaltet worden – Wände und Decken sind weiß, die Fußböden aus Basalt oder blauem Teppich und auch

einzelne Fensterscheiben sind blau gefärbt. Glastrennwände sollen die transparente und großzügige Raumwirkung des Neubaus unterstützen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **HG Merz Architekten – Stuttgart, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.hgmerz.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Staatsbibliothek Unter den Linden, Berlin – Germany 2000 – 2012 (2015)**

**now: BAL Bauplanung und Steuerungs GMBH, Berlin – Germany**

Nationales und Weltkulturerbe – Sanierung, Umbau und Erweiterung der grössten wissenschaftlichen Universitätsbibliothek im deutschsprachigen Raum Leistungen BAL: Projekteinstieg BAL 2011|§ 33 HOAI, Planung 2.Bauabschnitt, Vorbereitung der Vergabe, Mitwirkung bei der Vergabe, Bauüberwachung, Objektbetreuung| Auftraggeber Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung | Architekt HG Merz | 2011–2015

In den Neubauten werden 12.000 qm Hauptnutzfläche errichtet: Allgemeiner Lesesaal im Zentrum des Gebäudes 9.000 m<sup>2</sup> Nutzfläche

250 Leserplätzen, alle ans IT-Netz angeschlossen, davon 140 Forschungsleseplätze, 19 Carrels, 1 Blindenarbeitsplatz  
127.000 Bände Freihandbestand, Freihandmagazin, das an den Allgemeinen Lesesaal direkt angrenzt •160.000 Bände Literatur Rara-Lesesaal im Nordbereich der Bibliothek (Dorotheenstraße) •700 m<sup>2</sup> Nutzfläche, Tresormagazine im 1. und 2. Untergeschoss unterhalb des Allgemeinen Lesesaals, •3.000 m<sup>2</sup> Nutzfläche zur Unterbringung besonders schätzenswerter Literatur der Abteilung für Historische Drucke, der Handschriften-, Musik- und Kartenabteilung sowie der Kinder- und Jugendbuchabteilung  
18°C temperiert, •50 Lux Lichtstärke, •50% Luftfeuchtigkeit, Bibliotheksmuseum im Erdgeschoss des Neubaus •308 m<sup>2</sup>  
Dauerausstellung zur Entwicklung der Staatsbibliothek als wissenschaftliches und kulturelles Zentrum Berlins, Preußens und Deutschlands, Schauraum für besondere Bibliotheksschätze 66 m<sup>2</sup>, Teil des Bibliotheksmuseums, als "Schatzkammer" räumlich in den Bereich der Tresormagazine integriert, Raum für wechselnde Ausstellungen im Erdgeschoss des Neubaus 248 m<sup>2</sup>  
(<http://www.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de>)

Architekt der Alten Staatsbibliothek gibt auf

Die Antwort des Bundesamts für Bauwesen und Raumordnung (BBR) auf eine detaillierte Anfrage der Berliner Zeitung ist knapp: Die "vertrauensvolle Zusammenarbeit" mit dem Architekten HG Merz sei "mit Wirkung zum 31. Mai 2011" beendet worden. Merz selbst habe aus "wichtigen persönlichen Gründen" den Vertrag für die Gesamtsanierung und den Neubau des Hauptlesesaals mit seiner spektakulären Glashaube gekündigt, die renommierte Berliner Firma BAL Planungs- und Steuerungs-GMBH nach einer Ausschreibung seine Aufgaben übernommen. Sie arbeitet schon jetzt an der Sanierung des Linden-Flügels der Alten Staatsbibliothek mit. Entschädigungsgelder oder Terminverschiebungen werde der "Planerwechsel" nicht haben. Nikolaus Bernau: Berliner Zeitung, 11.06.11 (<http://www.berlinonline.de>)

## **Moersch + Würfel Architekten, Köln – Germany**

**Kultur- und Medienzentrum Pulheim – Germany 2006**

Bauherr: Stadt Pulheim, 1.052 m<sup>2</sup> Nutzfläche, 940 m<sup>2</sup> Bibliotheksfläche, Baukosten € 2.313.000, Einrichtung: € 421.000

Eine Stadt erhält eine neue Mitte. Ein städtebaulicher Ideenworkshop unter dem Titel » Vision Pulheim 2010 « entwickelte mit Hilfe vier namhafter Planungsbüros einen Rahmen- und Masterplan für den Innenbereich von Pulheim. Kernaussage der Stadtplaner war, daß urbanes Leben nur in einem Ambiente entstehen kann, das zum Verweilen einlädt. Die Architekten Professor Nikolaus Fritschi und Knut Würfel entwickelten eine Konzeption, in der Straßen mit neuen Platzelementen verflochten werden. Rathaus, Rathauscenter und der 1987 fertiggestellte Dr.-Hans-Köster-Saal sollten nicht um einen weiteren Solitär ergänzt werden, sondern es sollte eine Platzmitte geschaffen und mit zwei Bauten gefaßt werden. Im Februar 2006 war es dann soweit: Das neue Kultur- und Medienzentrum der Stadt Pulheim konnte eröffnet werden. Architekt Knut Würfel setzte die städtebauliche Idee überzeugend um: das westlich vom Dr.-Hans- Köster-Saal gelegene Gebäude beherbergt nun auf einer Fläche von 1.200 m<sup>2</sup> die Stadtbücherei, in der mehr als 40.000 Medien zur Verfügung stehen. Gegenüber, östlich gelegen, läßt der neue Veranstaltungssaal mit Foyer und integriertem Café zu städtischen Die schlicht-moderne Architektursprache öffnet sich kommunikativ mit großen Fensteranlagen in alle Himmelsrichtungen. Schmale Sichtbetonbänder gliedern die Gebäude horizontal. Die Ausfachungen wurden anspruchsvoll in regionaltypischem Mauerwerksverband mit Natursteinen realisiert. Vertikale Betonstelen öffnen die repräsentative Loggia vor dem Veranstaltungssaal. Die beiden neuen Gebäude überwinden mit ihrer verbindenden großen Treppenanlage die Höhendifferenz der bestehenden Bebauung. Es ist ein stimmiges Gebäudeensemble entstanden mit einer dreiteiligen Platzanlage. Die obere Ebene vor dem Dr.-Hans- Köster-Saal erlaubt einen hervorragenden Blick auf die verbindende Treppenanlage und die untere Platzebene vor Rathaus und Rathauscenter mit seinen Geschäften und gastronomischen Einrichtungen. Eine Baumreihe grenzt die Außengastronomie im Abstand von 6 Metern von der restlichen Platzfläche durchlässig ab. Auf ca. 1.500 m<sup>2</sup> sind hier unterschiedlichste Aktivitäten möglich. Das Kultur- und Medienzentrum in Pulheim ist mehr als eine neue Stadtbibliothek und ein Veranstaltungssaal. Die Stadt hat eine urbane Mitte bekommen. Städtebaulich gelungen, muten Formen und Materialien hell und freundlich an und laden ein zum Flanieren und Verweilen. Die gezielt eingesetzten Beleuchtungselemente garantieren diese Wohlfühlatmosphäre auch in der Dämmerung. Mehr noch, die Höhenstaffelung und der neue Zusammenhalt des Gebäude- und Platzensembles werden durch die Lichtinszenierung wirkungsvoll gesteigert. (<http://www.bega.com>)

## **MOW Architekten, Frankfurt am Main - Germany**

<http://www.mow-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Frankfurt School of Finance & Management, Bankakademie und HfB, Frankfurt am Main – Germany 1997 – 2001**

Bruttogrundfläche: 11.900 m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttorauminhalt: 48.300 m<sup>3</sup>

Der Neubau des Hochschul- und Bürogebäudes war die Initialzündung der Entwicklung des Frankfurter Stadtteils um die Großmarkthalle. Das Gebäude gliedert sich in zwei Bereiche. In den ersten zwei Geschossen befinden sich Seminarräume und Lehrstühle, Bibliothek und Restaurant, die sich um einen Innenhof anordnen. Entlang der Sonnemannstraße, über den ersten



beiden Geschossen sind in einem 3-geschossigen Gebäuderiegel die Kombibürobereiche für die Verwaltung angeordnet. Ein Penthausgeschoss bildet den Abschluss.

## **MPP Meding Plan + Projekt GmbH, Hamburg – Germany**

<http://www.mpp.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliotheksgebäude Bucerius Law School, Hamburg 2006 - 2007**

Als Ergebnis eines beschränkten Wettbewerbes, wurde das Konzept der Fortführung der straßenbegleitenden Volumina zur städtebaulichen Definition des neuen Campus der Universität, mit dem 1. Preis gekürt und anschließend realisiert. Das Gebäude beherbergt neben der Bibliothek auch einen weiteren Hörsaal sowie die Mensa der Universität und integriert diese, zusammen mit verschiedenen Wintergärten in Anlehnung der in direkter Nachbarschaft befindlichen Baugewächshäuser vom Architekten Hermkes, zu einem Gesamtkonzept. (mpp)

The new library building of Bucerius Law School is in continuation of the old stock at the corner of Jungiusstraße / Marseiller Straße and gives the park behind it an urban edge. The architects understood their design as a symbolic continuation of 'traditional glass greenhouses' at this location, which also includes the historical review by Bernhard Greenhouse Hermkes from 1963. In the upper storeys of the new building, there is a library for the 650 students of the college. The use of coloured glass panels on the façade was inspired by books on the back of a shelf. On the ground floor, a lecture hall with hundreds of seats and a new cafeteria are located. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

## **MRLV Architekten, Hamburg – Germany**

Mirjana Markovic, Aleksandar Ronai, Willi Lütjen, Manfred Voss

<http://www.mrlv.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Internationales Maritimes Museum, Bibliothek, Hamburg – Germany 2008**

Am 12.05.06 feierte die Peter Tamm sen. Stiftung Richtfest, am 21.12.06 wurde der fertige Bau abgenommen und am 25.06.08 eröffneten Bundespräsident Horst Köhler, Hamburgs Erster Bürgermeister Ole von Beust und Professor Peter Tamm das neue und "International Maritime Museum Hamburg" denkmalgeschützten "Kaispeicher B" in der HafenCity. Prof. Peter Tamm sen. ist sowohl Ideengeber als auch Hauptstifter des Gesamtprojektes mit u.a. über 27.000 Schiffsmodellen, 50.000 Konstruktionsplänen von Schiffen, rund 5.000 Gemälden von anerkannten Marinemalern sowie rund 1.500.000 Fotografien (!). Dies alles machte er den Bürgern und Gästen der Stadt Hamburg zum Geschenk unter der Maßgabe, dass die Stadt ihrerseits ein geeignetes Gebäude einbringt. Das ist Hamburg mit dem für 99 Jahre in Erbpacht bereitgestellten 1879 gebauten "Kaispeicher B" in angemessener Weise gelungen. Diese neue und spannende Nutzungsmöglichkeit hat das älteste Lagergebäude der unmittelbar angrenzenden Speicherstadt an der damaligen Magdeburger Straße 1 - heute Koreastr. 1 - zu neuem Leben erweckt. Natürlich bedurfte es vorher erheblicher Renovierungsarbeiten, damit letztlich rund 15.000 m<sup>2</sup> Nutzfläche auf 10 Decks mit interessanten Themenbereichen gefüllt werden und sich das Museum zu einem weiteren Highlight von internationalem Rang inmitten der HafenCity entwickeln konnte. Das Museum beherbergt darüber hinaus eine Bibliothek und ein Archiv mit über 100.000 Büchern; zusätzlich sind dort ein Museumsshop und ein Cafe mit Außenterrasse eingezogen. Ein für die Öffentlichkeit nutzbarer Durchgang durch das Gebäude verbindet zusätzlich die HafenCity mit der Speicherstadt und gestattet damit auch rund um die Uhr einen kleinen Einblick in das Hafensemuseum. Doch Mittelpunkt sind die bereits erwähnten Sammlungsgegenstände, die Prof. Tamm über die Peter Tamm sen. Stiftung dem Museum mit Vertrag aus 2005 dauerhaft zur Verfügung gestellt hat. Durch sie wird ermöglicht, dass über 10 Böden (lagerhausspezifischer Name für Etagen, die hier schiffahrtsbezogenen Decks genannt werden) interessante Themen wie "Entdecker", "Navigation", "Schiffe unter Segel" und "Schiffsbau", aber auch "Sportmedium Wasser" oder "Marinemalerei" informativ und umfassend behandelt werden. Und natürlich wird auch die Geschichte der Hanse nicht vergessen, ein für die Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg wesentlicher Baustein ihrer Entwicklungsgeschichte.

(<http://www.kulturkarte.de/hamburg/32037/schifffahrt>)

#### **Zentrum für Marine und Atmosphärische Wissenschaften, Bibliothek, Hamburg – Germany 2003**

Die Universität Hamburg und das ZMAW erhielten 2007 den Zuschlag für ein Exzellenzcluster in der Klimaforschung. Durch Vernetzung der beteiligten Institute und Partner entsteht der KlimaCampus Hamburg, ein Kompetenz- und Ausbildungszentrum für Klimaforschung und Erdsystemwissenschaften - [www.KlimaCampus.de](http://www.KlimaCampus.de)

Der Bibliotheks- und Informationsservice (BIS-ZMAW) entstand Anfang 2004 als gemeinsame Einrichtung der am ZMAW beteiligten Institute. Beim Einzug in das neue Gebäude wurden bestehende Institutsbibliotheken und Buchbestände zu einer Serviceeinheit zusammengefasst: •Bibliothek des Instituts für Hydrobiologie und Fischereiwissenschaft, •Bibliothek Meteorologie + Geophysik des MPI für Meteorologie, des Meteorologischen Instituts und des Instituts für Geophysik, •Bibliothek des Instituts für Meereskunde, •Buchbestände des Instituts für Biogeochemie und Meereschemie, •Buchbestände der Forschungsstelle für Nachhaltige Umweltentwicklungen. (<http://www.zmaw.de>)

Ein Jahr nach der Grundsteinlegung wurde am 28. Mai 2001 in Hamburg das Richtfest für den Neubau des Zentrums für Marine und Atmosphärische Wissenschaften (ZMAW) gefeiert. Der von den Hamburger Architekten Markovic, Ronai, Lütjen und Voss (MRL) geplante und realisierte Komplex wird das Institut für Meereskunde, das Max-Planck-Institut für Meteorologie, eine Bibliothek und die Verwaltung des Zentrums für Marine und Atmosphärische Wissenschaften unter einem Dach zusammen führen. Der z-förmige, viergeschossige Neubau folgt in seiner Ausrichtung den diagonal auf dem Grundstück platzierten Universitätsbauten und reagiert gleichzeitig auf die parallel zur Straße verlaufenden Gründerzeitbauten. Außerdem übernimmt das Gebäude die Höhe der Nachbargebäude im Laufgraben und vermittelt zwischen dem Bau des Pharmazeutischen Instituts und den Hochhausbauten des Geomatikums. Das Gebäude setzt sich aus zwei Teilen zusammen, die über eine gemeinsame Erschließungszone miteinander verbunden werden. Der Haupteingang befindet sich an der Bundesstraße, ein weiterer „interner“ Eingang orientiert sich zum angrenzenden Geomatikum. Während die gemeinschaftlich genutzten Bereiche, wie Bibliothek, Seminarräume und Verwaltung im Erdgeschoss Platz finden sollen, nehmen die Obergeschosse die jeweils um ein kleines Atrium gruppierten Arbeits- und Besprechungsräume der Institute auf. Das über die zenital belichteten Atrien einströmende Tageslicht wird über Lichtlenkelemente bis in das Erdgeschoss geleitet. Auf diese Weise kann auch die Bibliothek noch natürlich belichtet werden. Insgesamt entstehen circa 5.200 Quadratmeter Nutzfläche. Die Eröffnung des 32 Millionen Mark teuren Gebäudes ist für Frühjahr 2003 geplant. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **MSP Architekten, Dortmund – Germany**

<http://www.architekten-msp.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtfenster Duisburg, Duisburg – Germany 2012**

Auftraggeber: Multi-Development Germany GmbH, 13.000 m<sup>2</sup> BGF, € 24.000.000

Ein Komplex als Dreiklang aus Bibliothek, VHS und Handel in mitten der Duisburger Innenstadt – Elemente der Reihung, die stetig wechselnde Rhythmisierung der Fassadenelemente als metaphorische Geste, die Stadtfenster aus Cortenstahl als geschichtlicher Zeitrahmen mit Ausblick auf die sich stetig verändernde Stadt. Das Sichtbarmachen der kulturellen Werte und der gestattete Einblick als Einladung an den Bürger prägen die Fassade dieser Bibliothek. (MSP)

In addition to the Forum Duisburg and Königsgalerie retail projects, Multi's third large project in the inner city area of Duisburg is the Stadtfenster development. Multi Development plans the Stadtfenster to be built on a site situated on the Steinsche Gasse at the corner of the Münzstraße. The site, currently occupied by the old Boecker department store, will, by the beginning of 2012, become home to the new city library and adult education centre, covering around 11,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The project will include around 1,200 m<sup>2</sup> of retail space. The site forms part of Lord Norman Foster's master plan for Duisburg's inner city area. The planning of the building takes up Foster's ideas for the design of the public spaces in the Münzstrasse and Königstrasse area and represents the first implementation of a component from the framework of the master plan. Multi Development is investor and project developer. (<http://www.multi.eu>)

## **Thomas Müller Ivan Reimann Gesellschaft von Architekten mbH, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.mueller-reimann.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fakultät für Gesellschafts- und Erziehungswissenschaften und des Präsidiums der Goethe Universität - Frankfurt am Main 2013**

Wettbewerb 2007, 1. Preis, Realisierung 2007 – 2013, Kosten (netto): ca. € 130.000.000, BGF: 71.800 m<sup>2</sup>

Auftraggeber: Land Hessen, vertreten durch das Hessische Baumanagement, Regionalniederlassung Rhein-Main

Zwei eigenständige Gebäude bilden zusammen mit dem Max-Planck-Institut einen Komplex, der sich selbstverständlich in das Gesamtensemble einfügt. Wie die Bauten des ersten Bauabschnitts orientieren sich die Neubauten in ihrer Materialität an dem IG Farben Haus Hans Poelzigs, das das neue Hochschulareal dominiert. Das große Volumen des Fakultätsgebäudes wird durch zwei gegeneinander verschobene sechsgeschossige Gebäudeteile gegliedert. Es beherbergt verschiedene Institute, eine gemeinsame Bibliothek sowie ergänzende infrastrukturelle Einrichtungen. Der Verwaltungsbau ist ein fünfgeschossiger Baukörper für die universitäre Zentralverwaltung. Beide Bauten sind um jeweils großzügige zentrale Foyers mit anliegenden Gemeinschaftsräumen organisiert.

#### **Neubau einer Fakultät und Bibliothek für Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften der Goethe Universität - Frankfurt am Main 2008**

Wettbewerb 2004, 1. Preis, Realisierung 2004 – 2008, Kosten (netto): ca. € 43.000.000, BGF: 30.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Auftraggeber:

Land Hessen, vertreten durch das Hessische Baumanagement

Das Fakultätsgebäude der Recht- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften ist eines von mehreren Neubauten am Campus Westend in Frankfurt am Main. Alle, von verschiedenen Architekten errichteten Gebäude des neuen Campus, orientieren sich in ihrer Materialität und Architektursprache an das historische IG-Farben Haus von Hans Poelzig, das das weitläufige Campusareal dominiert. Neben den verschiedenen Fachbereichen der beiden Fakultäten beherbergt das Gebäude gemeinsame Einrichtungen wie eine Fachbereichsbibliothek mit nahezu 1000 Arbeitsplätzen, einem Café sowie einer großen Anzahl an Seminarräumen. Das Gebäude kann entsprechend dem Programm als Einheit aber auch als Komposition aus einzelnen Teilen gelesen werden. Die Bibliothek bildet einen zweigeschossigen Sockel, aus dem die beiden Baukörper der Fakultäten herauswachsen. Zentrale Gartenhöfe optimieren die Belichtungsverhältnisse, bieten Orientierung und unterstützen in der Bibliothek eine konzentrierte Stimmung an den Leseplätzen.

#### **Auswärtiges Amt, Bibliothek, Berlin - Germany 1999**

Im Neubauteil sollen auf etwa 20.000 Quadratmetern 770 der insgesamt 2.000 Arbeitsplätze untergebracht sein. Weniger als 20 Prozent der Mitarbeiter des Auswärtigen Amtes verbleiben in Bonn, womit das Ministerium als größtes der nach Berlin ziehenden Ressorts gilt. Im Bewußtsein des Erbes, den das Reichsbankgebäude in sich trägt, betonte Minister Müntefering, man werde nicht vergessen, daß die Nationalsozialisten diesen Bau errichtet haben. Doch demokratische Strukturen hätten schließlich gesiegt und mit den neuen Erweiterungsbau und der neuen Nutzung wäre heute ein positives Kapitel aufgeschlagen worden. Der Neubauteil des Amtes, der durch die Berliner Architekten Thomas Müller und Ivan Reimann errichtet wird, ergänzt den bestehenden Baublock von 1934 (1934-1940 Reichsbankbaudirektor Heinrich Wolff \* 1880 - + 1944, 1959 – 1990 Sitz des Zentralkomitees der SED), der von den Architekten Kollhoff und Timmermann revitalisiert wird. Der geschlossenen Baumasse des Altbaus setzen Müller und Reimann ein von Lichthöfen durchsetztes Gebäude entgegen. Am Werderschen Markt wird der Haupteingang von der Stadtmitte her erfolgen; ein überdachter, städtischer Platz empfängt dort den Besucher. Zur Spreeinsel hin steht den Nutzern des Hauses eine Stadtlloggia zur Verfügung, im Empfangshof - der Kontaktstelle zum Altbau - werden die Gäste des Bundesaußenministers ankommen. Für die Bibliothek entwarfen die Architekten eine „offene Leselandschaft, die sich um einen zentralen, von oben belichteten Lesehof“ entwickelt. Die Innen- und Außenräume des Gebäudes nehmen zu den umgebenden „Stadtfragmenten“, den Geistern des verschwundenen Stadtschlusses und der Bauakademie, ganz unterschiedliche Beziehungen auf.

Das Auswärtige Amt kann voraussichtlich Mitte November 1999 seinen Berliner Sitz vollständig beziehen, doch bereits in Kürze nach diesem Richtfest werden die ersten 70 Räume im ehemaligen Reichsbankgebäude ihren Nutzern übergeben. Für die Gesamtmaßnahme wird mit einer Bausumme von 545 Millionen Mark gerechnet, wovon ca. 170 Millionen Mark auf den Erweiterungsbau entfallen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Nattler Architekten, Essen - Germany**

<http://www.nattlerarchitekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Folkwang Library, Essen – Germany 2010 – 2012**

see <http://maxdudler.de>

Der geplante Neubau des Architekten Max Dudler befindet sich im Bereich der ehemaligen Abtei Essen-Werden. Er ersetzt das durch einen Brand zerstörte alte Gebäude, schließt städtebaulich die offene südliche Flanke des Ehrenhofs und vervollständigt somit das bauliche Ensemble der ehemaligen Abtei Essen-Werden, in der die Folkwang Universität der Künste ihren Hauptsitz hat. Die Fassade aus transluzenten Stein-Glas-Verbundelementen, bislang einzigartig in Deutschland, verleiht dem kubischen Baukörper ein kristallines Aussehen. Nattler Architekten begleiten als Generalplaner die Ausführungsphase. Zur Zeit erfolgen archäologische Untersuchungen auf dem Grundstück. Der Neubau soll bereits Mitte 2011 fertig gestellt sein. In der neuen Bibliothek, die vom Innovationsministerium und der Altfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung gesponsert wurde, werden erstmalig drei wertvolle Bestände zusammengefasst: die bedeutende musikwissenschaftliche Bibliothek der Ruhr-Universität Bochum, die musikpädagogischen Bestände der Universität Duisburg-Essen und die Bestände der Folkwang Hochschule. Damit verfügt die neue Bibliothek über eine der größten musikwissenschaftlichen Bestände in Nordrhein-Westfalen. (Nattler)

A new library building is being built on the Werden Campus that will equip the Folkwang University of the Arts with "the music library of the Ruhr region" from 2010. It will combine the Folkwang collections with the former music library of the RUB and the earlier music pedagogy holdings of the University of Duisburg Essen. Expected completion of the building: March 2012. A budget of 6 million euros has been made available for construction of the new building, of which the Altfried Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach Foundation has generously pledged 2.5 million euros. The State of NRW (Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb NRW) will finance the rest. The design of the architectural firm of Max Dudler, Berlin, emerged as the winner of the competition, which was lauded by the Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb NRW (Duisburg branch). In the jury's opinion, this firm put forward the most convincing design for developing the new building within the framework of the heritage-listed building ensemble of the Old Abbey. The facade has been designed out of transparent stone. (Nattler)

## **Nickl & Partner, München – Berlin, Germany**

<http://www.nickl-partner.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fachhochschule Düsseldorf, Campus Derendorf – Germany 2011 – 2013**

Bauherr: BLB Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb Nordrhein-Westfalen, € 169.000.000 BFG 109.600 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 470.500 m<sup>3</sup>

Ziel des Entwurfs für die FH Düsseldorf – Campus Derendorf ist es, einen zentralen Campus zu bilden, von dem alle Bereiche der FH erschlossen werden, und dabei bei voller Funktionsfähigkeit eine kleinteilige Stadtstruktur zu entwickeln. Das Konzept sieht sieben Fachhochschulgebäude vor, die alle direkt vom Campus, dem zentralen Kommunikationsbereich der Fachhochschule, zugänglich sind. Die beiden Bestandsgebäude Großviehalle und Pferdeschlachthaus werden in das Konzept integriert und bilden die Endpunkte einer Ost-West-Grünachse, die den Campus bildet. Bibliothek und ITM werden gemeinsam in die bestehende Großviehalle integriert. Die Mensa wird im Zusammenhang mit AstA und Studentenservice als eigener Baukörper ausgebildet. Das Hörsaalzentrum nimmt eine besondere Stellung ein. Es verbindet durch seine Lage die Öffentlichkeit und Lehre und Forschung und markiert die „Adresse Fachhochschule“. Die übrigen Fachbereiche sind in drei weiteren Baukörpern verortet. Jeweils zwei Fachbereiche teilen sich gemeinsame Funktionen. Das Prinzip der Ablesbarkeit der Fachhochschule als eine Einheit ist nicht nur städtebaulich vordringliches Ziel, sondern zeigt sich auch in der Fassadengestaltung. Durch die Entwicklung einer flexiblen Grundstruktur, die auf dem Prinzip einer Bandfassade beruht, können alle Gebäude trotz unterschiedlicher Nutzungen ein einheitliches Erscheinungsbild erhalten. (Nickl)

## **Architekturbüro Walter A. Noebel, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.noebel.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Volkswagen Universitätsbibliothek der TU (Technischen Universität) und UDK (Universität der Künste) Berlin – Germany 2000 - 2004**

Auftraggeber: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Gesamtfläche (BGF): ca. 29.000 m<sup>2</sup>. Baukosten: ca. 44.000.000 Euro  
Optimierung einer vorliegenden Planung

Das ca. 56,3 Millionen Euro teure, vierstöckige Gebäude ist Ergebnis eines Jahrzehnte langen Anlaufs, dessen Ausführung mehrfach an den Kosten zu scheitern drohte. Nach den allgemeinen Regeln des Hochschulbauförderungsgesetzes sollten Bund und Land Berlin die Kosten zunächst je zur Hälfte tragen. Nachdem das Land 1999 seine Finanzierungszusage zurückzog, bot die TU an, diesen Anteil über einen Kredit selbst zu übernehmen. Dadurch kommen zu den Kosten noch zusätzliche 15,8 Millionen Euro an Zinsen hinzu, die ebenfalls von der TU zu tragen sind. Eine in den letzten Planungsphasen existierende Finanzierungslücke in Höhe von 5,1 Millionen Euro wurden durch Gelder der Volkswagen AG geschlossen. Zusammen mit den Kosten für den Umzug der bisherigen Bibliotheksstandorte in Höhe von knapp 1,5 Millionen Euro müssen die beiden Universitäten 39,4 Millionen Euro aufbringen. Diese Mittel will die TU vor allem durch Aufgabe bisher angemieteter Gebäude erbringen. Schwierigkeiten im Vergabeverfahren verzögerten den Baubeginn nochmals. Als Generalunternehmer begann die beauftragte Firma Epple, Stuttgart, im Sommer 2002 mit der Errichtung. Die feierliche Eröffnung fand am 9. Dezember 2004 statt. Der ursprünglich „verspielte“ und preisgekrönte Entwurf des Architektenehepaars Jeromin aus dem Jahr 1988 wurde im Laufe der langen Planung vom Architekten Walter A. Noebel stark überarbeitet bzw. „optimiert“. Als Kritik handelte sich das Gebäude häufiger den Vergleich mit einem „Parkhaus für Bücher“ ein. Die Bibliothek ist in ihrer Gestaltung und durch ihre technische Ausstattung zweckdienlich auf die Lagerung der Bücher im Magazin und eine teilweise Freihandaufstellung des Bestandes ausgerichtet. (<http://www.wikipedia.org>)

Die Technische Universität und die Universität der Künste haben den schwierigen und langjährigen Prozess des Planens und Bauens ihrer Bibliothek mit all den genannten Aspekten vor kurzem erfolgreich abgeschlossen. Der Prozess begann Mitte der 80er Jahre, also lange vor dem Fall der Mauer, mit den Vorbereitungen für einen schließlich 1988 durchgeführten Architektenwettbewerb für den jetzt fertig gestellten Neubau der Universitätsbibliothek auf dem Grundstück Fasanenstraße/Ecke Hertzallee. Gewonnen wurde der Wettbewerb von dem Braunschweiger Architekten Lothar Jeromin, der ein lang gestrecktes Gebäude an der Fasanenstraße

entworfen hat. Lothar Jeromin erhielt auch den Auftrag und begann zusammen mit den Nutzern und der Senatsverwaltung für Bau- und Wohnungswesen das Projekt baureif zu planen. Allein die Schilderung der Planungs- und Baugeschichte wäre ein eigenes Kapitel der Baukultur der öffentlichen Hand, für das hier nicht der ausreichende Platz vorhanden ist. Die Schwierigkeiten begannen mit dem Grundstück, das es als Baugrundstück in der vorgesehenen Form gar nicht gab. Vielmehr handelt es sich bei diesem Grundstück um die Fragmente einer autobahnähnlichen Straßentrasse der autoorientierten West-Berliner Verkehrsplanung der 60er Jahre. Das Gelände war zudem interimistisch von der Berliner BVG mit einem Sozialgebäude besetzt, für das erst auf den benachbarten Flächen ein Ersatzbau errichtet werden musste. Als endlich alle Probleme gelöst schienen, sollte Mitte der 90er Jahre, also nach dem Fall der Mauer, endlich mit dem Bau begonnen werden. Nun sprachen allerdings Haushaltsprobleme dagegen. Es wurde ein Baustopp verhängt und das Projekt ruhte fast sieben Jahre lang. Erst als auf Betreiben der Technischen Universität 1999 eine größere Spende der Volkswagen AG eingeworben wurde, konnte der Bau der Hauptbibliothek für zwei Universitäten, nun unter dem Sponsorennamen VOLKSWAGEN Universitätsbibliothek, fortgesetzt werden. Die inzwischen notwendig gewordenen Umplanungen wurden durch den Wettbewerbsgewinner Lothar Jeromin wieder aufgenommen, damit mit dem Bau durch einen Generalunternehmer im Jahr 2001 endlich begonnen werden konnte. Und als hätte es nicht schon genug Probleme um dieses Gebäude gegeben, trat ein neues Problem in Form einer Vergabebeschwerde auf. Um diesem neuen Hindernis nicht noch weitere folgen zu lassen, entschied sich die Verwaltung für eine Überarbeitung des Grundrisses und der Architektur des in den 80er Jahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts geplanten Projektes. Die Überarbeitung wurde dem Berliner Architekten Walter A. Noebel übertragen, der vor allem dafür sorgen sollte (und gesorgt hat), dass das Projekt innerhalb des festgesetzten Kostenrahmens errichtet werden konnte. Den Prozess der Optimierung beschreibt Prof. Noebel in einem eigenen Text. Nun da die Bibliothek zwölf Jahre nach dem Wettbewerb endlich realisiert wurde, lohnt nicht nur der Blick auf das eindrucksvolle Gebäude, sondern auch auf den Standort an der Peripherie des Hochschulgeländes zwischen der Straße des 17. Juni - der Adresse der Technischen Universität Berlin - und der Hardenbergstraße, dem Sitz der Universität der Künste. Was auf den ersten Blick disfunktional wirkt, liegt - nimmt man die beiden Hochschulen zusammen - genau an der richtigen und zudem zukunftssträchtigen Stelle an der Fasanenstraße/Ecke Hertzallee. Der Bau der Universitätsbibliothek an diesem Standort leitet den Neubeginn eines vergessenen und von Verkehrsplanungen, provisorischen Bauten und Abstellplätzen überlagerten Bereichs des alten Westens ein. Das beginnt mit der Reaktivierung der Hertzallee, einst die verbindende Straße zwischen dem Bahnhof Zoologischer Garten und dem Knie am heutigen Ernst-Reuter-Platz. Das 1999 vom Berliner Senat beschlossene Planwerk Innenstadt sieht diese Reaktivierung, wenn auch nicht als Fahrstraße, vor. Sie gibt der Adresse der neuen Bibliothek im Gelände der beiden Universitäten an der gleichermaßen trennenden wie verbindenden Hertzallee eine ganz neue Position. Dass diese Adresse so lange vergessen werden konnte, liegt, wie erwähnt, an der autoorientierten Verkehrsplanung, die beginnend von der Spichernstraße eine teilweise als Hochstraße ausgeführte Straße vorsah. Die Realisierung dieser Planung, die die Fasanenstraße in ihrem schönsten Teil zwischen der Meierotto-Straße und dem Kurfürstendamm unter sich begraben hätte, blieb Gott sei Dank auf dem Papier. Die auf diese Planung ausgerichteten Eigentumsverhältnisse auf dem Gelände der jetzigen Universitätsbibliothek blockierten gleichwohl jahrzehntelang jegliche vernünftige Entwicklung. Die Bibliothek setzt hier nun einen neuen Anfang, der den Beginn für ein neues Universitätsquartier östlich der Fasanenstraße einläuten könnte. So gesehen, markiert der glückliche Neubau der Bibliothek nicht nur das Ende eines allzu langen Planungs-, Finanzierungs- und Realisierungsprozesses, sondern auch den Beginn der Wiedergewinnung eines vergessenen Stadtraums für die Lehre und Forschung von Kunst und Technik. Hans Stimmann, in: Ein Baustein für ein neues Stadtquartier. ([http://opus.kobv.de/tuberlin/volltexte/2005/1108/pdf/Festschrift\\_Nebau\\_UB\\_TU.pdf](http://opus.kobv.de/tuberlin/volltexte/2005/1108/pdf/Festschrift_Nebau_UB_TU.pdf))

## **Numrich Albrecht Klumpp Gesellschaft von Architekten mbH, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.numrich-albrecht.de>

### **Bildungszentrum der Finanzverwaltung des Landes Brandenburg in Königs Wusterhausen, Bibliothek – Germany 2008**

Bauherr: Ministerium der Finanzen des Landes Brandenburg, Ansprechpartner: Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen Baubereich Frankfurt (Oder), BGF: 1.842 m<sup>2</sup>, Bausumme: KGR 200–700 5.374.000 €

Am 7. Dezember 2006 werden auf dem Akademie-Campus in Königs-Wusterhausen auf zwei Baustellen gefeiert: Richtfest für das „Lehrsaalgebäude Ausbildung“ und die Grundsteinlegung für das „Seminargebäude Fortbildung“. Beide Gebäude werden vom Berliner Büro Numrich Albrecht Klumpp geplant. Bauherr ist der Brandenburgische Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen, Niederlassung Frankfurt (Oder). Die Neubauten gehören zu dem Bildungszentrum der Finanzverwaltung, der Justizakademie und der Landesakademie für öffentliche Verwaltung des Landes Brandenburg. Durch Um- und Neubaumaßnahmen auf dem elf Hektar großen Gelände wird eine gemeinsame Aus- und Fortbildungseinrichtung für die entsprechenden Ministerien entstehen. Lehrgangsteilnehmer aus den Ländern Brandenburg, Sachsen-Anhalt und Berlin werden hier für den mittleren und gehobenen Dienst ausgebildet. Das „Lehrsaalgebäude Ausbildung“, für das das Richtfest gefeiert wird, stellt das zentrale Gebäude der Liegenschaft dar und beherbergt neben den Einrichtungen für den Lehrbetrieb auch einen Mehrzwecksaal, eine Bibliothek und eine Druckerei. Die verschiedenen Funktionsbereiche gruppieren sich um einen Innenhof, der als offenes Foyer den Mittelpunkt der Liegenschaft ausbildet. Der ansteigende Hörsaal und die über dem Eingang schwebende Bibliothek leiten den Besucher von der Straße in den Innenhof. Es wird ein Ort geschaffen, der von dem spannungsreichen Kontrast zwischen dem extensiven, bewaldeten Außenraum und der intensiven Gestaltung des Innenhofes lebt. Für das „Seminargebäude Fortbildung“ wird der Grundstein gelegt. Der rechteckige Baukörper reagiert mittels Einschnitten auf die unterschiedlichen städtebaulichen und landschaftsräumlichen Situationen. Das Gebäude beinhaltet Seminar- und Computerräume, einen Hörsaal und eine Bibliothek. Der offene Erschließungsbereich, der die drei Geschosse räumlich miteinander verbindet, steht sinnbildlich für die Zusammenlegung der drei Fortbildungseinrichtungen an diesem Standort. Die Fassaden beider Gebäuden sind von den umlaufenden Fensterbändern und den geschlossenen Flächen aus eingefärbten Fertigtelementen geprägt. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Petzinka Pink, Düsseldorf – Germany**

Thomas Pink (Karl-Heinz Petzinka)

<http://www.petzinka-pink.de>

### **Libraries:**

### **Bundesministerium für Gesundheit BMG, Bibliothek, Bonn – Germany 2007**

In einem feierlichen Akt wird am 11. Januar 2007 zum Richtfest in Bonn über dem Neubau des Bundesgesundheitsministeriums die Richtkrone aufgezogen. Die Grundsteinlegung fand im April 2006 statt. Noch in diesem Jahr eröffnet das BMG seinen 400 Mitarbeiter umfassenden, neuen Dienstsitz. Die Architekten

Das dreiteilige Gebäudeensemble entsteht nach den Plänen des renommierten und vielfach ausgezeichneten deutschen Architekturbüros Petzinka Pink Technologische Architektur mit Sitz in Düsseldorf. Bekannt durch die Architektur des Düsseldorfer Stadttore – Staatskanzlei und somit Dienstsitz des Ministerpräsidenten von Nordrhein-Westfalen -, der Landesvertretung NRW in Berlin, der Bundesgeschäftsstelle der CDU, ebenfalls in Berlin und der preisgekrönten Revitalisierung des Industriedenkmal „Jahrhunderthalle Bochum“. Der neue Dienstsitz des Bundesministeriums für Gesundheit Der neue Dienstsitz des BMG bietet auf über 17.000 m<sup>2</sup> Bruttogrundrissfläche für 400 Beschäftigten ein zukunftsfähiges Bürogebäude von hoher gestalterischer und architektonischer Qualität. Das Hochhaus bildet ein attraktives Vis-à-vis zu dem Hochhaus des Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz (BMELV). Der Baukomplex besteht aus einem Hochhaus mit 13 Obergeschossen, einem zweistöckigem Verbindungsbauwerk mit repräsentativer, überdachter Vorfahrt und einem sechsgeschossigem Gebäudeband, welches parallel zur Grünachse des Quartiers verläuft. Im Zusammenwirken der neuen Architektur mit den städtebaulichen Gegebenheiten und den vorhandenen Grünflächen und Kunstachsen erfährt das Quartier eine Stärkung und das BMG eine ausdrucksvolle und stimmige Visitenkarte. (Petzinka)

In Anwesenheit zahlreicher politischer Amtsträger wurde am 19. Oktober 2007 der Schlüssel des neuen Gesundheitsministeriums in Bonn übergeben. Den Schlüssel überreichte der Architekt des Gebäudeensembles, Thomas Pink von Petzinka Pink Technologische Architektur (Düsseldorf). Der Entwurf des Büros ist als 1. Preis aus einem Wettbewerbsverfahren im Jahr 2004 hervorgegangen. Der Neubau liegt an der Rochusstraße 1 in der früheren Bundeshauptstadt und wird in Zukunft rund 400 Mitarbeitern des Bundesministeriums für Gesundheit einen Arbeitsplatz bieten. Das dreiteilige Gebäudeensemble hat als Höhendominante einen 13-geschossigen Turm und erstreckt sich auf 17.000 Quadratmetern Bruttogeschossfläche. Die Architekten verstehen das Gebäude als städtebauliches Pendant zum Hochhaus des Bundesministeriums für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz. In der Fassade kommen sandfarbener Werkstein, Glas und Metall zum Einsatz. Das Gebäude ist vielleicht aufgrund seines Standortes als politischer Anachronismus zu bewerten, architektonisch positioniert es sich jedoch durchaus aktuell. Der 28 Millionen Euro teure Neubau ersetzt die bisher angemieteten Räumlichkeiten des Ministeriums, für die jährlich rund vier Millionen Euro Miete gezahlt werden mussten. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Pfeifer Ellermann Preckel, Lüdinghausen, Berlin - Germany**

<http://www.pep-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universitäts- u. Landesbibliothek Münster, Torhaus, Erweiterung und Sanierung – Germany 2009**

Das "Torhaus" soll architektonisch den Anspruch des Hauptzugangs zum Areal der ULB vermitteln. Es leitet direkt in die dahinterliegende "Gasse des Buches", die durch den neuen Lesesaaltrakt und den Altbau gebildet wird. Mit mehr als 40 Meter Länge und einer Breite von etwas über sieben Meter bildet der neue Lesesaaltrakt die wichtigste Erweiterung für die Nutzer. Der zweigeschossige Baukörper wird im ersten Stock über eine Brücke vom alten Lesesaal erschlossen. Die Lesesaal ist mit fest montierten Wandregalen und eingebauten Lesesaaltischen, die individuelle Beleuchtung und Strom- sowie LAN-Versorgung bereitstellen, ausgestattet. Helles Holz und Lesesaaltische mit Linoleumaufgabe bieten eine hohe Raumqualität bei zugleich optimaler Raumnutzung. Niedrig und eng war bislang der bestimmende Raumeindruck beim Betreten der ULB. Seit Inbetriebnahme des neuen Foyers im Juni 2008 ist das anders: Nun betritt man die ULB durch einen hellen transparenten zweigeschossigen Glasvorbau, der das Foyer nach Osten und Süden jeweils um mehr als fünf Meter erweitert. Hochwertiger Naturstein (Juramarmor) und die offene, transparente und lichte Atmosphäre werten den Eingangsbereich gegenüber der früheren Situation auf, in der der Waschbetonboden der siebziger Jahre bestimmend war. (<http://www.uni-muenster.de>)

Die Bedeutung der Universitäts- u. Landesbibliothek Münster (ULB) als Lern- und Arbeitsort für die Studierenden ist in den letzten Jahren stetig gewachsen. Die ULB ist nicht allein Bibliothek, sie ist auch zentraler Treffpunkt für das gemeinsame Lernen und den Austausch von Informationen auf dem Campus. Weil die Zahl ihrer Besucher auf täglich mehr als 5.000 gestiegen war und auch die Anzahl der dort lagernden Medien ständig zunahm, wurde zwei Jahre lang bei laufendem Betrieb eine Sanierung und Erweiterung durchgeführt. Seit August 2007 mussten Nutzer und Mitarbeiter auf einer Baustelle leben. Als im Frühjahr 2009 der Abschluss der Sanierungsmaßnahmen gefeiert werden konnte, erkannten die Gäste auf den ersten Blick nicht mehr viel vom Gebäude der ULB am Krümmen Timpen, das 1973 eröffnet wurde. Wo vorher allzu schlichte Funktionalität wenig Raum und Licht zum angenehmen Lernen und Arbeiten bot, präsentiert sich jetzt ein transparenter Gebäudekomplex - hell, freundlich und modern. Dazu hat auch die Farbgestaltung der unterschiedlichen Bibliotheksbereiche mit einem Remmers-System für die Böden einen wichtigen Beitrag geleistet. Die Erweiterung um 3500 Quadratmeter ermöglichte ein drittes Stockwerk, das erweiterte Foyer und den neu gestalteten Lesesaal. (<http://www.hartmann-bautenschutz.de>)

#### **Fachbereich Geowissenschaften, Bibliothek, Martin - Luther - Universität Halle – Wittenberg – Germany 2003**

Bauherr: Staatshochbauamt Halle

Umbau und Sanierung des denkmalgeschützten Ensembles der ehemaligen Heerschule (1936/1937) von Ernst Sagebiel (\*1892 - + 1970, Reichsluftfahrtministerium 1934/35, Flughafen Tempelhof 1935/41 prov. fertiggestellt) aus den 30-er Jahren. Institutsgebäude mit hohem Anteil an Labornutzung, einer Bibliothek, Hörsälen und Büros. Fachbereichsbibliothek der Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt und Geologische Sammlung des Fachbereichs Geowissenschaften sowie Geiseltalmuseums. (Pfeifer)

## **PPS-Planungsbüro Prof. Peter Schuck GmbH, München – Germany**

#### **Max-Planck-Institut für Chemische Physik fester Stoffe, Bibliothek, Dresden – Germany 1996 – 2003**

In Verbindung mit: Dr. Heinekamp Labor- und Institutsplanung, Karlsfeld <http://www.heinekamp.de>

Bauherr: Bauabteilung Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V., 8.750 m<sup>2</sup>, 89.150 m<sup>3</sup>

Die über 100m lange Fassade zur Nöhnitzer Straße nimmt die Flucht des Nachbarinstitutes auf. Stellt sich die Anlage von der Straßenseite aus geschlossen dar, bietet der Blick aus der südlichen Hanglage eine offene Form.

Vier Gliederstränge, die Laborflügel und ein Flügel mit Bibliothek, Wohnen und Seminar und Werkstattfunktionen verweben sich mit der Umgebung. Die Drehung und Kopfbetonung des östlichen Kamms in Anlehnung an die gegenüberliegende Bebauungsstruktur bewirkt auch die Öffnung des Bauraumes zu einer Grün- u. Freiluftschneise. Um den interdisziplinären Austausch an Erfahrungen und Ideen zu fördern, Anstöße freizusetzen und spontane Begegnungen zu fördern wurde für dieses wichtige Moment der Arbeit eine Plattform geschaffen. Der überdachte Freiraum als zentraler Wintergarten zwischen den beiden



Laborflügeln ist eine Art „Mall der Begegnung“. Ein zentraler Turm verbindet alle Laborebenen miteinander und ist Knotenpunkt kurzer, interner Wege. Die funktions- und betriebstechnisch bedingte straffe Grundrißorganisation vermittelt den Ausdruck von Funktionalität und technischer Perfektion. Erst die extensive Verwendung von Farbe bringt diese scheinbar einseitige Ausrichtung in ein humanes Gleichgewicht. Darüber hinaus erlaubt die Verwendung von Farbe die Ablesbarkeit der Funktionen und Bereiche, sowohl durch einfach optisch-intellektuelle Wahrnehmung, als auch unbewußt durch das spontane Aufnehmen der Licht- und Farbschwingungen. (PPS)

Das Max-Planck-Institut (MPI) für Chemische Physik fester Stoffe feierte am 2. November 2001 die offizielle Einweihung eines Institutsneubaus in Dresden. Das Projekt in der Nöthnitzer Straße entstand in rund dreijähriger Bauzeit nach den Plänen des Architekten Peter Schuck (Hallbergmoos). Die Architektur, die geprägt ist durch eine enge räumliche Verzahnung der Fachbereiche, lasse „die Grenze zwischen den beiden Bereichen fallen und ermögliche eine enge Zusammenarbeit der Chemiker und Physiker des Instituts“, heißt es in einer Erklärung des MPI. Das Gebäude ist als eine kammartige Struktur angelegt: Während im Hauptflügel die Verwaltung, eine Bibliothek sowie die Funktionen Wohnen, Seminar und Werkstatt untergebracht sind, belegen die physikalischen und chemischen Laboratorien die Querriegel des Neubaus. Entlang der Nöthnitzer Straße ist das Institut als straßenbegleitende Bebauung angelegt, nach Süden hin öffnen sich die Gebäudeteile zu begrünten Innenhöfen, die die Labortrakte verbinden. Einer der Höfe, in den ein sogenannter „Begegnungsturm“ eingestellt ist, wird von einem 17 x 31 Meter messenden Dach überspannt. Der so entstandene Wintergarten soll von den 150 Mitarbeitern des Institutes als Kommunikations- und Pausenraum genutzt werden. Insgesamt stehen rund 8.700 Quadratmeter Nutzfläche zur Verfügung. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Raubewegung Architektur, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.raubewegung.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothek im Bahnhof, Luckenwalde – Germany 2005 – 2008**

Bauherr: Stadt Luckenwalde, Fläche: 959 qm NF (nach DIN 277), Umnutzung, Erweiterung, Sanierung, denkmalgeschütztes Altbauobjekt (Bahnhof), Baukosten: 3,4 Mio Euro, Einrichtungskosten: 0,5 Mio Euro

### **Awards:**

**2010 Sonderpreis des Deutschen Städtebaupreises 2010 für das Projekt Bibliothek im Bahnhof Luckenwalde**

**2009 Brandenburgischer Baukulturpreis 2009 für die Bibliothek Luckenwalde**

Seit der Teilprivatisierung der Deutschen Bahn werden viele regionale Gleisanlagen teils oder ganz wegrationalisiert. Viele Bahnhofsgelände sind von Leerstand oder Verfall betroffen. In der brandenburgischen Kreisstadt Luckenwalde halten zwar noch Züge, jedoch sorgte die Abtrennung des Post- und Güterbahnhofs und die damit zu ändernde Erschließung der Bahnsteige für Leerstand im denkmalgeschützten Empfangsgebäude des Bahnhofs. Der alte Ort des Wartens, an dem man früher nur billige Bahnfiktur erstein konnte, wurde jüngst durch einen Um- und Anbau sprichwörtlich „vergoldet“: Am 19. Juni 2008 eröffnete die Stadtbibliothek Luckenwalde hier ihre Türen. Die Berliner Architektenteam Wronna/Fleckenstein/Feldhusen (letztere zwei firmieren als FF-Architekten), hatten 2004 den entsprechenden Wettbewerb gewonnen. Das Projekt wurde von 2005 bis 2008 für 3,4 Millionen Euro umgesetzt. Die Idee einer Stadtbibliothek im leerstehenden Bahnhofsgelände bot die Chance, dem Bahnhof einen neuen Platz im Stadtgefüge zu geben. Als Knotenpunkt des öffentlichen Nahverkehrs ist der Ort hochfrequentiert und gut erreichbar. Um einen unabhängigen Zugang zu den Gleisen zu schaffen und das Gebäude völlig eigenständig nutzen zu können, wurden zunächst die vorhandenen eingeschossigen Anbauten zurückgebaut. Der zweite wesentliche Baustein des Entwurfs ist der Anbau der Kinder- und Jugendbibliothek. Mit seiner goldenen, schuppenartigen Fassadenhaut hebt sich der dynamisch-windschiefe Kubus deutlich vom alten Gebäudetrakt ab und soll damit die besondere Stellung der Kinder- und Jugendbibliothek hervorheben. Ein Blickfang ist der goldene Kubus in einer Kleinstadt allemal. Das Bestandsgebäude bot großzügige Wartesäle bis hin zu kleinteilig strukturierten Wohnbereichen. Der Umbau verbindet nun die verschiedenen Bereiche und sorgt für fließende Räume, in denen sich die Bibliotheksbesucher gut orientieren können. Das neue Farbkonzept passt alle Farben und Einbauten denen der bestehenden Räume an und bindet über verschiedene Rottöne alles zu einer zusammenhängenden Sequenz zusammen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

Die ehemalige Bahnhofshalle bildet heute das Zentrum der Bibliothek. Die Halle ist der Informations- und Treffpunkt der Bibliotheksbesucher. Die Kernbereiche der Bibliothek (Sachbuch und Belletristik) sind in den ehemaligen Wartesälen untergebracht, die sich unmittelbar an die Halle anschließen. Im Kaiserzimmer wird die Hörbuchsammlung präsentiert. Im Wartesaal befindet sich eine Galerie, die mit einer Treppe das Obergeschoss erschließt. Für die Kinder- und Jugendbibliothek wurde ein Neubau geschaffen. Der neue Kubus hebt sich optisch deutlich vom alten Gebäudetrakt ab. Die markante, Gold schimmernde, schuppenartige Fassadengestaltung unterstreicht die stadträumliche Akzentuierung. Die Kinderbibliothek im Erdgeschoss ist als offene Lese- und Spiellandschaft konzipiert. Mit der großzügigen Verglasung zum Bahnhofsplatz wird die Kinderbibliothek zum öffentlichen Raum. Die im Obergeschoss des Anbaus organisierte Jugendbibliothek ist ein introvertierter Ort, der sich als Freiraum für die Jugendlichen bewusst von der Bibliothek absetzt. (<http://www.bibliothekportal.de>)

## **Raumlabor, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.raumlabor.net>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Kinderliteraturhaus – Germany Projekt – Erste Ausführung 2010**

Kinderliteraturhaus ein Entwurf von raumlaborberlin 2009 für Kinderliteraturhaus/Ute von Sydow, Esther Kimmel

Benjamin Foerster-Baldenius, Axel Timm, Matthias Rick, María García Pérez

Diese Idee soll auf verschiedene Städte appliziert werden. Nachdem anfänglich davon ausgegangen wurde, dass man dafür bestehende Gebäude herrichtet, hat sich bei den Initiatoren die Überzeugung durchgesetzt, dass diese neue Vision auch eine eigene architektonische Form braucht. Eine Architektur, die das Konzept unterstützt und die Leselust der Kinder herausfordert. Das raumlaborberlin hat dafür eine räumliche Umsetzung entwickelt. Ein modulares, transportables, zeichnerisches, praktisches Raumsystem, das vor allem für seine zukünftigen Nutzer, die Kinder, als Gebäude ein Ansporn sein kann, sich mit Literatur auseinanderzusetzen. Dabei haben wir systematisch die verschiedenen Möglichkeiten untersucht nach Ihren Möglichkeiten, Vor- und Nachteilen. Wir haben für die verschiedenen Räume die jeweils möglichen Raumvarianten miteinander kombiniert und daraus drei Entwurfsskizzen entwickelt. (Raumlabor)

## **Robert Rechenauer Architekt, München – Germany**

<http://www.rechenauer-architektur.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Neubau und Generalsanierung Universität Mozarteum, Bibliothek, Salzburg, – Austria 2006**

##### **Awards:**

**Österreichischer Bauherrenpreis 2009**

Bauherr: Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft ([www.big.at](http://www.big.at)), Nutzer: Universität Mozarteum Salzburg ([www.moz.ac.at](http://www.moz.ac.at)), NF\_ca. 11.250 m<sup>2</sup>, BGF\_ca. 25.350 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI\_ca. 112.500 m<sup>3</sup>, Bibliothek 1.200 m<sup>2</sup>, Baukosten € 37.000.000, Baubeginn\_Juni 2004, Eröffnung\_12.10.2006

Im Oktober 2006 ist die Universität Mozarteum an ihren angestammten Ort am Mirabellplatz zurückgekehrt. Sie präsentiert sich in neuem Gewand. Ein steinerner Solitär steht am Eingang. Ihm gegenüber flankiert der ehemalige Primogenituralast den zur Stadt geöffneten Vorplatz und begleitet ins Gebäude. Die Universität empfängt ihre Besucher in einer großzügig gestalteten gläsernen Halle. Eine Freitreppe führt zu den Institutsbereichen, offene Laubengänge dienen als attraktive Aufenthaltsfläche und sorgen für eine gute Orientierung. Das Haus bietet adäquaten Raum für Musikunterricht, Veranstaltungen und Wissenschaft. Ausserdem ist es gelungen ein Tonstudio, die Universitätsbibliothek und das Rektorat zu integrieren. Besucher können sich in einem Bistro aufhalten und hauseigener Musikaufnahmen in einem Laden erwerben. Städtebaulich konnte durch den Rückbau ganzer Gebäudeteile der bestehende Komplex zum Mirabellplatz geöffnet werden. Es entstand ein Entree, das den Ansprüchen einer Universität entspricht. Gliederung und Kubaturen nehmen den Maßstab der Umgebung auf. Der Stadtraum Mirabellplatz wird in das Gebäude hineingeführt. Im Gegenzug öffnet sich das neue Haus zur Stadt. Öffentlicher, halb-öffentlicher und universitärer Raum kommunizieren miteinander. Neu- und Umbau erfolgten auf den konstruktiven Spuren des Bestandes. Das gesamte Gebäude wurde bis auf den Rohbau entkernt. Zwei Untergeschosse wurden adaptiert, denkmalgeschützte Bauteile fachgerecht saniert. Die lichte gläserne Architektur der Eingangshalle steht im Kontrast zum steinernen, in sich ruhenden Solitär. Seine Präsenz in der Stadt macht ihn zum neuen Markenzeichen der Universität Mozarteum. Innen gelangt man über seitliche Aufgänge vom Foyer in den neuen Kammermusiksaal, der über eine Loggia zum Mirabellgarten und damit zur Stadt geöffnet ist. Stelen lösen die Wände auf, Licht tritt gefiltert ein, Aufgang und Konzertsaal wirken räumlich und akustisch zusammen. Stein und Holz definieren den Raum und bieten einen besonderen Rahmen für musikalische Erlebnisse. Zwei weitere wichtige Veranstaltungsstätten sind das Große und Kleine Studio. Modernste Bühnentechnik bietet variable Szenarien für Oper und Orchester. Insgesamt entstanden fünf verschiedene Veranstaltungssäle unterschiedlicher Größe für ca. 1.000 Besucher. Klare Grundrisse, durchgängige Detailausbildung und der Einsatz weniger Materialien prägen auch hier die Innenraumgestaltung. Natürliche Stein- und Holzoberflächen setzen sich gegen weiss geputzte Wänden ab. Es wurden ausschließlich natürliche, ökologisch nachhaltige Produkte verwendet, die zudem durch ihre haptischen Qualitäten überzeugen. Das Gebäude wirkt in seiner räumlichen Vielfalt ruhig und zurückhaltend. Es will inspirieren und seinen Nutzern Raum für das eigene Gestalten geben. (Rechenauer)

## **Riehle + Assoziierte, Reutlingen – Germany**

<http://www.riehle-partner.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothek Mediothek Dußlingen (Region NeckarAlb) – Germany 2011**

Gross Building Content: 3.890 m<sup>3</sup>, Net Building Area: 750 m<sup>2</sup>

##### **Awards:**

**Beispielhaftes Bauen: Landkreis Tübingen 2004-2011**

Der eingeschossige, langgestreckte Bau zwischen Straße und Bahntrasse im modernen Ortszentrum fällt durch seine Fassade von breiten vertikalen Lamellen aus eloxiertem Aluminium auf. Mit abgestuften Beige- und Brauntönen nehmen sie die Naturfarben der Schwäbischen Alb auf. Die Lamellen, die sich der Sonneneinstrahlung anpassen, können auch als Buchseiten gelesen werden. Von außen erwecken sie Neugier, ohne direkten Einblick zu gewähren, von innen sind sie „durchsichtig“. Die Gebäudekante folgt einem Knick der Straße. An dieser breiten Stelle öffnet sich der gläserne Bibliotheks-Großraum zu einem aparten, nicht überdachten Lesehof. Die Schulmediothek am Ende des Gebäudes kann als Veranstaltungsraum der Bibliothek zugeschaltet werden. Technik und Büro sind in einem Sichtbetonbaukörper, der unter das Vordach über dem Eingang ragt. Innenverkleidung in hellem Holz und Sitzmöbel in frischen Gelb- und Grüntönen machen die Bücherei einladend; eine Flucht weißer, von der Decke hängender Platten wirken schalldämpfend und dekorativ. Dank Erdwärme, Fußbodenheizung und einem Lüftungssystem mit Wärmerückgewinnung wurden Heizkörper überflüssig. (<http://www.competitionline.com>)

## **RKW ( Rhode, Kellermann, Wawrowsky) , Düsseldorf – Germany**

<http://www.rkw-as.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtbibliothek Hanau – Germany on design (2016)**

In dem geplanten Einkaufszentrum auf dem Freiheitsplatz sind 6500 Quadratmeter Fläche für Bibliothek, Stadtarchiv und Medienzentrum vorgesehen. Gegen die künftige Stadtbibliothek im zweiten Obergeschoss des neuen Zentrums auf dem Freiheitsplatz wird die heutige Bücherei im historischen Kanzleigebäude sicher kuschelig, aber auch winzig erscheinen: Mit rund 4200 Quadratmetern Geschossfläche wird das neue Literaturdomizil gut dreimal so groß ausfallen wie sein Vorgänger am Schlossplatz. Gesellschaft bekommt die neue Bibliothek zudem auf weiteren 2300 Quadratmetern vom Stadtarchiv, dem Medienzentrum, der Wetterausichen Gesellschaft und der Schriftenabteilung des Hanauer Geschichtsvereins; gedacht ist auch daran, eine Dependence der Volkshochschule im neuen Zentrum unterzubringen. Der gesamte Komplex erhält den Namen „Kulturforum hoch fünf“ – und soll jährlich rund 300000 Besucher anlocken, wie Kulturmanager Klaus-Dieter Stork gestern den Mitgliedern mehrerer Ausschüsse erläuterte. Wolfram Henning, von der Stadt als Berater engagierter Professor für Bibliothekswesen und Kulturmanagement, geht davon aus, dass diese Zahl leicht zu erreichen sein wird. Insbesondere die Lage des Kulturforums im Herzen der Innenstadt, über Geschäften und Gastronomie, sieht er als großen Vorteil an. Überdies wird der Eingang zur Bibliothek an exponierter Stelle liegen: in der Mitte des Wegekreuzes, das die vier Gebäude des künftigen Einkaufszentrums durchzieht und 24 Stunden lang offen sein soll. Rund um die Uhr soll auch der Windfang vor dem – ebenerdigen – Foyer der Bücherei zugänglich sein, erklärte der mit dem Innenausbau beauftragte Architekt Stefan Schrammel aus Augsburg:

Ausleiher können Bücher dort künftig an einer automatischen Station zu jeder Tages- und Nachtzeit zurückgeben. Auch das Foyer soll nicht nur Eingangshalle zur Bücherei sein, sondern Platz für die Präsentation von Neuerscheinungen und Ausstellungen bieten, so Schrammel, dessen Büro für den Neubau der Augsburger Bibliothek mit einem Preis ausgezeichnet wurde. Vom Foyer führen eine große Freitreppe und Aufzüge in die Bücherei im zweiten Stock, in die möglichst viel Tageslicht fallen und keine Klimaanlage Luft pusten soll. Wie die äußere Hülle der Bibliothek und des gesamten Zentrums aussehen wird, steht indes noch nicht im Detail fest. Architekt Matthias Pfeifer, dessen Düsseldorfer Büro RKW vom Investor HBB mit der Planung des Centers beauftragt wurde, stellte gestern mehrere Varianten vor: So sei es denkbar, bei den Fassaden mit regionalen Materialien wie Buntsandstein oder Basalt zu arbeiten, ebenso könnten einzelne historisierende Elemente integriert werden. Die vorherrschende Architektursprache soll allerdings modern sein – ob eher kantig mit einem „Stadtfenster“ genannten Kubus Richtung Hammerstraße oder abgerundeten Ecken, ist noch nicht geklärt. Auf jeden Fall aber soll das Dach des Zentrums begrünt und die dort untergebrachte Technik besser versteckt werden als auf dem ebenfalls von HBB realisierten „Postcarré“. Und noch etwas steht mittlerweile fest: Die große Platane an der südwestlichen Ecke darf an ihrem Platz bleiben. (Pamela Dörhöfer, in: Frankfurter Rundschau 01.02.2011, (<http://www.fr-online.de>))

### **Hochschule Hamm-Lippstadt, Lippstadt – Germany 1. Preis 2010**

Neubau der Hochschule Hamm-Lippstadt: Insgesamt gruppieren sich vier Gebäude Mensa- und Verwaltungsbau, Bibliotheks- und Hörsaalzentrum sowie zwei Institutsgebäude inklusive der Labore und Werkstätten um diesen zentralen Platz und bilden eine Mitte – den Campus. Alle Gebäude öffnen sich über großzügige Foyers zum Campusplatz und erzeugen einen beziehungsreichen Ort mit fließenden Übergängen zwischen den Nutzungen und zwischen Innen und Außen. Das Areal für den neuen Hochschulcampus in Lippstadt liegt zwischen historischem Stadtkern und Lippeauen. Zielsetzung des Entwurfs ist eine eindeutige Ablesbarkeit des Hochschulareals. Gleichzeitig wird auf eine kompakte und klare Anordnung der Funktionsbereiche geachtet, um die Wiesenlandschaften entlang der Lippe möglichst tief in das Hochschulgrundstück holen zu können. Das entstehende Ensemble fügt sich durch seine Orientierung und Maßstäblichkeit in seine Umgebung ein und schont durch seine Dichte die Naturflächen. Wegen der Fixierung der Gebäude um den zentralen Campusplatz wird das Hochschulareal als besonderer Ort in Lippstadt deutlich hervorgehoben. Durch die strategische Verteilung aller Hochschulnutzungen um den Platz ergibt sich ein belebter Ort des Flanierens und des Austausches. Als offenes Foyer des Campus definiert der Platz in besonderer Weise den Charakter der Hochschule. Zentrum der neuen Fachhochschule ist der Campus. Alle Gebäude gruppieren sich um diesen zentralen Platz und bilden eine Mitte – den Campus. Langgestreckte Sitzbänke und Solitäräume rhythmisieren diesen Raum, bieten Platz für Kommunikation und Reflexion. Alle Dachflächen werden extensiv begrünt. (RKW)

### **Stadtbibliothek Flensburg (Neubau, Umbau, Einbau) – Germany 2007**

2.100 m<sup>2</sup>, Bauherr: Credit Suisse Asset Management Immobilien, Frankfurt a.M., Bauleitung: Trigon Invest, Berlin

In historischen Städten eine geeignete Lage für ein Einkaufszentrum mit Anbindung an die Fußgängerzone zu finden, ist bereits eine große Herausforderung an sich. Am „Südermarkt“, dem südlichen Ende der Haupteinkaufsstraße Flensburgs, bot sich die Konzeption eines dreigeschossigen Einkaufszentrums mit 15.000 m<sup>2</sup> Verkaufsfläche dennoch an. Rückwärtig zum Straßenbesatz führt dieses Areal bis zu den „Süderhofenden“. Dabei stellte die Anbindung an die Laufzonen, die einen Durchstoß durch die historische Substanz erforderte, erhebliche Anforderungen an alle Beteiligten. Das Thema Denkmalschutz und Fragen zu den schmalen Grundstücken zur Stadtseite wurden in langen Diskussionen zwischen Planern, Politik und Investor erörtert. Die zahlreichen, kontrovers besprochenen Planungen führten letztlich zu Lösungen, die zum einen äußerst sensibel mit der denkmalgeschützten Bausubstanz umgehen und zum anderen durch moderne Architekturkomponenten das Neue signalisieren. Glas und Sandstein in drei verschiedenen Farbgebungen wurden in einer der Altstadtbebauung angemessenen Maßstäblichkeit verwendet. Die zu den „Süderhofenden“ größer werdenden architektonischen Strukturen beherbergen in einem Dachgeschoss mit Lesegarten auch die Stadtbücherei, die ehemals als Solitär auf dem Grundstück stand. Ein Zeichen, dass Kultur und Kommerz durchaus koexistieren und voneinander profitieren können!

### **Architektengruppe Rosengart + Partner, Bremen – Germany**

<http://www.rosengart-architekten.de>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Stadtteilbibliothek Bremen-Gröpelingen – Germany 1995**

Bauherr: Georg Geils-Lindemann, Ritterhude, Fläche: 1.000qm, Baukosten: 5.500.000 DM, Einrichtungskosten: 360.000 DM

Hier wurde unter Verwendung zahlreicher maritimer Metaphern eine "Bücherarche" realisiert. Von außen eher verschlossen, allerdings mit transparentem Sockelgeschoß, entwickelt sich im Innern, ähnlich eines Schiffsladeraums, eine Bücher- und Veranstaltungslandschaft. Das Tageslicht wird über ein großes gewölbtes Lichtsegel im Staffelgeschoß, das in seiner Geometrie an ein geöffnetes Buch erinnert, ins Innere des Gebäudes gelenkt. Das Raumklima der Gesamtanlage wird ohne Powerklimattechnik genutzt; Belüftung und Klima werden durch passive Systeme gesteuert. Die ovale Form mit ihrer "Endlosfassade" ist eine Reaktion auf die freistehende Platzsituation. 1995 brannte hier eines der letzten Bauernhäuser in Gröpelingen ab. Eingeschrieben in die rechteckige Form des 1750 erbauten Hofes steht nun der Neubau und unterstreicht durch seine Form und Nutzung die öffentliche Bedeutung des Ortes. (Rosengart)

### **Architektur und Stadtplanung Rosenstiel, Freiburg – Germany**

<http://www.architekt-rosenstiel.de>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Stadtteilzentrum Freiburg-Rieselfeld (Kinder- und Jugendmediothek), Freiburg – Germany 2003**

### **Mediathek Müllheim – Germany 2000**

Fläche: 1.070 qm, Neubau an Altbau, Gesamtkosten: 5.630.000 DM, Baukosten: 4.695.000 DM, Einrichtungskosten: 640.000 DM

Der Neubau der Stadtbibliothek = Mediathek ist ein unterkellertes zweigeschossiger Neubau der eine Verbindung zu der benachbarten Villa, dem ehemaligen Offizierscasino, hat. Nach der Sanierung dieser Villa soll die Bibliothek das EG nutzen können. Ein kleines Café und Leseplätze sowie die Möglichkeit, bei zusammengeschobenen Regalen Veranstaltungen durchführen zu können, vervollkommen die neue großzügig angelegte Mediathek. (<http://www.bibliothekportal.de>)

## **Architekt Michael Rosner, Passau – Germany**

<http://www.detail360.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universität Passau, Juristische Fakultät, Bibliothek, Passau – Germany 1999**

Am 15. Juli 1999 wurde mit dem Richtfest die Fertigstellung des Rohbaus der Juristischen Fakultät Passau gefeiert. Der Baukörper, der nach Plänen des Architekten Michael Rosner (Passau) entsteht, wird auf rund 3.200 Quadratmetern Nutzfläche Raum für den Lehr- und Hochschulbetrieb der Juristischen Fakultät bieten. Zwischen dem Baukörper, in dem Bibliothek sowie Büro- und Arbeitsräume untergebracht sind, und dem Hörsaaltrakt wird sich eine Glaspassage als „Herzstück des Gebäudes“ erstrecken. Durch den Umzug der Juristischen Fakultät in ihren Neubau wird eine Fläche frei für die zukünftige Hochschulsporthalle der vor 20 Jahren gegründeten Universität. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Sauerbruch Hutton, Berlin – Germany**

Matthias Sauerbruch, Louisa Hutton

<http://www.sauerbruchhutton.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **The British Council Headquarter, Library, Berlin – Germany 1999 – 2000**

Size: 2.100 sqm, Building Costs: € 1.600.000

An existing seven-storey building in central Berlin was converted to accommodate the headquarters of the British Council in Germany. Apart from the central administration, this branch of the British Council offers a mediatheque, an Information Centre and an English Language School. While the upper floors have been fitted out for offices, the lower public floors offer the visitor a generous architectural promenade that elevates everyday situations into special moments through differentiated and stimulating spaces. The ground floor acts as a large stage to be viewed from the street, from where one can see the activities of the central reception desk and a series of internet stations for visitor. A quiet reading area is situated to the rear. A generous curved stairway guides the visitor up to the first floor. Lined with sinuous shelving, it is here that the various activities of the Information Centre take place. In contrast to the lightness and openness of the floor below, here the enclosing materials and colours were deliberately kept to dark tones. – recalling the atmosphere of an English club. The ceiling painting by Michael Craig-Martin presents a lively contrast and supports the intention of the design to enclose the space, while at the same time dissolving its boundaries. A smaller staircase tucked behind the shelving leads up to the lobby of the Teaching Centre, where an undulating wall guides the way into the various classrooms. (Sauerbruch)

## **Schädler & Zwerger Architekten, Leinfelden-Echterdingen – Germany**

Christine Schädler, Michael Zwerger

### **Libraries:**

#### **Hochschule Furtwangen Neubau Instituts- und Bibliotheksgebäude in Schweningen –Germany 2011**

Nutzfläche: 1.450 qm, Bruttorauminhalt: 9.645 cbm, Gesamtbaukosten: 5,3 Mio. Euro, Bauzeit: März 2010 bis September 2011

Im Neubau werden auf dem arrondierten Areal der Hochschule auf 900 qm Seminarräume und Bürobereiche für die Fakultät Wirtschaft eingerichtet. Die Bibliothek ist mit 26.000 Bänden als Freihandbibliothek mit Flächen für Zeitschriften, Lese- und Rechercheplätzen sowie Arbeitsplätzen für Bibliothekare mit 480 qm konzipiert. Das dreigeschossige Gebäude repräsentiert die Hochschule zur Erzberger- und Uhlandstraße. Es bildet, zusammen mit der städtischen Galerie, zum einen den südlichen Zugang zum Campus und zum anderen eine Verbindung zum Bahnhof und den Stellplätzen auf dem Bahnareal. Der Haupteingang wird durch die schräg gestellte Wandscheibe im Innenhof markiert und führt in eine zentrale Treppenhalle. Der zweigeschossige Luftraum erstreckt sich vom Foyer bis in die Bibliothek. Im EG befinden sich Ausleihe, Leselounge und Arbeitsplätze. Im 1. OG sind Buchstellflächen und weitere Arbeitsbereiche angeordnet. Im 2. OG befinden sich Büroflächen der Fakultät Wirtschaft und der Besprechungsraum mit großzügiger Aussicht. Im Seminarriegel an der Uhlandstraße werden pro Geschoss zwei Unterrichtsräume angeboten, deren Größe durch eine mobile Trennwand variiert werden kann. Als Beitrag für umweltbewusste Wärmeerzeugung und Verteilung wurde ergänzend zur Gasbrennwert-Wärmeerzeugungsanlage ein kleines Blockheizkraftwerk eingebaut. Dadurch wird ein Teil des Strombedarfs für Beleuchtung und elektrische Einrichtungen des Gebäudes selbst produziert. Weiter wurden für die Wärmeverteilung energieeffiziente Heizkreispumpen vorgesehen. Die Beleuchtungskörper werden zum großen Teil über Präsenz-Melder energieeffizient gesteuert. Im Foyer, direkt im Bereich des Haupteinganges, befindet sich die Kunst am Bau mit dem Titel „TONDO“, ein Rundbild, welches sich aus der Architektur selbst herauschält, die Architektur sichtbar verrückt und unabhängig mit dem Ort verbindet. Die Betonsägearbeit mit einem Durchmesser von 2.50 m und einer Drehung im Uhrzeigersinn ist zum einen eine Hommage an die Zeit der einstigen Uhrenindustrie und zum anderen soll sie den immerwährenden Fortschritt der Lehre symbolisieren. (Schädler)

#### **Planung und Errichtung eines Erweiterungsbaus der Bibliothek des ZMF Mannheim für die medizinische Fakultät Mannheim der Universität Heidelberg – Germany 2008**

Bruttorauminhalt: 2.622 m<sup>3</sup>, Nutzfläche: 380 m<sup>2</sup>, Baukosten: 1.515.000 EUR, Gesamtkosten: 2.186.000 EUR (ohne KG 100)

### **Awards:**

Hugo-Häring-Auszeichnung des BDA Mannheim 2011

"Vor dem Hintergrund der Bebauung des Klinikgeländes ist die Bibliothekserweiterung eine städtebaulich und architektonisch wohlthuend ruhige und unprätentiöse Lösung. Zwischen dem baulichen Bestand und dem Bibliotheksanbau entsteht ein harmonischer Gartenraum, der über die weit aufgeglaste Fassade in den Lesesaal hineinwirkt. Die Aufgabenstellung "Anbau" wird mit einer sehr eigenen und vom Klinikkontext unabhängigen Haltung gelöst: die Sichtbetonfassaden geben dem Anbau einen nach innen gewandten Charakter, Lesebereich und Seminarraum öffnen sich dem Grün."

### **ERLÄUTERUNG**

Städtebau: Im Bereich des Klinikums Mannheim wurde 2001 das Forschungszentrum mit Bibliothek, Verwaltungs- und Seminarräumen für die Universität Heidelberg in Betrieb genommen. Als Erweiterung für die Bibliothek entstand in nur 8 Monaten Bauzeit an der Nordostseite ein 2-geschossiger Kubus, der über einen eingeschossigen Verbindungsgang an den 1. Bauabschnitt anschließt. Nach Wegfall der Apotheke nimmt der Erweiterungsbauteil eine repräsentative Stelle im Gesamtensemble des

Forschungskomplexes ein und reagiert mit seiner Raumorganisation und Fassadengestaltung bereits darauf. Baukörper und Funktion: Die Reduktion auf wenige aber prägende und gut alternde Materialien orientiert sich am 1. BA, unterstreicht die klare Baukörperkonzeption und vermittelt die typologische Gliederung der Nutzungen nach außen. Die ca. 40 Arbeitsplätze an der Westseite werden durch raumhohe Pfosten-Riegel-Verglasungen belichtet. Sichtbetonsandwichelemente mit flächenbündig integrierten Fassadenelementen für Erschließung, Belichtung und Belüftung sind an den 3 weiteren Außenwandseiten eingebaut und sorgen für einen eher introvertierten Charakter. Im Inneren ist das Gebäude stringent organisiert. Die interne Erschließung der Bibliothek (183 m<sup>2</sup>) im Erdgeschoss erfolgt über den einseitig verglasten Verbindungsgang. An der Südseite erfolgt die äußere Erschließung, die in den 2-geschossigen Treppenraum führt. Im Obergeschoss befinden sich 2 PC-Schulungsräume (120 + 60 m<sup>2</sup>), sowie weitere Technikflächen. (Schädler)

### **Berufsakademie Villingen-Schwenningen, 1. Bauabschnitt (Bibliothek), Schwenningen – Germany 1997**

Bruttorauminhalt: 23.851 m<sup>3</sup>, Bruttogrundfläche: 6.400 m<sup>2</sup>, Nettogrundfläche: 5.560 m<sup>2</sup>, Nutzfläche: 3.511 m<sup>2</sup>, Gesamtkosten: 9.500.000 EUR

#### **Awards:**

**Beispielhaftes Bauen Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis 1994-2004**

#### **Literature:**

**Deutsches Architektenblatt 12/2004**

"Der langgestreckte gut proportionierte Baukörper schafft eine klare städtebauliche Situation. Es entstehen eindeutige stadträumliche Bereiche, wie der gefasste Straßenraum zum einen und der offene Park zum anderen. Die Fassadengestaltung und deren Materialwahl unterstützen diese Haltung. Auch im Inneren ist der Baukörper klar gegliedert. Eine großzügige, lichtdurchflutete Erschließungshalle in Gebäudelängsrichtung sorgt für eine gute Orientierung und eine hohe Aufenthaltsqualität. Über die Halle werden alle wesentlichen Bereiche des Gebäudes erschlossen. Helle freundliche Materialien und Farben bestimmen die Innenräume. Dieses Gebäude stellt ein überzeugendes Beispiel dar für den Umgang und die Angemessenheit, mit der eine solche Bauaufgabe bearbeitet werden kann."

#### **ERLÄUTERUNG**

Bei dem Grundstück handelt es sich um das ehemalige Uhren-Kienzle Areal am Rande der Innenstadt von Schwenningen, welches durch das Land Baden-Württemberg erworben und 1993 über einen Architektenwettbewerb zur Unterbringung verschiedener Einrichtungen der Berufsakademie einer neuen städtebaulichen Entwicklung zugeführt wurde. Bei dem Realisierungswettbewerb konnte sich das Architekturbüro Schädler & Zwerger mit einem 1. Preis und eindeutigem Preisgerichtsvotum durchsetzen, sodass bis 1997 anstelle eines nicht erhaltungswürdigen Industriebaus der 1. Bauabschnitt der insgesamt 3 Bauabschnitte umfassenden Gesamtkonzeption als Investorenmodell realisiert werden konnte. Dieser beherbergt Lehrsäle, Bibliothek, Große Hörsäle, Verwaltungs- und Seminarräume sowie Musik- und Gymnastikräume für das Wirtschafts- und Sozialwesen der Berufsakademie. Die Fassadengestaltung reagiert mit vorgehängter Tonziegelfassade mit Fensterbändern zur Straße hin und mit großzügig verglaster Multiplex/Alu-Pfosten-Riegel-Konstruktion zum Park auf die unterschiedlichen städtebaulichen Gegebenheiten. Die zweigeschossige Foyerzone zu den Großen Hörsälen vermittelt Großzügigkeit und kommunikative Transparenz. Die Großen Hörsäle, die sich als Tiefenhörsäle in den Park schieben, erhalten durch ein Oberlichtband zusätzlich natürliche Belichtung, die auch die Sichtbetonwand mit abgestuften Graulasurttönen als Wandscheibe akzentuiert. Durch die Licht- und Farbgebung wirkt der Große Hörsaal introvertiert. Im Gegensatz dazu öffnen sich die Lehrsäle maximal zum Park. Im Kopfbau ist u.a. der Raum für Musikerziehung untergebracht. Mit Holzvertäfelung und -parkett sowie großem Schiebefenster zum Postplatz hin erhält der Raum eine eigenständige Qualität. Die Bibliothek mit 47.000 Fachbüchern und vielen Fachzeitschriften ist von der Eingangshalle mit teilweise bedrucktem Glas abgeteilt, so dass die Blickbeziehung zum Park erhalten bleibt und die Auffindbarkeit günstig ist. Öffnungen im Dach und in den Erschließungszonen belichten die Flure und lockern den Zweibund auf. Verbindungsstege aus begehbarem Glas, Glasaufzug und die über drei Geschosse durchgehende Lehrsalaalwand in gelber Maltechnik mit unterschiedlich pastellfarbigen Türen unterstreichen den Eindruck einer lichtdurchfluteten Eingangshalle. (Schädler)

### **Schaub & Partner Architekten, Hamburg – Germany**

Michael Schaub, Martin Reiber, Catrin Schaub

<http://www.schaub-architekten.de>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften, Zentralbibliothek, Hamburg – Germany 2002**

Entwurfsplanung COOP Himmelb(l)au / Wien, Ausführungsplanung Schaub & Partner Architekten u. Projektsteuerung Martin Reiber

Hochhaus mit diversen Fachbereichen, Hörsäle, Zentralbibliothek und Hauptverwaltung mit Tiefgarage

Auftraggeber Dywidag AG

Bauherr / Nutzer Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg / Behörde für Wissenschaft und Forschung, PPP-Investor Siemens AG / Siemens

Gebäudetechnik Nord, Planungsbeginn August 2000, Bauzeit Oktober 2000 – Juni 2002, BGF / BRI 20.500 m<sup>2</sup>/ 75.000 m<sup>3</sup>

Bauwerkskosten brutto 25,6 Mio. €

#### **Blauer Turm, Einweihung eines Hochschulbaus in Hamburg**

Am 31. Oktober 2002 wurde in Hamburg der Neubau der Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften (HAW) am Berliner Tor offiziell eingeweiht. Hamburgs Bürgermeister Ole von Beust sagte bei seiner Festrede, der 14-geschossige Neubau der Architekten Coop Himmelb(l)au (Wien) sei eine „große Bereicherung für den Stadtteil St. Georg“. In den markanten, blau verglasten Turm sind 1.500 Studierende und 48 Professoren der Fachbereiche Wirtschaft, Bibliothek und Informatik eingezogen, ebenso die Hochschulleitung, die Unibibliothek sowie Labore und Werkstätten. Der 35 Millionen Euro teure Neubau wurde zu gleichen Teilen von der Stadt Hamburg und dem Bund finanziert. Er ist Teil eines neu entstehenden Ensembles am Berliner Tor, zu dem auch ein Wohnheim für Studierende, ein Gerichtsgebäude und ein Hotel mit Geschäften gehören (lesen Sie dazu die BauNetz-Meldung vom 2.9.2002). (<http://www.baunetz.de>)



## **Scheuring und Partner, Köln – Germany**

<http://www.scheuring-partner.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Hochschulbibliothek, Fachhochschule Westküste, Heide – Germany 2002**

Schleswig Holsteins Ministerpräsidentin Heide Simonis weihte am 16. Mai 2001 die neue Fachhochschule Westküste (FHW) in Heide/Holstein ein. Für den Entwurf zeichnet das Kölner Architekturbüro Ruby und Scheuring verantwortlich, das 1994 den dafür europaweit ausgeschriebenen Wettbewerb für sich entscheiden konnte. Insgesamt wurden rund 100 Millionen in den Neubau der Fachhochschule vom Land Schleswig Holstein investiert. Nach fünfjähriger Bauzeit wurden schon zum Wintersemester die neuen Gebäude am Fritz-Thiedemann-Ring bezogen, die nun anlässlich eines Tages der Offenen Tür offiziell eingeweiht wurden. Für den zwei- und dreigeschossigen Neubau wurde ein klar gegliederter, quadratischer Baukörper miteinander verbundenen Gebäuden gewählt, die mehrere Innenhöfe bilden. Riegel und pavillonartige Gebäude sind durch überdachte Gänge und Pausenhallen miteinander verbunden und vermitteln den Eindruck eines zwar in sich geschlossenen, aber zur Stadt und Landschaft geöffneten Campusgebäudes. Die Anlage grenzt sich ähnlich den norddeutschen Landhöfen des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts markant gegen die freie Landschaft mit ihren Baumreihen und Knicks ab. Der Campus mit einem großen Baum im Zentrum ist ein städtischer Platz. Im Gegensatz dazu stehen die Seminarräume als kontemplative Inseln in dem abgesenkten Innenhofbereich, der mit Findlingen der Ostseeküste gefüllt ist. Die Mehrschichtigkeit der Umfassungswand, die traditionelle Klinkermauerwerk in Bezug zu Stahl, Glas und Beton setzt, wird die Wirkung als Großform wieder relativiert. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

#### **Bibliothek Westsächsische Hochschule, Zwickau – Germany 1994 – 1998**

### **Literature:**

**Bibliothek. Forschung und Praxis**, 27, 2003, 1/2, pp. 25-27

**Steffi Leistner: Neubau der Hochschulbibliothek in Zwickau**, in: B.I.T.-online, Wiesbaden 2 (1999) 1, pp. 67-72.

**Steffi Leistner: Bibliotheksneubau der Westsächsischen Hochschule, Zwickau**, in: ABI-Technik, München 3 (1999) 3, pp. 256-261.

**Andreas Scheuring: Hochschulbibliothek Zwickau 1994 – 1998**, in: Junge Deutsche Architekten und Architektinnen, Berlin 1 (1998) pp. 106-107.

**Matthias Bauer: Hochschulbibliothek Zwickau**, in: Baumeister 3 (1999) pp. 30-35.

Das von den Architekten Scheuring und Partner (Köln) entworfene und realisierte Bibliotheksgebäude, übrigens der 1. Preis im Wettbewerb, passt in den Trend heutiger Bibliotheksbauten, indem der Ästhetik des Gebäudes bis hin zur detaillierten Innenausstattung der Vorrang vor der Funktionalität gegeben wird. Die freie, offene Gebäudeform und die Transparenz bis ins Innere des Hauses ermöglichen aber auch Identifikation und Selbstdarstellung der Bibliothek bezüglich Hochschule und Stadt. Die Abkehr der Architekten vom festen Planungsraaster bot die Chance für interessante gestalterische Lösungen u. a. in Freihand- und Lesezonen, bei der Treppengestaltung und Schaffung von Licht- und Lufträumen teilweise über alle Geschosse sich ausbreitend. Funktionalität für Bibliothekare und Bibliotheksnutzer zu schaffen, gelang deshalb nur in enger, Diskussion nicht ausschließender Zusammenarbeit zwischen Architekten, Staatshochbauamt und Nutzer. Von Anfang an in Konzeption, Planung und Baudurchführung einbezogen, konnten wichtige Anregungen und Forderungen der Bibliothek eingebracht und realisiert werden. So gelang es, bibliothekarische Arbeitsabläufe optimal in die Raumsituation einzupassen z. B. bei der Umsetzung des Postweges über Poststelle und Aufzug, der Thekengestaltung, dem Leitsystem, der Inneneinrichtung u. a. Die Orientierung im klar gegliederten, freundlich und hell bis in den letzten Winkel wirkenden Gebäude fällt auch dem Bibliotheksnutzer leicht. Alle Nutzungsbereiche gruppieren sich um den bis in das Untergeschoss reichenden, mit einer Robinie beplanten Atriumhof. Der Nutzer kann wählen zwischen Leseplätzen rund um die gläserne Innenfassade des Atriums, den ruhigen Carrels im 2. Obergeschoss mit Blick auf den Innenhof, interessant gestalteten Leseplätzen an der massiven Gebäuderückwand oder im zweigeschossigen offenen Lesesaal. Wirkt das gesamte Bibliotheksgebäude mit dem weitauskragenden Dach, das die einzelnen Baukörper wie z. B. den viergeschossigen Betonwinkel und den parallel zur Straße auf runde Baustützen gesetzten Verwaltungsriegel vereint, selbstbewusst zwischen benachbarter Altbausubstanz in die Stadt, so kennzeichnen kräftige Farben besondere Nutzungen im Inneren. Im Untergeschoss befindet sich orange gekennzeichnet die Mediothek sowie die durch eine grüne Glaswand abgeschlossene Normenauslegestelle. Im Erdgeschoss findet man direkt neben dem Eingangsbereich mit seinen gläsernen Garderobenschränken Ausleihtheke und zentrale Auskunft, an die sich, über eine Rampe erreichbar, der gelb gekennzeichnete Zeitschriftenlesesaal direkt anschließt. Während die Sondernutzungen farblich mit Signalfarben auf sich aufmerksam machen, sind alle anderen Bibliotheksbereiche durch Zurückhaltung und Harmonie in Farbe und Material gekennzeichnet. Der naturbelassene Sisal-Fußbodenbelag korrespondiert mit Einbaumöbeln, Zwischenwänden, Bibliotheksregalen, Tischen und Stühlen in Ahorn ergänzt durch einheitliche hellgraue Farbgebung von Leselampen, Regalprofilen, Zeitschriftenklappen u. a. und führt damit zu einer angenehmen, ruhigen Atmosphäre im ganzen Haus. (<http://141.32.44.95/hsb/neubau-abi.htm>)

Am 30. Juni 1998 wurde der Neubau der Hochschulbibliothek der Westsächsischen Hochschule Zwickau feierlich übergeben. Die Bibliothek, die nach dem Entwurf der Kölner Architekten Scheuring und Partner (Wettbewerb 1. Preis) gebaut wurde, beherbergt auf einer Nutzfläche von rund 2.100 Quadratmetern 150.000 Medien, wie Lehrbücher, Zeitschriften, Normen, Patente und CD-ROM. Sie wurde in einer Bauzeit von zwei Jahren mit Gesamtbaukosten von fast 13 Millionen Mark errichtet. Der Neubau ist durch seine direkte Anbindung in die Altbausubstanz integriert.

Im Erdgeschoß des drei- bzw. viergeschossigen Baukörpers befindet sich die Bücherausleihe und der Zeitschriftenlesesaal. Die zwei darüberliegenden Ebenen nehmen Leseplätze, Computer-Arbeitsplätze und Einzelarbeitskabinen auf. Im vierten Geschoß ist die Verwaltung untergebracht. Das Magazin und die Normenauslegestelle sind im Untergeschoß eingerichtet. Ein Lichthof ermöglicht die natürliche Beleuchtung aller Arbeits- und Leseplätze; großzügige, offene Treppenanlagen und Lufträume schaffen interessante Sichtbeziehungen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Peter W. Schmidt Architekt, Pforzheim – Germany**

<http://www.pws.eu>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bezirkszentralbibliothek Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, Berlin – Germany 2010**

Bauherr: Land Berlin, Wettbewerb 1. Preis

Um das serielle Erscheinungsbild des Typenbaus "SK 66 Berlin" mit seinen Bandfenstern zu brechen, bedurfte es einer radikalen Umdeutung der Fassade. Gleichzeitig sollten die Eingriffe im Inneren weiterhin die Lesbarkeit des Ursprungbaus zulassen. Das Gebäude impliziert durch die einheitliche Fassadenbekleidung einen monolithischen Charakter. Das Volumen wird als homogene Einheit gelesen und behauptet sich selbstverständlich im Stadtraum. Die Hülle aus geschosshohen Zedernholzlamellen

lässt das Gebäude von der Frankfurter Allee her als prägnanten Solitär erscheinen. Zwischen den Bäumen der Stichstraße erhebt sich ein Haus, welches mit seiner Materialwahl auf den Standort in einem begrünten Blockinnenbereich reagiert. Die neue Gebäudehülle wird durch großzügige, raumhohe Öffnungen durchbrochen. Sie sind kompositorisch angeordnet, die Beziehung von Innen nach Außen wird für die Besucher wahrnehmbar. Durch die großen Öffnungen entsteht eine Dramaturgie von Aus- und Einblicken und eine besondere Belichtungssituation. Die Lamellen dienen gewissermaßen als Filter zwischen der Innen- und Außenwelt. Betrachtet man das Gebäude von außen, wird der Blick auf die wie Schaufenster wirkenden Verglasungen gelenkt hinter denen sich Bücherregale ausmachen lassen. Im Innern offenbart sich ein spannungsvolles Wechselspiel aus Öffnungen mit und ohne Lamellenvorhang. Indem die Lamellen einen Teil des Blicks nach Außen verstellen, erzeugen sie eine kontemplative Atmosphäre. Gleichzeitig lässt sich durch den gerichteten Blick die Welt bisweilen neu entdecken. Im Kontrast zum gefilterten Blick stehen dann an bewusst gewählten Orten, der freie und großzügige Blick auf die Frankfurter Allee oder den weiten Hof mit seinen üppigen Platanen. Unterschiedliche Lamellenstellungen lassen das Licht in abwechselnder Intensität einfallen. Bei nächtlicher Innenbeleuchtung wirkt der scheinbar schwere Monolith an vielen Stellen transluzent, leicht und fragil. Die Unterkonstruktion der neuen Fassade besteht aus einem Holzrahmen, die über Stahlkonsolen mit dem Gebäude kraftschlüssig verbunden sind. Dieses "Fachwerk" ist mit mineralischer Wärmedämmung ausgefüllt und mit schwarzen Fassadenbahnen kaschiert, es tritt vollständig in den Hintergrund. Die vorfabrizierten Lamellenelemente aus Zedernholz sind an diese Unterkonstruktion montiert. Die vertikal angeordneten Lamellen sind in unterschiedlicher Schrägstellung ausgeführt, so dass ein changierendes Fassadenbild entsteht. Besonders in der Bewegung ergibt sich ein lebendiges Spiel. Gerade so, als bliese der Wind durch ein Gerstenfeld. (Schmidt)

## **Schmidt & Schindler, Görlitz – Germany**

Andreas Schmidt Dietmar Schindler

<http://www.bauplaner-goerlitz.de>

### **Libraries:**

[Stadtbibliothek Görlitz – Germany 2005 - 2009](#)

## **Karl Heinz Schmitz Architekt, Weimar – Germany**

<http://www.schmitz-architekt.de>

### **Libraries:**

[Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek Weimar – Germany 2002 – 2005](#)

Art der Baumaßnahme: Neubau, Erweiterung, Rekonstruktion, Baukosten: 25.585.733 DM (Baukonstruktion), 10.181.673 DM (Technische Anlage), 1.010.967 DM (Außenanlage), Einrichtung: 2.135.980 DM, Gebäudetyp (historischer Komplex): Schlösserkomplex, unterschiedliche Bauepochen (Renaissance, Barock)

### **Awards:**

2006 Thüringer Staatspreis

2006 Stiftung Baukultur

2007 Wüstenrot Stiftung contractworld. Award

### **Literature:**

Bauwelt Nr. 9, 2005

Baumeister, 2005

DAM Jahrbuch 2005

Am Weimarer Schlossplatz wird am 4. Februar 2005 der Erweiterungsbau der Anna-Amalia-Bibliothek eingeweiht. Der Bau für eine Million Bücher stammt von den Architekten Hilde Barz-Malfatti und Karl-Heinz Schmitz (siehe BauNetz-Meldung). Bauherr war die „Stiftung Weimarer Klassik“. Der Neubau mit 6.300 Quadratmetern Fläche grenzt an das historische Gebäude mit Rokosoaal. Dort war am 2. September 2004 ein Feuer ausgebrochen, bei dem über 30.000 Bände durch Feuer oder Löschwasser beschädigt worden sind. Der 24 Millionen Euro teure, von einem Glasdach gedeckte, rundum mit Bücherwänden ausgestattete Kubus des Neubaus spielt auf den runden Bücherturm des Altbaus der Bibliothek an. Die Leseplätze reichen in den angrenzenden Ilm-Park. Die zweigeschossigen Tiefmagazine unter dem Platz der Demokratie sind klimatisiert, wasser- und feuersicher und verbinden das Stammhaus und den Erweiterungsbau unterirdisch. Das Studienzentrum hat 180 Leseplätze, eine Freihandbibliothek sowie eine Foto- und Mediathek. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

Für das Studienzentrum wurde ein historischer Gebäudekomplex (Rotes und Gelbes Schloss) nutzbar gemacht. Der Schlösserkomplex ist ein Gefüge verschiedenartiger Baukörper aus unterschiedlichen Bauepochen (Renaissance, Barock bis zu Überformungen nach den Kriegszerstörungen). Die Baukörper sind auch unterirdisch miteinander verbunden. Der im Stadtraum sichtbare Teil des Ensembles wurde ergänzt durch einen Eingangsneubau und einen unterirdischen Lesebereich mit Tageslicht. Ein in den alten Innenhof eingesetzter Bücherkubus mit 16 verglasten Oberlichtern bildet das Kernstück der neuen Anlage. Mit seinem Kontrast zwischen "rauer" Außenseite aus Sichtbeton und "feiner Holzschale" im Inneren ist dieser geometrische Innenraum ein modernes Pendant zum Rokosoaal des Stammgeländes der Bibliothek. (<http://www.bibliothekportal.de>)

## **Schneider Partner, Holzminden – Germany**

Professor Enno Schneider

<http://www.enoschneider-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

[Kreisbibliothek Aschersleben-Stassfurt – Germany 1995](#)

Bauherr: Landkreis Aschersleben-Staßfurt

### **Awards:**

Architekturpreis des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt 1995, Bauen im Bestand

Im Rahmen der seit Anfang der 1990er Jahre bewusst verfolgten Altstadtsanierung Ascherslebens schließt die Kreisbibliothek eine innerstädtische Baulücke zwischen zwei unter Denkmalschutz stehenden Gebäuden. Als schmaler, länglicher Baukörper verbindet sie ein in der Badstubenstraße erhaltenes Gebäude des ehemaligen Krankenhauses mit der dazugehörigen neugotischen Kapelle und komplettiert die einst vorhandene städtebauliche Blockstruktur. An der Straßenseite erinnert die Bibliothek an ein transparentes,

begehbare Regal, während der dahinterliegende Hof durch eine massive Wandscheibe, die lediglich im Bereich der Anschlüsse von Alt und Neu Durchblicke erlaubt, geschützt wird. Eine äußere, entlang der vollverglaste Bibliotheksfassade angeordnete Rampe führt den Besucher zu einem Eingangskubus aus Stahlbeton, der aus der Straßenfront herausgedreht ist. Im Innern setzt sich die Rampe fort und erschließt die Kapelle, die nach ihrer Sanierung in die Bibliotheksnutzung integriert wurde sowie eine zweite Leseebene.

(<http://www.architektourtourismus.de>)

## **schneider+schumacher Architekturgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main – Germany**

Till Schneider, Michael Schumacher

<http://www.schneider-schumacher.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Instituto Cervantes/Amerikahaus, Bibliothek Antonio Gamoneda, Frankfurt am Main – Germany 2008**

Bauherr: Stadt Frankfurt am Main

Vom geradezu legendären Amerika Haus konnte sich der American way of life in die sich neu findende bundesdeutsche Gesellschaft ausbreiten. Die Architekten des kurz nach Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs eröffneten Kultur- und Informationszentrums waren Skidmore, Owings & Merrill SOM (1957) in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Frankfurter Otto Apel. Bei der behutsamen Sanierung durch schneider+schumacher ging es darum, die Geschichte des Hauses fortleben zu lassen. Im Jahr 2008 wurde das Gebäude dem spanischen Kulturinstitut Cervantes übergeben. Die dafür neu entwickelte, das Gebäude abschirmende und dabei sehr prägnante "Spanische Wand" vereint Funktionalität und Bildhaftigkeit. (Schneider)

Die Bibliothek Antonio Gamoneda im Instituto Cervantes Frankfurt

Das Instituto Cervantes verfügt über eine großzügige Bibliothek mit direkter Verbindung zum Institutsgarten. Sie steht allen Besuchern offen, die sich für Spanien und Lateinamerika interessieren. Der Bestand umfasst mehr als 6800 Medieneinheiten, darunter Bücher, Fachzeitschriften, Tageszeitungen, CDs, Videos und DVDs. Das Medienangebot deckt ein breites Themenspektrum ab: von Philologie, Literatur und spanischer Didaktik bis zu Bildender Kunst, Wirtschaft, Geschichte und Recht, und vielem mehr. Ein spezieller Bereich ist Unterrichtsmaterialien zu Spanisch als Fremdsprache gewidmet. Neben der Möglichkeit Medien auszuleihen, lädt ein ansprechend gestalteter Lesebereich die Bibliotheksbesucher zur Lektüre und zum Durchblättern der aktuellen spanischen Tages- und Fachpresse ein. Eine besondere Aufmerksamkeit ist dem Film und der Musik gewidmet, von den klassischen Werken bis zu aktuellsten Entwicklungen. Diese Themen erhalten in der Bibliothek einen herausgehobenen Platz. (<http://frankfurt.cervantes.es>)

#### **Teda High School (Library), Tianjin – China 2014 -**

In Zusammenarbeit mit Tianjin architecture and design institute, Tianjin (CN), Landschaftsarchitekten GTL Gnüchtel Triebswetter Landschaftsarchitekten, Kassel (DE), Düsseldorf (DE), Beijing (CN)

Die Architekten ersetzten den Schulcampus durch einen einzigen, fünfgeschossigen Baukörper. Auf einer Fläche von etwa 63.000 Quadratmetern sind hier Klassenräume für 2.700 Schüler, eine Mensa, die Bibliothek, ein Veranstaltungssaal für 600 Personen und eine Sporthalle untergebracht. Ein 180 Meter langer Korridor verbindet als „Rückgrat“ die – auch baulich gegeneinander abgesetzten – Funktionsbereiche miteinander. Über seine Verkehrsfunktion hinaus soll dieses zentrale Gestaltungselement als Aufenthaltsraum für den zwanglosen Austausch dienen.

Während solch ein informeller Begegnungsraum ein Novum ist, das traditionellen chinesischen Schulen fehlt, bindet die Gestaltung der Obergeschosse die Tradition bewusst mit ein: In Anlehnung an „Liu Shang Qu Shui“, eine Erzählung „um das gemeinsame Erdenken, Austauschen und Weitergeben von Wissen“, mäandrieren die Verbindungsbrücken durch die roten Treppenwände hindurch. Die klare Glas- und Steinfassade aus stehenden und liegenden Elementen setzt sich ebenfalls gegen das übliche Erscheinungsbild chinesischer Schulen ab, und soll den herausragenden Ruf der Schule auch gestalterisch unterstreichen. Der Bau für die Lehrgebäude der Klassen 6 bis 12 soll Anfang 2013 beginnen, die erste Bauphase bis Mitte 2014 abgeschlossen sein.

([http://www.baunetz.de/meldungen/Meldungen-Schneider\\_Schumacher\\_gewinnen\\_in\\_China\\_3026687.html](http://www.baunetz.de/meldungen/Meldungen-Schneider_Schumacher_gewinnen_in_China_3026687.html))

## **Schneider Sendelbach Architekten, Braunschweig – Germany**

<http://www.schneider-sendelbach.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Centre for Life Science, Bibliothek, Universität Köln, Köln – Germany 2009**

Design competition 4/01, 1<sup>st</sup> Prize, usable floorspace: 15.250 m<sup>2</sup>, gross volume: 134.210 m<sup>3</sup>

The extension intertwines into the existing orthogonal structure only marked by a gap. A trench with water ties the building together with the city's green belt leading the way from the campus to the main entrance hall. The floor levels are structured into five zones. Flexible laboratories and office spaces are divided according to the needs of the various study groups. Green zones form circulation spaces enhancing interaction. Public areas such as lecture theatres and library are located at entrance level. Vertical voids link the public areas to the departments and the greenhouse roof thus creating green spaces within the building. (Schneider)

#### **Fachhochschule Deggendorf (Bibliothek) – Germany 1998**

€ 3.200.000, 13.285 m<sup>2</sup>

The design concept follows the paradigm of the ancient Gymnasium of Olympia. Two long parallel buildings containing the departments of engineering, electrical engineering, structural engineering, business administration as well as offices shape a central campus together with the library, the data centre and the cafeteria as separate buildings set in between. Located in the heterogeneous environment of an industrial park the campus develops its own identity though still linking the adjacent park and the bank of the river Danube by large scale openings. A portico is forming the main entrance whose rows of columns continue alongside the campus. A small grove and two ponds in front of the special purpose buildings enrich the pedestrianised campus. A wooden deck defines the outside area in front of the cafeteria. Small trenches filled with water create paths and increase the permeability of the campus. (Schneider)

## **Schrammel Architekten (Stefan Schrammel), Augsburg – Germany**

<http://www.schrammel-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Stadtbibliothek Hanau** see: RKW Rhode Kellermann Wawrosky

### **Stadtbücherei Augsburg – Germany 2009**

Die Pläne rekurren zu Teilen auf den prämierten Wettbewerbsbeitrag für die Neuorganisation des Reuterplatzes: In der nördlichen Platzhälfte soll das neue Büchereigebäude über viertelkreisförmiger Grundfläche entstehen, dem im Westen ein Bürotrakt angegliedert ist. Hierdurch wird ein neuer, L-förmiger Platzraum zwischen Bücherei, Parkhaus, Anna-Passage und Kaufhaus entstehen, der im Süden leicht trapezförmig auf den Zugang des Stadtmarktes zuläuft und das Potential für eine spätere Neuordnung des Marktzugangs bietet. Büro- und Büchereitrakt sind gestalterisch deutlich voneinander geschieden. Hierdurch wird besonders an der Südseite ein reizvoller Kontrast erzielt: Die mit Metalltafeln verkleidete Ostfassade, deren Fenster mit perforierten und damit halbtransparenten Elementen begleitet sind, steht dabei im Kontrast zum Büchereitrakt, dessen architektonische Kennzeichen Leichtigkeit, Transparenz und Helligkeit sind. Hier lassen Glasfassaden im Süden und Osten Tageslicht in das dreigeschossige Gebäude strömen und öffnen es zugleich visuell nach außen, wodurch Innen- und Platzraum zur Einheit werden. Ergänzend sollen sensorgesteuerte Rollos die Räume vor zu starker Sonneneinwirkung schützen. Die konvexe Ostfassade besteht aus schmalen Glassegmenten, die wie die Seiten eines leicht geöffneten Buches nebeneinander angeordnet sind; durch dezente Einfärbung, bzw. differenzierte Transparenz, der verwendeten Scheiben wird dieser Eindruck noch verstärkt. Zudem wird die Front auf diese Weise gestalterisch gegliedert und erhält, im Vergleich zur 'entmaterialisierten' Südfassade, eine stärkere materielle Substanz. Dies wird insbesondere in sonnenlichtarmen Zeiten wahrnehmbar sein, wenn das Kunstlicht die Glassegmente von Innen zum Leuchten bringt. Im Inneren öffnen sich alle Etagen auf ein Atrium, in dem sich auch das Haupttreppenhaus befindet. Die Transparenz des Gebäudes nach Außen wird so im Inneren in einer offenen, großzügigen Raumwirkung fortgesetzt. Das seitlich einfallende Tageslicht wird durch Oberlicht-Sheds ergänzt. Darüber hinaus sollen mehrere "Lichttrompeten" – hierbei handelt es sich um polygonale, annähernd prismenförmige Hohlkörper, die an den Innenseiten mit einem System aus Spiegeln versehen sind – Sonnenstrahlen gezielt in den Innenraum leiten. Neben der funktionalen Dimension besitzen diese Lichttrompeten eine skulpturale Qualität, durch die der Innenraum eine zusätzliche Akzentuierung erfährt. Besonders evident wird die Plastizität der 'Sonnenrichter' jedoch auf dem begehbaren Flachdach der Bücherei. Hier entsteht durch die in Höhe und Dimensionen differierenden, unregelmäßig gruppierten Prismen eine plastisch gestaltete Dachlandschaft. Die Dachlandschaft wird zur Erweiterung des Gebäudes, zur Verbindung von Innen- und Außenraum, zum skulpturalen Garten. Der einladende, kommunikative Charakter des Neubaus wird durch ein Café mit Außenbestuhlung im südlichen Bereich des Erdgeschosses ergänzt. (Schrammel) (<http://www.stadtbuecherei.augsburg.de>)

## **Schultze und Schulze, Kassel – Germany**

Hans Uwe Schultze, Professor Wolfgang Schulze

<http://www.schultze-schulze.de>

### **Libraries:**

### **Neubau einer Gemeinde- und Schulbibliothek, eines Schulverwaltungstrakts und einer Mensa, Lohfelden – Germany 2009**

Auftraggeber: Gemeinde Lohfelden + Landkreis Kassel, Kosten, BRI, BGF: 5,8 Mio. € einschl. Einrichtung, 12.252 m<sup>3</sup>, 3.131 m<sup>2</sup>

Umgesetzt wird voraussichtlich ab Ende 2006 der Entwurf des Architekturbüros Schultze & Schulze. Professor Wolfgang Schulze erläuterte seine Entwurfs-Schwerpunkte. Wichtig sei ihm aus städtebaulicher Sicht, dass man das Gebäude gut sehen könne. So wird es in voller Länge – vom Ortszentrum aus gesehen – vor die Gesamtschule gesetzt. Die festen, bunten Lamellen erinnern an Bücher in einem Regal. Sie sollen sich mit der Sonne drehen und für Beschattung sorgen. Die Nutzungsmöglichkeiten seien sehr variabel, so Professor Schulze weiter. Die Mensa mit 90 Plätzen und die Bücherei, die zunächst für 30.000 Bücher, Tonträger und andere Medien ausgelegt ist, liegen ebenerdig nebeneinander. So kann die Mensa auch zum Catering bei Veranstaltungen genutzt werden. Ein Klassenzimmer in der Bibliothek ermöglicht es, den Schülern und auch den Kindergarten-Kindern den Umgang mit den Medien näher zu bringen. Optional angedacht ist der Bau einer Solarthermischen- oder Photovoltaikanlage auf dem Dach. Dort befindet sich auch ein Freiluftlabor, in dem die Kinder mit Sonnenenergie experimentieren können. Der Verwaltungstrakt für die Schule ist im Obergeschoss über der Bücherei vorgesehen und kann somit ebenfalls von der „alten“ Söhre-Schule aus auf sehr kurzem Wege erreicht und von der Schulverwaltung optimal genutzt werden. (<http://www.lohfelden.hessennet.de>)

## **Gernot Schulz Architektur GmbH, Köln**

<http://www.gernotschulzarchitektur.de>

### **Libraries:**

### **Forum Mittlererhein, Koblenz – Germany 2012**

see: Benthem Crouwel Architects, Amsterdam, Aachen <http://www.benthemcrouwel.nl>

### **Juridicum, Bibliothek - Juristische Fakultät Martin-Luther-Universität, Halle a.d. Saale, Germany 1996 - 1998**

Prof. Gernot Schulz (federführend) in Projektpartnerschaft mit Thomas van den Valentyn, Astrid Kasper, Benedikt Baumewerd, Claudia Koenen, Eva Rupprecht

Bauherr: Kultusministerium des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt, vertreten durch die Martin-Luther-Universität Halle (Saale), vertreten durch Projektsteuerung IPM, Braunschweig, Wettbewerb, 1. Preis 1993

### **Awards:**

2001 Landesarchitekturpreis Sachsen - Anhalt für das Juridicum, Besondere Anerkennung

### **Literature:**

NEU IN...HALLE, in: db 5/99, p.16

DAS JURIDICUM IM SPANNUNGSFELD VON MODERNE UND KLASSIZISMUS, in: architektur & wirtschaft, 1/98 pp. 18-19

JURIDICUM DER UNIVERSITÄT HALLE (1998), Andreas Denk, Centrum. Jahrbuch Architektur und Stadt 1998/1999, pp. 38-39

JURIDICUM IN HALLE AN DER SAALE, Wolfgang Stock, Baumeister, 11/98, pp. 48-55

TEMPEL DES WISSENS, AIT, 8/94, p. 13

Die Idee eines terrassierten Baukörpers fasst die beiden Funktionen Bibliothek und Lehrstuhlbereich zusammen. Die den Lehrstuhlbüros vorgelagerten, begrünten Terrassenflächen werden in der großen Halle der Bibliothek zu den Lesebereichen. Innen- und Außenraum sind somit wie ein Vexierbild lesbar. Die abgestufte Kubatur integriert die Baumasse des Juridicums selbstverständlich in die heterogene Struktur der direkt angrenzenden altstädtischen Bebauung. Den Terrassen, welche nach Westen zur Spiegelstraße als schmalparzellige Einzelgebäude in Erscheinung treten, wird im Osten, zur Platzseite, ein dreieckiger Baukörper vor gestellt, welcher zu der Architektur und Ausrichtung der klassizistischen Gebäude vis-à-vis vermittelt. Das Juridicum wird somit als "Solitär im Block" lesbar und unterstreicht die besondere Stellung des freistehenden Löwengebäudes als Hauptgebäude der Universität. Mit dem Bau der neuen Bibliothek des Juridicums und des Auditorium Maximum wurde das Campusgelände in das gewachsene urbane Geflecht und die Topographie Halles eingewoben. Die Gestaltung des Platzes reagiert mit großzügigen Rasenflächen auf die ehrwürdigen historischen Universitätsgebäude, um deren Solitärwirkung zu steigern. Gleichzeitig verwebt sich die steinerne Platzfläche mit der neuen Architektur. Es entsteht eine innere Verwandtschaft zwischen Platz und Gebäuden. Der Platzraum wird über zwei neue Treppenanlagen terrassiert, wodurch ein neuer oberer Platzzugang etabliert wird und der Straßenraum vor dem Juridicum in das Platzgefüge eingebunden wird. Die Treppe wird als zentrales Kommunikationsprinzip der Universität interpretiert: die Treppenanlage als Ort des Ausruhens oder der angeregten Diskussion zwischen zwei Lehrveranstaltungen. Eine breite und lange Bank, aus durchgefärbtem, schwarzem Beton dient als Ort zum Liegen, Sitzen, als Tisch und Plattform. (Schulz)

Der Neubau des Juridicums fügt sich städtebaulich gekonnt in die Struktur der Altstadt ein und schließt die westliche Seite des Campus. Zum Universitätsplatz entstand mit der stringenten Lochfassade eine klar definierte Platzwand. Aus der gleichen Formensprache wurden zur Spiegelgasse kleinteilig gegliederte Kuben mit Terrassen entwickelt. An den bestehenden Altbau der juristischen Fakultät schließt sich der Lesesaal an und vermittelt geschickt mit seiner Glasfassade zwischen Bestehendem und Neuem. Die logische funktionelle Struktur im Inneren bleibt so im äußeren Erscheinungsbild ablesbar. Der Besucher ist überrascht von der Großzügigkeit des Innenraumes. Nicht nur beim Betreten des Hauses in der Eingangshalle, sondern auch in den folgenden Räumen spürt man Offenheit und Freizügigkeit durch klare Gliederungen, geschickte Staffelungen der Funktionen und Transparenz in den Materialien. (<http://www.ak-lsa.de>)

## **Roland Schulz Architekt, Schwerin – Germany**

<http://www.arslab.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Astrid-Lindgren-Schule Schwerin – Germany 2001 - 2003**

Bauherr: Landeshauptstadt Schwerin, vertreten durch Zentrales Gebäudemanagement, Bruttorauminhalt (BRI) 18.850 m<sup>3</sup> (I. BA), Gesamtfläche (NGF) ca. 4.440 m<sup>2</sup> (I. BA), Baukosten ca. 7 Mio. EUR (I. + II. BA)

### **Awards:**

#### **Landesbaupreis M-V 2004 (Belobigung)**

Sanierung einer Neubauschule in Plattenbauweise (52 UR) von 1978 mit Neubau einer Aula durch Überdachung des ehemaligen Innenhofes und Erweiterung durch einen Bibliotheksanbau.

Beurteilung des Preisgerichts (Auszug):

Mutig und selbstbewußt präsentiert sich heute die "sanierte Schulplatte" aus den 70er Jahren. Wie ein Leuchtturm hebt sich der in tomatenrot gestrichene Baukörper ... ab. ...Die Modernisierung und Sanierung der Astrid-Lindgren-Schule vom einstigen Standardschultyp hin zu einer freundlich anmutenden Schule ist durch eine hohe Funktionalität gekennzeichnet, die seitens seiner Nutzer eine große Akzeptanz genießt. (Schulz)

## **Schulze + Partner Architekten, Augsburg – Germany**

<http://www.schulze-partner.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtbibliothek Gersthofen – Germany 2003**

Gebäudenutzung: Stadtbibliothek / Ballonmuseum, Baukosten: 6.9 Mio (Museum + Bibliothek)

Die bauliche Konzeption und Wirkung zielten auf Offenheit und Transparenz, Übersichtlichkeit in Form-, Material- und Farbgestaltung. Die Architektur spiegelt in überzeugender und beeindruckender Weise das Bibliothekskonzept wider, und schafft eine Raumatmosphäre, in der man sich wohlfühlt. Auf drei Ebenen und rund 800 qm werden die Medien in funktionalen und formschönen Möbeln präsentiert. (<http://bibliotheksportal.de>)

## **Schweger Associated Architects, Hamburg**

<http://www.schweger-architects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Büchermagazin, Badische Landesbibliothek, Karlsruhe – Germany 2013**

Die Badische Landesbibliothek erhält ein neues Büchermagazin. Der Neubau soll in der Zeit vom 1.9.2010 bis zum 31.3.2013 errichtet werden. Ein Auszug aus der Ausschreibung im Bekanntmachungstext des EU-Amtsblattes lautet:

"Die Badische Landesbibliothek ist auf dem Grundstück Erbprinzenstraße 15 in der Karlsruher Innenstadt untergebracht. Da dort die Aufnahmekapazität erschöpft ist, soll am Stadtrand ein neues Büchermagazin errichtet werden. Hierfür steht im Industriegebiet Grötzingen, nahe der Autobahn A5, das Grundstück "Am Heegwald" mit 5 750 qm zur Verfügung. Vorgesehen ist ein 4-geschossiges Gebäude mit 3 000 qm Nutzfläche, davon 2 750 qm Magazinfläche für die Unterbringung von Rollregalanlagen. Das Gebäude soll in schwerer Bauweise errichtet werden, um die klimatischen Anforderungen mit möglichst geringem Energieaufwand erfüllen zu können (träges Klima). Für die Maßnahme werden derzeit Gesamtkosten in Höhe von ca. 9 000 000 EUR veranschlagt." (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

#### **Collegium Hungaricum Berlin – Germany 2011**

Bauherr: Ministerium Nationales Kulturerbe Ungarn, Bauzeit: 2006–2011, Bauvolumen 7.700 m<sup>2</sup>, Entwurf Peter P. Schweger, Jens-Peter Frahm



Das Collegium Hungaricum Berlin kehrt zurück an seinen historischen Standort hinter die Humboldt-Universität und das Maxim Gorki Theater in der Dorotheenstraße 12 in Berlin-Mitte. Für das Collegium Hungaricum wurde ein Konzept entwickelt, das sowohl den historischen Traditionen als auch den heutigen Anforderungen entspricht. In dem Bau wurden neben den funktionalen Qualitäten und der kompakten Klarheit der Baukörper insbesondere die integrative Komplettierung der unterschiedlichen Epochen des Standortes wie auch die symbolhafte Aussage für das Collegium Hungaricum hervorgehoben. Die Architektur des Gebäudes bezieht sich insbesondere auf die klassische Moderne und die damaligen Verbindungen zwischen Ungarn und Bauhaus Deutschland durch Laszlo Moholy-Nagy und Marcel Breuer. Das Gebäude wird von der Dorotheenstraße aus betreten, ist aber schon von der Straße Unter den Linden sichtbar – das große Fenster des Festsaaes bzw. Multifunktionsraumes überträgt die kulturellen Aktivitäten des Instituts direkt in den Stadtraum. Das moderne Ensemble mit den zwei Wohnhäusern bildet einen signifikanten Ort in der historischen Mitte Berlins. Das Gebäude des CHB wird fünf Obergeschosse haben, verbunden durch einen großzügigen Foyer- und Freitreppenbereich auf jeder Etage. (Schweger)

Mit der Überschrift „Klassische Moderne am historischen Ort“ kündigt Peter P. Schweger die Einweihung seines Neubaus für das „Collegium Hungaricum Berlin“ (CHB) am 30. November 2007 an (siehe BauNetz-Meldung vom 4. Mai 2007 zum Richtfest). Der Neubau in der Dorotheenstraße 12 in Berlin-Mitte befindet sich hinter der Humboldt-Universität und dem Maxim-Gorki-Theater. Schweger, der in den fünfziger Jahren in Budapest studierte, sagte über seinen Entwurf für das CHB: „In seinem Ausdruck ist das Gebäude eine Referenz auf die Tradition der Baukultur der klassischen Moderne, die zwischen dem Bauhaus in Deutschland und Ungarn durch seine Protagonisten bestand. Die ungarischen Bauhausmeister wie Marcel Breuer oder László Moholy-Nagy sowie deren Schüler haben in den 30er Jahren in Budapest einige bemerkenswerte Bauten der Bauhausphilosophie realisiert.“ Das Collegium Hungaricum Berlin ist von der Straße Unter den Linden sichtbar, das große Fenster des Festsaaes überträgt die kulturellen Aktivitäten des CHB in den Stadtraum. Der CHB-Neubau hat sechs Geschosse, verbunden durch einen Foyer- und Freitreppenbereich. Der Haupteingang liegt zur Dorotheenstraße, das Erdgeschoss wird ein Café/Restaurant beherbergen. Mit dem Ausstellungsraum, den Seminarräumen, der Bibliothek und dem multifunktionalen, großen Saal bieten sich vielfältige Nutzungsmöglichkeiten für das Kulturprogramm des CHB und seiner Partner. Im obersten Geschoss liegen die Büros des Instituts sowie Gästewohnungen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Peter Schwinde Architekt, München – Germany**

<http://www.schwinde.net>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Umbau und Erweiterung Bundesschulzentrum Tulln (Bibliothek) – Austria 2011**

Bauherr: Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft – BIG, Baukosten: € 14.600.000, HNF 11.600 m<sup>2</sup>, BGF 19.380 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI 90.000 m<sup>3</sup>  
Fertigstellung: 2011, Das Preisgericht fand am 30. August 2005 statt, als Sieger ging das Projekt der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schwinde - Ebert Ingenieure aus München, hervor. I. Rang, Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schwinde - Ebert Ingenieure, Architekt DI Peter Schwinde, DI Dieter Leipoldt

Die Qualität in der baukünstlerischen Grundhaltung wird bei diesem Entwurf im gekonnten Umgang mit den funktionellen Erfordernissen im zentralen Nutzungsbereich Allgemeinbildender Höherer Schulen, im Bemühen um Gestaltgebung der neuen, für die Erweiterung erforderlichen baulichen Gruppierungen in Verbindung mit der Großform des bestehenden Schulgebäudes, und in der Fähigkeit, den vorgegebenen Kostenrahmen für ein optimales Raumangebot in den zentralen Einrichtungen und den Sonderunterrichtsräumen zu nutzen, gezeigt. Die Stärke des Entwurfs in funktioneller Hinsicht liegt in der durchdachten Zuordnung von Mehrzwecksaal, Bibliothek, Speisesaal zur Aula im zentralen Bereich des Schulgebäudes, die den Erfordernissen des Schulbetriebs bestmöglich entspricht, auch in der Schaffung von Möglichkeiten, einzelne Raumabgrenzungen veränderbar einzurichten, um die verfügbaren Flächen variabel nutzbar zu machen. Gut nutzbar ist auch das Raumangebot für die Klassen der Erweiterung in einem 2-geschoßigen Zubau, die einen um einen Innenhof gruppierten attraktiven Schulbereich bilden. Die zeitgemäße Ausformung der neuen Baukörper, die sich von der Bestandes deutlich abhebt, zeigt in der gestalterischen Haltung Anspruch an Qualität. (Schwinde)

## **Seidel Architekten, Ulm – Germany**

<http://www.seidel-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **ZMB Zentrum für molekulare Biowissenschaften, Bibliothek, Graz – Austria 2007**

Planung: 2004 – 2006, Fertigstellung: 2006 – 2007, BGF: 20.430m<sup>2</sup>

Drei biomorphe, kompakte, unterschiedlich große Volumen lassen differenzierte Außenräume zwischen Neubau und Bestand entstehen. Entspannt fügt sich das Ensemble in die umgebende städtebauliche Situation ein. Es zitiert den Campusgedanken als Ausdruck der Eigenständigkeit der Fakultät, bzw. des Zentrums in der Universitätsstruktur. Die drei Gebäudevolumen beinhalten technisch hochausgestattete Forschungslaboratorien, Isotopenlaboratorien, Tierhaltung, OPs Büro- und Seminarräume, die Fachbereichsbibliothek, den Hörsaal und als zentralen Treffpunkt die Cafeteria, sowie die Tiefgarage mit 100 Stellplätzen. Prägnant ist das äussere Erscheinungsbild: drehbare Sonnenschutzlamellen aus Glas sind geschosshoch auf der kompletten Fassade montiert. (Seidel)

Die Anordnung der Neu- und Bestandsbauten um den zentralen Körper „EX\_USU“ (aus der Erfahrung, durch Übung) soll die Imagination einer Ideenzelle als Knotenpunkt interner wie externer wissenschaftlicher Arbeit erzeugen. Der viergeschossig ausgebildete Körper passt sich in der Höhenentwicklung den umliegenden Gebäuden an und ergänzt das Straßenbild der Humboldtstraße in angepasster Maßstäblichkeit. Im mittleren Bereich des Grundstücks lagert der größte Baukörper mit der universitären Nutzung. Die beiden Baukörper sind auf Erdgeschossniveau miteinander verbunden. Der Verbindungsteil markiert den Hauptzugang zu den beiden Gebäudeteilen für alle Nutzer und Besucher und versteht sich als zentraler Verteiler zu den beiden Forschungsbereichen. Der dritte und kleinste Gebäudekörper (EX\_USU) beinhaltet den Hörsaal, die Seminarräume, die gemeinschaftlich genutzte Bibliothek sowie das öffentlich zugängliche Café. Der Körper schafft eine Schnittstelle zwischen Öffentlichkeit, Lehre und Forschung. Alle drei Volumina sind auf den Untergeschossenebenen miteinander verbunden. Das äußere Erscheinungsbild des Gebäudekomplexes prägen geschosshohe Sonnenschutzlamellen aus Glas, die im Sommer die darunterliegende Fassade vor zu starker Sonneneinstrahlung schützen. Sie ändern ihren Öffnungswinkel im Tagesverlauf je nach Sonnenstand. Zusätzlich kann der Nutzer individuellen Einfluss auf „seine“ Sonnenschutzlamellen nehmen und diese je nach persönlichen Anforderungen öffnen oder schließen, woraus sich ein variantenreiches Spiel von geöffneten, halbgeöffneten und geschlossenen Lamellen ergibt. Auf der Außenseite sind die Lamellen mit semitransparenten Punkten bedruckt. Dadurch behalten sie ihre glasspezifische Durchsichtigkeit in

abgeschwächter Form, die darunterliegende farbenfrohe Fassade ist je nach Öffnungswinkel der Lamelle und Reflexion des Sonnenlichtes vielfältig erlebbar. Die gesamte Fassade unterliegt einem Maßsystem: Die Achsen der Fassadenbleche und der Lamellen sind dem Vielfachen des optimalen Laborgrundrisses entlehnt. Die Konstruktion besteht aus einem Stahlbetonskelettbau mit Lochfassade. Die Decken sind mit Betonkernaktivierung ausgestattet, die die hohen inneren Wärmelasten kontinuierlich abführt. Nachträglich lassen sich in dieses System nur schwerlich Deckendurchbrüche setzen, deshalb wurden bereits in der Planung Regeldurchbrüche gesetzt, die auch eine spätere Änderung der Raumgrößen zulassen. Die benötigten Dunkelräume wurden allesamt im Gebäudekern angeordnet, was eine hohe Gebäudetiefe zulässt und somit das Verhältnis Volumen zu Fassadenfläche positiv prägt. Besonders viel Wert wurde auf die Vermeidung von umweltbelastenden Materialien gelegt. Beitrag von GAT (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## **Architekturbüro Jürgen Singer, Dresden – Germany**

<http://www.ab-singer.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Neubau Mensa / Bibliothek Görlitz – FH Zittau/Görlitz –Germany 2003 – 2006**

Client: SIB (Sächsisches Immobilien- und Baumanagement)

Der Auftrag ging an das Architekturbüro Koop + Singer. Der Neubau Mensa/Bibliothek ist ein zweigeschossiges Gebäude, das in der Mitte des Campus gelegen ist. Bestimmende Materialien sind neben den Verglasungen mit grauen und silbernen Rahmen vor allem die Fassadenbekleidungen aus dunkelroten Faserzementplatten. Dieser farbliche Akzent setzt den Neubau von den umgebenden Gebäuden ab und unterstreicht die Zentralität der Lage. Für die „Kunst am Bau“ entwarf der bekannte Maler und Graphiker Veit Hofmann im Haupttreppenhaus des neuen Gebäudes eine „Spray-Kunst auf Beton“. Diese „Spray-Kunst auf Beton“ operiert mit bekannten, aber nur noch erahnbaren Schrift- und Bildelementen. Das Zeichen als Element der Schrift findet hier wieder seinen bildmäßigen Ursprung. Die standorttypische Gefährdung durch das Hochwasser wurde bei der Konstruktion des Gebäudes berücksichtigt. Alle sensiblen Anlagen wurden deshalb in einer Dachzentrale untergebracht. Im Havariefall melden auf Fußboden installierte Sensoren einen Wasseraustritt. (<http://www.medienservice.sachsen.de>)

## **Sinning Architekten, Darmstadt – Germany**

<http://www.sinning-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Zentrale Universitätsbibliothek, Philipps-Universität, Marburg – Germany Groundbreaking 2012**

Der Realisierungswettbewerb für den Neubau der Zentralen Universitätsbibliothek der Philipps-Universität Marburg auf dem Campus Firmanei ist entschieden: Die Jury des städtebaulichen Ideen- und Realisierungswettbewerbs unter Vorsitz des Architekten Ferdinand Heide würdigte mit großer Mehrheit das mit dem ersten Preis ausgezeichnete Vorhaben des Darmstädter Architekturbüros von Norbert Sinning in Kooperation mit der Landschaftsarchitektin Angela Bezenberger. 1. Preis: sinning architekten; Landschaftsarchitekten Angela Bezenberger Der Campus Firmanei entsteht in Nachbarschaft der Elisabethkirche, im Areal der ehemaligen Universitätsklinik. Die zum überwiegenden Teil unter Schutz stehenden Baudenkmäler werden für die Nutzung durch die Institute saniert. Die 108,4 Millionen Euro teure neue Zentrale Universitätsbibliothek wird das Herzstück des neuen innenstädtischen Campus Firmanei bilden und das Gartendenkmal des Alten Botanischen Gartens begrenzen. Vorgesehen ist ein langgestreckter, gut proportionierter Baukörper, der den Übergang zwischen dem eng bebauten Viertel an der Deutschhausstraße und dem historischen Freiraum des Botanischen Gartens markiert. Die im Grundriss abgewinkelte Baufigur mit ihrem gläsernen Atrium fügt sich nach Auffassung der Jury gut in die historische Bebauung ein und wird den Studierenden und Wissenschaftlern einen angenehmen Zugang zu einer Bibliothek mit hoher Aufenthaltsqualität bieten. Staatsministerin Eva Kühne-Hörmann hob hervor, dass die Wahl auf einen sehr guten Entwurf gefallen sei. „Die städtebaulichen Ideen und der Siegerentwurf für die Bibliothek lassen erwarten, dass die hohen Anforderungen erfüllt werden. Die Wettbewerbsteilnehmer mussten in einem sensiblen städtebaulichen Umfeld zwischen dem Kulturdenkmal der Elisabethkirche und dem Naturdenkmal des Alten Botanischen Gartens Funktionalität und Ästhetik einer modernen Bibliothek mit der Harmonie eines historischen Stadtbilds aus allen Perspektiven in Einklang bringen. Ganz besonders freue ich mich darüber, dass durch das Sonderinvestitionsprogramm des Landes Hessen die sofortige Realisierung des Neubaus gesichert ist“, sagte die Ministerin. Der Präsident der Philipps-Universität Marburg, Prof. Dr. Volker Nienhaus, der selbst Preisrichter war, zeigte sich beeindruckt, wie die preisgekrönten Entwürfe die Herausforderungen gemeistert haben. „Zusammen mit dem Neubau auf dem Brauereigelände und dem Lückenschluss in der Kinderklinik wird ein äußerst attraktiver Campus in zentraler Innenstadtlage entstehen, der einen Gewinn nicht nur für die Universität, sondern auch für die Universitätsstadt Marburg darstellen wird.“ Der Hessischen Landesregierung gebühre Dank, dass sie im Rahmen des HEUREKA-Programms die notwendigen Finanzmittel bereitstelle, um die Philipps-Universität im Standortwettbewerb der Forschungsuniversitäten nachhaltig zu stärken. „Die Gliederung des Baukörpers, die Orientierung zum Botanischen Garten und die Umsetzung des Raumprogramms sind vorbildlich gelungen“, urteilte der Vorsitzende des Preisgerichts, Ferdinand Heide. Oberbürgermeister Egon Vaupel, der ebenfalls dem Preisgericht angehörte, zeigt sich sehr erfreut über das Wettbewerbsergebnis. „Die neue Bibliothek wird das Nordviertel beleben und aufwerten“, sagte er. Der Wettbewerb wurde in zwei Phasen durchgeführt. Der städtebauliche Ideenteil in der ersten Phase stellte die Aufgabe, die vorgesehenen Neubauten des Campus Firmanei in eine an der städtebaulichen und architektonischen Qualität des Standorts orientierte Gesamtplanung einzubetten. Als Neubauten sind künftig neben der zentralen Universitätsbibliothek ein Institutsgebäude auf dem Gelände der ehemaligen Brauerei sowie die Lückenschließung in der ehemaligen Kinderklinik vorgesehen. Die Teilnehmer waren aufgefordert, Ideen für die Gliederung der Baukörper sowie die städtebauliche Einbindung über stringente Wegeverbindungen zwischen dem Campus Firmanei und weiteren Standorten der Universität in der Innenstadt zu entwickeln. In einem vorgeschalteten Bewerbungsverfahren waren 44 Teilnehmer ausgewählt worden, 38 Büros hatten Arbeiten eingereicht. In der ersten Sitzung des Preisgerichts im November 2008 waren davon 30 ausgewählt und zur zweiten Phase des Wettbewerbs, dem Realisierungsteil „Neubau der Universitätsbibliothek“, zugelassen worden. Mit ihrer baulichen Neuordnung verbindet die Universität das Ziel, die wissenschaftliche Interaktion in Forschung und Lehre zwischen den Fächern sowie zwischen Stadt und Universität zu stärken. Vorgesehen sind die Konzentration der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften auf dem Campus Firmanei sowie die Konzentration der Naturwissenschaften und der Medizin auf dem Campus Lahnberge. Das Wettbewerbs-ergebnis ist ein wichtiger Schritt, durch die Verbindung von moderner Forschung und Lehre an einem traditionsreichen Standort die Attraktivität der Universität zu steigern. (<http://www.uni-marburg.de>)

## **SKE Group Facility Management GmbH, Mannheim – Langen – Germany**

mit Architekturbüro Martin Starmans, Aachen

<http://www.ske-group.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtbibliothek im Medienhaus, Mülheim a.d. Ruhr – Germany 2009**

JULI 2004:

Der Rat beschließt europaweite Ausschreibung als ÖPP-Projekt nach Durchführung einer Machbarkeits- und Wirtschaftlichkeitsstudie. Die Immobilie am Viktoriaplatz soll im städtischen Besitz verbleiben. 2006: Die europaweite Ausschreibung läuft. JUNI 2007: Beschlussfassung im Rat der Stadt. Den Zuschlag erhielt die Firma SKE. Das Medienhaus soll im Februar 2009 seine Pforten öffnen.

Gesamtkosten: 42 Mio Euro – PPP Projekt auf 25 Jahre, Baukosten: 14,8 Mio Euro, Einrichtungskosten mit Geräteausstattung: 1,1 Mio Euro.

Sonstige Nutzer des Gebäudes: Mülheimer Stadtmarketing und Tourismus GmbH (MST); Programmokino „Rio“ u. Rick's Café

Baubeschreibung: Nach außen wirkt die Bibliothek durch die Treppenanlage, die großzügigen Glasfronten sowie den sich über drei Etagen ziehenden und prägenden Zentralteil, die „Box“. Nach innen verleiht die Einrichtung eine ästhetische Anpassung an das Ganze. Trotz der offenen Atmosphäre des Hauses laden auf den einzelnen Etagen Rückzugszonen zum Lesen und zum Arbeiten ein. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

## **Spreen Architekten, München – Germany**

<http://www.spreen-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Duale Hochschule Heidenheim, Neubau mit Bibliothek, Heidenheim – Germany 2010**

PPP-Projekt-Partner: Strabag Real Estate GmbH, Köln, Ed. Züblin AG Direktion Stuttgart Bereich Ulm / Neu-Ulm

Duale Hochschule Heidenheim für Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Informatik und Sozialwesen

Auftraggeber: Land Baden-Württemberg vertr. durch Vermögen und Bau Baden-Württemberg, Realisierungswettbewerb: 05.2006, 1.Preis, Planung und Ausführung: 2006-2010, BRI: 66.000 qm BGF: 16.500 qm HNF: 8.700 qm

Der Neubau der Dualen Hochschule setzt durch seine prägnante Gestalt ein Signal für einen zukunftsweisenden Bildungsort; von weither sichtbar ist die Duale Hochschule Anziehungspunkt und Bildungsstätte junger Menschen. Die Konzentration der Baumasse fördert ein intensives Umfeld, durch die offene Struktur im Inneren wird eine kommunikative Atmosphäre mit großen Allgemeinflächen geschaffen. An drei Gebäudeecken werden jeweils zwei Geschosse zu einem großen Luftraum zusammengefasst, die den öffentlichen Bereichen wie Foyer, Aula und Bibliothek vorbehalten sind. Die klare Form des Quadrates, die umlaufende Anordnung der Räume an den Fassaden und der Erschließungskern in der Gebäudemitte erleichtern die Orientierung und ermöglichen eine hohe Flexibilität in der Nutzung auf. (Spreen)

Heidenheim an der Brenz is a new landmark: Last week inaugurated Prime Minister Stefan Mappus the Cooperative State University of Spreen architects . in the 50,000-inhabitant large city in eastern Baden-Württemberg with its eight stories is the compact, square building a new high point in the urban landscape. The internal structure is dressed with the black plates Aluminum building is differentiated: the individual stories are interspersed with two-story areas. At the corners serve the higher public use spaces such as foyer, library with Leese hall or auditorium. The individual floors each house the classrooms of a course. Each floor is thus a kind of "functional study island." Great, green shimmering windows represent the connection to the outside world; they do acted as a showcase of the city to the university and vice versa, so the Munich architect Jan Spreen. He sees this as "a symbol of the traditionally close relations with the Cooperative Institute for society, industry and commerce". The storied cross-glass surfaces, combined with the recessed strip windows, will help that the bullets are withdrawn and one of the building as an abstract body , an "educational sculpture" perceive. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **SSP Architekten Schmidt Schicketanz und Partner GmbH, München – Germany**

<http://www.architektenssp.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Max-Planck-Institut für Neuropsychologische Forschung, Bibliothek, Leipzig – Germany 1998**

Wettbewerb 1994, 1. Preis, BGF: 7.280 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI: 31.326 m<sup>3</sup>, Baukosten:15,6 Mio. €, Baubeginn: 10/1995, Fertigstellung: 10/1998

Die Form eines Spazierstocks nachzeichnend, umgibt das Institutsgebäude mit Fachbibliothek, Seminarbereich, Cafeteria und Gästewohntrakt zwei auf niedrigerem Niveau freistehende Anlagen für Großgeräte (MRT / MEG). Das Grundstück liegt zentral, in direkter Nähe zum Universitätsklinikum. (SSP)

## **Staab Architekten GvAmbH, Berlin – Germany**

<http://www.staab-architekten.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Max-Planck-Institut für Europäische Rechtsgeschichte, Bibliothek, Frankfurt am Main – Germany 2006 – 2013**

Beschränkter Realisierungswettbewerb 1. Preis 2006, Mitarbeit Per Königeter, Johannes Löbber, Justus Etemeyer  
Bauherr Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, Planungsbeginn – Fertigstellung 2007 – 2013, Gesamtbaukosten 19,88 Mio €, HNF 5000 m<sup>2</sup>

Bei dem vorgeschlagenen städtebaulichen und architektonischen Konzept des Instituts für europäische Rechtsgeschichte ging es darum, eine Balance zu finden zwischen dem verständlichen Anspruch der Max-Planck Gesellschaft nach Eigenständigkeit und der städtebaulichen Intention, auch diesen Baukörper als Teil des Ensembles des neuen Campusgeländes mit dem dominierenden Bau der Zentrale der IG Farben zu begreifen. Aus einem erdgeschossigen Sockel, der alle Teile des Gebäudes über einen Kreuzgang zusammenbindet, werden für die unterschiedlichen Institutsbereiche mehrgeschossige Baukörper entwickelt. Die Anordnung und Orientierung dieser Baukörper richtet sich nach den funktionalen und räumlichen Anforderungen der verschiedenen Funktionsbereiche. So riegelt das Freihandmagazin gleichsam als Lärmschutzwand den Blockinnenbereich von der viel befahrenen

Hansaallee ab. Die dazu gehörigen Büroarbeitsplätze sind in den ruhigen Innenhof orientiert. Die Projektbüros liegen zum Park nach Süden ausgerichtet, mit Blick auf das zentrale Gebäude der IG Farben. Der Wohnbereich liegt in der nordwestlichen Ecke des Grundstückes, und orientiert sich mit seinen Wohnräumen ebenfalls in den Hof. (Staab)

### Universität Potsdam – Neubau Informations-, Kommunikations- und Medienzentrums Golm - Germany 2004 – 2011

Bauherr Brandenburgischer Landesbetrieb für Liegenschaften und Bauen - Niederlassung Potsdam, Planungsbeginn – Fertigstellung 2004 – 2011, Leistungsphasen 2 – 8, Gesamtbaukosten 25,89 Mio €, NF 7.250 m<sup>2</sup>

Auf der Grundlage eines übergeordneten Entwicklungs- und Freiraumkonzeptes wird der Baukörper der neuen Bibliothek als kubischer Solitär entwickelt, welcher durch seine innere räumliche Logik und seine städtebaulichen Anforderungen plastische Verformungen erfährt. Städtebaulich sind die beiden Erschließungsseiten bestimmend. Eine zentrale Grünachse, beginnend am Bahnhof von Golm, ordnet den gesamten Campus. Zu dieser zentralen Eingangssituation richtet sich der Haupteingang des Gebäudes. Ein weiterer Eingang befindet sich diagonal gegenüber und ist dem südlichen Campus und den zentralen Parkplätzen zugeordnet. Diese Diagonale setzt sich in der inneren Erschließung des Hauses fort. Zwei kaskadenartige Treppen verbinden das zentral gelegene Foyer mit den Lesebereichen in den darüber gestaffelten Ebenen. Aus der Differenzierung zwischen den aus klimatischen Gründen nur schwach tagesbelichteten Buchstellflächen und den hellen luftigen Lesebereichen wird das architektonische Grundthema des Hauses entwickelt. So ziehen sich die Lesebereiche als räumliches Kontinuum durch das Gebäude und erhalten so die unterschiedlichsten atmosphärischen Qualitäten. Räume mit Ausblick über den Campus wechseln mit innenliegenden introvertierten Leseplätzen, die über ein Oberlicht mit Tageslicht versorgt werden. Zwei über alle Geschosse eingeschlossene Innenhöfe versorgen die Erschließungsbereiche mit Tageslicht und unterstützen die Orientierung im Haus. Die großen Magazinbereiche sind im Untergeschoss untergebracht. (Staab)

Die erst 1991 gegründete Universität Potsdam ist die größte des Landes Brandenburg und hat sich in den vergangenen Jahren als bedeutender Forschungsstandort etabliert. Während der zentrale Campus in unmittelbarer Nachbarschaft zum Schlosspark von Sanssouci liegt, befinden sich die meisten Institute der Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen und die Humanistische Fakultät in Potsdam-Golm. Ein dritter Campus an der Stadtgrenze von Berlin ist Griebnitzsee. Den Standort Golm prägen moderne und architektonisch auffällige Gebäude, welche in ein übergeordnetes Entwicklungs- und Freiraumkonzept eingebettet sind. Als vorläufig letzter Baustein des Masterplans wurde im vergangenen Herbst das markante Informations-, Kommunikations- und Medienzentrums, kurz IKMZ, von Staab Architekten eingeweiht. Kulturbauten sowie Gebäude für Forschung und Lehre, Büro und Verwaltung zählen zu den Kernkompetenzen des Büros. Eine zentrale Grünachse, beginnend am Bahnhof Golm, ordnet den gesamten Campus. Zu ihr ist der Haupteingang des neuen quaderförmigen Bibliotheksgebäudes ausgerichtet, schräg gegenüber befindet sich ein zweiter Eingang, der zu den Parkplätzen orientiert ist. Die Fassade des Solitärs schimmert wie ein schwarzer Edelstein in unterschiedlichsten Facetten und markiert deutlich seine zentrale und funktionale Bedeutung innerhalb der gesamten städtebaulichen Struktur.

Das ganze Gebäude ist punktsymmetrisch aufgebaut. Vom Foyer aus führen die beiden gegeneinander versetzten offenen Treppen zu den verschiedenen Leseebenen. Die kräftige Farbgebung in Rot und Orange erleichtert die Orientierung.

Zur offenen Raumfolge gehören auch zwei Freihandbereiche. Im Kontrast zu den Lesesälen sind sie in ihrer Gestaltung sehr materialbetont mit roh belassenem Sichtbeton und Estrich.

Ganz anders hingegen die Wirkung im Inneren. Was man von außen nicht vermuten würde – der Innenraum erstreckt sich offen über mehrere Ebenen, präsent sich farbenfroh und lichtdurchflutet. Ein scheinbar merkwürdiger Kontrast, der sich bei näherer Betrachtung jedoch mehr und mehr auflöst und seine ganz eigene Logik offenbart. Der gesamte innere Aufbau ist punktsymmetrisch, zwei kaskadenartige Treppen in leuchtendem Rot und Orange verbinden das mittige Foyer mit den verschiedenen Lesebereichen in den oberen Ebenen. Deutlich spürbar wird zudem die fiktive Diagonale, welche im Erdgeschoss die beiden Eingänge miteinander verbindet. Doch das eigentlich entwurfsbestimmende Thema heißt Licht. Helle, luftige Lesebereiche mit viel Tageslicht stehen nur schwach beleuchteten und vor direkter Sonneneinstrahlung zu schützenden Stellflächen für die Bücher gegenüber. Geschickt ineinander verschachtelt, lassen die Architekten Räume mit unterschiedlichster Atmosphäre entstehen – großzügige Räume mit Aussicht über den Campus wechseln sich mit introvertierten Leseplätzen, nur erhellt durch Oberlichter, ab. Dazwischen immer wieder spärlich beleuchtete Zonen für Bücherregale mit fast kellerartigem Charakter. Eine spannende Raumfolge mit hoher Aufenthaltsqualität, die durch den entsprechenden Einsatz von Materialien und einem deutlichen Unterschied im Ausbaustandard unterstrichen wird. Nach oben abschließendes Highlight ist die begehbare Dachterrasse, die ebenfalls zum Lesen und Arbeiten genutzt werden kann.

Der differenzierte Innenraum bietet unterschiedlichste Ein- und Ausblicke. Die Studenten können aus einem vielfältigen Angebot an Leseflächen auswählen, wo sie sich für ihre Arbeit am wohlsten fühlen.

Dieses differenzierte Interieur galt es in der Fassade abzubilden, ohne den gewollten monolithischen Charakter des Baukörpers zu stören. So entstand die Idee einer scheinbar geschlossenen Hülle mit mosaikartig angeordneten Elementen aus bedrucktem Glas und Naturstein, bei der die einzelnen Fensteröffnungen nach außen nicht sichtbar gemacht werden. Die z.T. auf die Gläser aufgedruckten Steinstrukturen fungieren wie ein zusätzlicher Blendschutz, bieten aber dennoch genügend Transparenz. Zudem ähneln die Glasflächen durch die Bedruckung in ihrer Optik den Natursteinelementen, sodass keine zu großen Kontraste, sondern das gewünschte Zusammenspiel der einzelnen Facetten betont wurde. Deutlich in Erscheinung treten hingegen die großen Öffnungen, durch die Tageslicht auf die Leseplätze fällt sowie die Fenster im Verwaltungstrakt, die zusätzlich mit vertikalen drehbaren Sonnenschutzlamellen, ebenfalls aus Glas, ausgestattet wurden. Auch die beiden Freihandbereiche mit ihrer rhythmischen Fenstergliederung sind an der Fassade ablesbar.

Das facettenreiche Spiel an der Fassade entsteht durch Bekleidungs-elemente mit vier verschiedenen Ober-flächen: polierter und satiniertes Glas sowie bedrucktes transparentes und bedrucktes satiniertes Glas. Eine spezielle Unterkonstruktion erlaubte die flächenbündige Montage.

Konstruktiv konnte die ebenmäßige Bekleidung geschickt mit einem vorgehängten hinterlüfteten Fassadensystem gelöst werden. Sowohl die gläsernen Elemente auf einer Aluminium-Rahmenkonstruktion als auch die mit einer Leichtbetonplatte verklebten Natursteintafeln aus schwarzem Granit ließen sich auf einem einheitlichen Befestigungssystem montieren. Damit auch die Fugen optisch zurücktreten, wurden sowohl die Kanten der Platten als auch die dahinter liegende Dämmung schwarz kaschiert. Katja Reich in Detail 09.02.12 (<http://www.detail.de>)

## **Staatliches Bauamt I, Köln – Germany**

### **Bibliothek für das Ingenieurwissenschaftliche Zentrum, FH Köln – Germany 2001**

Neubau der Bibliothek für das Ingenieurwissenschaftliche Zentrum der Fachhochschule in Köln-Deutz, Kubatur: 13.500 m<sup>3</sup>

Am 9. Februar 2000 wurde in Deutz der Grundstein für einen Bibliotheksneubau der Fachhochschule Köln gelegt. Mit einer Nutzfläche von 2.100 Quadratmetern wird das nach den Plänen des Staatlichen Bauamtes Köln I entstehende dreistöckige Gebäude die größte FH-Bibliothek in Deutschland beherbergen. Der quadratische Grundriss des Neubaus bildet eine abgeschlossene Form und ermöglicht kurze Wege für die innere Organisation der Bibliothek. Neben 800 Leseplätzen werden den Studenten 60 PC-Arbeitsplätze und ein Multimediaaal zur Verfügung stehen. Eine gläserne Brücke verbindet das neue Haus mit dem Hauptgebäude der Hochschule. Die unterschiedlichen Funktionsbereiche sind an der Ausbildung der Fensterflächen auch von außen ablesbar: Horizontale Fensterbänder ermöglichen eine gleichmäßige Belichtung des Lesesaals und der Arbeitsflächen, Bereiche mit Sondernutzungen sollen mit farbig gestalteten Fensterflügeln zusätzliche Akzente in der Fassade setzen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Staatliches Bauamt Regensburg, Abt. Hochschulbau, Regensburg – Germany**

<http://www.stbar.bayern.de>

### **Libraries:**

### **Hochschulbibliothek der Fachhochschule Regensburg – Germany 2006**

Fläche: 3.645 qm, davon 2.388 qm HNF, Baukosten: € 9,100.000, Gesamtkosten: € 9,200,000, Einrichtungskosten: € 806.000

Das neue Bibliotheksgebäude besteht aus einem zweigeschossigen, halbrund geschwungenen, verglasten und klimatisierten Baukörper und aus einem separaten, zweigeschossigen Bibliotheksverwaltungstrakt. Unter- und Erdgeschoss werden durch einen Lastenaufzug sowie einen Personenaufzug erschlossen. Eine innere Erschließungsachse verbindet die beiden Gebäudeteile der Bibliothek untereinander. Die beiden Ebenen des Lesesaals sind über großzügige Lufträume verbunden. Sofort nach dem Eintreten bietet sich eine hervorragende Orientierung. Die Mitte wird durch eine kreisförmige Lichtkuppel und über eine elegant geschwungene Stahltreppe akzentuiert. Eine architektonische wie bibliothekarische Besonderheit stellt die kreisförmig um den Luftraum herum konzentrisch angelegte Anordnung der Regale, Lesetische und Beleuchtung dar. Im Untergeschoss führt ein Ausgang auf eine begrünte Leseterrasse, die unmittelbar an den See grenzt. Die tragende Konstruktion der Gebäude besteht in wesentlichen Teilen aus Stahlbeton. Die Tragwerke der beiden Säle sind sichtbar und raumprägend ausgeführt: im Lesesaal der Bibliothek als eine netzartige Konstruktion aus unterspannten Einfeldträgern. Darüber ist eine Lage aus Brettsperholzplatten angeordnet. Ein interessantes Detail stellt die Stahl- und Glaskonstruktion der Lichtkuppel dar. Die Glaselemente enthalten eine bedampfte Folie, die die einfallende Strahlung wie ein Prisma reflektiert und auf der Seite gegenüber dem Sonnenstand ungehindert Durchblick ermöglicht. Die Fassaden sind aus Stahl- und Aluminium-Pfostenriegelkonstruktion ausgeführt. Es wurden handelsübliche, wirtschaftliche Materialien verwendet. Weitestgehend wurden die Materialfarben belassen, die Stahlbauteile und die Möblierung sind in Grau- und Aluminiumtönen gehalten. Einen markanten Farbakzent stellt die Auslegware dar. Im Verwaltungstrakt und im Magazin findet sich ein orangefarbener leicht gemusterter Linoleum-Bodenbelag. Im Lesesaal fällt ein warmes, kräftiges Rot des Teppichbodens auf. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

## **Staatliches Vermögen- und Hochbauamt Tübingen – Germany**

<http://www.ofd-karlsruhe.de>

### **Libraries:**

### **Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen Ammerbau – Germany 2002**

Fläche: 8820 qm HNF, Benutzerfläche: 4467 qm, Neubau; Erweiterung, Erweiterung Kammerstruktur, Gesamtkosten: € 19.615.000  
Baukosten: € 18.900.000, Einrichtungskosten: € 715.000

Nach fast dreijähriger Bauzeit ist der Erweiterungsbau der Tübinger Universitätsbibliothek im Oktober 2002 seiner Bestimmung übergeben worden. Der rote Klinkerbau jenseits der Ammer ist zu einem ästhetisch ansprechenden Gebäude geworden. Der Zugang erfolgt von der zentralen Achse der Wilhelmstrasse aus. Der Nutzer betritt das Hauptgebäude und findet im 1. Stock den Eingang zum ehemaligen Allgemeinen Lesesaal. Dieser ist "Vorraum" zum Ammerbau. Die problemlose Verbindung zwischen Vorraum und Ammerbau stellt eine freitragende Brücke über die Ammer her. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

Am 19. September 2002 wird in Tübingen nach fast dreijähriger Bauzeit der Erweiterungsbau der Universitätsbibliothek eröffnet. Das neue Haus, das aufgrund seiner Lage am Fluss Ammer auch „Ammerbau“ genannt wird, beherbergt auf vier Geschossen eine Freihandbibliothek mit 300.000 Bänden. Geplant wurde das 20-Millionen-Euro-Projekt vom Staatlichen Vermögen- und Hochbauamt Tübingen. Der kammförmige Neubau ist das fünfte und vorläufig auch letzte Gebäude der insgesamt 2,9 Millionen Bände zählenden Uni-Bibliothek. Die Geschichte der Neubauten in diesem Jahrhundert begann mit dem schräg gegenüber liegenden Bonatz-Bau (1912), dann folgte das Hauptgebäude mit Magazin (1963), die Zweigstelle an der Morgenstelle (1974) und schließlich der Ausbau der alten Waschküche (1990). Der Ammerbau nun wird über das Hauptgebäude erschlossen. Vom ersten Stock aus gelangen die Nutzer in den bestehenden Allgemeinen Lesesaal, der als „Vorraum“ für den Neubau fungiert. Über eine frei tragende Brücke kommen die Studierenden in den Erweiterungsbau, der neben der Bibliothek auch 36 Arbeitsräume sowie Schulungsräume für Multimedia-Anwendungen fasst. Eine zweite Brücke führt vom Ammerbau in den Zeitungssaal in der benachbarten Waschküche. Die Fassade aus roten Naturziegeln wird durch Loggien und horizontale Fensterbänder mit Aluminiumrahmen gegliedert. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Architekturbüro Martin Starmans, Aachen – Germany**

### **Libraries:**

### **Stadtbibliothek Mülheim a.d.Ruhr – Germany 2009**

4.400 m<sup>2</sup>, € 14.800.000

### **Literatur:**

**BuB Forum Bibliothek und Information, 2010, 1, 64-70**

Im MedienHaus werden die städtischen Medienaktivitäten konzentriert und mit einem anspruchsvollen Programm kino einschließlich Cafe private Dienstleistungen aus dem Medienbereich integriert. Das Projekt wird in kooperativer Partnerschaft von



Stadt und privaten Beteiligten entwickelt und realisiert. Im MedienHaus werden sein: die Stadtbibliothek, das Medienzentrum, die Touristinfo der MST, das Kino Rio und Rick's Café. (<http://www.kulturserver-nrw.de>)

Auf vier Etagen erstreckt sich dann die Bücherei, im Erdgeschoss teilt sie sich die Grundfläche mit einem Café, einem Programm kino und der MST. Entschieden ist, welche Themen auf welcher Etage ihren Platz finden. Zudem erhält jede Etage ihre eigene Farbe. Im Erdgeschoss werden Unterhaltung, Freizeit und Reisen untergebracht sein (violett), im ersten Geschoss der Bereich Information und Wissen (rot), im zweiten Eltern und Kinder (grün) und im dritten Pädagogik und Schule (orange). Der Bücherbus wird integriert und bekommt im Medienhaus seine Garage. Über die Etagen verteilt existieren 40 PC-Arbeitsplätze mit Internetanschluss. Auch ein Tonstudio zieht in die Räume ein. Neben dem zentralen Treppenhaus gibt es zwei Fluchttreppenhäuser sowie ein kleineres. 160 000 Medien werden am Viktoriaplatz untergebracht sein, weitere 61 000 befinden sich in den Außenstellen. Die Bücherei wird durch eine luftgestützte Betonkernaktivierung auf 20 bis 21 Grad klimatisiert. In den oberen Geschossen steht der Bücherei die volle Länge des Gebäudes zur Verfügung: genau 65,52 Meter. 44 Mitarbeiter werde in der Bücherei ihren Arbeitsplatz besitzen. Die Touristeninformation der MST teilt sich mit dem Kundencenter von RWE/RWW im Medienhaus rund 200 qm, optisch nur getrennt durch eine Schrankwand. Heike Blaeser-Metzger von der MST: „Wir wollen schon am 29. Juni den Betrieb aufnehmen.“ Die Kosten für das PPP-Modell mit dem privaten Partner, der SKE Facility Management, liegen bei zirka 41,2 Mio €, 14,8 Mio € entfallen auf Planungs-, Bau- und Finanzierungsleistungen, 26,4 Mio € auf Betriebs- und Bauunterhaltungsleistungen für 25 Jahre. (<http://www.derwest.de>)

Der offene, kommunikative und weiträumige Charakter des Gebäudes wird die Nutzer einladen, davon zu profitieren. „Es entsteht keine übliche Bibliothek, sondern ein Dreh- und Angelpunkt für die Kommunikation. Café, Filmvorführraum, Tonaufnahmestudio, Computerterminals und eine Terrasse im Innenhof mit Sitzgelegenheiten ergänzen das Programm rund um die Bibliothek“, erläutert Oberbürgermeisterin Dagmar Mühlenfeld. Die Lagerung der Bücher hat einen besonderen Bedarf an das Raumklima. Die Bibliothek wird mittels einer luftgestützten Betonkernaktivierung klimatisiert. Durch die gleichzeitige Nutzung einer ausgesprochenen energiesparenden Form der Kälteerzeugung werden die erforderlichen Luftigenschaften in den Räumen wirtschaftlich sichergestellt. (<http://ske-group.de>)

### **steidle architekten, München – Germany**

<http://www.steidle-architekten.de>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Kommunikations- und Informationszentrum Universität Ulm – Germany 2001**

Bauherr: Vermögens- und Hochbauamt Ulm, Vergabe: 1988, I. Preis, Nutzungstyp: Bibliothek, Medienzentrum, Büro  
BGF: 5.828 qm, HNF: 3.879 qm, BRI: 25.000 cbm, Konstruktion: Holztafelbauweise, bzw. Mauerwerk + Wärmedämmverbundsystem, verputzt

Es wurde versucht, die Konzeption des Einfachen, fast alltäglichen, die der Uni zugrunde liegt, einzusetzen und dennoch eine "echte Bibliothek" zu erhalten. Die Entscheidung für einen quadratischen Baukörper mit eingeschnittenen Lichthöfen nimmt das Wesentliche dieser Absicht auf, einerseits eine lapidare Bücherschachtel, die jedoch andererseits durch die Art der Belichtung, durch den konzentrierten Innen- Außenbezug, durch die Behandlung des Dreidimensionalen, kurzum durch die Anwendung und Modifizierung des gewählten Architekturprinzips und eines klassischen Bibliothekstypus. Die vertikale Schichtung, beginnend mit der unteren Ebene, die sich über Lichthöfe und Lufträume zu einer großen zweigeschossigen Bibliothekshalle entwickelt, schafft die beabsichtigte räumliche und architektonische Wirkung. Darüber - ebenfalls den Lichthöfen zugeordnet - liegt die Bibliotheksverwaltung. Sie ergibt mit den unteren Geschossen zusammen eine komplexe, geschichtete und zunehmend gerichtete räumliche Verdichtung, die nach oben zunimmt. Unten noch marktplatztartig offene Raumübergänge, horizontal und vertikal, oben zunehmend geometrisch-funktionale Ausrichtung. (Steidle)

### **Störmer Murphy and Partners, Hamburg – Germany**

Bürogemeinschaft Alsop Störmer 1990 – 2000  
Holger Jaedicke, Martin Murphy, Jan Störmer

<http://www.stoermer-partner.de>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Haus der Photographie, Bibliothek, Hamburg – Germany 2004 – 2005**

Bauherr: Deichtorhallen Ausstellungen GmbH

Durch die Körber-Stiftung konnten 1989 die Deichtorhallen von Paul Kleihus zu einem großen Ausstellungszentrum umgebaut werden. 2003 entscheidet der Hamburger Senat und Prof. H. C. Gundlach, dass für Prof. Gundlachs bedeutende Fotosammlung die südliche Deichtorhalle zum „Haus der Photographie“ um- und ausgebaut werden soll. Neben den hohen Anforderungen, die es im Bereich Klima, Sicherheit, Flexibilität, Lichtsteuerung und Archivierung zu erfüllen galt, sollten neue Nutzungen wie Verwaltung, Buchshop, Restaurant, Bibliothek und ein großer Seminarraum dem „Haus der Photographie“ die Möglichkeit geben, an jedem Tag dem Publikum als kultureller Anlaufpunkt zur Verfügung zu stehen. Der architektonische Weg, dies zu erreichen, ist sehr einfach und konsequent durch ein „Haus-im-Haus“-Konzept umgesetzt worden. Ein neues Haus wurde bis zu der Höhe von 6 m ohne Dach eingefügt. Die neue Architektur sollte sich nicht in den Vordergrund stellen, sondern die Schönheit und Kraft der alten Markthalle erhalten bzw. ergänzen. (Störmer)

#### **Gerd Bucerius Bibliothek im Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe Hamburg – Germany 2000**

Bauherr: Julius Brinkmann Fördergesellschaft, Bestandsgröße: 160.000, Fläche: 820 qm, Gesamtkosten: 1.720.000 DM, Einrichtungskosten: 590.000 DM

#### **Awards:**

**BDA-Preis Hamburg 2002**

In dem mit privaten Mitteln errichteten "Schumann Flügel" sind zwei ganze Geschosse für die Bibliothek entstanden. Von einem hellen Vestibül aus zugänglich, zieht die Bibliothek durch die einladende Glasfront an der gesamten Längsseite des Leseraumes selbst die Gäste des Museums in die Bibliothek. Schöne alte Gingko-Bäume im Innenhof verstärken die angenehme Sicht und den offenen Eindruck. Als Herzstück hinter den Kulissen des neuen Leseraumes in der Innenhofebene und im Tiefkeller steht das Kompaktmagazin. Grauer Sichtbeton, aluminiumfarbene Fensterrahmen, viel Glas und ein ahornhell melierter Parkettfußboden verlangten nach adäquatem Design für die gesamte Möblierung. (<http://www.senatsbibliothek.de>)

## **Storch Ehlers Partner Architekten, Hannover – Germany**

Dip. INg. Hinrich Storch, Dipl. Ing. Walter Ehlers

<http://www.s-e-p.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Kultur- und Gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät Salzburg, Bibliothek, Salzburg – Austria**

#### **Literature:**

Üblager, Victoria, *Steigender Zustrom an Nutzern*, in: *BuB (Buch und Bibliothek)*, 03,12, pp. 223 – 224

1. Preis EU-weiter, offener Realisierungswettbewerb, entschieden am 11. November 2005, Ausloberin: Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft m.b.H., Wien, vertreten durch BIG Services Salzburg, Größtes Bauobjekt im Rahmen des Gesamtprojekts "Uni-Park Nonntal", Salzburg, 17.000 m<sup>2</sup> Nutzfläche; Baukosten: 30 Mio. Euro

Der Neubau der Kultur- und Gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät der Universität Salzburg verfolgt städtebauliche und ökologische Ziele: Einerseits ist das neue Haus der Herzstück des neu gestalteten Stadtteils Nonntal, des sogenannten Uniparks. Zugleich setzen Universität und BIG einen Meilenstein in Sachen ökologische Energieversorgung: In Salzburg wird die bis dato größte Geothermie-Anlage Österreichs errichtet. „Der Bau ist der Ersatz für die Ende der 1960er Jahren errichteten Plattenbauten, die eigentlich nur als zehnjähriges Provisorium gedacht waren. Mit dem neuen Haus wird etwas längst Versprochenes realisiert“, freut sich Elisabeth Werner, die Leiterin der zentralen Wirtschaftsdienste der Uni Salzburg. Ausgelegt ist das Gebäude mit 17.000 Quadratmetern Nutzfläche auf 5500 Studierende und 300 Lehrende. Sämtliche Abteilungen sowie zentrale Einrichtungen wie Bibliothek oder Hörsaalbereich sind dicht übereinander gestapelt und auf kürzester Distanz vertikal miteinander verbunden. „Das Objekt ist ein anspruchsvoller Solitär, wie er dem Range einer Universität zukommt. Er ist kompakt und doch durchlässig und stellt ein Bindeglied zwischen Stadt und Landschaft dar“, erläutert Architekt Martin Bockelmann vom Architektenteam Storch, Ehlers & Partner aus Hannover. Das zweigeschossige, quadratische Gebäude steht auf Sockeln. Der zwischen den Sockeln mit der Bibliothek und dem schwebenden Quadrat der Fachbereiche eingeschobene offene Campus erzeugt die gewünschte Offenheit zwischen Innenstadt und Nonntal. Zur Stadt hin geht der Campus in einen großzügigen Vorplatz über. Im Zuge des Neubaus werden auch die öffentlichen Verkehrs- und Freiflächen rund um die Universität neugestaltet. "Im Sinne geistiger Offenheit sind die Fachbereiche mit Hilfe gläserner Wände weitgehend transparent gehalten. Wesentliche Fassadenelemente sind metallisch changierende bewegliche Lamellen, die im Licht spielen und dem Baukörper Festigkeit geben, ohne unangenehme Schwere zu erzeugen", schildert Bockelmann. (<http://www.big.at>)

Die Freiräume der Kultur- und Gesellschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultät (KGW) der Universität Salzburg sollen das Studieren unterstützen, indem sie eine Atmosphäre schaffen, die die Freiheit der Gedanken ermöglicht. Die Freiräume der KGW zeichnen sich aus durch Ruhe und Offenheit; sie finden sich in verschiedenen Maßstäben auf verschiedenen gestalterischen Ebenen. Der städtische Platz, führt die Stadt im Norden und Westen an den Campus heran. Der im Süden anschließende Freiraum ist das Bindeglied für den anschließenden Landschaftsraum. Der halböffentliche Platz auf dem Dach, bietet besondere Aufenthaltsqualitäten und inszeniert ungewöhnliche Ausblicke. Innenhöfe, stellen den Übergang von Innen nach Außen dar und erzeugen poetische Bilder, klar und reduziert. Wes&Partner Landschaftsarchitekten, Hamburg (<http://www.wesup.de>)

## **überbau architektur, Boxberg (Germany)**

Bruno Blesch

<http://www.ueber-bau.de>

### **Libraries:**

**Kulturzentrum Stadt Boxberg – Germany 2007**

#### **Awards:**

Initiative 2009/2010 "Bauen und Wohnen im Bestand", Preis für das Projekt Kulturzentrum Stadt Boxberg

Der zunehmenden Problematisierung mit Jugendlichen (zunehmendes Gewaltpotential, Straftatsbestände, fehlende bzw. mangelnde Erziehungskraft der Eltern usw.) möchte die Stadt Boxberg mit einem Projekt für Kinder und Jugendliche entgegenwirken. Die Lage des hierfür vorgesehenen ehemaligen Bauernhofes (Anwesen Volk) im Seebuckel 20 ist zentral, umgeben von Schulzentrum, der Umpfertalhalle, des evang. Gemeinde-zentrums, des Kindergartens sowie Freizeiteinrichtungen für Kinder- und Jugendliche. Heute schon besteht eine direkte Anbindung an ÖPNV. Dies ermöglicht auch für die Nutzung des geplanten Projektes eine gute Anbindung für Kinder und Jugendliche aus den umliegenden Teilgemeinden. Die Konzeption sieht vor, die beiden ehemaligen Scheunen in eine behindertengerechte Bibliothek sowie einen Mehrzweckraum mit einer Gesamtnutzfläche von 440 m<sup>2</sup> umzugestalten. Das ehemalige Wohnhaus soll als Jugendhaus fungieren. Hier sollen den Jugendlichen Freizeiteinrichtungen wie Tischtennis, Kicker, Brettspiele Basteln, Werken usw. zur Verfügung gestellt werden. Desweiteren soll das Internetprojekt „Chatten statt Kloppen“ dort seinen Platz finden. Die ehemaligen Stallungen weichen einem Neubau, welcher mit einer Nutzfläche von 220 m<sup>2</sup> der Kinder- und Jugendbetreuung dient. Hier soll auch das Büro für eine/n SozialarbeiterIn untergebracht werden. Herzstück dieses Projektes bildet der Innenhof mit einer Freilichtbühne. Dieser kann als vollwertiger Raum für Kinder- und Jugendliche betrachtet werden. Hier können sämtliche Freizeit-aktivitäten durchgeführt werden, aber auch Ausstellungen und Workshops in größeren Gruppen durchgeführt werden. (Überbau)

## **Klaus Uhlmann Architekt, München – Germany**

**Universitätsbibliothek München, Bibliothek des Historicums, München – Germany 1999**

Am 17. November 1999 wurde in München nach vierjähriger Bauzeit das sogenannte „Historicum“ in der Schellingstraße eingeweiht. In dem vom Universitätsbauamt der Stadt geplanten Hochschulbau werden alle historischen Disziplinen unter einem Dach vereint sein. Das Gebäude schließt an einen denkmalgeschützten Altbau in der Amalienstraße an, der völlig entkernt wurde und nur noch als Fassade stehen blieb. Gemeinsam mit dem Architekten Klaus Uhlmann baute das **Universitätsbauamt** das ehemalige Institutsgebäude der Forstwissenschaftlichen Fakultät nach den Bedürfnissen der Historiker um. Hier wurden vor allem Seminarräume untergebracht. Das Herzstück des Neubaus bildet die sechsstöckige Zentralbibliothek, die auf einer Fläche von 3.000 Quadratmetern 275.000 Bücher und Zeitschriften aufnimmt. Sie öffnet sich über eine vollverglaste Fassadenfläche zum neu

entstandenen Salinenhof und wird ihrerseits von den Institutsräumen der Fakultät eingefasst. Wissenschaftsminister Hans Zehetmair hob in seiner Festrede die hervorragenden Arbeitsbedingungen des neuen Hochschulgebäudes hervor, die optimale Voraussetzungen für den wissenschaftlichen Austausch böten. Die Baukosten für das insgesamt 6.500 Quadratmeter Nutzfläche umfassende Historicum belaufen sich auf rund 54 Millionen Mark. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Oswald Mathias Ungers \* 1926 - + 2007**

### **Libraries:**

#### **Badische Landesbibliothek, Karlsruhe – Germany 1983 - 1991**

Der Baukörper der Bibliothek besteht aus einer äußeren Schale und einem inneren Kern. Die Schale nimmt den Maßstab der vorhandenen Blockbebauung, des Liegenschaftsamtes und des Altbaus Ritterstraße auf; der Kern, der sich aus der Schale erhebt, korrespondiert mit der Stephanskirche. Diesem architektonischen Konzept entsprechend werden die Materialien eingesetzt: die Schale ist rau, aus Stein und mit Schieferdeckung; der Kern ist im Material feiner, geputzt und mit Kupferdeckung, die den Bezug zur Stephanskirche verdeutlicht. Die Ablesbarkeit zweier selbständiger Baukörper ist auch im Innenraum gegeben: Kern und Schale sind durch eine verglaste Fuge und durch teilweise bis in das Erdgeschoß reichende Lufträume voneinander getrennt. Baukörpergestaltung und Materialeinsatz sind also nicht formal begründet, sondern dienen der Verdeutlichung des architektonischen Konzeptes. Dieses Konzept ist städtebaulich bestimmt, korrespondiert aber auch mit der Nutzung des Gebäudes. Der geometrisch strenge Baublock der Landesbibliothek umschließt einen Innenhof mit vorgefundenem Baumbestand und nimmt den Maßstab der bestehenden Blockbebauung, Motive der gegenüberliegenden Stephanskirche und die Formensprache der klassizistischen Umgebung auf. Der Baukörper besteht aus einer äusseren Schale, der mit Naturstein verkleideten, schiefergedeckten Blockrandbebauung, und einem inneren Kern, in dessen Zentrum die kupfergedeckte Kuppel des Lesesaals liegt. Die Schale nimmt vorwiegend interne Nutzungen wie Verwaltung und Cafeteria auf, im Kern befinden sich die Publikumsbereiche, der Lesesaal und die Magaine. Kern und Schale sind im Innenraum durch eine verglaste Fuge und Lufträume sichtbar voneinander getrennt. Die Abmessungen und Lage der Bauteile sowie die Bodenbeänge sind auf einem Quadratmodul aufgebaut. Der Lesesaal ist als mehrgeschossiger Pantheonraum auf quadratischem Grundriss mit Arkaden, Wanddurchbrüchen und Kassettenfüllungen ausgebildet. Auf Ornamentik wurde verzichtet, technische Installationen sind verdeckt geführt. Die Bibliothek nimmt die östliche Hälfte eines Blocks ein. An der Ritterstrasse wird sie ergänzt von einer klassizistischen Hauszeile und dem entstehenden 3. Bauabschnitt. Ungers nennt diesen Teil des Blocks einen »geschlossenen Plan«, bei dem »Raum und Objekt identisch« sind. An der Herrenstrasse bilden Vorkriegsbauten ein dichtes Geflecht, einen »Pocheplan«, bei dem »Raum gleich Objekt« ist. Dazwischen, in der Eingangszone, stehen »Objekte im Raum« (»Komposit-Plan«). Eines dieser Objekte ist das ebenfalls von Ungers gebaute »Torhaus« an der Erbprinzenstrasse. Im Hof stehen Plastiken von Georg Herold, Per Kirkeby, Sol Le Witt und Hubert Kiecol. Der Erweiterungsbau für die Badische Landesbibliothek in Karlsruhe stellte sich für Oswald Mathias Ungers als reizvolle Aufgabe. Karlsruhe gehört zu den wenigen Städten in Europa, die auf einen barocken Idealplan zurückgehen, dessen Struktur bis heute und trotz der Zerstörungen des Krieges ablesbar ist. Die besondere historische städtebauliche Situation bestimmte deshalb auch den Maßstab und die formalen Eigenheiten des Entwurfs. Geschickt nutzt Ungers das durchaus problematische Baugelände, flankiert von historischer Bausubstanz und einer Platzanlage des Klassizismus. Die Wiederherstellung eines Stadtgrundrisses, an den sich die Architekten mehrere Jahrhunderte gehalten haben, war auch das zeitgenössische Anliegen, und so steht die neue Landesbibliothek in ihrem Gesamtentwurf, aber auch in ihren Details in einer konkreten und wohlgedachten Beziehung zur Geschichte der Stadt seit dem 18. Jahrhundert. (<http://deu.archinform.net>)

## **Van den Valentyn Architektur, Köln – Germany**

<http://www.vandenvaletyn.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Martin-Luther Universität Halle, Juridicum, Halle – Germany 1996 – 1998**

see: Gernot Schulz Architektur GmbH, Köln <http://www.gernotschulzarchitektur.de>

## **Vermögen und Bau Baden-Württemberg, Amt Ludwigsburg - Germany**

<http://www.vba-Ludwigsburg.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtbibliothek Ludwigsburg – Germany 2003**

Planung: Städtisches Hochbauamt, Art der Baumaßnahme: Erweiterung / Sanierung, Gebäudetyp: Baujahr 1968, Gebäudenutzung: Volkshochschule, städtisches Museum, Gemeinderat, Städt. Kantine, Fläche: 2003 qm (HNF), Benutzerfläche: 1.390 qm, Baukosten: € 8,900.000 (Gesamtsanierung des Kulturzentrums), Einrichtungskosten: 440.000 EUR Einrichtung Bibliothek, 250.000 EUR EDV-Ausstattung

Die 1998 begonnene Generalsanierung war in Abschnitten auf die Jahre 1998 bis 2001/2002 verteilt. Mit Ausnahme der meisten Fenster und Türen wurde das Gebäude innen fast vom Rohzustand her erneuert. Beleuchtung, Lüftung, Netzwerkverkabelung, sämtliche Installationen sind neu. Der interne Lastenaufzug wurde durch einen gläsernen Publikumsaufzug ersetzt, mit dem alle Ebenen erreicht werden. Die Kinderbibliothek vergrößerte sich auf 190 qm. Dazu wurde ein Decken- und Wanddurchbruch hergestellt, der die neue Kinderbibliothek großzügig über eine gläserne Treppe anbindet. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

## **Wandel Hofer Lorch + Hirsch, Saarbrücken – Germany**

Andrea Wandel, Andreas Hofer, Wolfgang Lorch, Nikolaus Hirsch

<http://www.wandel-hofer-lorch.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Jüdisches Museum, Bibliothek, München – Germany 2006**

### **Awards:**

2008 Deutscher Städtebaupreis, für das Jüdische Zentrum München

2011 Deutscher Architekturpreis, Auszeichnung für das Jüdische Zentrum München

Das Jüdische Museum als drittes Gebäude errichtete die Landeshauptstadt München das Jüdische Museum. Das Museumsgebäude ist als freistehender Kubus konzipiert. Ein umlaufend verglastes, transparentes Foyer ist das Schaufenster des Museums und präsentiert sich auch nach außen als öffentlicher Raum. Neben dem Informations- und Kassenbereich befinden sich hier die

Museumsbuchhandlung sowie eine Café-Bar. Im ersten und zweiten Obergeschoss sind zwei Wechselausstellungsebenen sowie Studien- und Lernbereiche untergebracht. Das Untergeschoss nimmt die Dauerausstellung des Jüdischen Museums auf. (<http://www.juedisches-museum-muenchen.de>)

Am 22. März 2007 wurde in München der Neubau des Jüdischen Museums eröffnet. Das Gebäude steht in unmittelbarer Nähe zur neuen Synagoge am Jakobsplatz und wurde wie diese vom Büro Wandel Hoefler Lorch entworfen und realisiert. Die Saarbrücker Architekten hatten 2001 den entsprechenden Wettbewerb gewonnen (BauNetz-Meldung vom 9. Juli 2001). Das Museum ist – wie die bereits eingeweihte Synagoge (BauNetz-Meldung zur Einweihung) und das benachbarte Gemeindezentrum – ein Teil der als „Dorf“ konzipierten Planung des neuen jüdischen Zentrums am Jakobsplatz. Die Maßstäblichkeit des städtebaulichen Entwurfs orientiert sich an der vorhandenen kleinteiligen Bebauung und präsentiert sich dennoch als zusammengehöriges Ensemble. Gemeinsam strukturieren die drei Häuser den seit dem Zweiten Weltkrieg brach liegenden Jakobsplatz in der Münchner Innenstadt neu. Das dreigeschossige Museumsgebäude ist als frei stehender Kubus mit einer Blickachse zum gegenüber liegenden Münchner Stadtmuseum konzipiert. Das umlaufend verglaste Foyer im Erdgeschoss ist das Schaufenster des Museums und präsentiert sich auch nach außen als öffentlicher Raum. Mit der Besucherinformation, der Museumsbuchhandlung und einer Café-Bar ist es zentrale Anlaufstelle für die Besucher. Im ersten und zweiten Obergeschoss sind zwei Wechselausstellungsebenen sowie Studien- und Lernbereiche untergebracht. Das Untergeschoss nimmt die Dauerausstellung des Jüdischen Museums auf. Die drei Galerieebenen bieten insgesamt 900 Quadratmeter Ausstellungsfläche. Der klar geschnittene, kubische Baukörper des Museums zeichnet sich durch eine zurückhaltende Gestaltung in Struktur und Material aus. Die oberen beiden Geschosse sind durch Natursteintafeln verkleidet, nur das Erdgeschoss ist umlaufend bündig verglast. Erschlossen werden die beiden Obergeschosse durch eine elegante, einläufige Treppenanlage entlang der Längsseite des Hauses. Dieses haushohe Treppenhaus ist in Sichtbeton ausgeführt. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Weicken Architekten, Unna – Germany**

<http://www.weickenarchitekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Zentrum für Information und Bildung, Unna – Germany 2003 – 2004**

Bauherr: Kreisstadt Unna, Bauweise: Stahlbetonbau, Nutzflächen: 4.100 m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttogeschossfläche: 19.600 m<sup>2</sup>, Baukosten: € 8.700.000 mio, Neubau und Sanierung

Auf dem Gelände der ehemaligen Lindenbrauerei in Unna entstand der Neubau des Zentrums für Information und Bildung. Im Gebäude untergebracht sind die Stadtbibliothek, die Volkshochschule, das Stadtarchiv und das Kulturamt der Kreisstadt Unna. Die Haupterschließung innerhalb des Gebäudes erfolgt über eine von Süd nach Nord verlaufende Passage, von der aus sämtliche Institutionen auf kurzem Wege erreicht werden können. Eine Besonderheit der Bauaufgabe war die Integration der unter Denkmalschutz stehenden Schwankhalle der ehemaligen Lindenbrauerei. (Weicken)

## **Architekturbüro Weingart, Erfurt – Germany**

<http://www.weingart-architekten.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtbücherei Suhl – Germany 2004**

Vorhaben: Die Stadtbücherei, eine Einrichtung der Stadtverwaltung Suhl, war im östlichen Flügel des Hauses der Philharmonie, Bahnhofstraße 4, also in unmittelbarer Nähe des Standortes für den Neubau, untergebracht. Der Neubau ist Standort der Stadtbücherei Suhl einschließlich der Kinderbibliothek. Durch den Neubau wurde eine fachgerechte Unterbringung der Stadtbücherei Suhl ermöglicht und ein kultureller Anziehungspunkt gebildet.

#### **Lage:**

Das Baugrundstück ist in der Bahnhofstraße 10 und wird dem engeren Stadtzentrum zugerechnet. Es ist günstig fußläufig erreichbar direkt im Anschluß am auptfußgängerbereich Steinweg und dem Bereich Platz der deutschen Einheit/Herrenteich.

#### **Städtebau:**

Das Gebäude orientiert sich an der Flucht der Bahnhofstraße. Durch die gewählte Dimension integriert sich das Gebäude in das ausgewiesene Denkmalensemble. Der Zugang wurde, abgewandt vom Fußgängerstrom, seitlich vom Gebäude mit einem Eingangsbereich angeordnet. Funktionen: Freihandbereich Untergeschoss : Studienbereich / Regionalkunde Untergeschoss, Veranstaltungsbereich Untergeschoss, Empfang : Verbuchungstheke Erdgeschoss : AV-Medien 1.Obergeschoss, Kinderbibliothek 2.Obergeschoss, Kindersachliteratur / Verwaltung 3.Obergeschoss

#### **Gebäude**

Der Neubau besteht aus einem großflächigen Untergeschoss (Unterhaus) und einem viergeschossigen würfelförmigen Baukörper (Oberhaus), der an der Bahnhofstraße situiert ist. Das Oberhaus besteht aus Deckenscheiben, die auf Stützen liegen und über einen Erschließungskern verbunden und stabilisiert werden. Der Erschließungskern erstreckt sich vom 3.OG bis in das UG. In diesem Kern ist ein Aufzug vorgesehen, der eine innere Erschließung auch für Behinderte ermöglicht. Das Oberhaus ist allseitig mit einer Glasfassade umschlossen. Das Unterhaus ist auf der kompletten Nordseite und im anschließenden Eckbereich verglast. Das Dach des Unterhauses besteht aus einem Flachdach. Das Dach besitzt 4 rechteckige LicVorhaben. Das Unterhaus ist auf der kompletten Nordseite und im anschließenden Eckbereich verglast. Das Dach des Unterhauses besteht aus einem Flachdach. Das Dach besitzt 4 rechteckige Lichtschächte in denen jeweils eine RWA - Anlage vorgesehen ist. Die Dachfläche wird durch unterschiedliche Oberflächen gestaltet.

#### **Konstruktion**

Das Gebäude wurde in Stahlbeton - Skelettbauweise erstellt. Dadurch wird eine flexible Raumgestaltung möglich. Die Gründung des Untergeschosses ist als Pfahlgründung ausgeführt. Das Oberhaus hat ein bekiestes Flachdach. Das Dach des Unterhauses besitzt im Eingangsbereich und um das Oberhaus herum einen Gehbelag. Die nördliche Fläche ist mit einer extensiven Begrünung versehen. Fassade

Das Oberhaus besitzt eine Glasfassade, welche ein mehrfarbiges Erscheinungsbild hat. Dieses entsteht durch Glasscheiben, die mit mehrfarbigen Texten bedruckt wurden. Die nichtbedruckten Flächen sind transparent. Die Glasscheiben sind geschosshoch und sind in einer Pfosten - Riegel - Konstruktion vierseitig gehalten. Die Fassade besteht aus einer Zweischeiben Sonnenschutz – Isolierverglasung. Das Unterhaus hat an der Nordseite die gleiche Fassadenausführung.

#### **Energie**

Die Stahlbetondecken werden durch eine thermische Bauteilaktivierung zum Heizen und Kühlen genutzt. Gleichzeitig werden die nicht verkleideten massiven Bauteile als thermische Speichermasse genutzt. Das Oberhaus verfügt durch seine großflächigen

Verglasungen über ausreichende natürliche Belichtung. Im Unterhaus wird über die Nordfassade, einen Deckenausschnitt und die Lichtschächte ein Großteil natürlich belichtet.

#### Lüftung

Um den notwendigen Luftwechsel zu realisieren ist eine Zwangslüftung vorhanden. Die Zwangslüftung unterstützt die Kühlung und entfeuchtet die Luft in den Sommermonaten. Im Winter ermöglicht die Anlage eine Erwärmung und Befeuchtung der Luft bzw. des Gebäudes. Die Lüftungsanlage ermöglicht eine Energieeinsparung durch Wärmerückgewinnung. Lichtschächte in denen jeweils eine RWA - Anlage vorgesehen ist. Die Dachfläche wird durch unterschiedliche Oberflächen gestaltet.

## **Weinmiller Architekten, Berlin, Köln – Germany**

Gesine Weinmiller

<http://www.weinmiller.de>

#### Libraries:

### **Bundesarbeitsgericht Erfurt, Bibliothek – Germany 1999**

1995 1. Preis

Fast genau zehn Jahre nach dem Mauerfall konnte am 19. November 1999 der Umzug des Bundesarbeitsgerichts von Kassel nach Erfurt abgeschlossen werden. Bereits 1995 hatte die Berliner Architektin Gesine Weinmiller mit ihrem Entwurf eines strengen monolithischen Baukörpers den Wettbewerb für sich entschieden. Durch seine kompakte Form ermöglicht der viergeschossige Neubau einen großen Freiraum zu der angrenzenden barocken Festungsanlage. Der von dem verstorbenen Zürcher Landschaftsarchitekten Dieter Kienast geplante Park bildet durch die Freiheit seiner Gestaltung einen spannungsreichen Kontrast zur Strenge des Hauses. Die Architektin selbst sieht die Haltung ihres Entwurfs in einem „Spannungsfeld zwischen Offenheit und Intimität, zwischen Repräsentanz und Bürgernähe“. Der Besucher nähert sich dem Gebäude über einen steinernen Innenhof und gelangt durch ein niedriges Entree mit Pfortnerloge in ein liches zweigeschossiges Foyer. Von diesem Raum aus werden alle öffentlichen Bereiche des Hauses erschlossen. Im Gegensatz zu Justizgebäuden vergangener Zeiten führt der Weg zu den Verhandlungssälen nicht nach oben, sondern über eine bewußt sehr flach gehaltene Treppe nach unten. Das Gebäude ist streng achsialsymmetrisch geplant und verfügt über eine klare Nutzerstruktur, die die Orientierung erleichtert. Aus Sicherheitsgründen mußten öffentliche und interne Wege strikt getrennt werden. Die Bibliothek (**größte Arbeitsrechtliche Bibliothek in der Bundesrepublik**) im ersten Geschoß umschließt einen begrünten, begehbaren Innenhof. Durch die geringe Gebäudetiefe wird sie in allen Bereichen natürlich belichtet. Das Gebäude ist als eine Stahlbeton-Pfosten-Riegel-Konstruktion ausgeführt, deren Achsfelder im Wechsel jeweils zu einem Drittel mit Schiefer-Paneelen ausgefacht sind. Durch die versetzte Anordnung der Paneele in den verschiedenen Stockwerken wird der kompakte Baukörper rhythmisiert. Dies wird zusätzlich unterstützt durch Glasschiebeläden, die als Sonnen- und Blendschutz individuell vor die Fenster gefahren werden können. Durch diese unterschiedlich platzierten Glasscheiben entsteht ein subtiles Farbspiel, das die Strenge der Fassade aufhebt. Das Gebäude bietet auf 7.800 Quadratmetern Nutzfläche Raum für 200 Gerichtsmitarbeiter. Am 22. November können sie in den neuen Räumen die Arbeit aufnehmen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Werkgemeinschaft Guttenberger, Stuttgart – Germany**

<http://www.wg-guttenberger.de>

#### Libraries:

### **Bürgerhaus Unterföhring – Germany 2010**

Projektdaten Wettbewerb 7/2006: 1. Preis, LP 1-5, 6 und 7 in Koop mit Haindl & Kollegen, München, Künstlerische Oberleitung, Planungsbeginn 2006, Ausführung 03/2008 - 08/2010, NGF / BRI: ca. 6.275 m<sup>2</sup> / ca. 34.000 m<sup>3</sup>, Kosten (brutto): ca. 30 Mio € ARGE mit Klaus Wiederkehr, Landschaftsarchitekt BDLA, Nürtingen, Subplaner: Bez + Kock, Architekten BDA, Stuttgart

Ein über drei Geschosse offenes vielfältig beispielbares Foyer bildet das Herz des neuen Bürgerhauses in Unterföhring, das die unterschiedlichen Funktionen miteinander verknüpft und spannende Blickbeziehungen ermöglicht.

Die Fassade aus eloxierten Aluminiumplatten unterstreicht den präzise geschnittenen Baukörper. Je nach Sonnenstand und Blickwinkel schimmert das Eloxal kräftig rot bis schwarz. Der Sonnenschutz besteht aus horizontalen Klappläden aus perforierten Aluminiumplatten, welche stufenlos nach oben geschoben werden können und so je nach Tageszeit und Nutzung das Gesicht des Hauses verändern.

Energetisches und ökologisches Konzept:

- Kühlung durch Grundwasserbrunnen
- Wärme durch Anschluss an Tiefengeothermieprojekt der Gemeinde Unterföhring
- Photovoltaikanlage (63,2 kWp), ca. 72.500 kWh pro Jahr

Raumprogramm

Saal mit Bühne (über 600 Personen) • Bibliothek (800 m<sup>2</sup>) • Restaurant mit Biergarten • Soziale Beratung • Musikschule • Vereinsräume • Bundeskegelbahn • Mietpartyraum • Hausmeisterwohnung auf dem Dach • Tiefgarage (ca. 120 Stellplätze) • Marktplatz mit Marktdach (Werkgemeinschaft)

## **Wilford Schupp Architekten, Stuttgart – Germany**

see also: Michael Wilson, Hartfield East Sussex - UK

<http://www.wilfordschupp.de>

#### Libraries:

### **Peace Palace, Bibliothek, Den Haag – The Netherlands 2003 – 2006**

Bauherr: Carnegie-Foundation, Den Haag, BGF: 7.600 m<sup>2</sup>, Bausumme: 17 Mio. Euro

Der Internationale Gerichtshof, die Haager Akademie für Internationales Recht und das Permanente Schiedsgericht residieren im „Peace Palace“, einem Bau im Stil der Neorenaissance. Der damit verbundene Neubau bietet Raum für die Belange der großen Fachbibliothek, für Konferenzen und Workshops und die Verhandlungen der Gerichtshöfe.

Architektonische Leitmotive waren das Spiel mit geometrischen Grundformen und der Umgang mit der Symmetrie und Gestalt der Gesamtanlage. Drei Elemente – der trapezförmige Lesesaal, der elliptische Konferenzsaal und ein linearer Bürotrakt – sind, architektonisch und funktionell durchdacht, miteinander verbunden. Ein Zentralfoyer verbindet Akademie und Bibliothek und fungiert als einladender öffentlicher Raum. Die Verkleidung des Lesesaals, der Alt und Neubau wie eine Brücke verbindet, ist mit gestrahlten Edelstahlschindeln verkleidet und setzt einen starken gestalterischen



Akzent. (Wilford)

## **Ulrich Wolf & Helge Pitz Architekten, Berlin – Germany**

Partnership with: Wilke Weber Klüver, Berlin <http://www.wilkeweberkluever.de> (Henning Wilke, Inka Weber-Klüver)

### **Erweiterungsgebäude des Deutschen Technikmuseum, Bibliothek, Berlin – Germany 2001**

Auftraggeber: ARGE Deutsches Technik Museum, Bauherr • Projektentwickler: Berlin, vertreten durch Senatsverwaltung für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kultur, Architekt: ARGE Deutsches Technik Museum, Helge Pitz und Ulrich Wolff, Projektdaten: ca. 6.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Pfosten-Riegel-Fassade, ca. 6.000 m<sup>2</sup> Glasdächer, Gebäudefunktion Museum, Technische Daten: Niedrigenergiegebäude, steuerbare Lichtlenklamellen zur Tageslichtlenkung und als Sonnenschutz, Bewegliche Sonnenschutz-Lamellen

Dieser stadtbildprägende Bau mit einer Gesamtnutzfläche von ca. 20.000 qm ist ein Werk der Berliner Architekten Ulrich Wolff und Helge Pitz. Er wurde 1996 begonnen, 2001 erfolgte die Schlüsselübergabe.

Der "Rosinenbomber" vom Typ Douglas C-47 B "Skytrain", der über seiner Terrasse schwebt, ist mittlerweile zum Wahrzeichen des Deutschen Technikmuseums geworden. Auf 12.000 qm in vier Etagen präsentieren hier die Bereiche Schifffahrt (seit Dezember 2003) und Luftfahrt (seit April 2005) ihre Schätze. Auf einer Sonderfläche von ca. 1000 qm werden aktuelle Sonderausstellungen gezeigt. Außerdem stehen das Historische Archiv mit ca. 7,5 Regalkilometern Akten und die Bibliothek mit über 500.000 Bänden den Interessierten zur Verfügung. Schräg gegenüber dem Potsdamer Platz bildet der Neubau mit seiner eigenwilligen funktionalen Architektur in Verbindung mit dem historischen Eingangsgebäude in der Trebbiner Straße und dem ehemaligen Anhalter Güterbahnhof den herausragenden "Höhepunkt" am Gleisdreieck. (<http://www.sdtb.de>)

Am 21. März 2001 wird der Erweiterungsbau des „Deutschen Technikmuseums Berlin“ (früher: „Museum für Verkehr und Technik“) im Rahmen einer feierlichen Schlüsselübergabe an den Nutzer übergeben. Die Eröffnung des Gebäudes für das Publikum erfolgt allerdings frühestens ab Herbst 2002. Der Neubau am Schöneberger Ufer in Berlin-Kreuzberg, der an den vorhandenen Altbau des Museums angrenzt, ist für die Abteilungen Schifffahrt und Luftfahrt errichtet worden. Der Entwurf stammt von einer Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Architekten Wolf und Pitz, Berlin, die inzwischen auf eine dreizehneinhalbjährige Planungs- und Bauzeit zurückblicken. Der Neubau liegt in herausgehobener Lage auf einem spitzen Eckgrundstück, das zum Landwehrkanal hin weist. Durch die ehemaligen Bahnanlagen des Potsdamer Bahnhofs und die hier in Hochlage geführte U-Bahn ist der Ort durch Verkehrsbauwerke gekennzeichnet. Die Architekten haben versucht, mit dem Neubau einen „städtebaulich markanten Punkt“ zu schaffen. Dies ist vor allem dadurch gelungen, dass vor der Fassade ein historisches Flugzeug, eine C 47 „Skytrain“, hängt, das an die Berliner Luftbrücke 1947/48 erinnern soll (Detailfoto als Zoom-Bild hinterlegt). Nicht nur das Flugzeug ist abgehängt, sondern auch wesentliche Teile der statischen Konstruktion sind als Hängeträgerwerk ausgeführt, das an einem markanten Gitterträger abgehängt ist. Damit konnten mehrere Bereiche geschaffen werden, die stützenfrei überspannt werden. Hier haben im Inneren Großexponate ihren Platz, die schon während der Bauzeit in das Gebäude gehievt worden waren, darunter ein Lastkahn und eine Ju 52 „Tante Ju“ der Vorkriegs-Lufthansa. Das Gebäude mit einer Nutzfläche von rund 20.000 Quadratmetern ist zu exakt den Baukosten entstanden, die die Architekten 1988 ermittelt hatten: 140 Millionen Mark. Allerdings sind während der Bauphase rigorose Sparmaßnahmen durchgeführt worden, die die Nutzbarkeit stark beeinträchtigen: So hat man in der zentralen Ausstellungszone auf die ursprünglich geplanten Rolltreppen verzichtet, und ein im obersten Geschoss liegendes Restaurant mit Terrasse und spektakulärem Blick ist als Rohbaustelle liegen geblieben. Die am schwersten wiegende Sparmaßnahme betrifft allerdings die Eingangssituation: An Stelle einer repräsentativen Brücke, die in das Foyer im 2. Obergeschoss geführt hätte, betritt man den Neubau nun mittels eines kleinen Verbindungsgangs zum Altbau gleichsam „von hinten“. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Wurm + Wurm architekten – ingenieure gmbh, Bühl/Baden – Germany**

<http://www.wurm-wurm.de>

**Libraries:**

**Mediathek Oberkich – Germany 2010**

**Mediathek Bühl – Germany 2001**

## **Martin Wypior Architekten, Stuttgart – Germany**

<http://www.wypior-architekten.de>

**Libraries:**

**Umbau und Erweiterung einer ehemaligen Scheune zur Stadtbibliothek Weikersheim – Germany 2008 - 2009**

Bauherr: Stadt Weikersheim, Baukosten: 810.000 Euro, Fläche: 390 m<sup>2</sup>

**Awards:**

**Beispielhaftes Bauen im Main-Tauber-Kreis 2004-2010**

Die Stadt Weikersheim hat die Stadtbücherei in ein altes Scheunengebäude verlagert. Das Gebäude grenzt an eine Gewerbebrache, die durch neue Wohnbebauung aufgewertet wird. Um alle Funktionen der Bibliothek am Standort unterzubringen, wurde ein Erweiterungsbau vorgesehen. Der Neubau wurde so mit dem Bestand verbunden, dass die Eingriffe in die Struktur der alten Sparrenkonstruktion minimiert werden können. Ein Verbindungselement bringt zusätzlich Licht ins Gebäude. Die Bibliothek als ein wesentlicher Baustein im kulturellen Angebot der Stadt erhält angemessene Räume, in denen auch die Erweiterung des Medienangebots möglich ist und Raum für Veranstaltungen zur Verfügung gestellt werden kann. Der Neubau besteht aus einer Holzständerkonstruktion mit klarer Orientierung zum Vorplatz und enthält alle technische Infrastruktur der Bücherei. Durch die einfache Konstruktion wurde eine wirtschaftliche Lösung erreicht. Die alte Sparrenkonstruktion in der Scheune und die Bruchsteinfassade blieben sichtbar erhalten und wurden durch ein Stahlträgerwerk ergänzt. Eine neue Wendeltreppe leitet die Besucher in die oberen Geschosse. (Wypio)

## **Yi Architects – Eun Young Yi, Köln – Germany**

<http://www.yiarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtbibliothek Stuttgart, Stuttgart – Germany 2008 – 2011**

Die Baugenehmigung wurde schließlich 2007 erteilt, der Baubeschluss durch den Stadtrat der Stadt Stuttgart erging am 18. September 2008, der erste Spatenstich erfolgte am 8. November. Am 5. Juni 2009 fand die Grundsteinlegung für die Bibliothek 21 statt. In den Grundstein wurde das erste Buch der neuen Bibliothek eingelegt. Es handelte sich dabei um ein von rund 600 Personen gestaltetes und von Studierenden der Stuttgarter Hochschule der Medien gebundenes Werk. Ebenfalls im Juni 2009 wurde bei einer Überprüfung festgestellt, dass das geplante Wasserbecken wegen mangelnder Bodenstabilität und die Natursteinverkleidung des "Herzraumes" zu erhöhten Kosten führen. Deswegen wird das Wasserbecken durch eine Grasfläche und die Natursteinverkleidung durch einfachen Putz ersetzt. Am 12. Mai 2010 wurde dann die Fertigstellung des Rohbaus mit dem Richtfest gefeiert und erklärt, dass man mit keinen weiteren Kostensteigerungen rechne und den geplanten Eröffnungstermin trotz zeitlichen Rückstandes von ca. 2 Wochen auf Grund des harten Winters am 24. Oktober 2011 plane. (<http://www.wikipedia.org>)

Kann man der Aufforderung, eine öffentliche Bibliothek an der Schwelle zum nächsten Jahrtausend zu bauen, die zudem noch eine nie dagewesene Nutzungskonzeption mit höchsten Ansprüchen hat, überhaupt gerecht werden? Gibt es einen Gebäudetyp, auf den man zurückgreifen könnte oder müßte man Architektur ganz neu definieren? Die Verfasser dieser Arbeit haben sich entschieden und legen einen dezidierten Entwurf vor, der auf architektonischen Grundtypen basiert:

Die Bibliothek, ein Atriumraum mit Galerien aus Bücherwänden

Der kontemplative Raum, in introvertierter Zentralraum mit Oberlichtauge

Das Forum, ein stufenweise eingesenkter Saal

Der explizierte Rückgriff auf Raumtypen mit starker Aura wird in die Zukunft gewendet. Dies gelingt, da die Räume sich ganz abstrakt „heruntergeschliffen“ (wie die Verfasser sagen), zur Verfügung stellen und so neu bespielt und interpretiert werden können. Die Archaik der Räume in ihrer reduzierten Abstraktion birgt das „futuristische“ Potential. Dies ist die Chance und die Herausforderung für die Bibliothekare, die das Haus benutzen werden. Wenn die Verfasser den meditativen Herzraum mit einem dichten Kranz von Bildschirmplätzen umgeben, dann wird die introvertierte Situation noch einmal verdoppelt, ein Beispiel für die dichten Atmosphären, die den Entwurf auszeichnen. Es ist also kein einfacher glatter Entwurf, sondern ein Haus mit Charakter, an dem man sich reiben kann. Eine mögliche Landmarke in der Topographie öffentlicher Räume der Stadt Stuttgart. Nach außen in den Stadtraum hinein steht das Haus selbstbewußt da: ein öffentlicher Solitär im neuen Stadtteil, der sich als Kubus auf sich selbst bezieht und mit 2 zusätzlichen Geschossen über die durchschnittliche Dachebene ragt. Als Solitär befreit er sich teilweise von städtebaulichen Vorgaben, bietet sich aber mit Eingängen an allen vier Seiten zugleich rundum dar. Die schlichte und einfache Kubatur unterstreicht die öffentliche Bedeutung als Haus des Buches, der Medien und als Zentrum für die Öffentlichkeitsarbeit. Es präsentiert sich auf einer umgebenden Wasserfläche. Diese Wasserfläche nimmt die Baulinien auf und schafft Raum zwischen der Bibliothek und dem IMAX/Science-Center. Dieses wird über eine lange Galerie an den Wasserbecken prominiert erschlossen, nimmt sich sonst aber in seiner städtebaulichen Bedeutung gegenüber der Bibliothek zurück. Die genaue städtebauliche Position des Solitärs wird im Preisgericht kontrovers diskutiert, der Solitär als solches aber in seiner Bedeutung für die Heraushebung aus dem städtebaulichen Gewebe ausdrücklich gewürdigt. Die Füllung der angrenzenden Straßen mit Bäumen erscheint nicht zwangsläufig, insbesondere am Mailänder Platz sollten die Fernblicke erhalten bleiben. In die Wasserfläche schneidet sich ein Gartenhof ein, der als Spielfläche für den Kindergarten dient. Hier liegt der Kindergarten zwar richtig neben dem Kindermedienzentrum in einem hohen Sockelgeschoss, seine Grundrißorganisation muß jedoch überarbeitet werden. Von drei Seiten betritt der Benutzer die Bibliothek über die Wasserfläche, der vierte Eingang liegt in der vorgegebenen Bauflucht an der Moskauer Straße. Im Haus eröffnen sich alternative Wege, ein Rampenweg zwischen den Fassaden, der Einblicke in das Geschehen auf den Etagen bietet und der sich langsam um das Haus windet – und ein Treppenweg, der von allen vier Eingängen aus jeweils in einer Vierteldrehung die nächste Etage erreicht. An dieser Stelle legen auch die vier Aufzüge für den schnellen und direkten Aufstieg in die oberen Etagen. Die Vielfalt und Klarheit der Wege machen das Haus ausgesprochen benutzerfreundlich. Die Treppenwege sind nur weitere Elemente im Prinzip der Raumschalen. Im Innersten der Herzraum, drumherum die Bildschirmstationen, dann die Treppen, die doppelte Wand mit Nebenräumen, anschließend die offen nutzbaren Etagen mit Seitenlicht, und zuletzt der Rampenweg der Außenfassade: eine äußerst komplexe Raumschichtung, die doch wieder sehr einfach und übersichtlich ist. Die großen zentralen Lufträume sind das Charakteristikum des Entwurfs, tragen aber auch zu einem großen Bauvolumen bei, das sich in hohen Kosten niederschlagen könnte. Dies wird unter Umständen durch die kompakte Figur und die ökonomische Fassade kompensiert. Die übersichtliche Organisation des Hauses ermöglicht zudem einen wirtschaftlich günstig und flexiblen Ablauf des Bibliotheksbetriebes. Tageslicht an allen Arbeitsplätzen und Aufenthaltsbereichen ist nicht nur ein weiteres wirtschaftliches Kriterium, diese ausgeklügelte Lichtführung trägt zur Atmosphäre des Hauses bei. Die Mischung von Rückzugsbereichen und Zonen öffentlicher Begegnung durchzieht als räumliches Thema das ganze Haus. Die Auslobung hat mit ihrem hoch ambitionierten Ansatz Themen aufgeworfen, auf die dieser Entwurf mit ausdrückstarken Räumen eine Antwort findet.

Preisgerichtssitzung 14./15.06.1999 – <http://www5.stuttgart.de/stadtbibliothek>

## **Hubert Zander, Aachen – Germany**

<http://www.architekturbuero-zander.de>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadtbibliothek Bergheim (NRW) – Germany 2004**

Der an das Kulturzentrum angrenzende Neubau der Stadtbibliothek hat eine markante parabelförmige Gestalt und ähnelt einem Schiffsbug. Eine Kupferfassade umgibt den Gebäudeteil für die Bibliothek. Das Erdgeschoss ist durchgängig raumhoch verglast, so dass Innen- und Außenbereich eine Einheit bilden. Die beiden Obergeschosse sind im Gegensatz zum Erdgeschoss als reine Lochfassade ausgebildet. Die Fenster sind mit stehenden, liegenden und quadratischen Formaten völlig frei in der Fassade platziert. Von der Haupteingangsseite am Hubert-Rheinfeld-Platz wird durch einen vorgesetzten zweigeschossigen Glasbaukörper der Haupteingang markiert. Großzügige Transparenz durch die Glasfassade zum Foyer, Leseraum sowie der MEDIO.LOUNGE heben die Trennung zwischen offenem und geschlossenem Raum weitestgehend auf. (<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

## Planungsgemeinschaft zauberscho(e)n, Münster – Germany

[http://www.zauberscho\(e\)n.eu](http://www.zauberscho(e)n.eu)

see also: Bühler und Bühler, München, <http://www.buehler-buehler.de>

Fachhochschule, Anbau der Bibliothek Fachbereich Architektur / Design, Münster – Germany 2010

BGF: 400 m<sup>2</sup>, BRI: 1.800 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.250.000

### Literatur:

db Deutsche Bauzeitung, 20.11.2010, pp.46-51

the horse on the ceiling new states in front of the stables  
new positions in front of the stables for quite a while now, students instead of soldiers have drawn ranks inside the old horsemen barracks. a creative campus has been shaped in the north of münster. the leonardo-campus consists of the art academy, the münster school of architecture (msa) and the department of design. the book inventories are consolidated in a library and stand behind walls of a part of the former stables. the shelves require more space. but where? in the past horses stood in front of the stables, now books are going to stand here. framed by a glass façade, whose large-sized glass panels will be reinforced by glass fins. up front three study carrels, for undisturbed learning, will shape the façade. the study carrels serve as a bearing. in the back there is a table for group work, with a curtain to the visually and acoustically separate if necessary. in the rear section the roof rests on three columns, whose form reflects the frozen movement of horses legs, which moved here in former times. between the new and old roof, a seam-of-light illuminates the stable wall, in front of which horses were formerly tied up. stairs and openings in the wall prevent standstill. (zauberscho(e)n)

Nur wer um die sprichwörtlichen Qualitäten jener grundsoliden aber selten wirklich anmutigen Bauten weiß, welche der Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb (BLB) für die Hochschulen des Landes NRW in Eigenregie errichtet, nur der wird das kleine Wunder so richtig begreifen können, das seit geraumer Zeit auf dem Leonardo-Campus der westfälischen Stadt Münster zu bestaunen ist. Unerwartete Praxisnähe: Studierende und Lehrende kooperieren. Bei der Bebauung des weitläufigen Leonardo-Areals, auf dem die Fachhochschule Münster mit den Studiengängen Architektur und Design sowie die Kunstakademie Münster untergebracht sind, handelt es sich überwiegend um denkmalgeschützte Kürassierkasernen und Stallungen aus dem Jahre 1901, ergänzt durch ein neueres Kunstakademiegebäude (von Günther Domenig \*06.07.34 Klagenfurt -15.06.12 Graz, RESOWI-Zentrum Universität Graz 1993-1996) sowie einen Neubau für die Designer. Die zentrale Bibliothek für alle Fachbereiche ist im Inneren des Campusareals in einem der alten Marstallgebäude untergebracht und bedurfte dringend einer Erweiterung. Dafür legte der BLB einen schlichten Vorentwurf vor, der die Bibliothekserweiterung hinter der jetzigen Bibliothek versteckt hätte. Dies erregte bei einigen Architekturstudenten der Gruppe „Zauberscho(e)n“ im Masterkurs von Prof. Herbert Bühler heftigen Widerspruch. Woraus ein Gegenentwurf entstand, der den neuen Bibliothekstrakt als regelrechtes Schauobjekt mitten ins Zentrum des Campus rückte. Es blieb jedoch nicht beim Vorschlag. Als Gemeinschaftsprojekt von Studierenden und Lehrenden konnte der Entwurf im Rahmen der vorgegebenen Budgetierung und wachsam vom BLB beäugt auch tatsächlich realisiert werden. Damit war das Wunder von Münster perfekt. Farbenlehre in einer leuchtenden Büchervitrine Die Idee der Arbeitsgruppe „Zauberscho(e)n“ mit Andreas Schüring und Stephan Weber (und Mathias Horstmann in der Entwurfsphase) bestand darin, die neuen Bücherregale vor den alten Pferdestall mit der bestehenden Bibliothek zu stellen, dreiseitig umrahmt von einer raumhoch durchlaufenden, nur durch Glasschwerer ausgesteiften Glasfassade. Das dicke, von einer Firma gesponserte Spezialglas ist nicht grünlich, sondern klar und damit besonders transparent. Bei Tag spiegelt sich das Grün der Bäume in den Fassaden, bei Nacht präsentiert sich die neue Bibliothek hingegen wie eine illuminierte Vitrine als regelrechter Eyecatcher und Fokus des gesamten Campus. Der lange Bibliotheksraum ist unterteilt in drei Zonen. Im vorderen Bereich gibt es zur Schmalseite hin Leseplätze und an der Längsseite drei leicht schräg gestellte, abgetrennte Kabinen zur ungestörten Lektüre. Es folgen die langen Reihen mit Bücherregalen. Neusachliche, an den Regalen befestigte Industrielleuchten aus Frankreich sorgen für eine ephemere horizontale Ebene aus Licht. Vor der hinteren Stirnwand steht ein ovaler Tisch für Gruppenarbeit und Präsentationen. Durch einen oval um den Tisch herum geführten Akustikvorhang kann der Raum hier flexibel und organisch für eine „Denkzone“ abgetrennt bzw. geöffnet werden. Außen ist der Vorhang bedruckt mit einem digital generierten Motiv aus Rafaels Gemälde „Schule der Philosophen“. Gottfried Sempers Feststellung, der zu Folge Farben weniger schreiend wirken als blendendes Weiß, wurde der Raum in Anlehnung an Corbusiers „Polychromie architecturale“ farbig gefasst. So entsteht ein delikates Zusammenspiel von grüner Decke, weißen Stützen und schwarzem Fußboden mit dem roten Ziegelton der angrenzenden Backsteinbauten und der jahreszeitbedingten Farbigekeit der Bäume. Im Dialog mit dem denkmalgeschützten Reitstall Der wie ein Flügel ausgebildete Dachkörper aus Stahl ruht auf drei auffällig dekonstruierten, kastenförmig verschweißten Stahlstützen. Ihre eingefrorene Dynamik wurde digital abgeleitet aus den Bewegungsstudien eines Reiters von Eadward Muybridge aus dem Jahre 1878; eine Reverenz vor dem Genius loci des angrenzenden ehemaligen Reitstalls. Zwischen dem Dach der neuen Bibliothek und dem alten Reitstall für die bereits vorhandene Bibliothek wurde eine von farbig lackierten Stahlprofilen eingefasste Lichtfuge installiert. Diese setzt die historische Stallwand inklusive der vielen auffälligen Ringe zum Anleinen der Pferde theatralisch ins rechte Licht. Automatisch gesteuerte Lüftungsklappen am Fuß der Glaswände lassen Frischluft in die Bibliothek eintreten, welche über dieser Glasfuge oben entweichen kann. So ist für eine natürliche Be- und Entlüftung gesorgt. Ebenso präzise wie geschickt inszenierte Durchgänge in die Bibliotheksräume des denkmalgeschützten alten Marstalls sowie skulpturale, in die alte Backsteinfassade eingehängte Treppen verbinden Alt und Neu nach Art einer „promenade architecturale“. Außen wurde an der Traufe des Daches auf Fallrohre verzichtet. Was bei Münsters sprichwörtlichem Regenreichtum verblüfft. Das bei Schlechtwetter wie ein transparenter Schleier herabfallende Regenwasser wird jedoch in einem Graben gesammelt und ökologisch abgeleitet. Vor dem Graben steht als Kunstinstallation ein hoher Mast, der sich bei näherer Betrachtung als Blitzableiter entpuppt. Mithin hat das junge Team von „Zauberscho(e)n“, unterstützt von seinem Mentor Herbert Bühler, tatsächlich ein kleines Kabinettstück zuwege gebracht. Denn sein aus Protest heraus geborenes Low-Budget-Projekt ist zum Dreh- und Angelpunkt, zur sprichwörtlichen Corporate Identity einer ganzen Hochschule geworden. Das ist für einen Erstling wahrhaftig ein unglaublicher Mehrwert, der zur Nachahmung anregen sollte. Münster ist mit diesem „kleinen Wunder“ um eine wesentliche architektonische Attraktion reicher geworden. Eine Verbindung von Alt und Neu wie bei einer „promenade architecturale“: das schwarze, skulpturale Treppenelement ist vor der Backsteinwand geschickt in Szene gesetzt. Rechte Seite: Ein Vorhang trennt den Gruppenarbeitstisch vom restlichen Raum ab. (Baumeister, Oktober, 2010, pp. 62-68)

Im Norden von Münster liegt der „Leonardo Campus“. Hier sind in den letzten Jahren Einrichtungen und Institutionen der Kunstakademie sowie der Fachbereiche Architektur und Design der FH Münster angesiedelt worden, um die inhaltlichen Schnittflächen der Arbeitsbereiche besser nutzen zu können. Auch die Buchbestände wurden in einer zentralen Bibliothek versammelt, die in einer ehemaligen Reiterkaserne auf dem Gelände untergebracht wurde – statt Pferden stehen nun also Bücher in den Stallungen. Für die Menge an Büchern musste jedoch zusätzlicher Raum geschaffen werden. Für diese notwendige Erweiterung wurden von Studierenden der FH Münster – oder: münster school of architecture (msa) – Entwürfe erarbeitet. Aus einem dieser Entwürfe (namentlich von Mathias Horstmann, Andreas Schüring und Stephan Weber) entstand dann mit den Münchner

Architekten Bühler und Bühler die Planungsgemeinschaft zauberscho(e)n für die Realisierung des Entwurfs. Dieser zeigt sich nun als helle, transparente Erweiterung des backsteinernen Kasernengebäudes. Früher standen hier die Pferde vor den Stallungen, nun stehen hier die Regalreihen, leicht gehüllt in eine großzügig Glasfassade, die von Glasschwertern ausgesteift wird. Der 400 Quadratmeter große Raum ist dreigeteilt: Im vorderen Teil stehen drei Studierkabinen, die konzentriertes, zurückgezogenes Arbeiten ermöglichen sollen. Im mittleren Teil stehen die Bücher und im hinteren Bereich ein Tisch für Gruppenarbeiten, der mit einem Akustikvorhang abgetrennt werden kann, dessen Außenseite mit einem digital veränderten Motiv aus Raffaels „Schule der Philosophen“ bedruckt ist. Beim Tragwerk wiederum wurde auf das bereits erwähnte Pferdemotiv zurückgegriffen. Aus dem Erläuterungstext: „Die flügel-ähnliche Bedachung steht im hinteren Teil auf drei Stützen, deren Form ein Moment der Bewegung der Beine der Pferde ist, die sich früher hier bewegten. Sie sind digital entwickelt und Produkt einer computergesteuerten Stahltechnologie.“ Der neue ist vom alten Bau durch eine Lichtfuge abgesetzt, durch welche die historische Stallwand direkt beleuchtet und inszeniert wird. Treppen und Durchgänge sorgen für eine enge Vernetzung der beiden Gebäudeteile. Als i-Tüpfelchen eines sowieso schon sehr gelungenen Gebäudes wurde auch der Regen, der in Münster häufig fällt, in Szene gesetzt. Entlang der gesamten Längsseite fällt das Regenwasser vom schrägen Dach durch eine offene Traufe direkt über die Glasfassade. Am Fuß der Fassade wird es von einer Rigole gesammelt und für das Gebäude genutzt – ein zusätzlicher Reinigungsaufwand der Glasscheiben sollte daher zu verschmerzen sein. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

# Hong Kong

## Cheungvogl, Hong Kong – Hong Kong

<http://www.cheungvogl.com>

### Sheik-Zayed Library, Dubai – Dubai on design

International architecture practice Cheungvogl shared with us one of their latest projects, Sheik-Zayed-Library, located in Dubai. More images and architect's description after the break. Metaphorically, the structural design is rooted deeply into the ancient culture of Dubai. Respecting traditional disciplines and incorporating the significance of organic forms, symbols and patterns, the design seeks to redefine traditions as well as continues to test new boundaries for the future. As we critically question the 'whys' and 'how's', finding the reasons for everything, there is no room for imitations. This symbol must be a unique phenomenon – a flower growing out of the desert ground. Following the rational thinking of looking deeper into nature and plant structure such as bamboo, we understand that the structure is made up of multiple strands of fibre, tightly knitted together. The cross-section of the bamboo fibre and bamboo yarn is filled with various micro-gaps and micro-holes. Scientific tests have proven that higher shear strength was observed for bundles of fiber having smaller diameter rather than larger ones. Similarly, we have applied a thin layer of secondary structural mesh to 'glue' the primary structure together. Here, the secondary structure – the skin of the facade acts as bracing to the primary structure. The primary structure remains as filigree of thin elements. They become a series of load transporters, working together to transfer the loads down into the roots – the foundation. The circular plan renders equality in many perspectives. Equal views and equal loads. Wind and seismic load is also reduced in a circular form compared to a square or triangular form. A light mesh consists of primary and secondary steel members wrapping around the 7.7m diameter concrete core, supporting the huge cantilever slabs forming three levels of viewing platforms. On the top two levels, the structural mesh defines the space for the viewing platforms without entirely enclosing it. These spaces provide the visitors with 360 degree panoramic views of Dubai at 165 meter datum. The city has presented the world a collage of amalgamated large-scale developments in innovative forms. Dubai has vigorously convinced the world of how built forms are used to convey technological power and growth. Today, the challenge for Dubai is to balance the rapid development to a more considered and grounded city able to sustain its quality through time. The fashionable, creative and exciting aspects of Dubai bring about a kind of dramatic growth that yearns for a moment of calmness. A pause. Gazing upon the functional and the practical. Here we question the basic principles – the fundamentals of what people need. The project embraces diversity and we understand that 'needs' do change. Therefore, flexibility is key to everything, to cope with endless evolving conditions. A successful city seeks to provide a built environment within which people can develop, network, consolidate and compete on the global platform. We span between the macro down to the micro – to understand and embrace differences. The project focuses on the need to provide a 'place' in the city of Dubai for people to pause and reflect. A place to contemplate. Spiritual. Tactile. A place in between things. A place where the soul is conditioned, the mind is charged. A blurry quiet slow space Is our definition of 'quality'. Outside in 70000m Locating at the peripheral of the city's urban corridor, Sheik Zayed Road, the site captures the entire view of the city quietly from a distance. The structure will stand in between many internationally recognizable forms that celebrate the commercial success of Dubai city. A seamless integration of the structure in between the already dynamic urban corridor requires a bold and yet simple gesture. The understanding of time – between 'then' and 'now' becomes the framework for the design. The desire to capture time in memory and space. 700m Enhanced by a structure that has a distinguished identity and a sense of place. One of the major challenges of this project is to examine and generate new urban structure that is sustainable and sensible to those who inhabit these grounds. It is critical to recognize the existing urban spaces and render the site with a bold and simple gesture that is unique, resilient and supportive of local needs. The connection between the city and the existing park infrastructure has been seamlessly integrated. The new grounds for the structure is distinguished by a field of bamboo trees with solar lamps within the landscape. 70m The seamless connection between the structure and its landscape gradually allows one to descend down into the building quietly and spiritually. The ground is a place that is slightly submerged into the ground, sheltered from the sound of the city, the sandy wind and the sun. It creates a place that is naturally cooled by a thin layer of water beneath the structure. The light web hovers against the edges of the site, supporting facilities such as children library and conferences, providing a sustainable environment that sustains different climatic conditions. The design of an organic plan is responsive to the evolving needs of its people. A place for interaction. A place for cultural exchanges. A place for quiet thoughts. A place for documenting the notion of time. 7.7m The core is based on a 7.7m diameter structure that composes two passenger lifts with a feature helical stairs and a fire escape stairs intertwined around it. The two set of stairs are designed to be stacked on top of each other to maximize the core's efficiency, yielding 7.7m floor to floor height. The design of the core is consistent throughout the building with minor adjustments to cater to different requirements of each platform. Inside out The circular plan is an ancient and universal symbol of unity, wholeness and infinity. It represents the power of endlessness, eternity. Forever here. The structure becomes the framework that supports different experiential qualities. The structure expands and tightens fluidly and subtly at various datum, allowing one to document the city from different angles. Platforms at various levels will also allow one to document the changing of time. Platform 0.00m DTM Entrance sits proudly on a sheet of reflecting water. One is to descend slowly through the thin cuts that mark the entrances at ground level. The entry approach is one that signifies an inverted dome. It houses spiritual qualities and quiet thoughts. Platform 11.55 DTM This platform provides an enlarged contemplative place for one to get closest to the framework, the tactile quality of the structure is a part of the experiential quality within the space. The blur between the structure and the metal mesh provides a magical translucent quality that changes according the different times of the day. Symbolically, the structure is clothed with a white shawl, providing a light shade from the sun. Within this space, 140m of the structure is revealed. The play between body and space is heightened by the crisscrossing between the curved structural members and the bracing of the metal mesh. Platform 150.52 DTM As one ascends upon the upper levels, the oval platform allows one to look back upon time. Viewing through the cuts on the floor slabs to get glimpses of the city from oblique angles will evoke other senses of the body. Platform 157.85 DTM This platform is expanded into three levels similar to a stretchable spring. It is a fluid gesture that describes the experience of travelling through space and time.



The first stop allows one to pause and rest at the cafe. Adjacent to it, is the lower portion of the viewing platform where a series of circular ramps surround the edges of the facades. The view out is always protected by shades, either by the shape of the building or the fine metal mesh on the outer skin. Platform 165.50 DTM At roof level, the relationship between the mind, body, space and city is all amalgamated. A journey that is flexible enough to cater changes through time. The sum of all these parts has provided places for thoughts and senses to wander freely. (<http://www.designboom.com>)

## **P & T (Palmer Turner) Architects & Engineers Ltd., Hong Kong – Hong Kong**

### **Shunde Library, Foshan – China 2006**

26.200 m<sup>2</sup>, RMB 137.000.000

The library, together with a performing arts center and two museums, forms the new cultural center of Shunde, a fast-growing district with a population of about 1 million located in Foshan in the Pearl Delta Region. Standing on the previously context-free district center, the library and its neighbors adopted bold geometries. Functionality and meeting the tight budget were the major concerns in design, resulting in a simple rectilinear form that was easy and cheap to build. Free of odd shapes, the plan allowed for flexibility of layout. The “no-frills” approach turned functional elements—like the reading booths and the staircase—into design features. Additionally, climatically responsive facades minimized energy consumption while careful planning and a clear segregation of day and night zones cut management costs. The library, apart from serving the community as a district main library, also houses two exhibition halls on its lower floors, which take up more than a quarter of the total gross floor area. Formed by colonnades of reading booths, the lobby was designed to resemble a gigantic bookcase that orients visitors to the correct sections of the library, while reading areas are punctuated with gardens and courtyards. The theme of bamboo (in Chinese ideology the scholar of nature) was reflected in the design of the elevation and choice of materials. The interior of the library follows the Chinese idiom (bright windows and tidy furniture), which defines the ideal study environment for Chinese readers. Except for the west side for energy reasons, the all-glass facades with considerable shading from the projecting features allow a flexible layout of the reading spaces while a minimalist interior provides visitors with a neat and harmonious environment for reading and study. (P & T)

## Hungary

### Török és Balázs Építészeti Kft., Budapest – Hungary

#### Libraries:

#### Regional Library and Knowledge Center, Pécs – Hungary 2010

Project Area: 13,180 sqm

Pécs, a multicultural city with a rich history, was the European Capital of Culture in 2010. For the location of the new library a remote, run down, undeveloped plot was chosen. This meant the new building did not have the constraint or possibility to directly match other buildings. During the design process, I aimed to dynamically synthesize the dualities which appear in many ways. In the building a “beehive” represents the ideological center and refers to permanence. This is a place of abstract thinking: a metaphor for the freedom of knowledge and also, in reverse, for the knowledge of freedom.

I see beauty in the idea that my response for a knowledge center is a building where the focus is not on concrete, permanently changing knowledge but on the possibility of thinking: in-other-words, an empty space which can be filled with the thoughts of the people in it. The ground floor reception room is horizontally open, and the upper floors are, in accordance with their activities, rather introverted. The extensive “beehive”, un-functional in any common sense, connects these differently characterized spaces. In terms of forms, the inner, abstract space is analogous, archaic and organic.

#### Section

The spaces surrounding the “beehive” are the result of rational planning; with their flexibility they express the possibility of change. The facades are defined by the airy, white ceramic-coated glass, which represents the latest technology. The inner surface of the “beehive” is an independent work of art: The Zsolnay ceramic tiles, with their world-famous eosin coating, refer to the use of local historical characteristics. The dual-use of material is intentional. It is important that an architectural work can be read in different ways: it should be local and international, stylish and traditional, historical and contemporary, but first of all have self-identity.

Török 06.09.2011 (<http://www.archdaily.com/166359>)

## Indonesia

**dpavilionarchitects, Surabaya, East Java – Indonesia**

<http://www.pavilionarchitects.com>

**Libraires:**

**Amin Shipping Container Library, Batu – Indonesia 2013**

surabaya-based firm dpavilion architects have recently completed a colorful library in batu made from eight recycled shipping containers that cost eight million rps (820 USD) each. they are standardized modules suitable for a variety of uses, affordable, and they symbolically hold the books that will open the children's eyes to the very world the containers have travelled before ending up as a library and polyclinic. in the small cosmopolitan agricultural town, a clash between the contemporary city and the village clash; where the gap between the rich and poor is increasingly widening, the project aims at leveling the playing field by providing an educational facility with over 6,000 books and a small clinic all for free, in an attempt to improve the quality of life for all the locals. each of the colored boxes are attributed to a different function: the blue volume is for entertainment and popular books; the red containers extend out as a canopy over an open-air circular reading terrace, and holds the science and technology books; the yellow is reserved for the women's reading room; the green greets visitors with the main lobby space. the actual built structure provides only the foundation for the containers hoisted upon steel stilts. the container then becomes the perfect building component, economically and metaphorically, using its unique properties to introduce a world beyond the site to the children of batu. the library stands as a progressive structure leading the transition from a rural to an urban context, at the same time questioning the role of architecture as a result of commodity and materiality.

[\(http://www.dpavilion-architects-amin-shipping-container-library/\)](http://www.dpavilion-architects-amin-shipping-container-library/)

## Ireland

### **A & D (Architecture & Design) Wejchert & Partners Architects, Dublin – Ireland**

<http://www.wejchert.ie>

#### **Libraries:**

**Library WIT Waterford Institute of Technology, Waterford – Ireland 2000**

#### **Awards:**

Commended at OPUS building of the year, Award at Plan Expo 2001

Minister for Environments Sustainability Award 2001

5.500 m<sup>2</sup>.

Main reading space is arranged in multi-storey atrium facing north, while smaller spaces are designated for seminar, staff and store rooms. The building is designed for maximum energy efficiency as a “green building”. The use of passive environmental control is a strong theme, and the design maximises the use of thermal mass/inertia, high insulation levels, natural light and ventilation systems, renewable energy systems and ambient energy. (A & D)

### **architecture53seven Architects, Portlaoige - Ireland**

<http://www.architecture53seven.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Tullow Civic Centre and Library, Carlow County, Tullow – Ireland 2005**

Local Authority, DEHLG, 400 m<sup>2</sup>, €1.744.000

Tullow Library is located on the banks of the River Slaney. The floor area has been raised to avoid the possibility of flooding. A riverside promenade runs alongside the building. The library is located on the ground floor of a two-storey building. The building exhibits the following elements of sustainable design: tinted glazing; 1st floor cantilevered overhang to shade the library interior from summer sun; Brise-soleil to reduce solar glare during winter months; double height void in reading area and reception desk area which admits maximum natural light. Library Details Local Authority Name Carlow County Council

Date Opened 16 September 2005, Type of Building Purpose-built library, Size (m<sup>2</sup>) 400, Cost of Library €1,744,501

Funding Sources Local Authority, DEHLG, Sustainability / Future Proofing Natural/passive heating & cooling

Shading/overshadowing, Solar access (<http://www.librarybuildings.ie>)

### **de Blacam und Meagher Architects, Dublin – Ireland**

<http://www.deblacamandmeagher.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Dublin City University, Dr. Tony Ryan Academy of Entrepreneurship, Dublin – Ireland 2009**

The Tony Ryan Academy for Entrepreneurship was set up in conjunction with Dublin City University as a centre to train entrepreneurs in management skills and advanced technology.

The Academy is conceived as a building for the 21st Century, environmentally friendly building with minimal CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The building uses natural ventilation, deep overhangs and adjustable and automatic shading to reduce the requirements for artificial lighting and air conditioning, dramatically reducing the energy consumption of the building, in stark contrast to a "typical" building of this nature.

The building is architecturally concerned as a great glazed hall, elevated above the landscape to which are attached the lecture theatres in the form of tall titanium shells. The open planned Great Glazed Hall was conceived as a great meeting space, in which students could "gather to develop ideas" and "build networks", while engaging with mentors, coaches and experts. The education process of the Academy was conceived by the Client to be generated by the students, as much as the Curriculum and teachers. This glazed hall contains reading and meeting areas, seminar rooms, library, offices and a canteen that opens out onto a timber deck. The large glazed areas are shaded from the sun by deep overhangs and automatic shading blinds, resulting in a very pleasant interior regardless of the weather.

The titanium clad lecture theaters sit to the west of the campus. They are set in a water pool, which assists in dramatically reflecting sunlight off the titanium shells. By design, the height and volume of the lecture halls create a stack ventilation system, which alleviates the need for air conditioning. Air is cooled as it is drawn over the water pool to ventilate the Academy. The theatres buck the black box tradition of the lecture hall and are bathed in indirect daylight from rooflights. (de Blacam)

**Library, Galway Mayo Institute of Technology, Galway – Ireland 2009**

The redevelopment of existing building as a college of Art and Design and School of Music, which includes a newly built Library and Sculpture Workshop. The School of Art of the Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology is located in a former seminary built for the Redemptorist Order in the 1940's.

The primary design concern was to create a coherent lucid plan from an institutional building characterised by a shallow depth of plan, high ceilings and long somber corridors. This would then enable each department of art school to communicate and react easily with one another.

The introduction of a three-storey circular void and a white limestone floor into the central entrance hall formalised the space to create an appropriate sense of arrival. Tall, glazed and pivot doors introduced light into the adjacent institutional corridors whose forbidding quality was improved by new light maple floor-boarding. A new five-storey library was located at the building's eastern corner. Constructed of oak a winding staircase links all floors and focuses a strongly unified space. Readers in the study carrels of the upper galleries can admire the distant views of Galway Bay. (de Blacam)

## Library Abbeyleix, Abbeyleix – Ireland 2003

### **Awards:**

**RIAI Irish Architecture Awards 2009  
Best Conservation/Restoration Project**

Library Abbeyleix awarded Best Conservation/Restoration Project Historically there are four phases of development of the Market House, the original rectangular plan with a small central capola on the ridge, the 1890's reconstruction in a rural Italian style with new tower on the East elevation and the addition of mullion and transom windows, the Fire Station Free State Art Deco transformation to use as a fire station with library on the first floor and the present Laois County Council commission to a branch library. It was the Architect's ambition to re-pave the square (really it is a crescent), and this was achieved by re-planning the car parking and planting Italian Cypress (*Cupressus Sempervirens Sastiatia*) to compliment the 1890's building. During the course of the 2008 works the suspended timber vault was uncovered and exposed to view, the barn form which compliments what was manifest externally.

The design of the library as a great room surrounded by books on three floors and a central reading room in the middle of the square of the town. The design of each floor incorporates particular features of the library. The ground floor has entrance from South, librarian's desk, Art Gallery, fireplace and catalogue. The first floor has adult lending, IT, reproduction, reference desk and librarians office. The second floor is the childrens library with story telling theatre, children's desk and craft area. (de Blacam)

## Box Architecture, Dublin – Ireland

<http://www.box.ie>

### **Libraries:**

#### Ballyroan Library, Dublin-Rathfarnham – Ireland 2013

Architects: Box Architecture, Architect In Charge: Gary Mongey, Lighting Design: Wink Lighting, Area: 1,510 sqm

The AAI are hosting a site visit to Box Architecture's current project, a new modern library in Dublin on Saturday 17th November. This new project is the final phase of three new buildings, a library, a community and pastoral centre which create a local community civic hub in Rathfarnham, Dublin. The main construction works, carried out by MDY Construction Ltd, are now completed and the fit out currently ongoing. The development will be open to the public in Spring 2013.

(<http://www.architecturefoundation.ie>)

The library was built in the 1980's and served the community well over the past decades. However the library became outdated, in need of upgrading and became too small to deal with the collection of resources available to the community for reference or borrowing. After much consideration the existing building was demolished and rebuilt, doubling the size of the original library. A complete rebuild was deemed quicker, less disruptive, economic and a better environmentally sustainable solution....

(<http://www.archdaily.com/347844/ballyroan-library-box-architecture>)

## Bucholz McEvoy Architects, Dublin – Ireland

<http://www.bmcea.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### Westmeath County Council Civic Offices and Library, Mullingar - Ireland 2009

Westmeath County Council Headquarters is a low energy civic office building located at the heart of an important archaeological site. The building is an open and transparent building of public service and is carefully woven into the historic archaeological context, creating an ensemble of new and old buildings, which together bring new meaning and civic values to this site. The new building is a civic place, internally a sculpture of light, created primarily with glass, timber, and concrete, externally an open and transparent expression of local government. The structure is designed to provide a vessel for the transparency attributed to local government, a civic building accessible by all, while providing both a comfortable work place and a pleasant experience for visitors. The building form is principally organized in two axes and two buildings; one north-south which contains the library and cafe and establishes the principal relationship with the existing County Building, and the other an east-west curved office block. The library is accessed from the main public space with its double height reading room addressing the public park. The curved office spine looks to the south, addressing a new public park over the excavated ground. The entirely naturally ventilated building maximizes passive design principles and creates an environment in-balance with the nature. The design of a structure in its construction and operation consumes less of the environment's natural non-renewable resources. A double facade combined with an atrium lung serve to effect all of the ventilation in the office building. The main atrium of the building is conceived of as a light-filled glass and timber hall, where the presence of the existing County Building and the historical remains are linked. Movement across the site, through the building, and to the public park takes place through this space constantly reinforcing the connection to County Building. On the first floor link bridges connect the existing County Buildings to the reception/meeting room at the intersection of the bridge and the office block. The building form is principally organized in two axes and two buildings; one north-south which contains the library and cafe and establishes the principal relationship with the existing County Building, and the other an east-west curved office block. The library is accessed from the main public space with its double height reading room addressing the public park. The curved office spine looks to the south, addressing a new public park over the excavated ground. The entirely naturally ventilated building maximizes passive design principles and creates an environment in-balance with the nature. The design of a structure in its construction and operation consumes less of the environment's natural non-renewable resources. A double facade combined with an atrium lung serve to effect all of the ventilation in the office building. The double facade acts as a ventilation chimney driven entirely through wind pressure, while acting as an acoustic barrier. The double facade ensures fresh air supply year round, without opening a window out to the noisy train tracks. The atrium, the main public space, is also the ventilation lung of the building, providing supply air to the offices.



## **Carr Cotter & Naessens, Cork – Ireland**

<http://www.ccnarchitects.net>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Dún Laoghaire, Rathdown Library – Competition 2007 (2012 – 2015)**

The proposed design is a response to the particular context in the centre of Dunlaoghaire and includes the remaking of Moran park. The brief includes a cultural centre and County Library, accommodated in a complex arrangement of interlocking voids and volumes forming a compact site plan. The form of the building relates to the immediate surrounding yet has a civic presence on this significant site. (Carr)

Construction of the new Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Library/Arts/Culture/Community complex at Moran Park, at an estimated cost of €36.6m, has been approved by DLR County Council. The project is the outcome of an RIAI design competition, which was won by Carr Cotter Naessens Architects. The Part 8 scheme for this project was approved by the Council in November 2009. The tender process has now been completed with the award of the tender to John Sisk and Sons and vacant possession of the site secured. This major cultural addition for DLR will comprise the following facilities:

- Major public library, which will include a dedicated children's library, teen space, local history & reference sections and space for Council archives
- Arts/cultural facilities including a multipurpose hall, a gallery, arts workshops & training areas and facilities for artists in residence,
- Community meeting rooms
- Public café and a major public plaza
- Office accommodation for the Council's Library HQ and Arts Office functions.

"This is by far the most significant public infrastructure development in Dún Laoghaire for over 100 years", said the Cathaoirleach, Councillor Bailey, adding "it will make a major contribution to the regeneration of the town and to the county".

The project was approved by Council in at its March meeting as part of its Capital Expenditure Programme of €165m over the 4 year period 2012 to 2015. Approximately €13m of the total expenditure of €165 will be funded from the Council's own resources, with the balance of €52m coming from non-Council sources – mainly grant aid from central government Departments.

<http://www.riai.ie>

## **FKL Architects (Michelle Fagan, Paul Kelly, Gary Lysaght), Dublin – Ireland**

<http://www.fklarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Library & Local Areas Office, Dublin-Baldovle – Ireland 2004**

### **Awards:**

RIAI Architecture Awards 2004

AAI Award 2003

At the end of a residential terrace, the site has an unspoilt view across Dublin Bay to Ireland's Eye. The brief was to refurbish an existing public library and adjacent green space and to provide local area services offices, a public meeting room and exhibition space for Fingal County Council. The concept for the new extension is based on a folded tube wrapping around the back and side of the existing building. At ground floor level, the end of the tube addresses a new public space, while at first floor it addresses the view out to sea. The tube is clad in granite with a subtly changing pattern that registers the twisting of the form. Internally a timber lining progresses through the tube leading visitors past the public counters to the main above – a large public reading room. (FKL)

## **McCullough Mulvin Architects, Dublin – Ireland**

<http://www.mcculloughmulvin.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Caherciveen Library & Art Centre – Ireland in development**

The site for the Caherciveen project is located on a corner at the entrance of the town, sloping from the urban edge of New Market Street to the Fair Green with views to the hills beyond. The brief includes a library, local area offices, a theatre and art gallery around a covered public space- a forum for the whole town with spaces to meet, think and create, offering potential synergy between activities. The plan makes a ramped pedestrian route within a rectangular ground plan; spaces are set around it, with offices at an upper level. This is a free-standing building; there are four facades- it can be accessed from all sides; the form is slate-clad, a hard quartz-like, light reflective mound shaped by the double-height spaces within. It is both landscape and ancient monument, bringing the extraordinary context of South Kerry into the streets. (McCullough)

#### **Tubbercurry Civic Offices and Library, Tubbercurry – Ireland 2006**

The Tubbercurry Civic Offices and Library project was built to provide public services for the people of South Sligo; it contains Local Authority offices, facilities for the Health Board, a library, as well as courtroom space for the Western Circuit. The site is urban- located on a side street near the town square; it was formerly occupied by houses, two of which were retained in the project. The houses were small, lightly imprinted on the ground, but had long gardens running in plots back from the street- luxuriant, overgrown, generous fingers of space. The project was an opportunity to explore modern concepts of urbanity in a small Irish town : the front façade is set into the street and the plan opens back into a series of narrow fingers echoing the original house plots, inviting access deep into the scheme. Space is held between two floating planes; the building is covered by a single undulating zinc roof like the horizon line on the local landscape. It is interrupted by rooflights- large segments cut and folded up , smaller circular lights over the library. The ground floor is stepped like a piece of open ground with the floor plate folded down in a ramp; two floors of office accommodation are incorporated within the envelope at one side. The rectangular plan can be accessed at several places- including a ramp which runs from the car park and is threaded through a narrow throat of space into the lobby; further routes are set between grids of structure and screens from the front out to the car park at the rear- where their line is visually extended in the paving. (McCullough)

### **Thurles Arts Centre and Library, Thurles – Ireland 2006**

1.350 m<sup>2</sup>, €5.875.000

This building's geometries arise out of its very particular location - crouched like a cat at the medieval gate of Thurles and stretched around a bend in the river Suir. A singular folded roof encloses very different volumes, rising and falling like a small mountain range from a strong base - the boardwalk extended over the river. Crisp zinc planes define the library/media zone from the arts and theatre spaces, the entire building cranking to face the river with sheer planes of glass. Two storeys of library and research space are coupled to the high volume of the auditorium by the lower entrance and arts space. In the library a deep cut in the ceiling plane brings light and air to the centre of the plan. The exhibition space has a similar slice through the roof plane to conduct daylight. An introverted, reflective space, its walls splay out towards the riverfront, taking up the geometry of the site. Shielded behind the monolithic concrete entrance wall, the space can be glimpsed through a porthole when arriving, or alternatively closed off for hanging. The theatre foyer is similarly a compressed volume caught between auditorium and boardwalk.

( <http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com> )

Thurles Library is located in The Source Library and Arts Centre. The building enjoys a riverside setting on banks of the river Suir, adjacent to the town bridge, with a fully accessible riverside boardwalk. A single undulating zinc-clad roof encloses the two functions of the building, with a shared roof-lit exhibition space providing a central focus. The shared entrance and foyer ensures users of one element of the building are made aware of the other. The narrow, elongated site is located on a bend in the river. A glass facade faces out onto the river. The branch library is on the ground floor and the Tipperary Studies Department and community space is on the 1st floor. Throughout the building colour has been used to indicate function; red for information, orange for vertical circulation and white and black for concentration and relaxation. A rooflight brings natural light and ventilation into the research area on the 1st floor. (<http://www.librarybuildings.ie>)

### **Waterford City Library, Waterford – Ireland 2004**

2000 m<sup>2</sup>, €5.000.000

The existing public library on Lady Lane in Waterford City required complete refurbishment and an extension onto an adjoining site (an undertaker's yard) to provide better library and information resource facilities for the 21st century. Constructed in 1905, the existing building has a Classical facade in smooth sawn Kilkenny limestone; a lower elevation of rusticated limestone to Bakehouse Lane was terminated by a small caretaker's/librarian's house. Internally, the spaces centred on a double height roof-lit reading room; the plan had been substantially altered during extensive remedial works carried out in the 1970s. The project - now L shaped with the addition of the new site- offered opportunities for juxtaposition between a modern building and layered intervention into the fabric- especially in the manipulation of section and light to create a new diagonal circulation across the plan. The existing entrance was closed up and transferred to the extension; this new block fills the site with entrance and mezzanine within the same volume at ground floor- there is a library level over and staff facilities in a set-back floor which emerges out of the new building and extends across to pin the existing library: the floors stop short of the rear wall to provide a full-height void. Internally, the existing building was renewed and the double height reading room lined out with a dark timber skin which hides and reveals the old structure beneath it; balconies cross it at different levels. The space between old and new is fluid; there is a sense of the external envelope running from board-marked concrete to painted brickwork. Using light and section, the project tries to forge a link between the elements, moving from entrance mezzanine to reading room across the plan. A new storey was also added to Bakehouse Lane, echoing the language of the new extension, making it a three- dimensional city block rather than a flat street elevation on Lady Lane alone. Facade choices were made to establish the continuity of limestone across the new elevation, but the new works were given a different stone patterning to establish their integrity. (McCullough)

Waterford Central Library & HQ is a four-storey L-shaped building, extending to 2,000 square metres, refurbished and extended from the original Carnegie Library, built in 1905. For an early photograph from the National Library of Ireland's collection depicting the laying of the foundation stone of Waterford Free Library by Andrew Carnegie click [here](#). The library occupies a prominent corner site. The foyer, adult lending and children's library are located on the ground floor; the exhibition space, newspapers & magazines, and local studies and research area are on the first floor; the Business & ICT Information area, music and audio-visual areas are on the 2nd floor. The 3rd floor contains staff offices, facilities and the plant room. The building was extended into an adjoining undertaker's yard in 2004. The extension incorporates part of the 12th century city wall. The floors stop short of the rear wall to provide a full-height roof-lit void. Interesting bridge connections link different areas of the library. The interior is finished in American walnut wood panelling, exposed brickwork and concrete board marked walls. The exterior of the original building is finished in Kilkenny cut limestone ashlar. Some of the architectural features of the original classical style Carnegie library are full-height doric pilasters, roundheaded windows, string course, cornices, parapet and a floating pediment. The building receives natural lighting from floor to ceiling windows, lightwells and rooflights, and is naturally ventilated throughout with openable windows. The reference room can be divided into two spaces using a sliding partition. ( <http://www.librarybuildings.ie> )

### **Rush Library, Dublin – Ireland 2003**

St Maur's Church dominates the village green on the Western edge of Rush: Fingal County Council commissioned McCullough Mulvin Architects to transform it into the town library. The work combined investigation and conservation of the existing structure with a particular concern for the rescue of ordinary materials, making a distinctive intervention into it, an undulating walnut plane which fills the nave, the shape barely contained, pushing tensely against the older shell. On plan, it is like a clump of seaweed, reference to its marine location; in section, it forms an inverted U, the space between, formed like a city street, deforms the route from entrance to 'altar', forcing it to meander, glimpses of a coloured termination lost and found again. Externally, the churchyard became a garden, strips of concrete inset with names of the town and library interspersed with channels planted with grasses and vegetables, the spirit of the graveyard- and the towns agricultural basis- extended for a new generation. (McCullough)

### **Usher Library, Trinity College, Dublin – Ireland 2002**

The new Usher Library in Trinity College is a landmark building for Dublin. The project - initiated as an international architectural competition design collaboration with KMD Architecture- provides 750 undergraduate reader places and space for 350,000 volumes in a state-of-the-art library building with exposed boardmarked concrete and granite finishes. The concept establishes three prismatic sculptural blocks on a podium set North-South across the site; the two longer blocks are connected by an atrium. The taller is closed and stone-clad and dedicated to book storage (a tower of books), the other, lower, more dynamically shaped in stone and glass- contains reading rooms with views over College Park; the third block is for a Book Conservation Laboratory. Each block is served by a core at one end which anchors the plan; each is designed as a solid planar element without advance or recession- the line of stone cladding is carried through into the atrium in timber panelling. The atrium glazing is perceived as a separate shard-like element, while the Conservation Block roof is an origami-like folded plane of glass and metal. The new building forms a functional unit with the existing Berkeley and Lecky libraries - all three are connected under podium level the Berkeley has been retained as the main entrance to the whole complex - a new staircase descends from it to a new orientation space

serving all three. The new library had to fit into a very strong urban context, standing on an edge condition between Trinity and Dublin; it keeps to the grid of the College while recognising the line of Nassau Street. The building is like a gateway - three books forming open space between them framing views and routes from the city into the College. By its shape and location on the site, the project establishes two strongly configured urban spaces at podium level - one against the rear of the Berkeley, open at the corners in the Trinity manner, with generous steps from the Park and Library square- the other between the new Library and the street- which will serve as a public and tourist access to the College. (McCullough)

## **McGarry Ni Eanaigh, Drogheda Co. Louth – Ireland**

<http://www.mcgnie.ie>

### **Libraries:**

**Monaghan Education Centre, IDA Park, Knockaconny C. Monaghan – Ireland 2002**

625 m<sup>2</sup>, €1.400.000

### **Awards:**

**AAI Special Mention 2003**

**RIAI Irish Architect Exhibition Winner 2003**

Designed by McGarry Ni Eanaigh architects the centre is a training facility for primary and secondary school teachers, space for social interaction was a critical aspect of the design brief. Materials used include brick, cedar, self-coloured render and metal sheeting. (<http://www.thenbs.com>)

## **Murray Ó Laoire Architects, Dublin – Ireland**

### **Now: Mola Architecture, Dublin – Ireland**

The origins of MÓLA Architecture are inextricably linked to the legacy, success and ultimate demise of Murray Ó Laoire Architects, at one time one of Ireland's largest and best design practices. Founded in 1979 by Sean O'Laoire and Hugh Murray the practice grew into a highly successful company with offices in Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Moscow, Bratislava and Aachen and at its peak 280 staff. Recognising their collective strengths, talents and experience Michael O'Carroll, Sean O'Laoire and Ralph Bingham decided to form a new entity. Thus MÓLA Architecture was founded in Dublin in April 2010 to provide a collective vessel for their former colleagues to operate and practice as architects and urban designers. The delivery of good architecture is about the determination, talent and personalities of the individuals who create and nurture that process. As such, and with our talented team and consultants, we believe we have the capabilities to provide a high quality service and commitment to design. The projects featured on this website represent the collective wealth of experience and involvement of the Directors, staff and consultants of MÓLA Architecture.

<http://www.molaarchitecture.com>

### **Libraries:**

**The Glucksman Library & Information Services Building, Limerick – Ireland 2008**

The building is segregated into three projecting glass “fingers” arranged around two central atria off the main spine of the building. This spine is designed to cater for all the book stacks and volumes and is primarily brick clad with a waffle slab floor. The “fingers” contain all the reading spaces and computer points and is serviced with a raised access floor. The two Atria act as environmental “lungs” for the building controlling, with the BMS, the internal temperature and climate (Murray)

**UCD (University College Dublin) Health Sciences Complex, Dublin – Ireland 2008**

At the centre of the complex is the library, which acts as both a focal point and a link between the four schools. This is surrounded by the specialist teaching facilities which include laboratories, simulated hospital wards and student Resources rooms (Murray)

### **Awards:**

**Opus Architecture & Construction Awards 2008**

**Cork School of Music, Cork – Ireland 2007**

Located on the banks of the River Lee, the CIT Cork School of Music provides a bespoke academic facility in a unique city centre setting. The 12000sqm ‘state of the art’ School provides music studios, 450 seat rehearsal hall, theatre space, music library, recording and dance studios, offices, classrooms and lecture theatres.

Externally the palette of red sandstone, buff limestone, blue brick and animated glazing reinforces the design of a confident, civic, and contemporary set-piece by the river. The theatre, rehearsal hall and tuition studios are solid and geological in form while the curved limestone façade reflects the river bend. In contrast the top floor library and studios act as light boxes, benefit from stunning city views and are reflective of the sky.

The main rehearsal hall, although a simple rectangular box, has great acoustic and performance flexibility. Primarily a student training space it also allows for multiple configurations through hydraulic stage, moveable ceiling and pivoting wall panelling. To achieve the rigorous acoustic performance criteria many of the spaces utilise ‘box within box’ construction with floating floors and ceilings, splayed walls and services isolated from the primary structure. Unlike most third level institutions there are minimal staff offices as they are innovatively incorporated within the music studios. (<http://archiseek.com>)

**Wilton/Cork Shopping Centre, Bishoptown Library, Cork-Wilton – Ireland 2007**

This new-build community library provides an accessible centre for reading and learning for the West environs Area of Cork City. Located within the grounds of the main retail centre of Wilton and Bishoptown, the building provides easy access to a wide range of literature for all age groups (Murray)

**Leitrim County Library, Balinamore – Ireland 2006**

Client: Leitrim County Council Service, Consultant: Cogan Shackelton Consulting Engineers, Architects: Murray O'Laoire Architects Value: €2.900.000, 1280 m<sup>2</sup>

The county library in Ballinamore, County Leitrim consists of main public library, local studies, genealogy section, county archive, office accommodation, community function section, meeting rooms, exhibition area and multi-purpose room. The construction process required the demolition of the existing two-storey town centre building and the construction of a new two-storey / part three-storey on the full footprint of the site. The key feature of the project was to provide a building sympathetic to the surrounding town centre buildings. This was achieved by the use of natural lighting, glazed courtyard and punched hole window with rendered gable walls and varied storey heights of the individual building with feature zinc and natural stone surroundings.

The internal accommodation centres around the central void visually connecting all functions and allowing people the benefit of the natural light.

The building was nominated for the OPUS Architecture & Construction Awards 2005. (<http://www.kilcawleyconstrion.com>)

### **NUI – National University of Ireland, Galway Information Technology Centre, Galway – Ireland 2001**

Client: National University of Ireland, Galway , Contract Size: 4,800 sq.m. , Contract Value: €9.5 million

#### **Awards:**

**RIAI Regional Award: Western Region 2002**

**Construction Excellence Award 2001**

The Information Technology Building was commissioned in late 1998 and afforded Murray O' Laoire Architects the opportunity to develop some of the site planning issues and architectural treatment suggested in the earlier Arts Millennium Building on the NUI, Galway Campus. The building was intended to meet the teaching and staff requirements of the rapidly expanding I.T. Department at the University, providing under-graduate computing laboratories, post-graduate and research laboratories, collaborative teaching space, classrooms and lecture theatres; staff offices and common areas in its 4,800 sq.m of accommodation. The Client brief demanded an architectural response which simultaneously: • embodies the accommodation and academic aspirations of the Information Technology Department • presents a new, appropriately treated "public" face for the University on its highly visible eastern flank • terminates the East-West movement axis of the campus at the river frontage • addresses in a positive manner for the first time the very specific physical context of the site and the University's relationship with the river. To provide the physical presence required in achieving these ambitions a number of devices are used to increase the apparent scale of what is a relatively modest brief. In the first instance the footprint is deliberately kept compact, necessitating a minimum of four floor levels. Thus when juxtaposed with the long low slung two-storey monolith of the Arts/Sciences building the increased scale and impact of the new building is immediately highlighted. The use of a podium base with limestone walls, containing the ground floor and plant accommodation, surmounted by a three-storey pavilion further emphasises this contrast in scale and accentuates the stand-alone, independent nature of the building. The podium idea is further developed as a device to anchor the building to its physical context, intervening between the gentle curving sweep of the riverbank and the orthogonal lines of the existing campus buildings. A series of stepping grassed terraces, formed using low random rubble retaining walls which describe the contours of the site and change progressively in outline from that which mirrors the river to one which reflects to the building's footprint. These stepping terraces are also used to draw the eye or indeed the building's users approaching from various directions up to the main entry / concourse level at first floor. The first floor is the level at which the bridge connection to the existing building occurs and which accommodates all of the teaching facilities for university wide usage. It is accordingly the natural level at which to locate the main external entry point and concourse space. The remaining three levels are similarly discrete in terms of function. The ground floor (podium) contains the under-graduate computer laboratories which require ready but not quite as universal access as the first floor teaching spaces. The second floor is dedicated solely to research and post-graduate uses with a range of computer laboratories of varied sizes and layouts. Its segregation from the computing and teaching facilities at the lower levels is deliberate, ensuring a more secure quieter environment at this level. The top floor contains all the staff offices and staff common areas in response to the Information Technology Departments request to maintain its current ethos of encouraging easy interaction between staff members of different sub-departments. The staff accommodation is arranged in a U-configuration about a south-facing terrace with views to the river, City and sea in the distance. A generously proportioned open staircase linked to a large lightwell rises up through the building, giving a datum or point of reference at each floor level. The building occupants are also returned to the river at each half landing on the staircase as an orienting device as they travel between floors that are arranged in a markedly contrasting manner. The lightwell also ensures the penetration of daylight deep into the heart of the building in the primary circulation areas. Ancillary and plant areas are confined generally to marginal or awkwardly shaped spaces such as the underside of the tiered lecture theatres or the podium steps and ramps. The roof level is to be kept free of plant generally given the building's high degree of visibility from most directions, the top of the stairwells providing a small amount of localised plant area within their enclosure.

### **Galway/Mayo IT Learning Resource Centre, Galway – Ireland 1998**

Client: Galway/Mayo Institute of Technology, Contract Value: €20.3 million

#### **Awards:**

**2005, ACEI Innovation Award, Winner**

**2004, RIAI Regional Award: Western Region (Buildings Over €3million Category), Exhibited**

**2003, Opus Building of the Year Awards (Buildings Over €3.75m Category), Winner**

#### **Literature:**

Architecture Ireland - 'Galway/Mayo Institute of Technology, Learning Resource Centre, Galway', Architecture Ireland, no.190, September 2003

Building Design - 'At The Sharp End', Building Design, April 5th 2003

Irish Arts Review - 'Architectural Renaissance', Irish Arts Review, Autumn 2003

Cladding: At The Sharp End, Building Design, April 25th 2003, pp.16-17

MOLA and Sustainability, Architecture Ireland, no.187, May 2003, pp.33-35

Galway/Mayo Institute of Technology Galway, Architecture Ireland, no. 190, September 2003, pp.14-18

Architectural Renaissance, Irish Arts Review - Autumn 2003, pp.92-95

Galway/Mayo Institute of Technology Galway, Ireland, The Plan – Architecture & Technologies in Detail (Italy) No. 006, June 2004, pp.50-59

The cooper clad sails acutely project out from the building permitting light to filter into the library area and they also provide a degree of protection from the direct sunlight. >These sails by their form, act as acoustic baffles and internally reflect light deep into the library plan. Framed views are strategically gained at the sail junctions where strip windows are inserted (Murray)

The Galway/Mayo Institute of Technology was established in 1972, and a Master Plan was compiled in May 1998. MÓLA were engaged by GMIT to review the Master Plan and design a new facility comprising a new Library IT Department, 300 and 250 seater Auditoriums, 40, 60, 90 and 100 seater Lecture Theatres, Entrance Foyer and Directorate. The building is zoned into two distinct volumes, Lecture Rooms and Library IT Department. The hub of the scheme is located where the two linear rectangular forms intersect containing the 250 seater Theatre and 350 seater Theatre, Foyer, Café and Exhibition Area. The South edge of this face is flanked by a 2-storey structural glazed screen from which the Café Area and Exhibition Area operate with Galway Bay acting as a backdrop to these activities. The hub lies along the main actual route through the existing College linking the various Departments, Canteen Area, and future Student Resources Centre. This access is emphasised externally by springing a bridge from the Campus

plaza to the main circulation route on the Ground Floor. A landscaped area acts as a buffer zone between the new building and the Dublin Road. Part of this area is dedicated to a Campus plaza creating a public space, permitting a wide variety of Student activities to take place with the new building acting as a backdrop. The scale and treatment of the building creates a specific character and accumulates at the Eastern end with vertical projecting copper sails. The copper clad sails acutely project out from the building permitting light to filter into the Library area and they also provide a degree of protection from direct sunlight. These sails by their form, act as acoustic baffles and internally reflect light deep into the library plan. Framed views are strategically gained at the sail junctions where strip windows are inserted. The concept addresses the desire to create a significant and identifiable form enhancing the exterior image and appearance of the Institute in keeping with its status as a successful, prestigious and ambitious Third Level Institute of Education. (Murray)

## **Scott Tallon Walker Architects, Dublin – Ireland**

<http://www.stw.ie>

### **Libraries:**

#### **National University of Ireland, John Paul II Library, Maynooth – Ireland 2012**

The proposed extension is located to the East of the existing John Paul II Library on the south campus at NUI Maynooth and will result in of 9,995 m<sup>2</sup> of usable floor space. The proposed extension is based on the same planning grid used in the current building and is linked to it with a full height atrium. The form of the extension is similar in terms of height and mass however the proposed extension exhibits a different external aesthetic, a result of the requirement to control the internal environment yet maximise the amount of natural light entering the building yet allowing views out. The external appearance of the design projects a sophisticated elegant appearance appropriate to a new state of the art facility. (Scott)

#### **Dundalk Institute of Technology, Library and Information Resource Center, Dundalk, CO, Louth – Ireland 2001**

4.909 m<sup>2</sup>

The new Learning and Information Resource Centre is sited opposite the new main entrance to the campus on the Dublin road, and was envisaged as a ‘flagship’ building for the rapidly expanding Institute.

A double height entrance concourse functions as the main circulation space, from which link corridors connect to the hospitality training building and the original College buildings. The Concourse areas also facilitate a variety of exhibitions and social functions. The Library on first and second floor is a state of the art facility, with open plan study areas, a quiet reading room, casual seating areas, as well as group study and seminar spaces. A roof garden is located at first floor, which enhances the feeling of space and openness. Light is brought deep into the plan with five zinc clad roof lights, located above light wells in the floor slab below. These are temperature controlled and permit a stack effect cooling of the building. (Scott)

#### **Dublin City University, Library and Library Resource Center, Dublin – Ireland 1995 - 2000**

Client: Dublin City University, Area: 10.400 sqm

### **Awards:**

**2002 SCONUL Library Design Award**

The brief for the new Library required a modern, flexible facility, incorporating the latest advances in library technology and facilities, reflecting the status of the University as a young, progressive, dynamic learning establishment and as a centre of academic excellence. 10,000 sq. m. of floor space has been provided, accommodating 1500 seats, 250,000 books and 50,000 journals.

The building has been planned with a vertical hierarchy with the main library service activities at lower levels and academic activities on upper floors. The central concourse area is roofed with a glazed barrel vault allowing daylight to penetrate to the centre of the building. ‘Study Cells’ on each floor are expressed externally by the projecting bay windows and by the distinctive top lit lanterns at roof level which allow light and natural ventilation to enter the building. (Scott)

#### **University of Dublin, Trinity College, Rowan Hamilton and Biotechnology Building, Library, Dublin – 1990 - 1993**

### **Awards:**

**1993 Construction Excellence Award Special Commendation**

**1993 PLAN Regional Awards Highly Commended**

The principles established in the East End Masterplan and in the construction of the O’Reilly Institute were further developed in these buildings, designed and built under one contract. The Rowan Hamilton brief was for a series of large undergraduate lecture theatres and a science library.

The biotechnology building is a research facility, some of which is commercial leasable space. The section concept of the Masterplan proved itself both adaptable and flexible, so with the constant of the renovated Westland Row houses and the student street behind, new sections were evolved to suit the functional requirements, and a double height colonnade at ground level on the college side was introduced. The cladding, as with the O’Reilly Institute, was in modular etched granite aggregate GRC panels. (Scott)

## **Shaffrey Associates Architects, Dublin – Ireland**

<http://www.shaffrey.ie>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Johnston Central Library and Farnham Centre, Cavan Town – Ireland 2006**

CLIENT: Cavan County Council

### **Awards:**

**RIA. Exhibition Award**

- **NDA Accessibility through Excellence Award**
- **Public Library Buildings Awards U.K. and Ireland**
- **Mary Finch Accessibility Awards**
- **Highly commended ‘Architecture meets Practicality Award’**



Johnston Central Library and Farnham Centre is a new, three storey cultural and administrative building for Cavan County Council, housing the county library headquarters, central library, county archive and arts office, a new cultural events space, genealogy department, tourist office and council offices. It is located adjacent to William Farrell's fine sandstone Courthouse on the principle street in the town and on the site of the former Protestant Hall. The brief required a building of civic presence which would also be open, easy to engage with and inviting and could accommodate the complex functional requirements of a number of services. Current societal concerns obliged a serious engagement with more sustainable design and construction solutions to reduce the demand on high energy service installations and informed a decision to apply both the latest innovations in low energy technology – geothermal heat pumps, low energy lighting solutions - while also adopting an integrated approach where the building itself is designed to maximise natural ventilation, natural daylight, etc. The societal imperative was also driven by Cavan County Council to produce a building which incorporated the latest best practice standards of accessibility for all. The design process involved intensive early and ongoing consultation with the client including upfront research and joint visits to similar building types. A collaborative approach to design development was pursued in an endeavour to produce integrated structural and service solutions. From the outset careful consideration for the needs of all users, with particular thought given to those with disabilities, was a strong objective of the client and the brief. Thus, the building is designed to be legible and easy to use with level access to the principal public facilities and generous lift and stair access to upper floors. Materials have been selected for their acoustic and tactile as well as visual qualities so that those who may have one or more of their senses impaired will still have sensual enjoyment from their environment.

During both the design and construction stages consultations were held with representatives of the NDA and with the local Cavan Library Advisory Group which includes local people with disabilities and professional occupational therapists. Out of these consultations came approval and development of such design solutions as the brass tactile warning strips to front stairs, tactile limestone at external entrance area, the non-standard provision at the ground floor accessible toilet, control of lighting quality and levels internally and externally and, other solutions to meet the universal access prerogative.

The Farnham Centre and Johnston Central Library is a recipient of the inaugural National Disability Authority's Excellence through Accessibility Award..

Architecturally, the building design has attempted to respond to all the above and a practice interest in the inseparability of building craft and design craft to produce a building which will endure well. At the centre is the atrium, which acts as gathering space linking physically and visually the different functions distributed within the three floor levels and enabling people on all floors to experience the length, breadth and depth of the building while enjoying the benefits of fresh air and natural light.

The building steps back to accommodate the mature Horse Chestnut trees – survivals of the original Protestant Hall complex which chart the seasons and guard the building - and forms a civic space onto Farnham Street. Materials have been chosen for their visual and textural qualities, with an emphasis on materials which are natural, handcrafted and perform well over time. Light also forms part of the building's palette of materials and consideration has been given to capture the changing patterns of light against the masonry, bronze, glass, over the course of a day and throughout the seasons in an attempt to augment the tactile qualities of the building. The use of lime mortars and plasters throughout - their structural properties allowing the elimination of expansion joints in the long brick elevations - bring added environmental benefits in terms of internal air quality, acoustics and future recycling. (Shaffrey)

#### [Lismore Library Headquarter, Lismore – Ireland 2005](#)

The restoration, adaptation and extension of the former Christian Brothers' Monastery at Lismore, to accommodate Waterford County Library Headquarters and Area Offices. The original building, was built in 1872 and extended in 1930, it is located on a prominent site. Lismore is a town of significant architectural quality. Designing a sizeable new extension to a Protected Structure within an urban context as Lismore, and in such a visually prominent location, was challenging. The requirements of the brief included a large bookstore and processing facility and a number of offices. The approach was to repair and enhance the architectural qualities of the existing building. The architectural solution for the extension traditional materials in a contemporary manner. It forms a long south-facing elevation to the former monastery garden. The varied forms of the extension pick up the rhythm of the complex roof in the historic building. The visual impact of this new element is softened by the copper cladding, and the adjacent mature. The masonry elements of the extension are constructed entirely with lime mortars and plasters/renders—lime chosen for its environmental, structural and breathability qualities. A sedum roof is used on parts of the extension and the entire complex is now heated with a geothermal system. The building has a total area of 750m<sup>2</sup> was completed and occupied in May 2005 following an 18 (Shaffrey)

#### [Shay Cleary Architects, Dublin – Ireland](#)

<http://www.sca.ie>

#### [Libraries:](#)

#### [UCD Newman Library Spatial Integration Concept, University College Dublin, Dublin – Ireland 2010 on design](#)

The project proposes the creation of a multilevel concourse space which will join the Newman Building with the James Joyce Library and in doing so create a new dynamic educational complex for the Arts. The amalgamation of existing structures and new build elements will provide a unique gathering and movement space on the campus. Our proposal looks at this initiative as a significant opportunity to create a hub which can be pivotal to an extensive enlargement of the complex over time obviating the necessity to develop a completely new building for this purpose on other college lands. It is therefore very much in line with the aspirations of the Campus Development Plan 2005 – 2015 in relation to providing accommodation in a more sustainable fashion. In that document higher density is proposed generally along with buildings of appropriate scale for the campus. Our project endorses these aims through the creative reuse and extension of existing built stock and an appropriate increase in scale at the core of the overall campus. (Shayn)

#### [Cork County Library, Cork - Ireland 2009](#)

Cork County Library Headquarters

Cost €23,500,000, Gross Floor Area c.4430sqm

The library is phase two of the Cork County Council Civic Campus. It is the headquarters for a twenty two branch county wide network of local libraries and provides administrative offices and a large book processing facility for Cork. There is limited public access at ground and first floors. The building is L shaped in arrangement with a six storey wing on its western side enclosing a landscaped south facing public courtyard. A two storey horizontal wing encloses the space to the north. The provision of this new public amenity is made possible by locating the large book processing facility and archive storage below the courtyard level. It is lit and ventilated by two landscaped courtyards. The six storey block at ground floor contains the main entrance as well as public functions such as drama and music collections along with a flexible lecture and exhibition space. A double height undercroft at the southern end of this wing provides loading and delivery space for books. There is flexible office space on all the remaining floors.

The library is primarily a naturally ventilated building. It employs a combination of fixed vertical glass louvres and external automatic blinds which provide sun shading and protection from wind buffering allowing the opening of windows in comfort. The facade responds to the local climate ensuring optimal environmental conditions at minimum energy costs. (Shay)

#### **Navan Education Centre, Navan-Athlumney – Ireland 2000**

This building provides facilities for in-service training of teachers. It consists of a series of meeting rooms and a main seminar room, state-of-the-art library/resource room, an IT training suite and administration and general social areas. These various elements are expressed as individual volumes, joined by a glazed foyer and a two storey linear circulation space. The most significant space is the main seminar room, which is expressed as a large volume over the main entrance, addressing the north-west corner of the site nearest the town. The foyer/social area - the first space which one enters - can be used for informal gatherings, and it is glazed towards the existing stone perimeter stone wall. The remaining accommodation is organised around a double height, top lit circulation space with the larger rooms on the western side and the smaller spaces facing eastwards towards an earth bank. Parking is placed towards the northern boundary and is surrounded by planting. A triangular lawn space is formed between the building and the earth bank. The building is finished in a smooth render. (Shay)

#### **Blackrock Education Centre, Dún Laoghaire, Dublin – Ireland 1997**

2.000 sqm

This was the first purpose built in service training building for teachers to be commissioned by the Department of Education & Science. The project creates a private inner courtyard, around which are grouped the various elements of the programme. Entry to the building is via a smaller outer courtyard which establishes the transition from the campus to the more private world of the centre. The first and most open part of the entrance hall is addressed by the elliptical seminar room, the library and the administration and director's office suite. Leading off the foyer is a linear circulation/meeting area which looks onto the courtyard. It also serves the group rooms, which can be interconnected in a variety of combinations. The library, with its reading area is also expressed as a special element. The final, most private side of the garden is formed by the research base which looks back towards the entrance foyer. The courtyard is of rolled gravel and is planted with specimen trees. It is a tranquil space, acting as a focus around which the elements are placed. Externally, the building appears as an amalgamation of various forms around a walled enclosure, with trees visible from the outside. The external finish is an off-white render, rather like the colour of Portland stone. (Shay)

#### **Arthouse, Multimedia Centre For The Arts, Dublin – Ireland 1995**

Project Particulars, Cost €3.100.000, Contracting Authority Temple Bar Properties Ltd.

##### **Awards:**

Regional Award 1997

Arthouse is a four storey over basement building incorporating an existing 19th century house. It houses the first Irish multi media exhibition / installation / performance space with full recording facilities and production unit at basement level, a large exhibition area for documentary exhibitions at ground floor, a library, catalogue archives, and networked information resources at first floor. Facilities also include a commissioning agency, a large workshop / lecture room for training and development and a suite of rental offices along with accommodation for artists agencies,

In urban design terms the project forms one side of a new Curved Street which constitutes part of the Temple Bar Framework Plan by Group 91 Architects of which this practice was a constituent member. The building also creates a new end to the long city block between the Curved Street and Dame Street. It has a more transparent centre corresponding to the void of the city block and allows south light to penetrate through the facade to the new street. This central space takes the form of a raised toplit atrium which becomes the focus of the building and which can be opened onto the street for special events or performances. (Shay)

The design of the Arthouse required that it defined one side of the new Curved St. in Temple Bar, and that it gave expression to a new building typology.

With considerable skill the architect has fulfilled both aspirations and created a building of serious architectural quality. The external exposure of the light filled central space connects it to the street and confirms its accessibility. The disposition and scale of wall opens reflect the use of internal spaces. The corners are not junctions but continuations of the main wall plane. With clarity and style the Arthouse makes a significant contribution to the redevelopment of Temple Bar.

##### **Client's Comments**

Arthouse is the first purpose built multimedia centre for the arts in the world. The challenge was huge in both the development of the brief and the design of the building, as there were no role models on which to work. Its architectural merit is not only that it is a beautiful building but that it functions in practice to the best aspirations of its users. (<http://www.irisharchitectureawards.ie>)

#### **Wilson Architecture, Cork – Ireland**

<http://www.wilsonarchitecture.ie>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Post Graduate Research Library, UCC University College Cork, Cork – Ireland 2006**

Four storey over basement extension to existing Boole Library consisting of 6000m<sup>2</sup> largely comprising of reading rooms and group study rooms providing additional 700 reader places and special collections areas. External materials include oxidised copper, red sandstone and large areas of glazing that overlooks the original Victorian Quadrangle.

## Malaysia

**T. R. Hamzah & Yeang International, Kuala Lumpur – Malaysia**

<http://www.trhamzahyeang.com>

### Libraries:

#### **National Library Singapore – Singapore 2004**

Areas: Total gross area (GFA): 51,493 sq.m., Total gross area (GFA incl. parking): 55,565 sq.m., Total nett area (Net assignable area): 30,797 sq.m., Total construction floor area(CFA) 70,686 sq.m., GFA plot ratio : 1:5:2

No. of Storeys: 15 storeys (98 m high) and 3 basements, Client: National Library Board

#### Development Brief:

The Client, The National Library Board (NLB) has earlier established a set of planning principles as the basis for design. These include:

- A place for the people to provide an open, hospitable and conducive learning environment for the people of Singapore.
- A National and Civic Institution with a distinct character, reflecting Singapore's multicultural heritage and its aspirations to be a leaning nation.
- A National and Civic Institution.
- A symbol of NLB's mission and role.
- A fully flexible and functional clear building.
- A costs effective building.
- User friendly, comprehensible to visitors and convenient for everyday staff use.
- An efficient building with integrated systems.
- A building for the tropical climate.

#### General Design Features:

Our design intention is to provide the NLB with a state-of-the-art library design and an innovative library in the tropics that serves as an icon for the region and locality. It is to be a facility that meets the NLB's requirements and objectives, including being a cultural facility and a unique and enjoyable civic place for Singapore.

##### • Planning

The NLB building builtform consists of two blocks that are separated by a day-lit internal street and connected by bridges at the upper levels. The larger block contains the collections and sits over an open-to-the-sky naturally ventilated civic plaza, with promises of 'outdoor' events and cafés.

##### • Builtform

The blocks are a juxtaposition of formality and asymmetry – The curved, smaller block contains the noisier, public activities (exhibition, auditorium, multi-media) that will sit alongside a larger, rectilinear block that houses the library collections. The division of the brief into two halves generates spatial differentiation of what's inside outside and on the other side. It presents the library culture as being more fun, that the building can become an urban motivator for civic activities, that a library becoming a "place for the people".

##### • Aesthetics

The elevations of the building design is an assemblage of sunshading blades (9 m deep at some locations) devices that boldly define the aesthetics for the building besides having daylight shading and anti-glare performance that in totality gives the image of a contemporary climatic-responsive [in this instance tropical] built form.

##### • Urban Design (Plaza)

The internal street serves as a link between two prominent streets (ie. Victoria Street and North Bridge Road). At the heart of the scheme the Public Events Plaza, a communal space that becomes the main focal point of the site and subsequently leading one into the main foyer and library proper. This public space is further animated with Café's, a library shop and possible retail areas. The axis of the street also exemplifies the St. Joseph church across the street by means of framing the view towards the church from the street. Over 6,300 m<sup>2</sup> is designated a 'green space' through out the library that creates urban "Skycourts" providing a positive psychological effect on building users and improving general working environments.

#### Ecological Design Features • Low Energy Design Modes

The Passive design modes strategies used are : daylighting (where possible), good solar orientation and configuration, sunshading, natural ventilation, façade design, building colour and landscaping. These are assembled together into a collective strategy for low energy and high comfort. Most of the library workspaces and collection areas will operate in the Active mode (full air-conditioning and artificial light). A clear acknowledgment is made that comfort is as much a question of lifestyle and perception as it is about cost and energy. Into this blend of the Active and Passive, a third strategy Mixed Mode is adopted, where natural ventilation is supplemented by mechanical means such as fans, in central transition spaces (lobbies, foyers, courtyard). These are supported by airflow and energy simulations, along with predictions of comfort.

##### • Energy Embodiment Analysis of the Building

Significant attention has been paid to the key factors in lowering energy embodiment and lowering environmental impact in the building as compared to the typical office building type. The environmental impact of the National Library Building is lower as compared to a typical office building which is a very positive outcome. The fact that the specs within the library are generally of a greater volume compared to typical conditions is also encouraging. The total energy embodiment was calculated to be 17 GJ/m<sup>2</sup> which is within accepted benchmarks for commercial buildings [ie. between 10 – 18 GJ/m<sup>2</sup>]

##### • Green Materials & Specifications

Our design approach also involves the holistic consideration of the careful selection of materials used in the designed system and the endeavor by design to reduce the impacts of this use on (and its integration with) the natural environment, over the life-cycle of the designed system. The intended use of recycled and reused materials generally such as the carpet wall fabrics and sustainable-forested local timber will reduce impact considerably.

##### • Building Performance & Buildability

By virtue of the simulation conducted on the energy consumption, the National Library Building consumes around 185 KWH/m<sup>2</sup>/annum, which is far more efficient than a typical commercial office tower (210 KWH/m<sup>2</sup>/annum) in Singapore.

Daylighting, sunshading and wind tunnel test (including natural ventilation) studies were also conducted, providing the basis for the façade design and specifications. (Hamzah) see also: <http://www.nlsg>

## Italy

### **2A+P/A Associates, Roma – Italy**

Gianfranco Bombaci, Matteo Costanzo

<http://www.2ap.it>

#### **Libraries:**

### **IED LIBRARY, Rome – Italy 2009**

Client: IED Istituto Europeo di Design, Year: 2009, Size: 400 m<sup>2</sup>, Costo: 100.000 €

The project is the transformation of a car components shop into a library and reading rooms for the European Institute of Design (IED). (2<sup>o</sup>+P/A)

### **Maria Grazia Cutuli School, Herat – Afghanistan 2011**

2000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 150.000

The building is comprised of a boundary line formed by a seemingly random arrangement of modules. It hosts eight classrooms, a double-height library, a secretarial office, staffrooms and a caretaker's house. Both external and internal spaces contribute to the shaping of the educational environment. (2<sup>o</sup>+P/A)

In 2001 Maria Grazia Cutuli, a prominent Italian journalist correspondent for the Milan-based daily Corriere della Sera, was murdered by a group of gunmen who ambushed her convoy in Afghanistan. After this tragic event, her family established the Maria Grazia Cutuli Foundation that aims to support programs on the fields of education and social promotion, for children and women, in those countries devastated by war or natural calamities, especially in Afghanistan. The beauty of the landscape, described in Maria Grazia's articles, gave us initial suggestions for developing the concept. The research for an innovative educational space as an alternative to those models related to the after-war reconstruction emergencies has been one of the key points of the project as well as the design of the outside space as a 'green classroom' and the attempt to use local technologies and construction materials mainly.

**IDEA / CONCEPT:** The school stands on a dry landscape characterized by the brown colour of the soil. Few constructions come out from this flat and dusty territory, as enclosed islands surrounded by border walls. To the north the skyline is defined by the dark Hindu Kush Mountains. The first challenge has been the research of a layout able to match functional needs and evocative spaces. After several meetings supported by lots of sketches and study models, the workgroup chose an articulated layout: a series of linked boxes containing both the classrooms and the connection corridors. The only two-floors volume is the library that acts as a symbolic landmark for the village. The border walls, which were required for security reasons, define, together with the boxes, a complex sequence of voids and volumes. Both external and internal spaces contribute in the definition of the educational environment. Among the classrooms there are small and intimate outdoor spaces where kids can stay, play and relax under the shadow of about fifty trees. The main courtyard, embraced by the building represents, the most relational space of the school. Inside the school area and protected by the walls, there are also different vegetable gardens as a natural extension of the classrooms.

**REALIZATION:** After the first stone setting, the works started immediately and proceeded very quickly. Afghan workers carefully followed our drawings but using different construction processes from ours. We use to build the structural frame and afterwards the walls enveloping the spaces. While Afghani construct all the elements at once, foundation, pillars, walls and only at the end the concrete beams and roof. In a certain way their construction methods are similar to the ones used in Italy for the reconstruction after the Second World War. Every week we received from the work's director, the engineer Taheri, reports, pictures and updates on the percentage of realised works. It was not so easy to control all details at such a distance and thus, at the end of November 2010, three members of the workgroup visited the site to define the last finishing.

**MATERIALS:** The structure of the building is a reinforced concrete frame, closed by solid bricks. All the materials and the applied technologies have been defined according to the local uses. All the façades and the border walls will be painted using different tones of blue. This colour is usually used in Afghanistan and the aim of the project is to create a blue landmark visible from the surroundings. The orientation of the classrooms and the design of the façades have been thought to assure the right amount of daylight and natural ventilation. The windows have been designed as iron frames, painted in red to make contrast with the blue of the walls.

**PROJECT COSTS:** Construction cost is about 150.000 €, including expenses for the realisation of the garden. Maria Grazia Cutuli Foundation has provided for all the funds. The Italian daily newspaper Corriere della Sera will donate fifty computers and the Provincial Administration of Catania is going to grant the realisation of the school playground. The colour fabric Coloroficio San Marco from Venice, donated the whole amount of paintings.  
(<http://europaconcorsi.com/projects/182705-Maria-Gracia-Cutuli-Primary-School>)

## **5+1 AA Alfonso Femia Gianluca Peluffo, Genoa – Italy**

<http://www.5piu1aa.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca “Umberto Fracchia”, Casarza Ligure – Italy 2008**

**Biblioteca, ludoteca e auditorium nella ex Villa Sottanis**

**Client: Comune di Casarza Ligure, 581,7 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.779.000**

The aim of the project is to highlight the quadrangular structure of the building by reducing the number of rooms, in order to obtain larger spaces and eliminate the distribution system of the historic building. The stairs and the external lift will be a sort of “junction” attached to the main structure of the villa, enabling to achieve continuity between external/internal areas (villa/garden). (5+1 AA)

Il progetto per la realizzazione di un nuovo centro culturale per l’infanzia nella ex–Villa Sottanis di Casarza Ligure prevede la realizzazione di una biblioteca, una ludoteca ed un auditorium. A rappresentazione del nuovo centro sono state scelte una serie di filastrocche di Gianni Rodari, che è stato e continua ad essere il più grande favolista del novecento. Attraverso le sue opere, a cui l’edificio renderà esplicito tributo, si può interpretare il carattere culturale e ludico del progetto. Villa, interno, esterno, polifunzionalità, flessibilità, nuovo, preesistente, percorso, sorpresa, pubblico, “domestico”, giorno e notte, sono le parole chiave poste alla base della filosofia/strategia progettuale tesa a chiarire senza perdere, enfatizzare senza declamare, usare senza svilire. Questa strategia è stata sviluppata secondo i seguenti punti:

1. rendere evidente l’impianto “quadrato” a villa, con il nuovo uso, eliminando completamente il sistema distributivo dal profilo interno del manufatto storico.
2. rendere continuo il rapporto dello spazio interno della biblioteca al piano terra con lo spazio pubblico esterno, realizzando una nuova gradonata che disegna il “piede” della Villa e ne permette un uso più dinamico e coerente con il giardino.
3. definire attraverso l’uso dei materiali (dalla pietra, alla resina, al legno, all’ardesia di copertura), un parallelo “stratigrafico” con la sovrapposizione delle funzioni.
4. realizzare un sistema distributivo come una somma di elementi “giunto” con la villa, elementi “interposti” con l’area di pertinenza (l’avanzamento del corpo scale trasparente e dell’ascensore), ed elementi “ancorati” alla volumetria principale (la scala di emergenza esterna).
5. rendere omaggio a Gianni Rodari, tra realtà e magia.

Il progetto prevede la completa rifunzionalizzazione della Villa attraverso una suddivisione/stratificazione degli spazi che sia in grado di dialogare con il manufatto e con un uso “contemporaneo” dello stesso. La suddivisione dei piani sarà modificata per dare un’altezza maggiore al secondo piano, attualmente più basso rispetto al piano terra ed al primo, prevedendo pertanto l’eliminazione del sottotetto, al fine di realizzare una sala conferenze da 147 posti in uno spazio unico posto sotto la nuova copertura in legno, mantenendo la geometria delle falde dello stato di fatto. Per quanto attiene la divisione interna della Villa (che si sviluppa su tre piani per circa un totale di 600 mq) la scelta è stata quella di mantenere l’impianto planimetrico dello stato di fatto al piano terra, mentre per i piani superiori si è scelto di dare maggior respiro agli spazi, attraverso la diminuzione del numero dei locali esistenti a favore di nuovi ambienti più ampi, considerata anche la loro nuova destinazione d’uso, la versatilità futura e la polifunzionalità che si vuole conferire all’edificio. (<http://www.europaconcorsi.com>)

The construction of a new library has provided the opportunity to recover an ugly building, owned by the municipality and left unfinished since the Eighties, while also radically rethinking the library services themselves. Thus the new library truly becomes a significant social catalyst for the city and its community life. Although subject to severe constraints (the structure first and foremost), the project rethinks the container as made for the content, modifying façades, volumes, morphological and material characteristics to achieve an expressive architecture capable of communicating the new public mission of the building. Everything combines to define the function of a new 'urban condenser': the design, materials and colours of the façades; its wide windows overlooking the street, behind which the spiral stairs wind sculpturally, connecting the floors. As all floors have a small surface area, five levels were needed to develop the structure: to make up for this unfortunate internal articulation and to invite users to explore the whole building, each floor overlooks the adjacent ones and there are double height spaces with overhead lighting. The entrance area (what's new, music and performing arts, topical issues) is located on ground floor and the first underground level; the first floor hosts the children's section; open-shelf areas and reading spaces occupy the second and third floor; at the second underground level there is a conference and party hall and a warehouse. The building is completed by an equipped study room on the first underground floor (with a view of the gardens) and a panoramic reading terrace.

## **Alterstudio Partners, Milano – Italy**

Alterstudio Partners was founded in Milan by Giorgio Faccincani, Marco Muscogiuri and Matteo Schubert in 1996. Micaela Bordin becoming an associate in 2007.

Alterstudio Partners has a dynamic, flexible work structure and is capable of organising its staff as required, creating work and study groups, in order to respond optimally to the different situations of different projects.

Alterstudio Partners collaborates with engineering companies, universities, graphics and communication agencies, architecture companies and atelier, artists, industries, craftsmen.

Alterstudio Partners has collaborated with professionals and experts of various sectors: these meetings are an important part of the working and researching path.

<http://www.alterstudiopartners.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Civica Sondrio – Italy 2013**

Refurbishment of public library, Sondrio, 2011 – 2013, Client: Province of Sondrio, Sector Culture and Municipality of Sondrio, Functional design, design of furniture and interiors, Cost of works: Furnishing and finishing 103.000,00 €

The public library of Sondrio, founded in 1862, has been located since 1936 in the Villa Quadrio. The villa was designed by the architect Adolfo Zacchi in 1913 for Emilio Quadrio and Teresina Tua, who then donated it to the town of Sondrio so that it would become the seat of the library. The project aims to rethink the functional distribution of the library and to replace of most of the existing furniture to make the rooms more flexible and more comfortable, to make the library a place to meet, with a stronger focus on multimedia and topicality. In particular, the large hall on the ground floor and the magazines and newspapers area on the first floor will be completely renovated, with informal seating, shelves arranged on wheels and bistro tables, in order to become the



“living room of the city”, a meeting and conversation place, where to leaf through a newspaper, have a coffee or browse a magazine, read a book or surf the web. (Alterstudio)

### **MedaTeca, Meda – Italy 2008 - 2012**

New library and public archives, Meda, 2008 – 2012, Client: Municipality of Meda, Library gross surface area: 1.910 sqm I  
Cost of works: 1.750.000,00 € I

The construction of a new library has provided the opportunity to recover an ugly building, owned by the municipality and left unfinished since the Eighties, while also radically rethinking the library services themselves. Thus the new library truly becomes a significant social catalyst for the city and its community life. Although subject to severe constraints (the structure first and foremost), the project rethinks the container as made for the content, modifying façades, volumes, morphological and material characteristics to achieve an expressive architecture capable of communicating the new public mission of the building. Everything combines to define the function of a new ‘urban condenser’: the design, materials and colours of the façades; its wide windows overlooking the street, behind which the spiral stairs wind sculpturally, connecting the floors. As all floors have a small surface area, five levels were needed to develop the structure: to make up for this unfortunate internal articulation and to invite users to explore the whole building, each floor overlooks the adjacent ones and there are double height spaces with overhead lighting. The entrance area (what’s new, music and performing arts, topical issues) is located on ground floor and the first underground level; the first floor hosts the children’s section; open-shelf areas and reading spaces occupy the second and third floor; at the second underground level there is a conference and party hall and a warehouse. The building is completed by an equipped study room on the first underground floor (with a view of the gardens) and a panoramic reading terrace. (Alterstudio)

also: (<http://www.archdaily.com/224565/medateca-alterstudio-partners/>)

### **Biblioteca Parco Sempione, Milano – Italy 2011**

Refurbishment of public library, Milan, 2010 – 2011, Client: Abaco Forniture sr, Design of furnishing, Functional and interiors program: Sector libraries of Municipality of Milan

Nel rinnovamento della Biblioteca gli architetti si sono trovati ad operare, guidati dal capitolato di appalto del bando di gara, in un edificio di grande valenza storico architettonica. Si tratta infatti di una delle costruzioni realizzate in occasione della Decima Triennale del 1954, il “Padiglione Soggiorno” di Ico Parisi e Silvio Longhi che, terminata l’esposizione, venne donata alla città con funzione di biblioteca. Il progetto intende ispirarsi allo spirito originario con il quale venne ideata, valorizzando al meglio gli spazi interni e risolvendo le criticità presenti. Innanzitutto è stato progettato un bancone suddiviso in due moduli su ruote, che, grazie al loro disegno e alle dimensioni, ottimizzano il poco spazio a disposizione e possono essere utilizzati affiancati o separatamente. Per le novità e le proposte selezionate dai bibliotecari vi sono appositi espositori a torre, anch’essi su ruote, dotati di ripiani mobili e inclinabili. Per gli e-reader è stata progettata una soluzione ad hoc in sintonia con i materiali e il linguaggio degli altri espositori: una particolare struttura su ruote con ante in vetro, dotate di serratura e illuminazione interna a led. Lungo la curvatura esterna della “chiocciola” è collocato il patrimonio documentario, direttamente accessibile dall’utente su scaffali bifronte su ruote, dotati di illuminazione autonoma, ed espositori a torre come quelli dell’area di ingresso. Al piano rialzato vi è l’area dedicata al cinema, alla musica, alla navigazione su internet e alle riviste. Al piano seminterrato vi sono l’ufficio, un corridoio per esposizioni temporanee, un deposito e i servizi igienici. Particolare cura è stata prestata alla grafica e alla scelta degli arredi di design: dalle linee eleganti, leggere, contemporanee, ma al contempo non distanti dal design anni Cinquanta che ispira l’architettura dell’edificio. Tra questi, spiccano le poltrone “Orange Slice” (Pierre Paulin, 1960), ad esso coeva. Grazie a questa ri-progettazione del lay-out distributivo è stato creato un luogo che permette la massima flessibilità d’uso, consentendo di organizzare diverse attività in momenti differenti e in futuro di ripensare facilmente la distribuzione funzionale di spazi e servizi. (Alterstudio)

### **Biblioteca Civica, Prato – Italy 2007 - 2009**

New public library, Prato, 2007 – 2009, Client: Municipality of Prato, Archiplan srl, Consultancy for allocation, interiors and furnishing design, based upon a project by Archiplan srl, In collaboration with Archiplan srl (architectural project), Dr. F. Neri (library and librarian programme director), and the architects D. Cesaroni and G. Nobiloni (librarian consultants) Library gross surface area: 2,660 sqm, Cost of works: Furnishing and finishing 1,850,000.00 € I

The reuse of former shearing factory Campolmi (half of which is already hosting the Textile Museum) becomes an opportunity to radically rethink the library itself and its organisation. The functional design and design of the furnishings aims to reconcile the extraordinary architecture of an industrial heritage building and the innovative architecture of the library services, aiming at a tight integration of the various planned activities (information, education, research, creative use of leisure time, recreational and social activities), and to bring out the distinctive features of the librarian programme (multiculturalism, availability of significant special funds, advanced reference service, highlighting multimediality and the integration of paper and digital documents). The distinctive features of this project are many. The wide entrance hall has been conceived as a large ‘Market Place’ (following a suitably laid-out ‘three-level’ model), welcoming and informal, with shelves and displays on wheels, multimedia workstations, a cafeteria and a large desk for staff (information, loans, etc.) designed as an interactive installation, with video screens and interactive boards. Other such information and reference desks are to be found throughout the library. In the reading rooms the open-shelf collections are organized by themes, disrupting the Dewey Classification. An ‘Art and Creativity Area’ is to be set up on the first floor, where all art, music, and performance-related materials are gathered in one room, to foster the development of creativity. This aim will also be pursued through workshop stations equipped with dedicated hardware and software that will enable users to experiment with artistic creation in the fields of music, visual art, graphics, web design and video-art. (Alterstudio)

### **Biblioteca Comunale, Paderno Dugano –Italy 2006 - 2008**

New municipal library, Paderno Dugano, 2006 – 2008, Client: Municipality of Paderno Dugano, Consorzio Sistema Bibliotecario Nord Ovest, Consultancy for architectural design and furnishings of the new library designed by the architect Gae Aulenti in collaboration with: G. Stefanini e R. Clerici – Consorzio Sistema Bibliotecario Nord Ovest and B. Bruccoleri, F. De Ponti and S. Candido -Public Library of Paderno Dugano, Library gross surface area: 2,750 sqm; auditorium, exhibition spaces, offices and commercial activities: 1,250 sqm, Cost of works: construction works, structures, and library facilities 3,806,590.00 €; green spaces, structures, and facilities cultural centre 2,723,505.00 €; library furnishing 484,004.00 €; furnishing of auditorium, offices, and exhibition spaces 160.129,00 €

A new centre for the town, with a library, an auditorium, business and residential spaces, and a porticoed square. The library itself, built in exchange for a deduction in urbanisation costs on a design by Gae Aulenti, stretches lengthwise between the square and the railway, opening towards the former with green courtyards and wide glazing, and raising against the latter its tall walls punctuated by windows. The use of bricks and sheds and the building typology are all intended to evoke the industrial buildings of the pre-existing factory. Inside, a series of wide rooms of various sizes, connected by a full-height gallery with overhead lighting, are re-interpreted by the allocation and functional design to adapt it to the librarian programme drafted by the Municipal Cultural

Service: the underlying idea being that of the library as an information centre and a place of social aggregation, flexible and capable of meeting the manifold needs of the various users who will also inhabit its spaces, and far from the traditional notion of a library solely made up of rows of books and study tables. (alterstudiopartners)

## **Amaca Architetti Associati, Treviso – Italy**

<http://ec2.it/amacaarchitetti>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca di Maserada sul Piave, Maserada (TV) – Italy 2009**

amaca architetti associati - monica bosio, martina cafarò, marco ferrari, carlo zavan, viale monfenera, 14 Treviso (TV), Italia

Tel: 0422 210029 - Fax: 0422 210029 [amacassociati@amacaarchitetti.191.it](mailto:amacassociati@amacaarchitetti.191.it) -

The competition project included the refurbishment of the central areas of Maserada with the proposal for placement of a cultural center, consisting of the new Library, the Museum of Nature and the Great War Piave, multipurpose space for temporary exhibitions and an auditorium. It followed the commission for the final draft and the only enforcement Library, 650 sq.m., is characterized as multi-cultural area near the gym to achieve within the existing campus school. A great cover that defines an inner space characterized from the joint articulation of internal gradients and volumes that emerge from the façade. Overall, the building contains reading rooms divided by age, the newspaper, the toy library, media library, the room for youth associations and the music room. Each area is divided by walls at different heights that create security and privacy when required, but provide insight into the space in its entirety. Beside the input more transparent and structured contrasts the east side, to which 'will support' subsequent expansions, characterized in the "wall of books" continuous, containing up to 3000 volumes, which scans and articulates the space of various reading rooms. New Library Maserada entitled to the writer Mario Rigoni Stern, was inaugurated April 18, 2009 and open to the public. (<http://www.europaconcorsi.com>)

## **aMDL –Architetto Michele de Lucchi, Milano, Roma – Italy**

<http://www.amdl.it>

<http://micheledelucchi.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **La Nuova Manica Lunga della Fondazione Cini (New Long Sleeve Cini Foundation), Venezia – Italia 2005 – 2009**

1.164 m<sup>2</sup>

The ancient Benedictine dorm island of San Giorgio Maggiore in Venice turns into a major center for use book and documentary. Yesterday, the Fondazione Giorgio Cini officially presented to the City "Long Sleeve", the new arm of the library complex housed in the former dormitory of the Benedictine monastery designed by the late John Buora 400. L 'intervention functional restoration bears the signature of the architect Michele De Lucchi, who won the 2005 international design competition "Long Sleeve, New Library." The project involved the restoration of the corridor's Long Sleeve with the construction of shelves and on the ground floor gallery, reception, workstations for multimedia consultation, lounge areas, meeting and conference rooms, and the recovery of the treasure room, the ' office of the curator and the cells use to store. With over 1400 linear feet of shelves, of which 1000 are on open shelves (about 100 thousand volumes), New Long Sleeve is now the heart of the library complex of the Cini Foundation. "The great hall is transformed into the library, taking inspiration from Longhena - explains Michele De Lucchi - with open shelves in the whole extent of the walls with tables for consultation in the middle. A second level is made with a balcony which is accessed by stairs ramp directly placed on the heads side of the North and South and central transept. The structure and shelves are made of metal. The perspective effect is so marked by the doubling of the lines leading to the horizon without changing the visual impact of the room. To maintain the presence of the small cells, the same is repeated on the front of the shelves. The surprise of the unusual size of the ports has been highlighted by this framing created by another wooden doorway that, besides having the function of supporting the balcony of the second level, produces a new perspective effect with a small door inside a larger door. The central space may remain empty and so essential, with only long tables needed for consultation: other tables are available in some cells for meetings, meetings, conferences and media activities. In the cells towards the Bacino di San Marco are arranged service functions to the library: librarians' offices and consultation rooms are arranged in the central area for obvious reasons of security and control. The cells are designed all the same reconstructing the original monastic effect even where the partitions have been killed and large rooms have been realized. Are lined with shelves and used for as low as possible: the shelves covering the entire interior walls, leaving gates as big as those of input, to connect cell to cell in the center of the partitions and all aligned with each other. The arrangement of shelves along the walls of Central Hall maintains the historical perception of the unity of the environment and further criticizza the static condition of the building because the weight is placed against the walls. The lighting of the New Long Sleeve is designed with the criteria of "territoriality", which really serves to give light and to avoid a spread of light which prevents the concentration and study. The center aisle was dedicated to the use of illumination directly be integrated into the shelving, made of LED lamps equipped with fire extinguishing system, placed at the top to make it more convenient consultation possible and illuminating to read the titles only interested party. The fire protection systems are integrated into the lighting supports and disappear completely from sight. The light is placed on the tables on special fixed structures and directed straight to the floor. In cells instead adopted a solution to ceiling with recessed lighting with energy-efficient light sources. " The official opening of the New Long Sleeve - scheduled for January 11, 2010 - will be an opportunity to reactivate all the other areas of the librarians of the Foundation, including the historic Library of Longhena temporarily closed for reorganization of the materials. The opening of the new library will also result in the arm symbolic inauguration of the International Centre for the Study of Italian Culture Vittore Branca, future international center of humanistic studies in the residential facility (90 beds) will be inaugurated in June 2010. (<http://www.archiportale.com>)

## **Walter Angonese Architekt, Caldaro (Kaltern) – Italy**

<http://www.angonesewalter.it>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Caldaro (Kaltern) – Italy in design**

Nach vielen Jahren des Wartens besteht nun für die Öffentliche Bibliothek Kaltern die Möglichkeit ein neues Haus zu bekommen. Das Siegerprojekt wurde vergangene Woche ermittelt. Das Projekt von Arch. Walter Angonese hat die Jury überzeugt. Das Bauwerk mit seiner innovativ gestalteten Architektur soll zu einem sichtbaren "Haus des Buches" werden. Dabei werden Elemente des Ensembles, in welchem der Bau eingebettet sein wird, aufgegriffen und neu interpretiert.

Die neue Bibliothek wird von zwei Seiten zugänglich sein: vom Ortszentrum über die Goldgasse und vom Parkplatz Trutsch.  
(<http://bibliothek-Kaltern.blogspot.de>) 18.12.2012

## **Archea Associati, Firenze – Italy**

<http://www.archea.it>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Municipio e centro culturale, Figline Valdarno (FI) – Italy in costruzione**

Committente Comune di Figline Valdarno, Prezzo € 4.000.000, Superficie Costruita 3.010 mq

Collocato nel settore sud della città murata, l'intervento interessa la trasformazione di un ex-edificio scolastico costruito nei primi anni del Novecento. Il progetto riguarda la realizzazione di un centro polifunzionale: biblioteca, archivio, museo dell'Antica Spezieria Serristori, gli uffici comunali e la sede del Municipio. Il nuovo corpo di fabbrica mantiene l'originaria configurazione a "C" accentuata dal prolungamento delle due stecche preesistenti ma conquista un diverso ruolo urbano attraverso l'inserimento di un'ampia copertura a sbalzo – sugli ingressi dalla strada e dal parco retrostante – e una torre che definisce un nuovo landmark per la città. L'articolazione funzionale evidenzia la suddivisione in due parti che distinguono gli spazi lavorativi per gli uffici dell'Amministrazione – al primo piano e nella torre – da quelli pubblici, concepiti – questi ultimi – come estensione del piano terra alle piazze coperte sottostanti i nuovi sbalzi, utilizzabili per manifestazioni temporanee o espositive. L'intero complesso è reso omogeneo da un rivestimento in pietra naturale che declina in chiave contemporanea i caratteri costruttivi e materici del contesto. (Archea)

#### **Biblioteca Comunale di Nembro (BG) – Italy 2007**

Location Nembro – Bergamo, Project Biblioteca e centro culturale, Client Comune di Nembro, Structures Favero&Milan Ingegneria, Temperature Control Systems Studio Tecnico Zambonin, Electrical Systems Eros Grava, Plan 2002, Realization 2005-2007, Cost € 1.888.250,00; Buuilt Area 1.875 sqm, Volume 11.200 cum  
Contractor Zeral srl Costruzioni edili.

A building erected in 1897, intended as a primary school, that has been used for many purposes over the years, first becoming town hall, then kindergarten and finally consulting room. The request of the municipality was to solve the contingent state of abandon, turning the building into a library, to provide the town with a facility dedicated to education and information of the residents. The strategic position in relation to the urban tissue, the architectural character of the original structure, closed on three sides, and the need for new spaces oriented the project towards the addition of a new wing in the form of a new construction that closes the only open side, that once faced a courtyard. The new building, connected via the basement, is separated from the existing structure on all sides, thus underscoring a difference that, in spite of the communicating plan, bears witness to a constructive and formal choice that establishes a dialectic contrast with the historical character of the original building; completely transparent, it is characterized by its surface, made of terracotta elements measuring 40x40 centimeters, glazed in carmine red, supported by a structure made from coupled steel profiles. This building technique has made it possible to screen and filter the sunlight. The choice of earthenware has been suggested precisely by the typical characteristics of the material, its performance as a screen protecting from light and its link to traditional building methods, but also by the contemporary image created thanks to the assembly technique and its durability. A large room with computers available for consulting is located in the basement, which also provides access to the new building and its reading room that contains, in the manner of a casket, the precious books available for consulting; the triple height is exploited by two projecting mezzanines housing numerous reading desks, while the main study rooms are located on the ground and first floor of the old building. (Archea)

#### **Biblioteca e Auditorium di Curno (BG) – Italy 2009**

Location Curno – Bergamo, Project Biblioteca e auditorium, Client Comune di Curno, Structures Studio Myallonier, Systems Studio Armondi, Plan 1996, Realisation 1999-2009, Cost € 2.000.000,00, Built Area 1.960 m<sup>2</sup>, Volume 8.200 m<sup>3</sup>, Contractor Viola Costruzioni.

The site for the building of a new public library and a small auditorium with 250 seats has been found inside an existing school campus. The location has suggested the idea of a project centred on the continuity of the surrounding public area. The building, conceived as a kind of open book, is therefore characterized by a sloping roof which is terraced to form stands, and which may be used for open-air events, to extend the public square in front to the roof of the building. The plan distinguishes the activities which pivot on the rectangular hall of the auditorium from the areas of the library, whose perimeter consists of a longitudinal outline characterized by the jagged geometry of the external facade. The line of demarcation and communication between the two areas takes the form of a new urban itinerary, a triple-height void paced horizontally by a system of split levels which in their turn serve as communication paths, and vertically by a succession of uprights which structure the entire wall as container case of books. The materials, which have been reduced to the essentiality of an untreated concrete mixed with colour, have made it possible to mould the vertical surfaces as the pages of a conceptual book, engraved here and there with letters. (Archea)

## **Area Progetti, Torino – Italy**

<http://www.area-progetti.it>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Civica a Chicasso nel Movicentro – Italy 2007-2011 in corso**

localizzazione: scalo merci ferroviario di Chivasso, committente: Comune di Chivasso, importo opere: € 2.534.443, superficie utile: 1.800 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Biblioteca Civica a Cologno Monzese –Italy 2010**

#### **Biblioteca Comunale a Fiorano Modense – Italy 2006-2011**

Committente: Comune di Fiorano Modenese, importo opere: € 3.025.130, superfice utile: 1.408 m<sup>2</sup>, collaborazioni: Studio Buonomo Veglia

Il 1° ottobre 2011 è stato inaugurato il un nuovo centro culturale polifunzionale di Fiorano Modenese, che unisce in un'unica sede la biblioteca, la ludoteca e l'archivio comunale.

Realizzato con una spesa di poco più di 3 milioni di euro finanziati interamente da Fiorano Gestioni Patrimoniali, società con partecipazione unica pubblica, il Bla mette a disposizione della città 1.700 nuovi metri quadri all'interno di una struttura costituita dall'intersezione di due corpi parallelepipedi a uno e due piani fuori terra.

All'interno, un processo progettuale condiviso ha creato spazi in grado di soddisfare le richieste dei bibliotecari e del Comune, soprattutto l'unificazione dei servizi e l'ottimizzazione di spazi, funzioni e personale, e ha permesso di definire alcuni principi guida. Innanzitutto la chiarezza

architettonica, ottenuta in un edificio che accorpa volumi dalle forme semplici e predilige la posa di pochi e selezionati materiali; la modularità di proporzioni e dimensioni; la semplificazione degli elementi costitutivi; l'industrializzazione del processo costruttivo. Il BLA sorge su un'area di proprietà del Comune, in sostituzione di due ex scuole elementari, ed è concepita su tre livelli: il piano interrato è destinato alle centrali tecnologiche, il piano terra ospita le sale della biblioteca, della ludoteca e quelle dedicate alla didattica, il primo piano accoglie lo scaffale aperto e la sezione di storia locale della biblioteca, oltre all'archivio storico.

L'edificio, con due corpi affiancati a formare un angolo, ricorda la sagoma di un libro e allude all'esperienza della lettura. Con un'anima strutturale in acciaio, la biblioteca presenta un rivestimento esterno realizzato in materiale ceramico locale; Fiorano è fra le capitali mondiali del gres porcellanato, materiale che tuttavia non è particolarmente diffuso nel contesto locale, l'obiettivo dell'Amministrazione era quello di promuoverlo anche localmente attraverso la realizzazione di architettura di qualità.

Le tre realtà culturali, biblioteca ludoteca e archivio, fortemente radicate sul territorio, erano finora limitate nella loro funzionalità dalla carenza di spazi; riuscivano, tuttavia, a fornire un servizio graditissimo e richiestissimo dalla popolazione.

La costruzione del nuovo edificio ha catalizzato ulteriormente l'interesse e ha consentito maggior affluenza e migliori servizi per il pubblico, in spazi gradevoli e confortevoli.

(<http://www.archilovers.com/p55332/biblioteca-comunale-fiorano-modenese>)

**Biblioteca Civica ad Alessandria – Italy 2005 - 2007**

Localizzazione: Piazza Vittorio Veneto1, committente: Comune di Alessandria, Assessorato alla cultura, importo opere: € 650.497, superficie utile: 1.350 m².

## **Gae Aulenti, Milano – Italy**

Gaetana "Gae" Aulenti: \*04.12.1927, Palazzolo dello Stella (UD) – + 01.11.2012 Milano

<http://www.gaeaulenti.it>

**Libraries:**

### **Palazzo Branciforte, Palermo – Italy 2012**

Palermo. Palazzo Branciforte nel Mandamento Castellamare in via Bara all'Olivella, fu edificato alla fine del XVI secolo da Nicolò Placido Branciforte Lanza conte di Racuja e fu una delle più eleganti dimore di Palermo. Alla fine del XVIII secolo i nobili proprietari lo abbandonarono per trasferirsi alla Marina e l'edificio fu acquisito dal Monte di pietà che lo utilizzò come filiale del «Banco dei pegni dei poveri» per custodirvi i beni non preziosi. Nel tempo il Palazzo è stato più volte manomesso: durante le guerre dell'Ottocento e del Novecento, ha subito bombardamenti e gravi danni. A fine anni novanta è stato acquisito dal Banco di Sicilia che ha apportato modifiche alla struttura realizzando diversi corpi aggiunti e suddivisioni interne. Da dicembre 2005 è divenuto proprietà della Fondazione Sicilia che, sotto la guida di Giovanni Puglisi, nel 2008 ha dato finalmente il via al restauro affidandone il progetto allo studio di Gae Aulenti.

L'intervento s'inscrive nel solco del dialogo culturale tra la Lombardia, il Veneto e la Sicilia che, nel Novecento, ha determinato il restauro e l'allestimento museale di Palazzo Abatellis curato da Carlo Scarpa (1953), e tra 1960 e 1970 gli interventi dello studio BBPR tra cui spiccano Palazzo Amoroso in piazza Santo Spirito, la sede della Banca Commerciale (oggi Intesa) in via Mariano Stabile e la nuova sede del «Giornale di Sicilia» in via Lincoln. Un dialogo che, a partire dall'idea di continuità e dalla teorizzazione del «fare architettura collocando l'opera non sul luogo, ma nel luogo e dunque nella storia», ha dimostrato che il linguaggio dell'architettura moderna può leggere, interpretare e ricucire i frammenti della città antica senza snaturarla e perseguendo, attraverso un uso critico della referenza storica, la via della continuità e dell'innovazione nella difesa dell'autonomia estetica del luogo, della cultura e della tradizione.

Il punto di partenza dell'intervento a Palazzo Branciforte è stata l'eliminazione dei corpi aggiunti nel cortile d'ingresso: scelta che ha permesso la riapertura dell'antica strada interna che attraversa l'edificio connettendolo al quartiere. Sulla via interna si attesta la Cavallerizza dove, grazie alla realizzazione di una maglia di pilastri in metallo collegati a un sistema di travi in fondazione e al colmo, è stato riportato in luce il doppio colonnato in marmo che era stato inglobato nelle murature realizzate per supportare il carico della sovrastante struttura del Monte dei pegni. In questo spazio, restituito alla sua originaria unitarietà, è ospitata la collezione archeologica proveniente dai depositi della Fondazione: oltre 4.700 pezzi in teche antisismiche, aderenti alle murature e disegnate dallo studio Aulenti insieme agli altri arredi.

Sul fronte opposto della strada interna si apre il cortile che ospita una nuova fontana ed è allocata una scuola di cucina con il ristorante in cui sarà esposta la collezione di maioliche prodotte tra Quattro e Settecento; al piano terra trovano inoltre posto la biglietteria, il bookshop e la sala conferenze.

Al primo livello è ospitata la **biblioteca** che renderà fruibile un patrimonio librario di oltre 40.000 volumi. L'importante intervento strutturale ha permesso la realizzazione dell'ampia biblioteca con sala lettura sul cui perimetro si attesta un sistema a due ordini di ballatoi e ospita al soffitto un dipinto murale di Ignazio Moncada. Della biblioteca fanno inoltre parte la sala del fondo Giuseppe Spatarisano, allievo di Ernesto Basile, e la sala del fondo Franco Restivo. Dal piano si accede alle sale espositive dedicate alle collezioni filatelica, numismatica, dei bronzi e a quella di stampe e disegni; alle sale di rappresentanza della Fondazione e agli spazi dell'antico Monte dei pegni che conservano intatto l'audace e labirintico sistema d'impalcature in legno con scale, palchetti, ballatoi e scaffalature costruito dopo il bombardamento del 1848 per la raccolta degli oggetti pignorati. Qui, l'intervento conservativo si è basato sul restauro della struttura lignea e sul consolidamento delle strutture murarie, restituendo lo spazio di straordinaria forza evocativa alla fruizione pubblica, con la possibilità di realizzarvi mostre temporanee. Ai livelli superiori sono infine ospitati ulteriori uffici per il personale della Fondazione, la foresteria e alcuni atelier per artisti che potranno lavorare e alloggiarvi.

Con la sua articolata proposta il nuovo polo di Palazzo Branciforte è un'ulteriore tappa nel percorso culturale della città. Poco lontani si trovano, infatti, il Museo archeologico Salinas, prossimo alla conclusione dei lavori di adeguamento impiantistico e restauro; il serpottiano Oratorio di Santa Cita, il Parco archeologico del Castello al Mare e il Palazzo Abatellis. Inoltre, attraverso la gestione integrata dei servizi, c'è la volontà di costituire una rete con il Museo di arte moderna ospitato nel complesso monumentale di Sant'Anna.

L'intervento testimonia che, grazie alla volontà della Fondazione Sicilia di contribuire allo sviluppo culturale del suo territorio, è possibile realizzare un intervento che coniuga conservazione e innovazione. Vista la sinergia positiva che questo nuovo polo potrà innescare nel miglioramento dell'offerta culturale, c'è da auspicare che il prossimo passo sia l'organizzazione di un concorso d'architettura per la realizzazione del nuovo Museo di arte contemporanea, di cui a Palermo si sente sempre più la mancanza.

**di Lucia Pierro e Marco Scarpinato, da Il Giornale dell'Architettura numero 106, giugno 2012.**

(<http://ilgiornaledellarchitettura.com>) (13.01.2013)

### **Nuova Biblioteca Comunale e Centro Culturale, Paderno – Italia 2006 – 2008**

New municipal library, Paderno Dugnano, Milan, 2006 – 2008, Commissioned by: Municipality of Paderno Dugnano, North-West Library Consortium (Consorzio Biblioteche Nord Ovest), Consultancy for architectural and furnishing design for the new library by Arch. Gae Aulenti. In collaboration with G. Stefanini and R. Clerici of the North-West Librarian System Consortium (Consorzio Sistema Bibliotecario Nord Ovest) and B. Bruccoleri, F. De Ponti and S. Candido of the Culture and Library Sector of the Municipality of Paderno Dugnano. Library gross surface area: 2,750 sqm; auditorium, exhibition spaces, offices and commercial activities: 1,250 sqm, Cost of works: construction works, structures, and library facilities 3,806,590.00 €; green spaces, structures, and facilities cultural centre 2,723,505.00 €; library furnishing 484,004.00 €; furnishing of auditorium, offices, and exhibition spaces 160,129,00 € (<http://www.alterstudiopartners.com>)

### **Nuova Biblioteca Universitaria – Città degli Studi Biella. Campus Polytechnic of Turin – Italia 2010**

### **Romeo Ballardini, Vittorio Spigai, Venice – Italy**

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Università ca' Foscari Venezia. Biblioteca di Area Economica "G. Luzzatto", Venice –Italy 1995-2004**

The Faculty of Economics Library of Ca' Foscari University in Venice is one of the new buildings in the project area and is located between Calle della Biscotela and Calle della Cereria. Characteristic of the library is the contraposition between inside and outside surfaces: the building is featured by a linear volume and by a solid structure made of bricks and Istria stone or Euganea trachyte. The inner space is designed as an independent structure made of steel works, glass and advanced technologies. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

### **Mario Bellini Architect, Milan – Italy**

<http://www.mariobellini.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Torino Cultural Centre, Torino – Italy 2006 – 2010**

600.000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 176.000.000

Project guidelines: The library is located along the north side of the site in order to have it facing entirely over the park and receiving ideal indirect light. The big theatre building is designed within a double courtyard linked by the outlines of the pre-existing industrial complex, the layout of which will be maintained as a memory of this area of the city. The gallery lobby, public, covered and air-conditioned, crosses the site from east to west along the footprint of the original building and will serve as a strong ordering and connecting element. The Belvedere occurs as a natural, albeit extraordinary accentuation of the layered, undulating facade of the Library. It leans out in the form of an upward spiralling tower which finishes 40 metres above with a glazed viewing platform. The vertical connection systems of the Foyer lead to the Open Air Theatre which is located on the roof of the main theatre. The stepped stage is connected by a catwalk bridge to the great Belvedere Terrace above the Library. The new Public Park is integrated in and connected to the internal accesses of the new Cultural Centre building and is closely linked to the Library building as well as the outside urban context by means of contemplative pathways which gradually draw the visitor into the Park. (Bellini)

### **Emilio Caravatti Architetto, Monza, MI – Italia**

<http://www.emiliocaravatti.it>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Campus delle Cultura ex ospedale Sant'Andrea (former St. Andrew's Hospital), Vercelli – Italia 1<sup>st</sup> prize 2008**

Emilio Caravatti the winner of the international design competition for the Campus Culture in Vercelli, within the area of 'former hospital S. Andrea. Following a detailed analysis of the large empty space created the dismantling of the hospital, and with constant awareness of the scale of the system, the project was designed to achieve an urban and social destination area. Hence the choice of an imposing structure, built in constant communication with the surroundings. The ratio between the volume and area the size of the existing urban form takes the new urban square, marked by green pools of water that, in their length, enhance the morphology of the near arcade. The new assembly hall and the classrooms will be housed in Hall 18 of the former hospital. The block will generate a lively area around her city's public, to link Viale Garibaldi, the new square and directional flows toward the station. The relational schema of the building keeps the section originated from the neoclassical pavilion. The huge columns of the pavilion "ex 18" leads to the courtyard - a place of connection between the functional units (libraries, universities, parks, cities) - and it regulates access to the public by confirming its strong urban vocation. The university library and public library will instead be located where once stood the female ward and the hospital pharmacy. All volumes are connected by a long porch. A library tower is designed as a "fifth and vanishing point of the square, silent mass of cement mixed with earth tones, leaning in close and complete the continuity of the existing borders. " The area devoted to parking is divided into two parts arising from the presence of so many concrete slabs tilted in opposite directions to each other. (<http://www.archiportale.com>)

#### **Ampliamento Palazzo Municipale e Biblioteca (Extension of City Hall and Library) Oligate Molgora, LC – Italia 2005**

#### **Biblioteca di Quartiere a Kati Kokò, Bamako – Mali 2004**

### **Michael Carlana, Luca Mezzalira, Curzio Pentimalli, Padua – Italy**

<http://www.archiportale.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Civica, Bressanone (Brixen) – Italy 2010 1. prize**

The competition for the construction of the new public library in Piazza Duomo in Bressanone has a winner, it's the trio of architects Padua Carlana Michel, Luca Mezzalira Pentimalli and Curzio, who have a premium equal to 19,000 euro . See the new cultural function will be the building of the former Finance and portions of the court - both to consolidation efforts - along with a new volume. Second and third prize, amounting to 14,000 euro and 9,000, respectively, are going to study German and Swiss Sturm und Wartzeck MOCA Medine Altiok. The construction costs provided by the municipality amounted to 3 million and 800 thousand euro. "The complexity of 'intervention in the approach between the new and existing buildings, creates a tension between the parties that defines its character: building a "quiet" and identity at the same time, engages in the ordinary buildings of the former finance and the court ... The goal of providing flexibility is expressed in the redefinition of urban access and interior spaces of buildings in order



to satisfy the different demands from 'administration itself. Selecting a few key points of entry can be made completely or only partially permeable space of the library at different levels," the designers explain. Particular attention has been given by designers compared to the modulation of natural lighting during daylight hours of the day. "Direct sunlight is the enemy of the book, it must be controlled and manipulated to avoid the deterioration of paper and at the same time must meet the very essence of architecture. The design choices that effect have been identified in only one direction to fulfill different purposes. The south wall of the building with no interesting sights is rendered completely blind to prevent the entry of direct sunlight on the inside and equipped with a "wall-library" that occupies the full height of the building, a sort of curtain wall that becomes manifest in the library as a repository of knowledge. Priority is given to large holes in places where it is interesting to frame elements of the urban landscape as the bell tower and roof of the Cathedral on one side and the diocesan museum the other two erker of giant order that the extension of the external massing of the building and all 'manifest the internal spatial characteristics typical of Nordic culture, are to comply with the alcove where you can stand to read or admire the scenery. The placement of large windows, which define the limits of space and climate between the interior and exterior, is known from direct indirect, consisting of a widespread and intense beam of light at points where there is greater influx of people and stay within the new library. Another device designed to capture the light, and provide perceptive suggestions otherwise denied, selecting intensity and direction, is to install two large skylights on top of the pitch covering complex. The light passes through the entire building height, reaching the ground floor through a system of retreat of the floors, playing a key role in the system of insights between the different floors of the library, "reads the draft report provided by the trio winner. Another feature of the project is the organization of the sections of the library. The proposal calls for the creation of a double shell perimeter sandwiched between the exterior walls of concrete and wood leather interior, "a kind of bark that surrounds the internal space freeing fully functional from any obligation. It is thus possible to accommodate those who have the need for growth and change over time, typical features of a modern library, complete the projects. (<http://ww.archiportale.com>)

### **Pica Ciamarra (Massimo Pica Ciamarra) Associati, Napoli – Italy**

[http://pca-int.com/italiano/works/home-works\\_01.htm](http://pca-int.com/italiano/works/home-works_01.htm)

<http://pcaint.eu>

#### **Libraries:**

[Biblioteca Forteguerriana, Pistoia – Italy 2000 – 2007](#)

8.000 m<sup>2</sup>

### **Cliostraat. art architecture design, Torino – Italy**

<http://www.cliostraat.com>

#### **Libraries:**

[Quarrata Public Library, Quarrata- Italy 2001](#)

### **DAP Studio, Milano – Italy**

<http://www.dapstudio.com>

#### **Libraries:**

[Civic Centre with Public Library, Auditorium, Offices and Child Care, Ranica \(Bg\) – Italy 2006 - 2010](#)

The civic centre rests in a strategic position half way between the historical heart of the city and the new expansion areas. It will house a civic library, a kindergarten, office spaces and a conference hall. Aim of the project is to set rational connections between the new cultural nucleus, the city centre and the traffic system. The open and public areas become key aspects in the project: an investigation on the meanings of 'piazza' (square) and of 'crossing' has generated the concept of 'ground'. Traditionally, in Italy, the 'piazza' is defined by physical and visual elements that limit its space but it is also characterized by an institutional presence (a city council, a market, etc...), that defines its meaning. his project aims at generating a new form of 'piazza' where the physical boundaries blur into the open space, creating new public spaces that welcome pedestrians, allowing them to penetrate the constructed mass, which is raised above the ground. The centre is organized onto two levels, the perimeter of the first floor juts out by 2 mt. The idea is that of a massive volume, raised above the square level. Underneath the volume the system of connections and public spaces mixes with the system of accesses and internal areas. The lower ground is characterized by a strong permeability therefore the buffer spaces between inside and outside gain strength and importance. Inside, at ground floor, two open air patii cut through the first floor mass to bring light and air to the lower level. The two volumes differ in mass as well as in material: the rendered ground floor is juxtaposed to the lightness of the polycarbonate sheets that define the first floor. The simplicity and integrity of the external volume is subverted in the internal spaces, which become complex in a three dimensional space creating a 'urban scenario', but maintain an explicit and clear internal distribution. The main areas within the public library are defined by volumes that organize the space creating flows and allowing people to orient within the building, just like one orients oneself within a city. In the main hall, balconies, volumes, connecting bridges, all contribute to set an harmonic relation with the inner patio. (DAP)

The recently completed Cultural and Community Center of the North Italian town Ranica, near Bergamo, is a "new piazza" of the town developed. Here are all the functions that need a little community, concentrated in one place: a public library, community hall, a kindergarten and a small dance and theater center. The architects studio DAP + Giaconia Paola (Milan) describe their design - 2005 emerged as the winner of a competition project - said: "The Piazza has always been a place, physically and visually, is limited by the surrounding buildings. With our project we want to blur these sharp boundary between solid and void. "

The new building is located at the interface between the center of the village and a new housing development here and will act as a threshold between old and new. The rectangular building consists of a recessed floor and a far-protruding above floor. Also as regards the materiality of both floors are very different. While the glass floor and therefore is transparent, which consist of colored facades of the upper storey, semi-opaque polycarbonate panels. Inside, the individual functions in different cubes are stored. Several interior patios also divided the floor plan. Also the access corridors and stairways were designed as places that required as a meeting and meeting points of a high quality stay. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

[Elsa Morante Civic Library, Lonate Ceppino \(Va\) – Italy 2006 – 2008](#)

The restoration and extension of this historical building revolved around the creation of a new building, narrow and long, that runs parallel to the existing one. The complex contains the community public library and some office space. The new building house all service and distribution spaces (vertical connection), this to minimize the demolishing intervention within the historical building. This new volume, also defines a buffer zone between the old and the new, between the historical building and the city: it is a public accessible space, container of information for the community. The dialectic between old and new is the driver of the whole design, and it has oriented all design issues. The dialogue between the two volumes has been reinforced through the juxtaposition of

matter and lightness, solidity and instability, opaque and glazed materials in order to create a foreground/background relationship. The volume of the new building runs very close to the old one on the ground level but then it bends away from it as it develops in height. This choice was made in order to allow more vital space for the old building. The new building is entirely wrapped in light, white, punched metal sheets. When crossing openings the sheet metal overlaps the glazing and the diameter and dimension of the punches increases to allow for more light inside. (DAP)

The building of the Public Library is one of the emerging architectural presence within the urban area of Lonate Ceppino.

The recovery of the historic building, the former Oratorio San Michele is done in accordance with seniority in both design solutions, both in the choice of materials and finishes, all aimed at enhancing the original features of the building. The book, with a rectangular floor plan, is on two levels: the ground floor had housed the headquarters of the existing library, while the upper floor was unused. To complete the structure and the provision of necessary environment was then created a volume expansion parallel to the eastern front, the new volume, which combines in a discreet way to seniority, contains links, vertical service spaces, the warehouse, bathrooms for public swimming for the staff and facilities uprights. This made it possible to adapt the historic building functional needs by bringing out all those elements that would have been more invasive, this choice allowed to minimize the demolition work and has facilitated the sharing of service areas. The operation of adjusting the space to express functional requirements, provides for the elimination of the volume facilities, abutting the east side of the historic building, as expansion of existing architectural inadequate. It 'was also eliminated the staircase and not significantly affected compliance with current standards. The project involved the rehabilitation of the structure acting on the presence of moisture, plaster, floors, roof. Outside, the building features a main front entrance that reads, in the highest part, as a decorative element independent of the structure of the roof, this façade, stands out beyond the eaves of the building. The design of the main front side refers to the idea of an unfinished tower in the end, it is a two-dimensional shape that is not reflected in the interior. The decorative elements are found on the main front entrance door, where both the above are framed by window frames and fit into an overall design of tables arranged horizontally by horizontal bands placed at different heights, while a system of vertical pilasters on the front lines north, south and west divides the sequence of windows on the lower level is higher than that. The east front is devoid of all the decorative elements described and appeared before dell'intervento strongly affected by the presence of a volume containing local service, leaning against the building and new construction. The library features a large open space organized for specific areas: the reference area with a small newspaper near the entrance area, the area children, shelving and tables for the consultation, the upper floor houses a flexible space for conferences and exhibitions. The architecture of the new volume is characterized by a profile that tapers in the top, one side seems inclined to leave more space to retreat to the foot of coverage seniority. The dialectic between historical building and new extension is the key to all the action and is the theme that has guided the design choices. The relationship between the two admissions was played contrasting materiality and lightness, strength and instability, opaque materials and reflective materials. The emphasis of differences enhances the characteristics of both volumes in a mutual relationship of figure and ground. The new volume is designed as a light shell white sheet with holes on all sides. In correspondence with the openings behind the plate overlaps altering its perforated, the holes gradually increase the diameter to expand to pass the light inside. This type of coating generates from outside the image of a loss of consistency of the housing. The historic building and the new extension are connected in a central position by a low block with glass roof, which is located in the entrance area: this allows a greater flexibility of interior space. A link was also provided on the first floor through a volume of fitting fee covered, externally, in wood. Inside the volume expansion is monochromatic, with floor enamel and resin on the walls, while in the historic flooring is oak, the coverage of the original wood floor was restored and consolidated. The ladder and walkway are in white metal and have oak treads. Beyond the first level was built a sloping walkway that leads to a small room lit by a corner window. This small area is the culmination of the particular spatial sequence that develops inside the building. The lighting in common areas, is carried out carpets incandescent ceiling. Spaces of the library are equipped with libraries in wood, designed as modular combinations that develop at different heights. The storage unit is the generating element of the whole interior, has the form of a simple box and is designed to be mounted in order to create libraries with varying elevations and modified. (<http://archinfo.it>)

#### **Restoration of “Spedale di S. Antonio” and Public Library Lastra a Signa – Italy 2006**

#### **Restoration of Industrial Building and Public Library, Castellanza (Va) – Italy 2004**

Part of more extensive plan to redevelop the area, the new Civic Library in Castellanza is housed inside an old industrial building facing onto the river Olona. Together with the outside spaces the entire project acts in the small city like an authentic territorial zip, inevitably bringing together a range of services, not just information but also leisure facilities. So there aren't just reading and references areas but also conversation and meeting rooms, as well as zone serving no set purposes. The project leaves the factory structure exactly as it was: the building is a simple flat-roofed brick body on two floors that has been restored by bringing out its distinctive elements: the brick walls, the concrete decorations, the vaulted roof and the inner light pillars. The new projecting steel bow-windows are the elements that characterize the new intervention creating a strong relationship between inside and outside. They replace preexisting fixtures and are now used for communication/exhibition purposes or as simple coloured light-boxes: the windows, in fact, are characterized by a lighting that gradually changes its colour. The interiors, ranging from the ground-floor conference and exhibition hall to the spacious top-floor library, are shaped like an archipelago of “functional islands” floating in a free structure and standing out through their contrasting colours and materials. But, most significantly, they differ in terms of the times, ways and speed with which they are used, because the project took this opportunity to devise a civic centre from a cutting-edge technological viewpoint, gluing everything together along multimedia lines. Hence there is a polycarbonate “tunnel” for quick consultation at a PC, spaces serving for more in-depth uses and purposes, and the study rooms ensuring greater privacy without losing visual contact. All complementary means that are simultaneously present, enveloped by one single space in which interaction and isolation are shaped along softer lines more than physical-distributional layering, making this facility the result of a custom-designed project geared to performance. (DAP)

#### **DUOarchitects studio associato & partners, Perugia – Italia**

<http://duoarchitect.it>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Facoltà Umanistiche, Università di Perugia, Perugia – Italy 2010**

The project of interior design and lighting design is geared towards the realization of a biblioteca practical and modern space, (over 200 reading seats, 150,000 volumes, including 60,000 on the open shelves, PCs and Wi-Fi access throughout the hotel), while respecting the architecturer. The design is aimed at enhancing the peculiarities of the building (trussed roofs, skylights, organization on several levels), while meeting the needs of the final customer, to maximize space.

(<http://www.archilovers.com/p73356/BIBLIOTECA-Facolta-Umanistiche---Humanities-Univ-Library#info>)

## **Giorgio Grassi, Milano – Italy**

### **Libraries:**

[Biblioteca Universidad de Valencia – Valencia – Spain 1998](#)

[Openbare Bibliotheek, Groningen – The Netherlands 1990 – 1992](#)

Assisting Architect: Car Kalfsbeek

### **Literature:**

de Architect 1992-6

Archis 1992-10

Domus 1990-3, 1993-3

l'Arca 1990-7/8

Baumeister 1993-1

Bauwelt 1993 p. 92

Lotus 74

P. Insaniti, T. Llopis - Giorgio Grassi Obras y proyectos 1962-1993, 1994

Cohn, David: Sieben Geschosse Bücherwand. Universitätsbibliothek von Valencia, in: Bauwelt,90,1999,31,SS 1694-1701

Il Laterzio, 80,Marzo,Aprile 2001, pp. 18-23

The library by the Italian Rationalist Grassi is a subdued affair whose brickwork and vertical window shapes stand it in good stead with the surrounding buildings which include a quartet of monumental houses. The library consists of two elongated portions - a public library and an office section - around an interior court. An entrance pavilion and a narrow terminating block for horizontal and vertical circulation link the two parts. (<http://www.architectureguide.nl>)

## **Iotti + Pavarani Architetti, Reggio Emilia – Italy**

<http://www.iotti-pavarani.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Centro Civico \(Biblioteca\), Traversetolo \(PR\) – Italy 2004 – 2006](#)

2.100 m<sup>2</sup>, € 2.500.000

[Biblioteca Publica Albano Sant' Alessandro \(BG\) – Italy 2005](#)

500 m<sup>2</sup>, € 700.000

[Biblioteca Publica Centro Culturale, Cavriago \(RE\) – Italy competition 2004](#)

## **Ipostudio, Firenze (FI) – Italia**

<http://www.ipostudio.it>

### **Libraries:**

[Biblioteca della Facoltà di Architettura, Firenze – Italy 2006](#)

with: [Maria Grazia Eccheli](#), Verona (VR) - Italy

The building complex which goes by the name of the Walled, is merely the result of various and successive modifications and structural typology of an ancient convent of cloistered nuns - hence probably the name of Walled - then and now through a radical transformation. Addition of bodies, the male prison in Florence, from the end 800 until the '70s. A few years ago going through a considerable administrative effort and planning by the municipality of Florence the creation of a recovery plan which has already led to the conversion of part of the complex for residential use. The plan was expected to allocate part of the building complex at the University of Florence for your needs. E 'in this context that fits the design of the new library of the Faculty of Architecture. This localization in addition to seize an opportunity, is linked, more significantly, the fact that in the structural plan of the University of Florence across the Faculty of Architecture was deployed in the area east of Florence - Santa Croce district - through in fact, the recovery of other disused prisons: Santa Verdiana and Santa Teresa. The walled part of the overall assigned to the project, involves building and courtyard Y air time, is currently used for parking, which borders the alley Young Italy. All locked up by the high prison walls. This building was built not on the abutments of the convent, but rather in its gardens, is the type most original part of the complex because it is linked, by the book, the archetype of the Panopticon. The building program, a collaboration between the faculty, the designers and managers of university libraries, plans to create a structure that can play multiple roles: conservation, reading, communication, display, etc ... The project strategy was defined in relation to three basic choices which constitute the inner structure of this library: three choices that all point to the seamless integration of existing and new. The first was to re-use the "arms" of the prison as bookshelves, storage in elevation, open for consultation related to students' reading rooms and through small bridges that take advantage of the openings in the sides of the arms themselves. The cells for nearly a century were places of detention, is now transformed into a space of freedom. This act of appreciation has a practical aspect is not secondary because doing so fails to act on the existing light with a restructuring, respectful of the existing technological and typological structure. The second choice is focused on the desire to throw in the high walls of the prison - about 12 m - as part of the library. Starting from the consideration that represent more than a 'chance that a no or just a constraint of the project. Few, but large openings - including the entrance to the Library by Avenues - not a glimpse of the second skin detachment, consisting of metal and glass facade of the new building. This dialogue between existing masonry structure and new metal and glass, in fact, a new role assigned to the prison walls, noise protection of the avenues and support systems for the attenuation of sunlight. From inside the reading room there is a moment where you can recapture the feeling of being within the urban life, the more chaotic, a bay window extends beyond the one great window to the streets. The third choice concerns, employment for obstruction, which volumetric and planimetric, the yard air time - in fact, the obstruction height is confined within the walls, all detached from the existing structures of varying degrees between 3 and 2 meters. This is to make more clear the distinction, from the inside of the reading rooms of what is existing and what is new. Again, the linguistic strategy is probably the daughter of the will and the necessity of distinguishing between the building structures for static and technological reasons. The occupation of the courtyard of air time once again involves an inevitable metaphor for this is the place of mobility, and the rest of the meetings. Three elements and drill vertically through the central volume, three elements that serve as emblematic places of the library: the central square court is formed as a reading room open to the city, the cylinder of the vertical links as a place of physical communication between the parties to ' building, and the cylinder of the conference room and the ramp dell'emeroteca, as a place of cultural communication. These three elements become boring holes in the roof skylights with their volumes and draw a hanging garden of stone. The recovery plan of the Municipality of Florence to establish a link from the

orthogonal paths to the new Piazza Madonna della Neve - born from the remnants of another prison yard. The design of the library takes up this topic and the two opposite entrances to the library as the head of this connection: in this way, the ground floor of the library assumes the value of an urban gallery crossing. The entrance to the library to the Old Lady of the Snows, in this space where residences overlook the recovery and other business and social help, view the daily presence of students, the completion of the square and make a living and dynamic place. The square already has a configuration result of a project of the municipal offices. The new project aims to achieve only a sort of profane at the old entrance to this wing of the prison as a 'ear, a mouth separate from the structure for continuing on and readable seniority (<http://www.europaconcorsi.com>)

## **King Roselli Architetti, Roma – Italy**

<http://www.kingroselli.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Pontificia Università Lateranense, Biblioteca Beato Pio IX, Roma – Italy 2006**

Client: Pontifical Lateran University Chancellor: S.E. Mons. Rino Fisichella, Project: Library Extension- new reading rooms and direct consultation book stacks + Refurbishment of University Auditorium Project, Start: 2003, On site: January 2004, Completion: October 2006, Costs: Building: Euro 7m, Interiors: Euro 1m, Areas: Auditorium: 660 m<sup>2</sup>, Library Extension: 2000 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **The New Reading Rooms and Auditorium Restoration of the Pontifical Lateran University**

On commissioning the project for the new library extension to the Pontifical Lateran University the chancellor Mons. Rino Fisichella was quite clear in his main objective: to bring the activity of reading and the consultation of books as the central occupation of the university.

The new reading rooms and book stacks for free consultation are enclosed in in the new extension placed closer to the heart of the university with access from the main spine of the first floor corridor. The reading rooms are now concentrated in a single volume with access to 70,000 volumes and 750 publications housed in the six floors of book stacks in a fire-protected tower. Externally, the new building is placed next to a central block of lecture rooms of the "E" shaped plan. Although it is carefully aligned with the existing volume and clad in the same brick, the new block nevertheless assertively declares its modernity in the play of suspended volumes in light and shade.

The library's presence can be perceived from the university; through a series of viewing cones created by joining the window reveals (that once gave on to the exterior) to apertures closed with fire glass in the book stacks. It is entered from the first floor corridor of the main building down a flight of basalt stairs under the first level of the book stacks into a spacious foyer. This is where the locker room, computer indexes-laid on an articulated table, card index, professors reading room and librarians posting are set.

The library is arranged so that for every two floors of book stacks one sloping ramp, "U" shaped in plan, connects them. The book stacks are as low as possible to avoid the use of ladders to reach the highest shelves and, given the thin floor slab, are made look like a set of bookshelves themselves. They are connected vertically by a staircase set between the containing wall and an interior façade of bookshelves facing the reading ramps dedicated to publications, to form in effect a book tower. The slope of the ramps is determined by joining the regularly spaced floors of the book stacks to the irregular cuts in the façade which creates the reality (not simply the effect) of volumes floating in light.

These ramps are the reading rooms- they are levelled with mahogany platforms that accommodate the reading tables at the level changes. These are also made of mahogany block-wood and house the up-lights for ambient lighting.

#### **Auditorium**

The main assembly hall was restored to conform to modern safety and comfort standards as well as to incorporate the normal technical specification of a modern conference hall- projection facilities, sound diffusion and acoustic control.

The stepped floor was redesigned to provide safety aisles. A new false ceiling and the panelling to the side walls incorporating the black-out system for the existing windows and new seating complete the new design. The curved ceiling expresses an almost elastic quality especially in the treatment of the proscenium architrave defined as a frame pushing the surface into a double curvature. Either side of the stage the entrance doors are completely flush with the plane curving down from the ceiling. The side walls have been clad firstly with a layer of sound absorption panels and then a series of vertical wooden planks set at varying angles to produce a kinetic wave effect. In correspondence with the windows the planks rotate about the vertical axis to regulate the natural light. Considerable care was taken in the design of the seats. The idea was to achieve a rounded form derived from a moulded upholstery filling. In this case the module is made up a single arm/backrest with the join between modules in the middle of the backrest. When it came to final production Poltrona Frau decided to adopt a more traditional technique, especially for the upholstery filling- and presented a superbly crafted leather armchair, multiplied by 560. (King)

## **Lombardini22 - Architectural Design Company, Milano – Italy**

<http://www.lombardiniventidue.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca di Legnano – Italy on design**

3.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Today May 22, 2008, at the hall of the Municipal Council, the jury announced the results of the design competition aimed at producing the new Public Library of the City of Legnano. The winning project of Lombardini22 is characterized by a strong integration of the library with the Park and is able to bind the two parts of the city, Legnano and the so-called Oltresempione, with a rich system of pedestrian and road network that add quality to the system of social relations between the historic center and the expansion of the city. The Library acts as an open book on the city, building a porous, cross. Thanks to the plan at court typical Lombard it, opens onto the park and embraces it, creating a strong dialogue and emotional space. Library and park in Legnano interact giving a place of interests, where the quality of life depends on the synergy between the green in this city and the architectural quality, creating a new figure of values and beauty. Integrated into the urban fabric and using the most sophisticated technology, the structure comes from a great awareness of environmental issues. The structure of the building, low and integrated with the park and the surrounding land, is thought to play a regulatory and normalizing effect of the microclimate of the city. The coverage in plant mass, as well as improve the thermal insulation of the building, while playing a draining effect creating a slow release, reducing the risk of flooding, increasing the amount of oxygen, humidity and thus the cooling reducing the presence of carbon, the level of suspended particulate matter and noise of the city. The creation of open space-to-ceiling allows natural ventilation inside the building, fullheight spaces and openings in the northsouth and east-west bringing together volumes of air with different temperatures, that will regulate the temperature through the roof openings motorized and controlled by temperature sensors. The separate collection of waste, recycling water, energy saving heat and electricity, the use of public transport and bicycles were the thoughts behind the design. Great satisfaction in Lombardini22 announcement the victory, with an increasing background

noise and big hugs and compliments through Architect Alessandro Longo, who has guided and inspired the project team “It ‘a result of which we are proud,” says Paolo Facchini, president of Lombardini22”. Today we are talking about us through the architectural quality of our projects, not only for the integration, time and costs that are always on the basis of our approach. It ‘a fine time for this property which has just approved a positive financial year 2007 and that momentum has started 2008 with a series of prestigious appointments”. ( Lombardini)

## **Andrea Maffei Architects, Milano – Italy**

<http://www.amarchitects.it>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Maranello – Italy 2011**

Client: Maranello Patrimonio s.r.l., time schedule: competition april 2007, contract june 2008, construction start: september 2009, construction end, november 2011, project Arata Isozaki, Andrea Maffei, design team arch. Alessandra De Stefani, arch. Carlotta Maranesi, associate Stefano Tozzi / M+T & Partners, lighting design Koichi Tanaka, M+K Design, Milano, construction general contractor ATI – Cooperativa Muratori Reggiolo e Manutenzioni Generali Reggiane, construction manager arch. Andrea Maffei dimensions site area 850 mq., gross built area 1.175 mq., gross floor area 1.175 mq., maximum height 5.3 m, cost € 1.718.733,00, structure concrete and steel, facades curved glass.

### **Literature:**

November 2011 – Elena Mattia, “Investing on cultural spaces. The New Library of Maranello”, in “l’industria delle costruzioni” (Italy) November/December 2011, n. 422, pp. 96-99

Paola Pierotti, “The New Library of Maranello is being completed”, in “Il Sole 24 Ore – Progetti e Concorsi” November 14, 2011, N.43, p.1, p.10

Eleanora Capelli, “The Library of Isozaki and Maffei”, in “la Repubblica – Bologna edition – CULTURA”

November 15, 2011 Eleonora Capelli interview Andrea Maffei about the new Library of Maranello being finalized

Germana Crisafulli, “Read in transparency”, in “Elle Decor” (Italy) January/February 2012, n. 1-2, p. 49

Porzia Bergamasco, “It ‘s time to read”, in “Casamica” (Italy) March 2012, n.1, p.69 Presentation of the new library at Maranello, built according to criteria of sustainability and energy savings

Porzia Bergamasco, “Projecting Culture”, in “ATCASA.IT” March 2012 Surrounded by water, this building developed by Arata Isozaki and Andrea Maffei is a multipurpose space to store books for a recreational and cultural entertainment

The MABIC replaces a former warehouse, which have maintained the perimeter walls and lies in adherence to some residential buildings. The library, protected by a transparent curvilinear skin, on which is grafted the matt block containing the support functions, engages in the old volume. The cropped area between the glass facade and the perimeter wall is occupied by a body of water, which extends north to the road. The access, covered by a canopy with a triangular section that continues the organic shape of the building, is located to the west, overlooking the new square.

The building on two floors, including a basement, occupies a gross area of 1062 square meters.

A first filter area, the lobby, home to centrally scale, through which you access the multifunctional room, located downstairs, well maintained independent of the library itself. Inside the lobby, next to the entrance, are also located the bank loan and the desk of “Maranello Terra del Mito”, and, on the other side, the newspaper library and the local culture area. The hall leads directly to the service functions, such as wardrobes, toilets and office, and to the toy library also accessible from the consultation area, as well as the office. Along the corridor is also located the elevator, which leads to the underground space.

A second dual access, cut inside of the glass wall, leads to the main rooms of the library divided by age. A central double-sided shelving system scans the space separating the areas for young people from the encyclopedic area, intended for mature audiences. The stoneware colored floor planks and the white furnishings combine to create a diaphanous and absolute space, in which books and encyclopedic volumes, also distributed along the curved wall, become the predominant elements. The transparent wall provides great natural light in the reading room, supplemented in internal areas with skylights. The artificial light, produced by energy saving fluorescent lights, integrated by LED lamps on the tables, enables an increase by stages of artificial lighting in order to limit energy consumption.

The outer tub water constitutes the element of interconnection between the perimeter squared existing walls and the MABIC’s curved surface. On the bottom of the tank, as on the roof, there is a layer of white gravel, which reduces the “heat island effect”. The completely vegetated outer walls, acting together with the water, provide for: the improvement of microclimatic conditions, air purification, noise mitigation, as well as psychological and social benefits. The basement, also accessible by lift, in addition to the multipurpose room equipped with storage, hosts a video and music library, a reading room, toilets for the public and staff, and technical spaces. The multipurpose space is illuminated by spotlights LED rails.

The air conditioning system exploits a geothermal plant, which covers the primary energy for summer cooling by 85% and the primary energy for winter heating by 93%, savings more than the 45% energy summer consumption and the 30% in winter, compared to a heat generating methane gas. A solar panel system provides more than 50% of domestic hot water.

The building also features a system of disposal/collecting rainwater used for irrigation. (Maffei)

## **MDU Architetti, Prato – Italy**

<http://www.mduarchitetti.it/mdu.html>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Comunale, Greve – Italy 2011**

This is the dawning of Greve in Chianti (FI), the New Library Town of MDU Architects, a young studio consisting of Prato Valerio Barberis, Alessandro Corradini, Cristiano Marcello Marchesini and Cosi. The project, covering a total area of 400 square meters, was born from the desire to create a structure capable of responding to the growing and increasingly diverse cultural demands of the capital and surrounding areas. The purpose of the library of Greve, whose implementation will end next year, will be to establish itself as a new central meeting place and public as well as a site responsible for the performance of specific cultural activities, a significant element in the urban and social fabric of the country with a highly recognizable image and its representative of a public institution. The architectural image of the library is due to only two themes: the “soundness” of the base consists of blocks of travertine, and the weight of the overlying clay volume. The base, it is heavy, durable, solid, but inside is a big double-height entrance hall, information desk and lending and a large two-storey high racking divide this space from the office administration and other intended for local cultural activities and entertainment. Upstairs, inside the brick volume, is the reading room (255 square meters), overlooking the central void to full height, ensuring the performance of different functions in separate domains but visually communicating with each other. In the reading room of the dose of natural light, and its diffusion in a harmonic way, is through the





Eingang zum Platz und mit der Hauptschaufseite auf den Schulhof orientiert ist, sind die „lauten“ Bereiche untergebracht wie Kinderbereich und Zeitungen. Über eine Treppe im Luftraum erreicht man das Obergeschoss, das in seiner Haupterstreckung quer zum Erdgeschoss liegt und die ruhigen Bereiche der Bibliothek beinhaltet. Zweigeschossige Fensteröffnungen an der Ostseite zum Platz und an der Nordseite sorgen neben zwei Fensterbändern im Süden und Norden für die notwendige natürliche Belichtung. Die großformatigen Öffnungen sollen die Bibliothek nach außen hin sichtbar machen und deren Bedeutung als öffentliche Bildungseinrichtung vermitteln.

#### Konstruktion

Das neue Rathaus wird als „massives“ Gebäude ausgebildet, in Anlehnung an die Massivität der umliegenden Gebäude. Putzfassaden mit großformatigen Öffnungen, teils bündig in der Fassade sitzend, teils tief ins Mauerwerk eingelassen, betonen die Materialität und bestimmen das Erscheinungsbild. Die Fensteröffnungen sind vorwiegend nach funktionellen Gesichtspunkten gestaltet und schneiden den Baukörper als Fensterbänder dort auf, wo es vom Grundriss her notwendig ist. Ein Lichtschlitz in der letzten Decke über Treppenhaus und Luftraum ermöglicht eine großzügige Belichtung von Treppe und angrenzenden Erschließungsflächen.

#### Haustechnik

Grundlage der technischen Gebäudeausstattung sind folgende konzeptionelle Ziele: Möglichst geringe Betriebs-, Wartungs- und Instandhaltungskosten bei gleichzeitiger Erfüllung der Anforderungen an ein öffentliches Gebäude. Dies bedeutet eine hohe Nutzungsqualität für Besucher, Mitarbeiter und Ausstellungsgut durch eine ausgeglichene, stabile Raumtemperatur und durch eine gute Raumluftqualität. Ein weiteres Ziel ist eine integrierte unauffällige Technik für Heizung, Kühlung, Belüftung und Beleuchtung. Mit einem ökologisch orientierten, ganzheitlichen Klimakonzept entsteht ein Gebäude mit Vorbildcharakter. Mit vier wesentlichen Maßnahmen werden diese Ziele umgesetzt: Gebäudeklimazonen je nach Anforderung, energieeffiziente Primärenergieversorgung, optimierte Gebäudehülle, abgestimmtes Haustechnikkonzept. Beitrag von newroom (<http://www.nextroom.at>)

## Renzo Piano Building Workshop, Architects, Genoa – Paris, Italy – France

<http://www.rpbw.r.ui-pro.com>

### Libraries:

#### Renovation and Expansion Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, NY – USA 2000 – 2006

in collaboration with Beyer Blinder Belle <http://www.beyerblinderbelle.com>

Client: The Morgan Library

Located on Madison Avenue, in Lower Manhattan, the Library is one of the world most important museums for rare books, manuscripts and drawings. Intervention was necessary to meet new requirements that were much needed by the library. These included improved internal circulation and the creation of new spaces within the perimeter of the complex. An additional aim was to reunify the existing buildings and restore a sense of harmony to the overall complex. Three new pavilions accommodate entrance facilities, exhibition galleries, a new reading room, and administrative offices. An internal piazza connects the spaces, facilitating circulation between the six different wings of the Morgan Library. Covered by a glazed transparent roof, the piazza is the heart of the project, the place where all activities meet. To create a unity of scale, the new pavilions respect the proportions of the three original buildings. Beneath ground level, a storage space for the museum's collections is created by digging deeply into New York's hard schist: a total area of 136.000 sqf. (76.000 new and 60.000 existing) distributed over 5 floors. There is also a 300 seat auditorium situated in this part of the project. (Piano)

#### Cultural Center Jean Marie Tjibaou, Noumea, New Caledonia 1991 – 1998

Client: Agence pour le Développement de la Culture Kanak. Renzo Piano Building Workshop, Architects – P. Vincent, senior partner in charge.

Jean-Marie Tjibaou (January 30, 1936 – May 4, 1989) was a leader of the Kanak independence movement and a politician in New Caledonia. The son of a tribal chief, Tjibaou was ordained a priest but abandoned his religious vocation for a life in political activism. He was appointed mayor of Hienghène in 1977 and the head of the pro-independence FLNKS in 1984. On 4 May 1989, he was assassinated in Ouvéa by another Kanak. A cultural leader in the promotion of the indigenous Kanak culture, the modern Jean-Marie Tjibaou Cultural Centre, designed by Italian architect Renzo Piano, is named in his honour. (<http://www.wikipedia.org>) see also: <http://www.adck.nc/presentation/la-centre-culturel-tjibaou/jean-marie-tjibaou>

During the negotiations of independence from the French, the territory of New Caledonia requested that the government of the metropolis, chaired by François Mitterrand, build a center in Noumea for the promotion of Kanak culture and dedicated to the memory of the political leader Jean Marie Tjibaou, assassinated in 1989. In this work, the architect Renzo Piano joined Pacific and modern cultures. The year work ended, 1998, the architect was at the White House receiving the prestigious Pritzker Prize, considered the Nobel of architecture from U.S. President Bill Clinton. The Cultural Center Jean-Marie Tjibaou was discovered as the most innovative and exciting project in the city, about 10 km from downtown. It sought to make a tribute to a culture based on respect for its history and traditions, past, present and future, as well as its sensitivity. The project was based on the indigenous population of that part of the Pacific, its culture and its symbols, which are very old but are still very alive. Since the beginning of the design process, Piano studied the use of air currents and launched the search for a way to express the traditions of the Pacific with a modern language. That means putting the technology and methods European traditions aside and serving the expectations of the Kanaks. The concept and design of the Cultural Center Jean-Marie Tjibaou in Noumea in New Caledonia, was generated by the need to maximize ventilation in a humid climate. The project builds on the topography of land, vegetation and the breeze from the lagoon to create rising air currents, which are then removed by extraction towers, with the distinction of being the highest building on the top of the hill. It should not be an absolute travesty of this culture or imitation, or an approach from a colonial perspective. Neither could it be a completely alien concept. This is a town that has its own ways, vegetation and public spaces, and is located in direct contact with the ocean. The cultural complex is composed of ten houses, all of different sizes and functions. The small houses are 63 square meters, the medium houses 95 square meters and large houses, 140 square meters. Their heights range from 20 to 28 meters, with a circular floorplan, which are grouped into three villages, each with a distinct role. All of them are connected by pedestrian walkways in the form of spokes evoking the central promenade of traditional villages.

#### Villa 1

One part of the cultural package is aimed at permanent and temporary exhibitions and contains an auditorium and an amphitheater.

#### Villa 2

In the second group of huts are divided spaces administration, research, library and a conference room.

#### Villa 3

Finally, other studies contain cabins for traditional activities such as music, dance, painting and sculpture.

#### Structure

The structure and operation of the cabins Caledonia replicated and adapted architectural and socially. They all have created a structure shaped peinetta iroko. Reminiscent of the huts and crafts Kanak, the slender ribs of the lath structure and among them are seamlessly integrated in the lush landscape and the culture of its inhabitants.

#### Structural Tubes

Although these ancient wooden slats were also, on this occasion, the union has made structural tube horizontal and diagonal bracing rods of stainless steel. These structural elements reminiscent of traditional mainstays such as the spine of the fish to avoid the beams warped long. Renzo Piano describes the structures that are curved like huts, built with wooden beams and nerves are looking containers archaic archaic, whose interiors are equipped with all the possibilities offered by modern technology.

#### Materials

Vernacular buildings are born of intense communion with nature. They used perishable materials and their implementation on the territory is based on a very fragmented. Following these references were used traditional materials and construction systems, and also won the respect of natural elements such as wind, light and vegetation. The cabins are built with wooden materials in combination with iroko sober and discreet as steel, glass or cork, which provide simplicity to their interiors. According kanaka culture should have been built with wood from young palms. The wood siding and stainless steel, based on the shape of huts regional kanakas provide protection from the weather when it is needed, but also allows the passage as necessary to ventilate as wind strength and direction. (<http://en.wikiarquitectura.com>)

The Centre, entirely devoted to the Kanak culture, lies on a narrow strip of land surrounded by water. Ten pavilions modelled after the shape of traditional kanak huts, with heights varying from 20 to 28 metres, are at the core of the scheme. Organized in groups of thematic villages, the pavilions are immersed in vegetation, thus expressing the millenary kanak Relationship with nature. Housing cultural facilities (exhibition rooms, a library, an auditorium, an amphitheatre and studios for traditional activities), the huts are made of iroko wood, combined with steel and glass, and built respecting traditional construction methods according to the most sophisticated engineering studies. These contrasts are the expressing of the essential challenge of the project: that of paying homage to a culture with its traditions without falling into a parody of it. (Piano)

## **Nazzareno Petrini, Serra de'Conti (AN)**

<http://www.petrinisolustriandpartners.it>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Effemme23, Maiolati Spontini – Italy 2009**

La Fornace di Moie di Maiolati Spontini torna a rivivere come centro di incontro comunitario. Molteplici i luoghi di aggregazione all'interno dell'area complessiva: la biblioteca, il caffè letterario, l'informagiovani, una sala conferenze intitolata a Joyce Lussu, degli spazi a uso del gruppo solidarietà – centro documentazione, della delegazione comunale e dell'unione dei comuni della media Vallesina. Luoghi diversi, unito sotto lo stesso comune multiplo denominatore eFFeMMe23.

Effemme, l'acronimo di Fornace Moie. Due iniziali, di forte impatto e facile Da memorizzare abbinata a un numero, elemento storico di collegamento tra passato e presente. 23 come 1923, data in cui la Fornace, considerata una delle più importanti delle Marche, viene organizzata in maniera industriale e dotata del forno Hoffmann. 23 come il numero civico dell'intera area.

Il camino, sulla cui cima è dipinto in bianco il logotipo Effemme23, domina il paese, perfettamente visibile dalle vallate circostanti.

Un alfabeto fonetico, una forma di espressione ibrida, in cui lettura e scrittura coincidono e si sovrappongono. Le legature tra le maiuscole ne scandiscono la pronuncia. Una lettura ritmica che prosegue sulle vetrate perimetrali, marcando il percorso ellissoidale dell'edificio. Dalla A alla Z. Il carattere utilizzato per tutta la comunicazione è Helvetica Neue (Max Miedinger, dal 1957).

© Paolo Semprucci . Published on November 18, 2010. (<http://europaconcorsi.com>)

## **Ragazzi and Partners, Milano – Italy**

<http://www.ragazziandpartners.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Collegio San Carlo, Milano – Italy 2007 – 2008**

500 m<sup>2</sup>

In 2005, commissioned by the Fondazione Collegio San Carlo, Architects Giancarlo and Francesco Ragazzi Boys study and Partners sign the restoration project of the eighteenth century and the library of the Collegio San Carlo in 2007 and the interior design of the library / media . The restoration project involved the porch of the library with the elimination of the sixteenth Infill masonry performed in parallel addition of the second floor and dell'altana. To ensure the immobility of the gallery have included structural elements incorporated in the design of steel frames of the same porch in mid position of the column, gneiss, Doric with Attic base. Furthermore, the restoration of the gallery has unearthed the morphological conformation original material of vaults that are valued by a particular LED lighting mimetically inserted on the chains of the time. On the walls of the gallery were also found artifacts graphs probably dating from the sixteenth century. The floor of the gallery is that the library room is Medon brick replacing the previous tile and cement terrazzo and other stone materials. The salon has undergone renovation, the wooden floor and the beautiful arch decorated discovered during investigations stratigraphic operating budget on the walls. The new school library media has been designed according to the guidelines of ' IFLA (International Federation of Libraries Associations) with computer support and image Hi-Tech 's use of materials such as glass, aluminum and steel in contrast with the spatial values, morphological and material sixteenth and eighteenth century enhanced by restoration. The library has a specific connotation of place multifunctional (adaptable configurations targeted distribution) needs to teaching and research students of the College, but also open and alive to the city to interact with shows, exhibitions and meetings. (<http://www.europaconcorsi.com>)

## **sgLab Ingegneria e Architettura, Bologna – Italy**

<http://www.sglab.it>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca digitale Palazzo Paleotti, Bologna – Italy 2007**

committente: Comune di Bologna, importo lavori: 200.000 €, dimensione/programma: 750 mq aperti al pubblico, cronologia: completato nel 2007

Il progetto degli arredi delle sale di lettura al primo piano delle ex scuderie bentivogliesche di Palazzo Paleotti parte dall'attuazione del concetto di flessibilità applicato ad uno spazio. Sono sviluppate infatti due differenti modalità operative. Una flessibilità passiva, in cui gli elementi architettonici sono fissi ma interpretabili in maniera differente dall'uso che ne viene fatto e una flessibilità attiva nella quale gli arredi sono mobili e si riconfigurano materialmente in spazi differenti. (sgLab)

#### **Libreria Sala Borsa, Bologna – Italy 2000**

committente: Comune di Bologna, importo lavori: 9.500.000 €, cronologia: progettazione 1998-1999, realizzazione 1999-2000

L'edificio che fu sede della prima sala borsa di Bologna è uno spazio, che relaziona e accomuna una molteplicità di ambienti la cui contiguità, se vista attraverso una logica formale, è l'unico fattore aggregante. Frammenti di epoche differenti, susseguendosi in una stratificazione che continua da oltre duemila anni, hanno determinato la complessità di un simile complesso architettonico. Dai primi progetti di sola biblioteca alla soluzione finale dell'integrazione con un sistema commerciale basato sulla libreria lo studio ha curato i vari passaggi sotto tutti gli aspetti, dai restauri alla progettazione degli arredi. (sgLab)

#### **Stifter + Bachmann, Pfalzen (Bz) – Italy**

Helmut Stifter, Angelika Bachmann

<http://www.stifter-bachmann.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Kindergarten mit Dorfbibliothek, Pretttau (Bz) (Scuola materna e biblioteca a Predoi) – Italy 2011**

An Stelle des alten baufälligen Kindergartengebäudes aus den 70er Jahren wird in Pretttau auf knapp 1400m ü.d.M. ein neues zweigeschossiges Gebäude für Kindergarten, Schul- und Dorfbibliothek sowie Mensa der Grundschule errichtet. Im Erdgeschoß ist die Bibliothek, die Küche und der Foyer- und Merzwekbereich untergebracht, welcher gleichzeitig als Essraum dient. Im Obergeschoß befinden die Räumlichkeiten des Kindergartens für eine Gruppe mit bis zu 30 Kindern. (Sifter)

Dopo la demolizione dell'esistente scuola materna di Predoi risalente agli anni 70 ed ormai obsoleta, al suo posto, su ca. 1400m al di sopra del livello di mare è stato costruito un nuovo edificio che ospita su due piani fuori terra la scuola materna, la biblioteca comunale e la mensa per l'adiacente scuola elementare. Al piano terra si trovano la biblioteca, la cucina e la zona d'ingresso multifunzionale in quanto funge anche da sala pranzo per i bambini della scuola. Gli ambienti del piano superiore sono destinati esclusivamente alla scuola materna frequentata da ca. 30 bambini. La nuova costruzione ubicata nel centro del paese, in vicinanza della scuola elementare e della piazza comunale, reagisce al contesto locale con la configurazione del volume, la forma del tetto ed i materiali utilizzati. Aspetti principali per la progettazione come la ricerca di qualità per gli spazi esterni, il soleggiamento e l'illuminazione naturale dell'edificio nuovo e di quelli esistenti, la relazione visiva con le preesistenze, il rispetto delle altezze, la necessità di spazi coperti hanno determinato la forma irregolare della pianta e la facciata monolitica con i diversi intagli nella volumetria. L'edificio nuovo si incastra nel pendio naturale e non prevede nessun gesto architettonico sul lato nord quasi completamente chiuso. Sulle altre facciate sono disposte liberamente finestre in legno di diverse misure che fuoriescono leggermente dalla facciata intonacata. Al piano terra un intaglio nel corpo edilizio forma l'accesso principale protetto all'edificio e rappresenta quasi una vetrina per la zona d'ingresso retrostante. Questo spazio polivalente interposto tra cucina e biblioteca, dalla quale è separato solamente da una parete di vetro, può essere utilizzato come mensa per l'adiacente scuola elementare ma si presta anche ad ospitare molteplici attività culturali come piccole conferenze, letture, lavori in gruppo, ecc. Dalla zona d'ingresso si giunge alla scuola materna del piano superiore attraverso una scala ad un'unica rampa offrendo traguardi visivi inaspettati da diversi punti. La scuola materna è concepita come ambiente unico composto da una serie di vani aperti, trasparenti, realizzati in maniera fluida e con doppie altezze che permettono una relazione visiva tra i livelli. Attorno ad un ampio spazio centrale contenente il guardaroba dei bambini si distribuiscono i servizi sanitari, l'amministrazione, la sala gruppo per i bambini ed alcuni spazi secondari. Il tetto a due falde con il suo intradesso in legno si articola su tutto il primo piano e rende possibile la creazione di piccoli spazi sospesi sotto il tetto dove poter giocare, leggere, nascondersi e dipingere. Anche le finestre dal parapetto basso invitano i piccoli a sedersi e giocare. Una grande terrazza coperta paragonabile ad una loggia ed un accesso al parco giochi nel giardino completano il programma planivolumetrico. (<http://europaconcorsi.com>)

#### **Studio Italo Rota & Partners, Milano – Italy**

<http://www.studioitalorota.it>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Libreria e Archivio Storico a Palermo – Complesso Monumentale ex Oratorio di Sant' Elena e Costantino, Palermo – Italy 2007**

La nuova biblioteca-archivio storico dell'Assemblea Regionale Siciliana è stata realizzata nell'ex Oratorio di Santa Elena e Costantino, da cui prende il nome, costruito alla fine del XVI secolo a fianco al Palazzo dei Normanni a Palermo, oggi sede del governo della regione. Storicamente l'oratorio ha ospitato la Confraternita della Madonna di Monserrato, la Madonna nera legata al culto di origini spagnole, di cui resta un quadro, parzialmente ritoccato negli anni Venti nel volto e nella sorprendente aggiunta di un guanto di plastica nera. La sua struttura attuale è quanto resta dopo l'incendio che nell'Ottocento ne ha bruciato il transetto, oggi trasformato in cortile interno, e dopo alcuni rimaneggiamenti, riconoscibili anche nell'inserimento del pulpito di legno decorato proveniente da un'altra chiesa.

Il progetto di restauro dell'intero complesso, affidato alla Soprintendenza, è stato di tipo conservativo: al primo piano, è particolarmente interessante il pavimento in ceramica dipinta con le storie di Costantino, che sarà protetto da grandi tappeti disegnati da Italo Rota.

Il progetto architettonico della biblioteca è una sorta di grande installazione. Si è scelto di mantenere intatta la "struttura" dei luoghi e di conservarne anche l'atmosfera, in modo da ispirare ai futuri utenti una certa spiritualità. "C'è un uso diverso dello spazio, ma non un riuso", precisa Italo Rota. "Abbiamo creato una sedimentazione contemporanea, visto che tutta la storia di Palermo è segnata dalla sedimentazione di culture e architetture diverse. Ed è una storia che affascina chiunque vi si accosti".

Il progetto si sviluppa per fasi. La prima, appena conclusa, interessa il grande oratorio con copertura a capriate lignee e cappelle laterali, accessibile dal cortile interno. L'ambiente è scandito da nove elementi di acciaio inox che lo trasformano in una sorta di bosco artificiale con effetto specchiante che crea un interessante gioco di continui rimandi visivi. Tale bosco è formato da sei "funghi" tecnologici – che risolvono anche gli aspetti funzionali del progetto (l'illuminazione e l'aggancio dei piani di lettura rotanti) – e tre "pali" ai quali sono collegati i grandi dischi bianchi che riflettono la luce. Un unico palo nero s'inserisce in questo bosco; la sua banderuola superiore rileva la presenza di una postazione con microfono, monitor, webcam e piano di appoggio. L'effetto di un

bosco prolunga idealmente l'intervento che sarà realizzato nella seconda fase e che interesserà il cortile, per il quale sono previsti tre "funghi" che nella parte superiore ospiteranno un mini giardino pensile, da ammirare dall'alto. Tutti gli elementi dell'allestimento sono su disegno.

La libreria nasce dall'assemblaggio di moduli d'acciaio laccato delle dimensioni e colori diversi (giallo, rosso e bianco). Il colore ritorna nella base e nelle pedate della scaletta con struttura di acciaio inox e nel sorprendente contenitore disegnato per raccogliere gli elementi di cancelleria. © Luca Racioppo. ἀρχιτέκτων . Published on April 08, 2010. (<http://europaconcorsi.com>)

#### **Mediateca Sandro Penna di San Sisto, Perugia – Italy 2004**

Abbiamo voluto creare un luogo dove vivere la cultura divenga esperienza sorridente, allegra, leggera, con particolare attenzione rivolta a bambini e ragazzi ed ai loro nuovi modi comunicativi; uno spazio colorato, luminoso, sempre diverso: anche la lettura può essere piacevole quanto un gioco. L'edificio è in parte interrato, sfruttando la naturale pendenza del terreno ed in parte emerge come se un grande disco fosse atterrato nella città. Per l'ingresso principale dal viale alberato abbiamo creato una piccola piazza, luogo di aggregazione e foyer all'aperto del teatro, conservando le essenze arboree presenti e creando "varchi" nel terrapieno esistente. Lì si trovano le grandi vetrate retroilluminate, con gigantografie di pagine tratte da libri, che si possono aggiornare periodicamente, un grande libro luminoso. Lo spazio al primo livello è destinato ad accoglienza, con dotazione di computer portatili agli utenti, uffici e ad area dei periodici, emeroteca, con poltrone e tavolini. Da questo spazio si può accedere al teatro, con una sala per 250 posti, che ha comunque il suo ingresso principale. Il secondo livello accoglie la parte più consistente dei libri, che sono contenuti nella grande libreria circolare centrale accessibile dall'interno e dall'esterno, tramite un ballatoio vetrato, da cui si ha la visione di tutto lo spazio centrale, fino ai grandi lucernari a oblò che illuminano il cuore dell'edificio. In questo livello un piano di studio perimetrale circolare posto alla stessa quota del prato esterno crea al fruitore, dalle pareti vetrate, una visione rilassante; il tavolo può essere integrato con penisole removibili che si possono comporre, creando spazi di studio sempre diversi; altri tavoli, dalla forma organica, aggregabili e disaggregabili, le poltroncine in materiale colorato traslucido ed i grandi divani imbottiti dalla forma sinuosa completano l'arredo. Lo spazio bambini del terzo livello è stato pensato appositamente per le loro esigenze, le librerie sono in materiale leggero e trasparente, le sedie colorate adattate alla loro altezza, i contenitori per i giochi e cartonati di facile accesso; un sipario, compatto e scorrevole su guide curvilinee, viene utilizzato per le attività teatrali dei più piccoli. La grafica si basa sulle nuove icone comunicative che nascono dai telefonini cellulari, internet, MTV. La biblioteca-mediateca, di 800 mq. è completamente cablata per consentire il collegamento internet e rete biblioteche da tutte le aree accessibili. I controsoffitti acustici, ed i pavimenti, in colori chiari, sono stati studiati per garantire un' ideale condizione di tranquillità ed un regime sonoro controllato. Si è puntato molto sul controllo microclimatico e ambientale dell'edificio. Per quello che riguarda l'illuminazione, si è scelto di sfruttare al massimo la luce naturale, filtrata attraverso le vetrate rosa, colore rilassante e che favorisce la concentrazione, e quella zenitale dei lucernari, integrata da un lato dall'illuminazione con disegno a raggiera con specifici apparecchi che assicurano omogeneità sul piano di studio, e da un'illuminazione mirata a "mettere in scena" l'edificio ed il suo l'ingresso, per gli eventi serali legati all'attività teatrale. © Italo Rota . Published on February 19, 2010. (<http://europaconcorsi.com>)

#### **Mediateca Civica di Anzola dell'Emilia – Italy 2002**

Anzola d'Emilia è, come altri comuni di questa Italia contemporanea, un comune ricco che vive nella cintura di una città non ancora metropoli, Bologna, ma che di quella ha tutti i problemi caratteristici: servizi pubblici sempre al di sotto delle necessità, popolazione mista che cerca strategie di integrazione, mobilità, sicurezza, e la ricerca di una nuova identità che possa rappresentare la complessità crescente. In particolare sono proprio i comuni di questa cintura che cercano una propria identità definita rispetto al capoluogo.

Anzola dell'Emilia, negli anni settanta, abbandona la sua specializzazione agricola grazie all'insediamento di alcuni stabilimenti legati all'industria alimentare dolciaria lungo l'asse vitale di tutta la regione Emilia Romagna: la Via Emilia.

Inoltre è oggetto di nuovi insediamenti abitativi, quartieri PEEP, che la pongono come valida alternativa residenziale a Bologna: un paesaggio tranquillo non distante dai primi rilievi dell'Appennino tosco-emiliano.

Negli anni novanta, arrivato il benessere grazie ad una popolazione che non conosce la disoccupazione, l'amministrazione comunale disegna una strategia per dotare il comune di servizi avanzati e nello stesso tempo di disegnare un centro storico, un'immagine propria nella quale riconoscersi, partendo da due edifici simbolici: la "casa gialla", un edificio funzionale alla vita della campagna e la scuola Edmondo de Amicis, la tipica istituzione scolastica statale di inizio secolo '900: una grande fabbrica regolare dagli ampi spazi con lunghe teorie di finestre tutte uguali. E' all'interno di questo edificio che si colloca la mediateca di Anzola dell'Emilia, che risponde all'idea dell'amministrazione, che bandirà un concorso nazionale di architettura, di farne una casa per la cultura, una casa per la solidarietà e il luogo del confronto sociale e politico.

Il progetto raccoglie le premesse dell'amministrazione interpretandole in una strategia che dialoga con la storia dell'edificio. Gli spazi storici della scuola, testimonianza di certa pedagogia italiana, sono già, al primo impatto, particolari: dilatati nelle dimensioni, fuori scala, mettono fuori scala l'adulto che vi si addentra. Gli ricordano il loro essere stati scolari.

A questa idea dello spazio impositiva, pedagogica, il progetto affianca un sistema più fluido e allo stesso tempo plastico dai confini incerti. Un grande volume assemblato per sommatoria di situazioni, che si guardano tra loro, che si osservano e si fondono mentre si riflettono nelle grandi specchiature in vetro. La visione intera, dal giardino, di questa nuova ala rimette insieme le differenti situazioni (i salottini per la lettura, i banchi per la consultazione, gli angoli per l'ascolto musicale, l'angolo gioco dei bambini), come singoli tasselli della vita tenuti insieme in una immagine cromatica dell'esperienza. La luce e il colore sono il tema di fondo di questo spazio e sono la vera materia della quale lo spazio si compone. Ciò che unisce e separa, l'architettura, è costituito dalle pellicole in cristallo che permettono di vedere, di vedersi e di essere visti una composizione unica, sintetica. Ogni singolo spazio, ogni situazione, della biblioteca si compone dell'elemento sensibile e visibile. Il primo è quello che ci accomoda nel percorrere e nell'uso dello spazio, il secondo è quello che ci fa sentire parte di un'unione.

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#### **Studio Nicoletti Associati, Roma – Italy**

<http://www.manfredinicoletti.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Campus Universitario, Biblioteca e Laboratori, Udine – Italy 2008 on design**

The new buildings designed for the university campus of Udine are going to complete the whole structure with some missing functions as main library and departments laboratories. Both are extremely functionally flexible and based on a simple design: Two parallel buildings are separated by an empty green space with connections at superior levels. This solution allows a construction by consecutive phases. The structural frame is minimized and modular, as to obtain an entirely open internal space free to change according to new functional requirements. (Nicoletti)



## **Waltritsch A+U Architetti Urbanisti, Triest – Italy**

<http://www.studiowau.it>

### **Libraries:**

#### **KB Center Library Building, Gorizia – Italy 2006**

1.800 m<sup>2</sup>, € 650.000

The KB Center is a space for cultural and social interaction dedicated to the Slovenian community in Gorizia, located in the heart of the city's 19th century development. The main goal of the center is to promote Slovenian cultural activity within a multi-ethnic framework. The center brings together 13 organizations dedicated to different cultural interest and age groups. Among these are a library, two educational institutions, the Slovenian Cultural and Economic Association and a music school. The brief required the adaptive reuse of an existing building as well as the realization of a new two storey structure to house the library in the interior courtyard. The design of the new building establishes a dialogue between the historical context of the site and a contemporary architectural language through its form, which is largely influenced by the physical constrictions of the historical city. The new building was conceived as 'a large piece of furniture which slides on the courtyard floor', in order to maintain the intimacy of the courtyard and garden. The frameless facade is realized in synthetic wood and glass in order to create a delicate insertion into the urban fabric with neighboring buildings less than five meters away. The large windows act as program displays allowing for visual connects between the interiors of the library and the refurbished garden space. The ground floor houses the new Qubik cafe towards the street. The cafe together with the new wide event terrace on the first floor, and with the conference room on the third floor enthuse the space with public activity.

## Japan

### **Tadao Ando Architect & Associates, Osaka – Japan**

<http://www.andotadao.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Museum of Picture Books for Children (Picture Book Library), Iwaki City, Prefecture Fukushima – Japan 2005**

The building occupies 492.07 m<sup>2</sup> of space, with the total floorspace amounting to 634.05 m<sup>2</sup> in Ando's building. Decorations are minimal, largely consisting of the books themselves in a cover-out display that dominates the space. The only three materials used in the building are fair-faced reinforced concrete, glass, and wood. Though some may consider concrete a sterile or bland material, Ando sees it as warm and complex. He states, "Concrete can be very rich in color ... the gradations of color create a sense of depth". The simplicity of color is noted by some reviewers who mention the fact that the Western notion of child-friendly decor is less stark and angular. In the Picture Book Library the only color is supplied by the bright patterns of the books themselves. The corridors are kept deliberately dark, in defiance of a possible Western preference for evenly light-filled spaces. "You will be able to see the light because of the darkness," says Ando. (<http://en.wikipedia.org>)

#### **International Library of Children's Literature, Tokyo – Japan 2002**

Located within Ueno Park, The International Library of Children's Literature, a branch of the National Diet Library, is a renovation and expansion of the former Imperial Library built in 1906 and expanded in 1929. The subtle interventions of Ando create a dynamic juxtaposition between the old and the new while creating the first national library dedicated to children's literature. The interventions of Ando are quite simple and elegant; a glass volume that pierces the renaissance-style street facade at a slight angle to form an entry, a continuation of this glass volume on the courtyard side to form a cafeteria, and a full height glass facade on the courtyard side that encloses a lounge space between it and the existing facade flanked on each end by a concrete volume containing vertical circulation. The transparency and weightlessness of the glass facade allows for the continual reading of the old through the new. The existing facade was restored exactly as it was and the structure of the existing building was reinforced structurally against earthquakes. This new lounge area has a columnless interior, the glass facade supported only by vertical fire resistant steel supports. Because of its transparency and weightlessness it reads as part of the terraced exterior courtyard space. In addition to the insertion of these glass volumes, concrete volumes and glass facade, Ando inserted two beautifully crafted wood cylinders into what used to be the reading room and is now the Children's Book Museum on the third floor. The form of these cylinders follows the form of the existing molding on the ceiling and defines smaller, more intimate, exhibition spaces within the larger room. When seen from outside of the room, they are provocative objects within a traditional space of white plaster moldings (<http://www.galinsky.com>)

### **Atelier bow-wow, Tokyo – Japan**

<http://www.bow-wow.jp>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Ikushima Library, Kokubunji – Japan 2008**

site area 123.89 sqm, building area 47.07sqm, total floor area 96.56sqm, structure wood

Two of my favorite projects by the Tokyo firm Atelier Bow-wow are the Nora House (shown above) and the Ikushima Library. One aspect of their work I find especially interesting is how they often refrain from creating all-white spaces. Most of their firm peers stick to white walls, floors, and ceilings, eschewing the expression of a building's structure and materiality in an attempt to make the building's reality feel evanescent. Conversely, Bow-wow often makes use of structural expressionism and tangible building materials to ground their spaces. Their use of these methods is not ideological, as it is in many Western practices. The use of structural grids or rules often becomes a piece of the building parti in the West. In contrast, Atelier Bow-wow makes their wood structures emphasize the strange forms their buildings often take on. In other words, the form of the building drives the structure, and the structure is used to reemphasize the form. The strangely shaped roofs in the Nora House become more tangible and real when you see the simple framing system used to hold them up. Likewise with the Ikushima Library. The wood slats of the library ceiling are laid in the direction of the ceiling's apex, emphasizing its pavilion-like shape. Along with the horizontal lines of the bookshelves, the space feels dynamic while at the same time static. The house is just as much a place for books and learning as it is for living. To quote the architects: "We came up with a space for the books first and then imagined people living there... in this house dedicated to the printed word, books are the only thing visible from the street. The people here are only lodgers." (<http://intotheloop.blogspot.com/2010/08/nora-house-and-ikushima-library-by.html>)

### **AXS Satow Inc., Tokyo – Japan**

<http://www.axscom.co.jp>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Sugito Town Library – Japan 2005**

4.434 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Harajo Library, Minami Shimabara – Japan 2005**

1.714 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Daito City West Municipal Library – Japan 2005**

2.436 m<sup>2</sup>

### [Kuwana Media Library – Japan 2004](#)

9.114 m<sup>2</sup>

### [Kisai Education Center \(Life-long Learning Facility\), Kisai – Japan 2003](#)

3.572 m<sup>2</sup>

### [Izumi City Plaza – Japan 2002](#)

24.544 m<sup>2</sup>

### [Ako City Library – Japan 2001](#)

3.316 m<sup>2</sup>

### [Kurume City Life-long Learning Center – Japan 2000](#)

10.106 m<sup>2</sup>

Life-long Learning Facility, Hall, Library, Community facilities, Training facilities

### [Central Library, Oyama – Japan 1993](#)

#### **Literature:**

De la imatge. Autor: mirai [Consulta: 29 d'agost de 2009]

“Oyama City Central Library”. En: *Libraries: new concepts in architectural & design*. Meisei Publishing, cop. 1995. ISBN 4-938812-11-8, p. 50-55.

Obra de l'equip d'arquitectes AXS Satow Inc., la Biblioteca Central de la ciutat d'Oyama s'inaugurà l'abril de 1993. Té 5.199m<sup>2</sup>, distribuïts en tres plantes més un soterrani. Te capacitat per a 160.000 volums en accés obert, i per a 240.000 en dipòsits. Acull, a més, 220 punts de lectura. Disposa de dues entrades: una principal, que dona a un parc; i una de secundària, abocada a una carretera, i pensada més per a l'accés rodat a l'edifici. En l'entrada principal, hi trobem una escultura de Shimon Saito anomenada “Red Cube”, i que serveix de vincle i de nexa d'unió entre l'interior i l'exterior.

### **Shigeru Ban Architects, Tokyo – Japan**

<http://www.shigerubanarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### [Seikei University Library, Tokyo – Japan 2006](#)

A traditional library is defined as a quiet place for study, yet the new Seikei University Library defines a new idea that embraces all forms of communication and information exchange. The large glazed transparent atrium located in the center of the building accommodates several free standing pods for gathering and information exchange. (Ban)

#### [Library of a Poet, Zushi, Kanagawa – Japan 1991](#)

This was Shigeru Ban's first paper tube building. The bookshelves form the walls and absorb wind loads, allowing the paper tube to form the main structure. The shelves were insulated in the factory and treated on the outside to be outside walls. The paper tubes are 10cm in diameter and 12.5mm thick. They utilise a grid pattern to create the building form. They are kept inside and so are not exposed to the elements. The wooden joints are formed on 10x10cm timber cubes which the paper tubes slot onto and are bolted to. The details of this are shown in the images below.

(<http://clarewashington.co.uk/2012/12/10/shigeru-ban-building-with-paper-library-of-a-poet>)

### **Coelacanth K+H Architects, Tokyo – Japan**

Kazumi Kudo, Hiroshi Horiba

<http://www.coelacanth-kandh.co.jp>

#### **Libraries:**

#### [Kanazawa Umimirai Library, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture – Japan 2011](#)

Site area 11.763.43 m<sup>2</sup>, Building area 2.311.91 m<sup>2</sup>, Total floor area 5,641. 90m<sup>2</sup>

#### **A library for the future**

Reading – for the sake of knowledge or enjoyment, or to explore the world of the human imagination – is one of those experiences that gives you a sense of emotional and spiritual richness quite different from economic or monetary well-being. In this sense, the act of creating a space that surrounds you with books is undoubtedly linked to the creation of a new, enriched sense of public values. Libraries in Japan are moving towards a model that encourages readers to stay and linger, instead of their original function as spaces for collecting and lending out books. Reflecting the general trend for libraries to facilitate reading as well as other functions, this library uses compact automated shelves that operate as a closed stack system. This is combined with halls and meeting rooms that promote social exchange between its users, much like a community center. The facility is also expected to serve as a new hub for social life among the local community.

For a public library such as this, we thought that the most important thing to have would be a reading room that provides visitors with a pleasant, comfortable space to read. This environment would allow users to experience the joy of reading while surrounded by a treasure trove of books with a overwhelming physical presence, something that the convenience of electronic and digital books cannot offer. For this project, we proposed a simple space measuring 45m by 45m with a height of about 12m, enclosed by a “punching wall” and supported by 25 pillars that would function as a storehouse for books and a hub for human communication. This huge, massive volume served as a reading space in keeping with the mood and setting of a library. What we wanted to do, in other words, was to design a certain “atmosphere” for books and reading. This library consists of a single quiet and tranquil room that resembles a forest, filled with soft light and a feeling of openness reminiscent of the outdoors. One successful example of such a space is the old Bibliothèque Nationale (National Library) in Paris designed by Henri Labrouste, a masterpiece that was built using the most advanced steel construction technologies of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The building represents a continuous relationship that brings books and humans together even as it changes and evolves, transcending time and history. This simple box-like form also contains within it a certain freedom, however: this is a space that permits a composite mix of various media that will continue to change and evolve against the backdrop of an information-centered age. The overall structure of the library resembles an internal three-layered floor covered with a large box that we refer to as a “cake box”. The large external “punching wall” in the cavernous reading room features some 6,000 small openings (measuring 200, 250 and 300mm) across its entire surface that allow a soft, uniform light to enter the building. In addition, the burden of seismic force from any earthquakes is born across the entire expanse of this wall. A floor heating system that warms and cools the building under the floor has been installed in order to make this large space comfortable to inhabit, while large natural ventilation openings in the roof ensure a pleasant and comfortable indoor environment during the

warmer months. Calibrated and calculated with the utmost precision, this beautiful “cake box” space will hopefully become a new symbol of the western part of Kanazawa, a city that continues to face rapid urbanization. (<http://www.japan-architects.com>) (<http://www.architonic.com>)

Kanazawa — Despite the altering reading culture, libraries still continually emerge in Japan as one of the indispensable public utilities. For Japanese people, a library isn't just the place one goes to for the sake of reading and borrowing books, it's also the place where people spend their time recreationally and creatively. Kanazawa recently welcomed its latest public library, Kanazawa Umimirai Library. With Kazumi Kudo and Hhiroshi Horiba of Coelacanth K&H Architects responsible for the architectural direction, the building's exterior surface is punctured, creating 6,000 small openings that allow soft natural light to come into the interior space during the day. At night, the building glows with the internal lighting piercing out through the openings, adding new vibrancy to the urban fabric of this historical city. art4d # 183.Aug.-11 (<http://www.art4d.com>)

Kanazawa Umimirai Library

This is the third library in Kanazawa City, combined with halls and meeting rooms that promote social exchange between its users, much like a community center. The facility is also expected to serve as a new hub for social life among the local community. For this project, we proposed a simple space measuring 45m by 45m with a height of about 12m, enclosed by a "punching wall" and supported by 25 pillars that would function as a storehouse for books and a hub for human communication. This huge, massive volume served as a reading space in keeping with the mood and setting of a library. What we wanted to do, in other words, was to design a certain "atmosphere" for books and reading. This library consists of a single quiet and tranquil room that resembles a forest, filled with soft light and a feeling of openness reminiscent of the outdoors. (K+H)

## **Sou Fujimoto Architects, Tokyo – Japan**

<http://www.sou-fujimoto.net>

### **Libraries:**

**[Musashino Art University Museum & Library, Tokyo - Japan 2010](#)**

Gross square footage: 69,095 sq.ft.

Built in 1962, Musashino Art University's combined gallery-library is one of the school's treasured original buildings. Designed by architect **Yoshinobu Ashihara (\*1918 - + 2003)**, the Modernist concrete edifice occupies a prominent position amid the school's 27-acre campus, a checkerboard of solids and voids 25 miles west of central Tokyo. But even treasured architectural gems have a shelf life. And after 40-plus years, the building had become cramped and outdated. Dividing the gallery-library's program in two, the school administration decided to turn the historic building into a museum and erect a new library on the adjacent site. It then held an invited competition for the dual commission. Sou Fujimoto trumped the five other contenders and wowed the jury with a single, spiral-shaped bookshelf encased in a glass box. Evoking the atmosphere of a traditional reading room, this geometry resolved the two conflicting goals common to many libraries. While the labyrinthine paths between book-lined walls inspire the unguided exploration of the library's sizable collection, the radial organization system cutting through the shelves enables the beeline search for a specific book. Abutting the existing building, whose renovation will finish this spring, the new, 69,000-square-foot library fills what was one of the only open plots left on the now-congested campus. Though the site is surrounded by a variety of academic buildings and the main cafeteria, it had few constraints, since many of these older structures are slated for redevelopment in the near future. The broad pedestrian thoroughfare to the north, lined with flowering cherry trees, was the logical place to enter the building and start the spiral wall. Composed of wooden bookshelves enclosed with glass, the spiral begins as a freestanding, 28-foot-high wall that rings the building perimeter and then curls in to define concentric layers of space inside. Visible from multiple directions on the campus, this wall immediately identifies the building's function as a place of books. Students enter through a large opening in the wall into a small vestibule that serves as the three-story library's primary entrance. Nestled between the new and existing buildings, exterior stairs ascend to the second floor, where an ancillary entrance connects the two structures and leads to a covered terrace at the rear of the library. Back at grade, the tunnel-like vestibule opens onto a dramatic, double-height periodicals section followed by a circulation desk, rare book room, catalogue gallery, and offices on the ground floor. While private study carrels line one wall, rooms for meetings, research, and exhibits separate the secured book-storage area. Upstairs, a reading room and open stacks fill almost the entire upper floor. Additional shelving and storage occupy the basement. With room for 300,000 volumes, the new facility has over twice the capacity of the old library. “The whole space is continuous but on two levels,” says Fujimoto of the library's main floors. In the spirit of a fantastic Piranesi etching, the architect blurred the boundary between upper and lower levels with tiers of stepped shelves big enough for sitting, vast void spaces puncturing the second floor, and a web of narrow catwalks winding their way among the colossal shelves. And while a run of gentle risers graciously leads up to the reading room, elevators and enclosed staircases offer alternate routes at either end of the building. Though the enclosed programmatic elements partially obscure the spiral downstairs, it is clearly legible upstairs, where the floor-to-ceiling bookshelf winds repeatedly around the reference desk in the middle of the room. Between the spiral's 16-foot-high shelves, furniture and lighting designate functional zones. Carefully positioned for easy access, low bookcases fill the layered rings of space, while communal tables, individual desks, computer-lined counters, and select designer chairs from the school's substantial collection clearly define seating and study areas. The lighting scheme also helps orient library users as they navigate the mazelike space. Rows of task lights dot the balconies, and a cluster of pendant fixtures hovers above the reference desk. “It is like walking through a forest,” explains Fujimoto. “Bright lights invite you to go here or there.” During the day, sunshine boosts the installed ambient light, gently illuminating the entire room. In addition to expansive picture windows, skylights interspersed with opaque panels stripe the roof and fill the room with muted rays. Directly beneath, a dropped ceiling made with double panels of polycarbonate honeycomb disguises the overhead ducts and beams while diffusing the daylight from above. Mirroring the shelves below, the surface of the glossy panels reflects the rows of books, making them appear to go on forever. Cutting across the three-foot-thick bookshelf walls are sequences of rectangular openings of varying proportions and sizes, each one determined by multiple model studies. They alleviate the concentric geometry, framing views within views and creating a sense of depth in the space. At the same time, these breaks in the walls facilitate the library's book classification system. Physically, this system is manifest with wedge-shaped sections that radiate out from the reference desk. These sections correspond to different numbered subject categories. White, plastic supsize graphics affixed laterally to the shelves identify each section. Made of lightly stained, laminated basswood, the double-loaded interior shelves straddle the line between architecture and furniture. Their partitions and backing boards conceal and are pinned to the library's steel structure: a rigid frame system of beams and oblong columns supporting a fire-rated substrate. “The columns are really more like small braces,” explains Fujimoto. Due to the walls' quirky shape and irregularly spaced openings, the columns could not stand in grid formation. But the voluminous bookcase wall provided plenty of room for alternative positioning, and extra beams ensured stability. At the building's exterior, the shelves are stained dark brown and have been chemically treated for fire protection. Moreover, along with concealing the insulation, these shelves hide the steel hardware that secures the exterior glazing. Though the 3-foot-square panes appear to float in front of the wood cases, square metal fasteners affix the 0.3-inch-thick glass sheets together and anchor them to the building's structural frame.

Beyond reinvigorating Musashino Art University's aging campus, Sou Fujimoto's library champions books — an especially noble achievement at a time when the printed word is facing an uncertain future. "Anyone can read at McDonald's," says the architect. "But enjoying, concentrating, and relaxing in a library surrounded by books is a special experience." Yet the building is curiously longing for books. Both inside and out there is an abundance of empty shelf space. Initially Fujimoto envisioned walls of books filled up high to the ceiling. But in the end only the first seven rows are actually in use, since shelves above six feet require extra measures for earthquake protection and stepladders for access. "After completion, I found that emptiness is better," reasons the architect. "If you fill up all the shelves, it is just a bookcase. But if you leave it part empty, it is full of potential." Lined with towering bookshelf walls — whose empty shelves represent the library's potential as a place to use and house books for years to come — an integrated cascading stair and series of stepped shelves serve as a connection between the two main levels and provide plenty of room for students to sit or recline as they read, sketch, or catch up on text messages and e-mail. By Naomi R. Pollock, AIA (<http://archrecord.construction.com>)

## **Arata Isozaki & Associates, Tokyo – Japan**

<http://www.isozaiki.co.jp>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Nuova Biblioteca Maranello, Maranello, Prov. Modena, Reg. Emilia-Romagna – Italy 2011**

Client: Maranello Heritage s.r.l., Program: New town library and exhibition center, Dates: Competition: April 2007, Expectation of appointment: June 2008, Opening: May 2011, Dimensions: Lot area: 850 sqm. Gross built area: 1175 sqm. Gross area of the project: 1175 sqm. Height above ground: 5.3 m, Construction, Facilities: reinforced concrete and steel, Facades: curved glass room Lifts: geothermal energy saving.

The competition site is located at Via Vittorio Veneto in Maranello (Modena), within an established residential fabric. The building is bordered to the north courtyard of a residential building to the west with a public green area to the south by a residential building constructed in adherence to the east and other residential buildings and partly in adherence. The project we propose has an area of 1175 square meters. This restructuring of the existing building through the maintenance of the perimeter walls of the sides of the north, east and south neighbors with some residential buildings, the demolition of the central parts of the building and construction of the library as a volume contained within the height limits of the old building and developed partly above ground and partly underground. Is located on the west side access to the new library. The project was developed by defining three main areas, corresponding to an area of consultation, a large reading room and the multipurpose rooms, the latter used independently. Within these three main areas are planned: the areas of consultation and storage of the library, the newspaper, the sound library and video library, the recreation center, multipurpose room, study hall, the historical city, the room exhibitions and temporary installations. Within these spaces have been provided for providing the service stations to consult catalogs and Internet access, the bank loan for the users, the administrative offices for library staff and the storehouse the library. It 'was a planned subdivision of Reading under the category of potential users and particular attention was given to the spaces for children aged between 0 and 6 years for those between 6 and 10 years and those between 11 and 14. Students in high school and university but have spaces for consultation and study which do not interfere with others. The building consists of three main volumes designed to best meet the functions contained therein. On the ground floor there is a transparent volume that houses the cafeteria, with an adjoining room service and a large bar, exhibition space for the association "Maranello land of myth and all areas of consultation and the library reading. The volume is mirrored on the surface of water that surrounds it and the water reflected the deep green ivy that enriches boundary walls maintained by the project. A shelter projecting to the public space and architecture makes it recognizable from the road within the absolute white resin floor and furniture glows green exterior reflected through continuous glass wall that runs along the curved shape. The light that pervades the open space of the library performs in a play of reflections bouncing off the white elements of the furniture, floors and structures, water and the continuous glass transparent. One volume mat is placed on the south side, also pure white, to hold the service areas, stairs down to the basement and playroom, equipped with a window to allow natural light. The basement consists of a box which is accessed via a staircase and an elevator for disabled people, as a freight elevator for the books. Now we are in a space formed by the multi-purpose hall and exhibition space, which can be set as desired. In this area are also located underground space for storing the librarian of the library heritage and the historical city that has special consultative small spaces. (<http://www.europaconcorsi.com>)

#### **Quatar National Library, Doha – Quatar 2002 –**

The building, which in the drawings seems to vibrate in the air as if about to take off, will be made up of three elements. The ground floor will house the Contemporary Art Museum, along with a Museum of Science and Natural History with a large common entrance area. The two museums will be housed in a podium structure 9 metres high, from which three imposing columns 120 metres tall and 18 metres in diameter will rise. These columns constitute the true operative and functional heart of the project, as they will not only be the site of visitors' vertical movements but form the central core around which the rooms of the National Library will be built. All five levels will bend around the three columns between 60 and 93 metres above the ground. These "wings" will make the building look as if suspended in the air, giving the complex a particularly imposing, evocative appearance. The lowest of them will house the children's library, offices and technical rooms. The biggest of the levels will measure 7,000 square metres and house the bookshelves and reading rooms. Visitors will be guided through two entrances: one on the western side, where the parking lots are located, and another on the portico to be built on the seaward side, with a view of the Corniche. The complex will also include a coffee-shop and a large restaurant at the top of the three columns offering a fantastic view out over Doha Bay. The lot on which the complex is to be built measures over 50,000 square metres, and the building's total surface area will be 22,000 square metres. The arrangement of the three columns at the corners of an imaginary triangle accentuates the dynamism of this imposing structure, which is also underlined by the step structure of the 7 levels, which gradually grow wider as they rise upward. The "wings" overlooking the Corniche are longer than those at the back, so that the building looks as if it is about to "take off".  
Laura Della Badia [Interview with Arata Isozaki](http://www.floornature.com) (<http://www.floornature.com>)



## **Toyo Ito & Associates, Architects, Tokyo – Japan**

<http://www.toyo-ito.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Tama Art University Libraries, Hachioji Library, Tokyo – Japan 2004 -2007**

5.639 m<sup>2</sup> Project title: Tama Art University Library (Hachioji campus), Location: Hachioji City, Tokyo, Japan, Client: Tama Art University, Design and Supervision, Campus Planning : Tama Art University Campus Project Team, Design team: Toyo Ito, Takeo Higashi, Hideyuki Nakayama, Yoshitaka Ihara, Associate Architect: Kajima Design

### **Literature:**

**Domus 906**

**Casabella 758**

**Detail 2008.01-02**

**Architectural Record 2008.1**

This is a library for an art university located in the suburbs of Tokyo. Passing through the main entrance gate, the site lies behind a front garden with small and large trees, and stretches up a gentle slope. The existing cafeteria was the sole place in the university shared by both students and staff members across all disciplines, so the first impetus for our design was to question how an institution as specialised as a library could provide an open commonality for all. Our first idea was for a wide open gallery on the ground level that would serve as an active thoroughfare for people crossing the campus, even without intending to go to the library. To let the flows and views of these people freely penetrate the building, we began to think of a structure of randomly placed arches which would create the sensation as if the sloping floor and the front garden's scenery were continuing within the building. The characteristic arches are made out of steel plates covered with concrete. In plan these arches are arranged along curved lines which cross at several points. With these intersections, we were able to keep the arches extremely slender at the bottom and still support the heavy live loads of the floor above. The spans of the arches vary from 1.8 to 16 metres, but the width is kept uniformly at 200mm. The intersections of the rows of arches help to articulate softly separated zones within this one space. Shelves and study desks of various shapes, glass partitions that function as bulletin boards, etc., give these zones a sense of both individual character and visual as well as spatial continuity. On the sloped ground level, a movie-browser like a bar counter and a large glass table for the latest issues of magazines invite students to spend their time waiting for the bus in the library. Climbing the stairs to the second floor, one finds large art books on low bookshelves crossing under the arches. Between these shelves are study desks of various sizes. A large table with a state-of-art copy machine allows users to do professional editing work. The spatial diversity one experiences when walking through the arches different in span and height changes seamlessly from a cloister-like space filled with natural light, to the impression of a tunnel that cannot be penetrated visually. The new library is a place where everyone can discover their style of "interacting" with books and film media as if they were walking through a forest or in a cave; a new place of arcade-like spaces where soft mutual relations form by simply passing through; a focal centre where a new sense of creativity begins to spread throughout the art university's campus. (<http://www.dezeen.com/2007/09/11/tama-art-university-library-by-toyo-ito/>)

#### **Sendai Médiathèque, Sendai-Aaba-ku, Miyagi – Japan 1995 – 2000**

7 stories, 2 basements, 29.682 m<sup>2</sup> Location: Sendai-shi, Japan

### **Awards:**

#### **2006 Royal Gold Medal by the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA)**

With the intentions of designing a transparent cultural media center that is supported by a unique system to allow complete visibility and transparency to the surrounding community, the Sendai Mediatheque by Toyo Ito is revolutionary in its engineering and aesthetic. Six steel-ribbed slabs, each 15-3/4" thick, appear to float from the street, supported by only thirteen vertical steel lattice columns that stretch from ground plane to the roof. This striking visual quality that is one of the most identifiable characteristics of the project is comparable to large trees in a forest, and function as light shafts as well as storage for all of the utilities, networks and systems. Each plan is free form, as the structural column lattices are independent of the facade and fluctuate in diameter as they stretch from floor to floor. The simplest intentions of focusing on plates (floors), tubes (columns), and skin (facade/exterior walls) allows for a poetic and visually intriguing design, as well as a complex system of activities and informational systems. The four largest tubes are situated at the corners of the plates, which serve as the principle means of support and bracing. Five of the nine smaller tubes are straight and contain elevators, while the other four are more crooked and carry the ducts and wires. Upon approaching the Sendai Mediatheque, the public is led into a continuation of the surrounding city into the double height hall of the main entrance through large panes of glass. This open square includes a cafe, retail shop, and community space that is capable of supporting film screenings and other events. Another aspect unique to this building is the involvement of many designers, as the interior of each level incorporated another person. Kazuyo Sejima designed the ground floor, placing the administrative offices behind a translucent screen. The Shimin Library found on the second and third levels include a browsing lounge complete with internet access and specially designed furniture by K.T. Architecture. The gallery space of the fourth and fifth levels contain a flexible exhibition space with moveable walls, and also a more static space with fixed walls and a rest area with seating designed by Karim Rashid. Ross Lovegrove took charge of the sixth level, adding a 180 seat cinema and green and white furniture fitting to the audio-visual multimedia library. The tree-like nature of the metal columns of the Mediatheque are continuous with the natural surroundings of the area, as the design is found on a street lined with trees. The building changes along with the seasons, its openness reflective of the summer green and also the streets during winter.

(<http://www.archdaily.com/118627/ad-classics-sendai-mediatheque-toyo-ito>)

#### **New College of Social Science, Taipei – Taiwan in construction**

After twelve arduous years, and costing 1.61 billion N.T. dollars in total, the construction project for the College of Social Sciences finally held its ground breaking ceremony on March 2nd, 2010, at 10 o'clock in the morning. President Si-Chen Lee, Dean of the College of Social Sciences Dr. Yung-Mao Chao, former President Chen Sun, Chairman of Tung-Ho Steel Mr. Jen-Shyong Ho, Chairman of Taiwan Cement Corporation Mr. Cheng-Yun Koo, Mrs. Cecilia Yen Koo and her family, Chairman of International Cultural and Educational Foundation Mr. Jie-Zhou Liu, Japanese architect Tayo Ito, Chairman of Fu Tsu Construction Mr. Chih -Sheng Lin, top echelon administrators from the university and dignitaries from society attended the grand occasion.

In his speech President Lee said that the relocation of the College of Social Sciences back to the main campus symbolizes a new era in the development of National Taiwan University. He was thankful to the alumni for their generous donations which he believed would make the faculty and students at NTU work all the more harder to build a better future for our country.

NTU is moving toward globalization. The buildings of the new College of Social Sciences specifically invited the internationally renowned architect Toyo Ito to be the designer for a good reason, i.e., that they are mutually complementary.

President Lee believed that the College of Social Sciences building will not only become a representative architecture for NTU campus in the 21st century, but will also become a paragon of campus open space for Taiwan.

President Lee emphasized that, in the history of National Taiwan University, 1.6 billion is the largest amount ever spent on any public construction. Of the 1.6 billion, 40% of which was donated by NTU alumni. Besides thanking all the donors, special thanks are due to Chairman Jen-Shyong Ho of Tung Ho Steel, Chairman Cheng-Yun Koo of Taiwan Cement Corporation, and Chairman Jie-zhou Liu of the International Cultural and Educational Foundation, whose large amount donations brought the construction project into fruition.

Former President Chen Sun pointed out: "Relocating to the main campus has been the expectation of the faculty and students of the College of Social Sciences for decades, and it also sits well with a comprehensive university. In 1984, the second year when I was President of NTU, the site was a nursery of flowers. In 1985 the site was reclaimed by the university and designated as the future space for the College of Social Sciences. The College of Law evolved from a Department of Business into a College of Management, then it was relocated to its present site in Gongguan, the Department of Sociology, the Institute of National Development, and the Institute of Journalism comprised the first phase of relocation; now the Department of Political Science and the Department of Economics also relocate back to the main campus, completing the relocation of the College of Law."

In making his speech, Dean Yung-Mao Chao said humorously that in addition to the presence of hardwares, softwares are equally important. So in the future he expects to set up some seminars and scholarships to complete the picture. Aside from thanking the major donors, he wants to extend his deepest appreciation on behalf of all faculty and students of the College of Social Sciences to the small amount donors.

The total floor area of the College of Social Science Building is 53231.69 square meters (roughly 16102.6 ping). It is an architecture with eight stories above ground and two basements. The main building measures 168 meters from East to West, 26 meters from North to South, and 31 meters in height. The areas above ground measures 29664.5 square meters, and the areas under ground measures 23567.19 square meters, in which the reading room in the library measures 50 meters by 50 meters, and 6 meters in height. This is a building of complete thoroughfare, and the cost of it amounts to 1.61 billion N.T.

The fundamental design of the construction project was done by Toyo Ito & Associates of Japan, whereas the detailed designs were co-executed by Toyo Ito & Associates, Fei & Cheng Associates, and A + B Design Group. Fu Tsu Construction, a famous domestic construction company, won the construction bid on December 17th, 2009. After completion, the new College of Social Sciences will provide faculty and students a new teaching and learning environment, and change the situation in which students had to commute between the main campus and the College of Social Sciences. The interaction between the College of Natural Sciences and the College of Social Sciences is expected to upgrade and enhance after the College of Law and the College of Social Sciences relocate to the main campus. In essence, the new College of Social Sciences will bring about a new appreciation of the architectural style in NTU. In an international environment, not only should the teachers and students pursue international exchange, but the campus environment can be improved as well through cross national architectural experiences.

The construction project for the College of Social Sciences received enthusiastic support from alumni, and we invited architects of international caliber to conduct fundamental design and detailed design on a pro bono basis. Our purpose was to build a landmark architecture for National Taiwan University. Up to now, the major donors who have contributed over 100 million N.T. dollars are as follows:

Chairman Jen-Syong Ho of Tung Ho Steel donated 200 million N.T. in 2004, which included 7500 tons of steel, and 80 millions in cash, plus 10 millions for detailed design. Then, owing to design needs, the amount of steel donated was increased to 8100 tons. So, Chairman Ho's personal donation includes 8100 tons of steel (market value over 150 million) and 90 million in cash, amounting to 240 millions in total.

Mr. Cheng-Fu Koo, the deceased Chairman of Taiwan Cement Corporation, promised to donate 100 million N.T. to NTU before his death. His son, the current Chairman of Taiwan Cement Corporation, Mr. Cheng-yung Koo, also donates 90 million on behalf of his family, of which 30 million was to be used for the design and decoration of "Cheng-Fu Koo Memorial Library." Therefore, the total contribution from the Koo family is at 190 million N.T. dollars. Mr. Jie-Zhou Liu, Chairman of the International Cultural and Educational Foundation, donated 110 million N.T. dollars, of which 20 million was used for detailed design and other related expenses. ([http://www.ntu.edu.tw/engv4/spotlight/2010/e100315\\_1.html](http://www.ntu.edu.tw/engv4/spotlight/2010/e100315_1.html))

<http://www.ehdd.com>  
**University of California Berkeley, Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Archive (BAM/PFA), Berkeley**  
**– USA 2009 - 2013**

cooperation with EHDD, San Francisco, CA – USA (<http://www.ehdd.com>)

142.700 sqf.

the second floor will include eight galleries, a screening room, the conceptual Art Study Center, a learning center, and a library (<http://arcspace.com/architects/ito/bam/bam.html>)

## **Atsushi Kitagawara Architects, Tokyo – Japan**

<http://www.kitagawara.co.jp>

### **Libraries:**

[\*\*Uki \(Shiranuhi\) Library and Art Museum, Uki – Japan 1999\*\*](#)

Library, Art museum

Client: Uki-City, Kumamoto Prefecture, site area: 11.575 m<sup>2</sup>, total floor area: 2.170 m<sup>2</sup>

### **Awards:**

Kumato Landscape Award

Library Architecture Award of J.L.A.

Premium Award Architectural Institute of Japan

Shiranuhi town, where this building is located, is named after a mirage that appears once a year above its bay. This "Shiranuhi"

phenomenon appears in the most ancient collection of Japanese myths, called the "Nihon Shoki", and forms the basis of identity and culture of the region. The design of this architecture attempts to express architecture as a phenomenological existence, having a transient and ever-changing appearance. The project aims at creating the environment which harmonizes the entire site with surrounding area and improves its quality. Zelkova avenue, proposed and constructed as a main access to the facility, is a symbolical green axis which outlines existing administrative zone and public recreation zone and enables various access to the existing facilities. Certain "depth" is added to the whole area with green hill. Soundproof measures are taken against the noise of adjoining Japan Railways. 95 m-length exterior is composed of aluminum louver which reflects light subtly and stands for a symbol of "Shiranuhi", a regional specific mirage rising on the surface of the sea. It is loved by local people as a landmark which connects the antiquity and the future. Civic Plaza is a central core of the town, where buildings and environment are totally developed so that cheerful and friendly environment open to the local public would be produced. South-oriented spacious lawn plaza is constructed with promenade, artificial hill and forest. Multipurpose wooden stage and benches, open-air sculpture, basin, and plants are settled. The aluminum brise-soleil, distinctive with its exterior, has effective sectional form and louver angle whose performance is proved by the sunshine and daylight simulation. It controls strong daylight of the southern region to keep bright and comfortable internal environment and energy saving. Internal circulation of the barrier-free facility is realized in a series of museum and library on a single flat floor. With mobile display walls which are operated easily by hands of a woman, the exhibition room achieves a flexible space which allows various exhibition programs. The museum accommodates and exhibits the collection of international artists from Shiranuhi district: Manabu Mabe, Hideo Noda et al. The library is open to the public who enjoy reading books in the open-shelf reference space. (Kitagawara)

## **Kisho Kurokawa Architect & Associates, Tokyo - Japan**

<http://www.kisho.co.jp>

### **Libraries:**

#### **National Art Center, Tokyo – Japan 2000 – 2006**

Building Area: 12,989sqm, Total Floor Area: 49,846sqm, S Structure (partly SRC Structure), 2 basement floors + 6 floors

### **Awards:**

2006 Chicago Athenaeum International Architecture Award

2008 Building Contractors Society Award

2008 Good Design Award

Japan's largest museum opens its doors: It's been three decades since architect Kisho Kurokawa began designing what is now Japan's largest museum. With its striking facade of waves of glass, it encompasses an astounding 48,000m<sup>2</sup>, making it the largest in Japan. With no collection of its own, the National Art Center, Tokyo's 12 exhibition rooms will be divided between shows organized by nationally recognized art associations (ten rooms) and those used for curated exhibitions (two rooms). Alongside the state-of-the-art exhibition spaces are a restaurant and three cafés, a shop, an auditorium, three lecture rooms and a public art library containing 50,000 publications, largely art exhibition catalogues. Also, as part of their "outreach to the public," the museum will offer educational programs, lectures, gallery talks, internships and volunteer programs. For 2007, the 43 volunteers and ten graduate-students and museum-professional interns have already been selected. The building is a work of art in itself. The eye-catching design by Kisho Kurokawa is best appreciated from the Roppongi Hills observatory. With a "mori no naka" (in the middle of the woods) theme, the architect based the curved frontage on computer-rendered rhythmic images formed by mountains and the seashore. Inside, the atrium blends two huge conical pods with natural wood flooring, andon-style lights that illuminate a bank of slatted walls, and leafy views of Aoyama Cemetery. It's a breathtaking welcome that befits the museum's original concept as a hirakareta bijutsukan—a museum opened to all. (<http://worldarchitecturenews.com>)

The National Art Center, Tokyo is located in the Roppongi district at the center of Tokyo. Roppongi is a downtown area known for its numerous high-scale restaurants, boutiques, foreign offices in addition to being home to many 'creators'. The building is made up of seven enormous column-less display rooms, each 2000m<sup>2</sup>, a library, an auditorium, a restaurant, a cafe and a museum shop. The floor area of the National Art Center, Tokyo totals 45,000m<sup>2</sup>, making it Japan's largest museum. The National Art Center, Tokyo will not be a space for archiving works of art, but is a space for exhibiting public open exhibits and travelling exhibits. The largest exhibit in Japan, the Nitten Exhibition, supported by the Nitten Japan Fine Arts Group, displays a collection of over 12,000 works annually, taking up an area of 10,000m<sup>2</sup>, or more than 5 display 'blocks.' The jurying process for these types of exhibitions will begin in the basement, where works will be brought in one by one at the loading area and only the pieces selected will be brought by service elevator to the display blocks. Medium and small sized public exhibits will most often be held in one 'block' and will be judged, separated, held and displayed as they are unloaded from trucks in the basement in a functional rhythm. One display 'block' can, moreover, be divided by partitions creating smaller spaces. This being the first super functional facility of its kind, it would be fair to call it a gigantic display machine. Designed to rival the mechanical display space is the atrium facade, an enormous transparent undulation. As the trees surrounding the museum grow, they will enclose the atrium in a forested public space. Also in the atrium space are two inverted cones, the upper portion of both featuring the restaurant and cafe. The atrium connects with the Roppongi downtown as one part of the street, perhaps to be an element of Roppongi's famous nightlife. (Kisho Kurokawa)

## **Maki & Associates, Architecture and Planning, Tokyo – Japan**

<http://www.maki-and-associates.co.jp>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fukui Prefectural Library and Archives – Japan 2003**

Structural System Steel Frame / Steel Reinforced Concrete / Reinforced Concrete Number of Floors 4 Stories + 1 Basement Site Area 70,000m<sup>2</sup>, Building Area 12,919m<sup>2</sup>, Total floor Area 18,436m<sup>2</sup>, Structural Engineer Hanawa Structural Engineers Mechanical / Electrical Engineer Sogo Consultants.

The Fukui Prefectural Library and Archives is located in the rural suburbs of Fukui city, surrounded by lush rice fields and adjacent to the Asuwa River, situated in a desired natural setting. To take complete advantage of this environment, this building establishes a positive relationship with the surrounding setting. The open stack reading rooms are spread out across one floor, and most of them are enclosed by glass curtain walls, creating a visual connection between the inside and outside. The majority of reading areas are situated along the perimeter of this space, allowing visitors to enjoy the scenery as they take breaks, viewing the gardens nearby, or gazing far out to the distant mountains. (Maki)

### **MIT Media Lab, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts – USA 2009**

Design collaboration Leers Weinzapfel Associates, Structural design Weidlinger Associates, Inc. SDG, Structural Design Group Facility design Cosentini Associates.

MIT Media Lab, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for the design and art activities, which also provides an excellent base functionality and architecture. There is Media Research, the Center for Bits and Atoms, arts and science university programs related to media and other relevant groups will be accommodated in a while is not unique organization departments and disciplines. Its activities have developed a wide range of operas ranging from quantum computing. This facility is one of seven research groups and arranged around a central atrium that develops three-dimensional, top-floor exhibition space and events, and views of the Charles River in Boston, lecture halls, conference rooms, cafes and from being configured. (Maki)

### **Republic Polytechnic, Singapore – Singapore 2007**

(Polytechnic)/Library/Gymnasium/Auditorium Structural System Reinforced Concrete / Steel Frame Number of Floors 11+1 Basement Site Area 200,000m<sup>2</sup> Building Area 70,000m<sup>2</sup> Total floor Area 210,000m<sup>2</sup> Local Architect/General Planner DP Architects Pte. Ltd. Structural Engineer Meinhardt (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Mechanical / Electrical Engineer Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner (S.E.Asia) Pte. Ltd. Landscape Architect Ohtori Consultants Environmental Design Institute/ Acoustic Consultant Nagata Acoustics Inc., Acvicon Acoustics Consultants Pte. Ltd.

While the campus maintains existing green areas of the site and coexists with the existing topography, it also introduces new landscape elements which make contrasts to the natural wilderness. The new landscape strengthens the sense of place and ties the various campus buildings together as a whole. As a master plan strategy, the Republic Polytechnic is conceived as a campus with a central nucleus of main educational programs. The central nucleus contains 11 identical learning pods and a staff administration building. Two elliptical spaces of common facilities, namely the Lawn and the Agora, unify these learning pods. These formal spatial compartments are brought together by generous spaces for congregation, where a myriad of informal interaction between students and faculty can take place. The central nucleus is connected by bridges to the main administration building, Cultural Center, indoor parking and gymnasium facilities. (Maki)

### **Naito Architect & Associates, Tokyo – Japan**

<http://www.naitoaa.co.jp>

#### **Tokomachi Public Library, Tomamachi – Japan 1999**

Tokomachi public library (Niigata Prefecture-Tokamachi) 1999. Primarily, the success of this project is the social impact to the community, becoming a benchmark or milestone. The space is large and of high quality, the differences in height give a lot of movement and the books are posted inside the walls disappear and make them stand the pillars sustaining the cover. Only 16 columns support the roof of 3,100 m<sup>2</sup>. This through the use of structural systems assembled by prefabricated elements are articulated. The importance that was given to the light through 4 skylights over the whole building, like all perimeter windows. ([http://www.caracolarquitectura.com/arquitectura/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=blogcategory&id=428&Itemid=41](http://www.caracolarquitectura.com/arquitectura/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=428&Itemid=41))

#### **Belen Park Library, Medellin – Columbia 2008**

Today I went towards the southwest sector of the city to visit Biblioteca Belén. Biblioteca Belén is named after the comuna for which it's situated. Designed by Hiroshi Naito, Belén is the only Library Park designed by a non-Colombian Architect. The Biblioteca is similar in the programmatic function of its sister libraries, having a play room for children (Ludoteca), Mi barrio room, Adult and Children libraries ample public spaces and an Auditorium. What Belén offers it's residence besides these basic functions is a chance to explore a bit more about Japan and Japanese Architecture; the Biblioteca offers a room solely dedicated towards Japanese literature and culture and the entire campus for the library park is skillfully planned to mimic traditional Japanese Buddhist monetary design. The best attribute of the park is it's ability to stitch the linear gap that use to exist between the surrounding neighborhoods to the east and west; The library park is perfectly positioned to link neighborhoods at this critical juncture along Carreras 76 and 80a. Biblioteca Belén's park aspects can be broken down into 3 spatial zones... Park, Cloister, Plaza with each serving different roles. The Park, mimics the openness feeling of Carrera 80a by providing a great field for lounging in the grass all while catching sounds of practicing musicians out of the Escuela de Música and Salón de Ensayo (rehearsal room). The Plaza, mimicing the density of Carrera 76, serves as a more intimate setting for outdoor performances with it's plaza and stepped plinths against the Teatro. The Cloister, rotating around the tranquility of a motionless water pond are the main service buildings of the library. The use of the largest programmed buildings to surround the pond creates a visual and auditory break that allows one to shed a sense of the outside world and relax into the peaceful world of reading. (<http://medellin2009.wordpress.com/2009/09/30/dia-29/>)

### **Ben Nakamura and Associates, Inc., Tokyo – Japan**

<http://www.iceice.com>

#### **Achi Village Library – Renovation, Extension, Achi-mura, Nagano Prefecture – Japan 2004**

6488m<sup>2</sup> (357m<sup>2</sup> extension to the renovation). Achi Village Library - Renovation extension  
Three-story community center of RC, 3-storey building community structure

Central facility of the four villages Achi (building office, building community health centers, community centers center) connected by a corridor pergola, and at the same time integrating the facilities of the pieces, the library generous to repair a large first floor of a central community center planning and service. Renovating the first floor of the Central Public Hall, and expansion in the steel in the west plaza, which developed a library that is integrated with generous square. The square and the west parking lot at the time of the event, planting, and improve the exterior. (Nakamura)

### **NASCA Co., Ltd., Tokyo – Japan**

Nobuaki Furuya, Sachiko Yagi

<http://www.studio-nasca.com>

**Libraries:**

#### **Obuse Library Architosho Terrasow, Obuse, Nagano Prefecture – Japan 2009**

Architect: Nobuaki Furuya+NASCA, Site area 10,511.44 m<sup>2</sup>, Area 998.53 m<sup>2</sup>

## Literature:

Shinkenchiu 0911, GA JAPAN 101

This library becomes a new "plaza" in Obuse. It becomes a place in which a lot of one people can gather under the roof. Moreover, it becomes light that shines on surroundings like an andon at night.

Machitoshō terraces is a place that becomes the starting point of the plan that becomes "Library where the entire Obuse-cho lived" that ranges to the center from Obuse Station to the town.

## Nikken Sekkei Ltd.planners, architects, engineers, Tokyo – Japan

<http://www.nikken.co.jp>

### Libraries:

#### Fukuyama City Study Hall (City Central Library), Fukuyama – Japan 2006 – 2006

13.789 m<sup>2</sup>

This is a comprehensive facility with a library of 650,000 books as the core function. It also integrates historical data room, conference room, childcare support center, and broadcasting university satellite space etc. While bringing in the sceneries of the neighboring central park into the reading room, the two are closely linked together by merging the boundary of the library and park. Facing the neighboring central park, there are leveled overhanging eaves. The width is set according to simulation of exposure to sun. During open hours, there is almost no need to use the window blinds throughout the seasons. The reading room is a two-story 40m square structure. In order to feel the change of time in a day in a planar layout with large depth, there are multi-story high ceiling window and a small waterfall on the west side. This allows the people to feel the external environment centered on natural light regardless of where they are in the reading room, experiencing the feeling of walking in the park and being close to books. (Nikken)

#### Kokugakuin University, Academic Media Center, Tokyo – Japan 2006 – 2008

17.382 m<sup>2</sup>

This is the fourth of the five phases of the redevelopment plan of the Kokugakuin University Shibuya campus, which is to last 8 years. The facility has the spot for research activities in the university, which include the data room for displaying research results on archeology, theology, and university history, multimedia classrooms, research labs, and the largest library in Tokyo, storing one million books. At the center of the building, the six-story court properly connects the functions together. Abundant lighting makes it a bright and open space. Accompanying the natural lighting windows which span across the entire redevelopment and the technology of which is getting more refined as time passes, ventilating by gravity creates flow of wind. It reaches level S on the Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency (CASBEE). It is dedicated to reducing environmental burdens by focusing on conserve energy, save resources, and recyclability, while raising environment quality and performance. In addition, on the detail treatment for the building, it attempts have people feeling the original texture of materials such as concrete, steel, glass, wood, and stone etc. Being in harmony with the equipments, it applies simple equipments with utmost necessity. The sloped roof at the top of the multi-story court and the Sapling Tower, which is in the neighboring land on the south side, act as the symbol of the university, accompanying each other on the axis. (Nikken)

Kokugakuin University is an institution of learning and education, founded with the dual mission of exploring and passing on Japan's traditional culture and the unique Japanese mind running at its base, while simultaneously adopting and creatively developing the learning of other countries. (<http://read.jst.go.jp>)

#### Tsushima Municipal Communication Center, Tsushima City - Japan 2005 – 2006

19.977 m<sup>2</sup>

This is constructed in the town of Tsushima Izuhara (Previously Shimoagata-gun), which is merged from 5 towns. It is a complex composed of commercial facilities, event hall, library, and conference rooms, etc. This is a new symbol building, of Tsushima, which welcomed the Korean communique envoy as the gateway of Asia in history. In order to not bring repressiveness to the surrounding low buildings the building is of low height (up to four stories)but stretches long to fully use 140-m long site. In the building, clear-cut functional zoning is decided on the floor-by-floor basis. There is a large tiled roof, which acts as the welcome gate, looking on the Izuhara port. The building is created as a pedestrian network spot in the town. (Nikken)

#### Inazawa City Library – Japan 2005 – 2006

4.967 m<sup>2</sup>

This is a library, which is the spot for community activities and exchanges, next to the citizen assembly hall. The main body is a general open-shelf reading lobby capable of storing 130,000 volumes of book. It is a column-less space of 50 meters in width and 18 meters in depth. In addition, there are children's reading room, regional data room, and research room etc. It is connected to the existing citizen assembly hall via a pedestrian bridge, striving to achieve activeness for the area. The exterior vertical surface is of shot blast board tile combined with tilted colored pre-cast concrete plate to form a bright and quiet atmosphere. In the general reading lobby on the second floor, the aluminum reflector top light directs natural sunlight through its broad light duct into the lobby to create a bright and comfortable reading space. In addition, under-floor air conditioning and radiating cooling/heating air conditioning system in combination are used for energy saving purpose. (Nikken)

#### Otsuma Girls Jr. High School, Tokyo – Japan 2002 – 2005

16.746 m<sup>2</sup>

It is a private women school with consistent education of middle and high school. For the entire reconstruction project would be undertaken in the center city with limited space, while partial existing school facility in use, the project was divided into two parts-- construction proceeded in the order of schoolhouse to gymnasium. Both schoolhouse and gymnasium have multi-layers. It not only has the need for multiple function but also the need of "comfortable space" for school life in the atrium and the roof-top square. The schoolhouse has its special classroom, library and administrative offices from B1 to F3 and the normal classrooms from F4 to F9 in atrium area, a inner open space in the school. The gymnasium is a two floor arena on which top it has multiple-purpose roof-top square. The outer is surfaced by hard aluminum columns and it controls the reflection of sunshine so that its aluminum checks reflect the subtle expressions. The inner interior consists of wooden material. And by top light and the combination with its indirect reflection, it forms a space with women-school-like flavor-- the touching warmth embraced by the soft lights. (Nikken)

#### Shibaura Institute of Technology, Toyosu Campus, Tokyo – Japan 2003 - 2005

61.934 m<sup>2</sup>

The location of this project at the Toyosu 2・3-chome area, which was the site of the shipyard dock and factories of the IHI, is undergoing urban redevelopment. In the recent years, following the push of urban construction such as high-tech companies, large-



scale collective residences, and business facilities, a brand new gateway image of Tokyo is being formed here. As an important project in this process, the theme of this project is to "create a futuristic and urban campus". The site is facing the canal. The campus court is located on the axis connecting to the community street of the area. There is also an event stage in the gate-shaped void space in Research Building. While reducing the effect of wind, the unique style of the "gate" is a campus icon that leaves a deep impression to students. The characteristic of the campus planning clearcut functional arrangement made by piling up various functions in the vertical direction. As a result, there are communication building, classroom building, experiment building and research. On the eighth floor of the research building, there is a library, which is designed as a university utility center. On the way to this place, there are, successively, the multipurpose space, business department, classroom, and roof garden etc. They are connected by a void space with artworks and escalators, forming an integrated space. Between the students and teaching staffs, this motivates the face-to-face communication that can create a space full of life and vibrancy.

#### **Hiroshima University of Economics, Media Information Center, Hiroshima – Japan 2003 – 2004**

7.557 m<sup>2</sup>

This is a new building that gathers PC rooms, which used to be scattered in the campus. The building also houses a studio used for broadcasting high-definition television for the new curriculum of Media Business. The site is located on a south-east facing slope, from which people could see the city view of Hiroshima. To create better view from the building, we designed a tier section on the south side and a broad terraces on the east side. In order to avoid direct sunlight and create gentle lighting in the PC rooms, we planned the light court in the center; and we also designed corridors around the classrooms to create more space and a better view. For exterior, we used the same tiles as the existing buildings, while structured a facade with iron, glass and concrete to express the modern style. In this design, we take the horizontal line as a basic tone and the glass stair boxes as a symbol. (Nikken)

#### **The International Library of Children's Literature, Tokyo – Japan 1998 – 2002**

6.671 m<sup>2</sup>

This facility is a research center and a library for global children's book collection and exhibition. The former building is Imperial Library, whose first phase was completed in 1906 and second phase was completed in 1929. The construction plan is terminated afterwards. This project is to preserve and reuse the building and to add some new functions. The project objective is to utilize the original structure and space as much as possible, in the mean time renovate the building into a comfortable and safe one with up-to-date IT functions. While keeping the original space, we increase the quake-resistance with retrofit engineering method. To control the expansion work in minimum, we build underground utility room, corridor/swing core, and gate etc. We add a simple and transparent structure as curtain wall, which harmonize well with the original facade. (Nikken)

#### **Hoshi University "Shinsei kan", Toyko – Japan 1999 – 2001**

16.968 m<sup>2</sup>

This is the new building for Hoshi University, with functions of lecture halls, laboratories, library and welfare facilities. The exterior extends the old building's lemon image, and further improves the modern style to suit the scientific research activities going inside the building. The building is transparent from entrance to atrium. To suit the various situations that laboratories might have in the future, the building has much flexibility with long span, free access piping pit, and facility balcony, and also high safety with seismically isolated structural system. Inside the central atrium, there are gentle large stairs leading to lecture rooms, which also becomes the common area for students. (Nikken)

#### **Kakegawa City Library – Japan 1999 – 2001**

4.617 m<sup>2</sup>

This is the central library of Kakegawa city, which has proclaimed its life-learning plan as the national pioneer. The library serves as the local center of culture and information, located at the city's history and culture symbol zone with Kakegawa Park and Nihon Hotoku Sha on the side. To coordinate with the surrounding historical and cultural environment, while not showing magisterial arrogance, we design the over-ground part as a low-rise flat building, with ridge roof made of Japanese tiles. Visitors could see through the building from outside. The open reading zone is on the first floor. All sections surround the service core center like a donut shape. The underground meeting sections integrate with each other though the open area. Inside uses large wood structure and wooden decoration materials to create bright and warm reading space with natural lighting. (Nikken)

#### **Ibaraki Prefectural Library, Mito – Japan 2000**

8.700 m<sup>2</sup>

For the construction plan, the old Assembly Capital of Ibaraki Prefecture completely constructed in 1969, accompanied with keeping the prefecture's main building, was set up as symbol of the prefecture, and the plan was devised for reconstructing it into the library, with preserving its appearance. In the old site, all of the constructed structures, except for main building and this Assembly Capital, were dismantled, and they were newly consolidated into the prefecture's park. Based on the concept that old Assembly Capital should be constructed again into new library, with still ever leaving the "memory of its old space", some structures such as its facade, Assembly Hall, entrance hall, and others were designed to maximally keep their existing characteristics. For the Assembly Hall case, it was changed into the reading room combining with audiovisual hall by installing large-scale electric screen, and for the concrete-cast well of the entrance hall, the harmony without a sense of incompatibility between already existing spaces and new technologies was considered to use aluminum materials probably to fix acoustic materials, with a viewpoint of increasing the acoustic performances. In addition, barrier-free construction was realized to remove the possibility that it seemed to be much different from old Assembly Capital. (Nikken)

#### **Guangzhou Library – China 2006 - 2011**

Co-designed by Guangzhou Design Institute

Zhujiang New Town District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China

Owner Bureau of Culture of Guangzhou Municipality, Site area 21.067 sq.m., Building area 7.828 sq.m., Total floor area 98,000 sq.m., Structure RC / SRC / S, Floors 10 aboveground, 2 basement, Building height 50m, Parking capacity 364 cars

Guangzhou New Library is the final facility to be completed in a new cultural zone planned by the Guangzhou City Government. Approximately 4 million books will be stored and displayed on the open shelves in the library. Designed to complement the surrounding buildings, the structure's exterior is reminiscent of a pile of books, characterized by numerous layers of thick stones that also shield those inside from the strong sunlight of the Guangzhou region. Yet this sunlight is itself an asset that the building takes advantage of, with its two large atrium spaces and two structural light slits positioned for optimal levels of daylight and overall unity. (Nikken)

## **SANAA Architects (Kazuyo Sejima & Ryue Nishizawa), Tokyo – Japan**

<http://www.sanaa.co.jp>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothek Rolex Learning Center ,EPFL (École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne), Lausanne – Switzerland 2007 -2009**

15.000 m<sup>2</sup>, CHF 110.000.000

#### **Literature:**

Aymonin, David, *Offen, flexibel und entwicklungsfähig wie das Internet. Die Bibliothek des Rolex Learning Center der École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne*, in: *BuB. Forum Bibliothek und Information*, Jg. 62, 2010, 10, pp.720-722

The Rolex Learning Center, a university study centre by Japanese architects SANAA, opens in Lausanne, Switzerland next week.

The centre is located on the campus of science and technology university EPFL (Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne), and will be open to both students and the public.

#### **SANAA DESIGNED ROLEX LEARNING CENTER OPENS AT EPFL IN LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND**

Built on the campus of EPFL Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, The Rolex Learning Center designed by the internationally acclaimed Japanese architectural practice, SANAA, will open on 22 February 2010.

The Rolex Learning Center will function as a laboratory for learning, a library with 500,000 volumes and an international cultural hub for EPFL, open to both students and the public. Spread over one single fluid space of 20,000 sq metres, it provides a seamless network of services, libraries, information gathering, social spaces, spaces to study, restaurants, cafes and beautiful outdoor spaces. It is a highly innovative building, with gentle slopes and terraces, undulating around a series of internal 'patios', with almost invisible supports for its complex curving roof, which required completely new methods of construction.

"The Rolex Learning Center," Patrick Aebischer, President of EPFL, said, "exemplifies our university as a place where traditional boundaries between disciplines are broken down, where mathematicians and engineers meet with neuroscientists and microtechnicians to envision new technologies that improve lives. We invite the public into this space to convey the message that working in science is working for the advancement of society."

EPFL is one of the world's leading universities in technology and science, renowned for its innovations in research and learning. It is currently ranked number one in Europe alongside Cambridge in the fields of Engineering Technology and Computer Sciences. The campus, on a site overlooking Lake Geneva and the Alps, brings together over 4,000 researchers, and 7,000 students, who work in a highly collaborative environment with international experts in engineering, science and industry.

The Rolex Learning Center has been financed by the Swiss government and major Swiss businesses. Rolex's participation in the project is the fruit of a long-standing relationship with EPFL in research into materials science and microtechnology for watch design, and its deep rooted tradition of philanthropy in the arts, science and culture through the Rolex Awards for Enterprise and the Rolex Mentor and Protégé Arts Initiative. Logitech made the initial contribution that launched the architectural competition. Losinger, member of Bouygues Construction Group and sponsor, was the principle contractor for the building. Credit Suisse, another financial partner for the project, will have a Future Banking Laboratory in the building. Further internationally active Swiss partners who contributed to the finance, research, and innovation of the building are Nestlé, Novartis, and SICPA.

17.02.2010 (<http://www.dezeen.com/2010/02/17/rolex-learning-center-by-sanaa>)

The most audacious aspect of the new library is its lack of physical boundaries. The large open space is defined by its artificial geography. It groups silent and calm zones along its hills and slopes, rather than offering traditional cloistered study rooms. As well as providing social areas and an impressive auditorium, the building lends itself to the establishment of quiet zones and silent zones, acoustically separated areas created through changes in height.

The slopes, valleys and plateaus within the building, as well as the shapes made by the patios, all contribute to these barrier-free delineations of space. In addition, clusters of glazed or walled "bubbles" make small enclosures for small groups to meet or work together in.

Inside, the hills, valleys and plateaus formed by the undulation often make the edges of the building invisible, though there are no visual barriers between one area and the next. Instead of steps and staircases, there are gentle slopes and terraces. Clearly, but without dividing walls, one area of activity gives way to another. Visitors stroll up the gentle curves, or perhaps move around the space on one of the specially designed "horizontal lifts," elegant glass boxes, whose engineering is adapted from everyday lift design.

The topography lends an extraordinary fluidity to the building's flexible open plan - a flow that is emphasized by fourteen voids in the structure, of varying dimensions. These are glazed and create a series of softly rounded external 'patios', as the architects describe them. The patios are social spaces and provide a visual link between the inside and the outside. They are very much part of the building.

(<http://www.arcspace.com/festures/sanaa/rolex-learning-center>)

#### **Zollvereins School, Essen – Germany 2006**

Architekten: Sanaa, Tokio (Entwurf); Böll und Krabel, Essen (Ausführung), Klima- und Energiekonzept: Transsolar, Stuttgart, Bauherr: School of Management and Design, Essen

...Der Würfel mit einer Kantenlänge von 35 Metern ist von Kazuyo Sejima und Ryue Nishizawa vom Büro Sanaa aus Tokio entworfen. Vier Geschosse mit unterschiedlichen Raumhöhen bieten zusammen 5.000 m<sup>2</sup> Nutzfläche. Die zum großen Teil offenen Räume werden durch 134 Fenster in vier Formaten belichtet, die im Inneren zu sehr unterschiedlichen Beleuchtungssituationen führen. Mit dem Gebäude ist den Architekten die Kombination traditioneller japanischer Baukunst mit Elementen der modernen Architektur gelungen. Das offene Raumkonzept wird nur durch die Möblierung und über

Sichtschutzvorhänge gegliedert.

Die Reduktion auf das Wesentliche findet sich auch bei der Tragkonstruktion und dem technischen Ausbau wieder, so sind einerseits alle tragenden Elemente auf ein Minimum reduziert worden und andererseits wurde die gesamte Haustechnik in die Wände und Decken verlegt.

Energieeffizientes Bauen

Dem filigranen Konzept des Gebäudes standen die strengen Auflagen der EnEV entgegen. Die Architekten entschieden sich aus ästhetischen Gesichtspunkten für Sichtbeton als vorherrschendes Material. Bei einer konventionellen zweischaligen Bauweise mit Kerndämmung wären so Wandstärken von 55 bis 60 cm entstanden. Da diese Wandstärken wiederum das architektonische Konzept in Frage gestellt hätten, entwickelten die Energietechniker eine Extremlösung, die Idee der aktiven Wärmedämmung war geboren.

Dafür sind in die einschalige Betonwand Kunststoffrohre eingelegt, die die Innenwände auf angenehme 18°C halten. Dies führt unweigerlich nach Außen zu erhöhten Temperaturverlusten, die durch das individuelle Wärmeversorgungs-konzept wieder ausgeglichen werden können.

Die Wärmeversorgung erfolgt durch das Grubenwasser aus den ehemaligen Steinkohleabbau-schächten. Das Wasser wird aus ca. 1000 Meter Tiefe an die Oberfläche gepumpt und besitzt eine durchschnittliche Temperatur von 29°C. Bisher wurde das Wasser mit Kerndämmung in die Emscher geleitet, jetzt wird ein Teil davon für die Design-Schule nutzbar gemacht.

Durch die Nutzung der vorhandenen geothermischen Wärmequelle konnten die hohen Wärmeverluste für die 30 cm starken ungedämmten Betonwände hingenommen werden. Die geringen Temperaturextreme der Betonfassade konnten auch in den statischen Berechnungen zum Tragwerk berücksichtigt werden, es wurde weniger Bewehrung benötigt, um die Wand rissfrei zu halten.

(<http://www.detail.de/architektur/news/zollvereinschule-in-essen-aktive-waermedaemmung-der-betonschale-009041.html>)

Our aim was to achieve transparency in the concrete structure. We wanted to design a simple cubic building to compliment the existing buildings and achieve continuity within the site. The seemingly coincidental organization of the openings, windows in three different sizes, create an unusual interaction with the surroundings and the interior. We have made many big openings in the facades to create different daylight situations inside the building. The position of the windows are defined by the interior programs. By varying the ceiling heights each floor has a very different atmosphere. (SANAA)

## **Fumio Toki Associates, Tokyo - Japan**

<http://www.ft-a.com>

**Libraries:**

[Kansai-kai / National Diet Library, Kyoto – Japan 2002](#)

**Literature:**

GA Japan 2002/11

Domus 2003/4

The national library, which was constructed as a center facility in Kansai Science City in Kyoto. It was elected by the international competition from total 496 application works. The major of it was underground, and the environmental architecture with natural lighting and rooftop gardening, etc. was achieved. (Toki)

## **TOMURO Atelier + Kenichi Nakamura and Associates, Tokyo – Japan**

**Libraries:**

[Nishimachi International School, Yashiro Media Center, Tokyo – Japan 2007](#)

school library in a residential neighborhood serves as a "home" for books. By Naomi Pollock : "Bean bag chairs are impossible in Japanese school libraries," says architect Kenichi Nakamura. But the dual language Nishimachi International School is no ordinary learning environment and its homey Yashiro Media Center is no ordinary book receptacle.

A collaboration by TOMURO Atelier and Kenichi Nakamura and Associates, the 4,223-square-foot facility—Japan's only bilingual elementary school library—marks a corner of the school's 38,130-square-foot, central Tokyo campus. It faces low-scale apartment buildings and single-family homes, including the stucco clad residence designed in 1921 by the U.S. architect William Merrell Vories for the school founder's family. The heart of the campus, the historic house contains primarily administrative offices, but its first floor held the library until it moved next door where the family horse carriage was once garaged. In deference to the founder's house and the site's rigid code restrictions, the building is residential in scale and character. Entered via a narrow outdoor passage, the library contains three levels. While the circulation and reference areas fill the ground floor, reading areas for older and younger students are above and below. Two glass-enclosed, vertical elements—the elevator shaft and the grand stair—bookend the narrow building and allow soft daylight to filter down to its lowest level. The product of a 20-foot long steel cantilever, the transparent stair enclosure abuts the street on two sides and engages passersby with glimpses of activity inside. An oversized, mullioned window upstairs serves as an emergency exit while framing views of outdoor spaces. Elsewhere wall openings were minimized to maximize interior shelf space. Silvery aluminum panels cover the exterior, imbuing it with a fresh, contemporary look while nodding politely to the grey colored masonry next door. Truly a home for books, the Media Center, unlike most school libraries in Japan, is relaxed and inviting. "We envisioned it like a living room," explains Reiko Tomuro. While a lamp lit cluster of upholstered furnishings and floor cushions beckons borrowers as they enter the building, the upper floor capped by its soaring, slanted ceiling is reminiscent of a traditional reading room minus the usual code of silence. Top to bottom, all three floors ensure that a good read is well within reach of even the littlest book browser. (<http://archrecord.construction.com>)

## **Riken Yamamoto & Fieldshop Architects, Yokohama - Japan**

<http://riken-yamamoto.co.jp>

**Libraries :**

[Future University Hakodate, Hokkaido – Japan 2000](#)

construction work PC Kurosawa, Site area 166,403.77 m<sup>2</sup>, Building Area 13287.03 m<sup>2</sup>, Total floor area 26839.55 m<sup>2</sup> Scale structures Forming part of RC PC, forming completion 2000. Sound Design Nagata Establishment exterior design: Asia Air Survey

exterior design collaboration: SANAA, Disaster: Designing a Disaster Ataka, integration: architectural firm Takanawa, sign produced furniture: Yes Works Furniture Design: Yasuo Kondo design firm, leading edge Design Sign Design: Hiroshi Village Office Design Textile Design: Taguchi design office

University-Hakodate public Open Space = open-minded , "Complex Systems Science" and "information architecture" with the university's Department of Information Systems of the two. We are architectural design firm, proposed a studio-like space or the architecture department at the University. Form a substantial work of students and researchers in the Department of the two, since I thought that type of operation very similar to when we designed the building. Time alone to think, if you want to work in a team is a space that can be freely deployed in various situations. Flexible space that the "studio" call. The teachers have a lab right next to the studio. Between the laboratory and studio are separated by clear glass, which is to see the picture of each other. The open configuration, such as what the university's computer network with a focus on, since I thought it would be more important among people directly involved. "Open Space = Open Mind" is the slogan for this university. (Excerpt from GA Japan46). Future

### Tianjin Library – Cina 2012

Use Library Site area 37.800 m<sup>2</sup>, Building Area 13.700 m<sup>2</sup>, Total floor area 55 000 m<sup>2</sup>

Library planning in the area of culture Tianjin, 55,000 m<sup>2</sup> total floor area is a large library collection of books 5,000,000. Whole wall is arranged in the shape composed of grid. Walls that intersect orthogonally overlap above and below while. In addition, look for the intricate architecture of the 10 layers are provided between each tier mezzanine floor of a five-layer architecture. A steel truss structure of the wall. Central Library on the first floor, entrance hall has a north-south direction leaving, the library can be freely accessed by anyone. Also, fly over the hall wall beams. There is arranged bookshelf, the entire library-like space and surrounded by bookcases. Cross wall, while making a big open space, making even a small space that segment. Visitors can be read in various places while visiting the library. (Yamamoto)

## Korea

### **Gansam Architects & Associates, Seoul – Korea**

<http://www.gansam.com>

#### **Libraries :**

#### **Myongji University Bangmok Library, Seoul – Korea 2007 - 2010**

Project Architect: Taijip Kim, Design team: Kiyoung Han, Mijung Kim, Myunghee Jang, Sun A Park, Kyungsu Jeong

New library provides a cultural icon for South Korea's capital

It is the recent remarkable trend that the library has been emerging from the space for simply reading and studying, so as to become the new space for users to communicate with the various information and tools. Reflecting the whole current trend, Gansam Partners planned Bangmok Library, a high technology research information center where users can communicate with various media and tools, taking in a wide view of the overall academic cultural contents of the university. In order to reflect the library as the place where knowledge from every field communicates and students interact while avoiding any sense of barriers and distance with the existing university buildings and neighbourhood residential area, the free curve of the mass shape was originated by adding a square mass which holds the bookshelves functionally, completing the present form. The architects used U-Glass for the outer surface of the free curve to better show the curve's image. IPE, a wood material, was used for the square mass to show the image of book, paper and bookshelves. U-Glass creates a warm and soft atmosphere by holding the filtered soft light instead of reflecting the shining direct light. The wood will age like the books and show their traces. As you enter the main entrance on the 1st floor, you can see Interactive Garden that is the indoor garden and also the hub of Bangmok Library. Once arriving here, students can reach every spot by stairs and open elevator: international conference room and free reading room on the 1st floor, group studying room, study garden and exhibition hall on the 2nd floor, bookshelves organised by field, multimedia database corner, ucc studio, plus an educating room and small theater on floors 3 and 4 respectively. The non-specific shape of various spaces are all made for studying. Students may seat around the round table or seat alongside the curve handrail and windows, or choose the opened reading corner on stairs. On each floor, the irregular void form along with the resting spot (Green Spot) on 3rd & 4th floor creates communicating and exchanging figure. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

The massing started off with gently curved form which seeks to welcome the student body of Myongji University and harmonizes in its surrounding of residential area and other university facilities. The square mass was subsequently inserted to serve as the functional zones to contain the books. The curvilinear outer skin comes to life with U-GLASS, and the square mass is expressed with wood (IPE) that relates to the nature of books, paper, and bookshelves. U-Glass doesn't directly reflect light, but filters light to create a warm and comfortable ambience; wood ages, similar to books, and archives the flow of time in its materiality. The interactive garden is the big lobby that connects 1F-4F, and is designed to become a liberating space, unlike the traditional libraries of silence and restriction, and is filled with liveliness from skylights filtering natural light and interior gardens.

1st floor is divided into two major zones, reading zone, and seminar zone. A psychological barrier between the two zones is established via 60cm of floor height difference, and the lobby serves the role of merging, and separating the two zones. One can easily see the diverse areas of the library while ascending via the emphatic interior staircase and the glass elevator, which add much dynamism to the library designed to serve as the vessel of activities of the students,

2nd floor holds both students' study zone and administration facilities; there are 14 study rooms and the Bangmok memorial exhibition on the second floor.

3rd floor is connected to the Student Center via a deck that serves as an additional main entrance, it contains diverse collection of books, dissertations, and periodicals. There are also education rooms, a small auditorium, multi-media facilities, and a UCC studio.

4th floor is also arranged similarly, with more space allocated to serve as open study spaces, available in forms of round tables, window-side seats, lobby-facing desks, and seating staircases.

The void spaces of each floor are meant to be staggered, so that from edge of each floor, one can see the floors below. Spatial diversity created via changes in floor and ceiling heights make up this unconventional, yet user-friendly library filled with comfortable and memorable spaces. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

### **S.A.M.O.O. Architects, Seoul – Korea**

<http://www.samoo.com/Eng/>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **National Library of Multifunctional Administrative City, Yeongi-gun Korea 2009**

Area 22,790m<sup>2</sup>, Floors 4 Stories and 2 Basements, Year 2009 Awards Winner, Design Competition, 2009, Collaboration Keun Jeong Architects & Engineers Inc.

E-BRARY concept for future library design: E-BRARY is short for Emotional Library. The idea behind this concept was that if the 1st & 2nd generation libraries were in analog and digital format, the libraries of the future will be in digital format but with analog characteristics, thus becoming an emotional library. Strategically, this concept is further developed through the creation of emotional form, space and experiences throughout the building. The creation of the 4 storey, 2 basement E-BRARY will provide citizens and government personnel of Multifunctional Administrative City (Sejong) with rich contents and cultural experiences that will promote community space within the region. It will not only function as a central cultural facility but as a new urban landmark that can symbolize the Multifunctional Administrative City (Sejong). Through the unique image of the building, and through the unique location of the library, it will become a dynamic symbol and a new identity to the city of Sejong. The purpose of the construction of the E-BRARY is to create a central urban landmark of Multifunctional Administrative City.

(<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.org>)



The branch library of the National Library of Korea and the first of its regional library will be built in the Multifunctional Administrative City. The 'E-BRARY', a compound word of Emotion and Library, implies a library that accommodates digital in the analog form while reflecting the human touches. Grounded on three strategy concepts of the 'emotional shape, emotional space and emotional experience', the National Library of Multifunctional Administrative City aims to be not only a research-oriented library but also an open library to the inhabitants. Off to the north of the land connected from the central office building to the central park lies the main entrance and exit for the pedestrian access. The central square and the pedestrian plaza in the west forms an open space centered on pedestrians in connection with the cultural facilities in the surroundings. The water park in the east and the neighborhood park in the south are connected with a circulation type green area. In the outside space stands the book theme park and the sculpture park in consideration of the wedge type green axis directed to the city from the central park. Its shape sitting softly on the pine tree hills and a pond if the first page is being turned exudes the sensitivity feel. Such design has stemmed from the image that the information is being transferred to become the icon that signifies the dynamic city. (SAMOO)

**Sungkyunkwan University, Samsun Library, Suwon – Korea 2009**

23,742 m<sup>2</sup>

To keep up with the rapidly changing world of information in the digital era, there is a need for an arena for information exchange that not only systematizes given information but also provides us with the needed information. Key to this design is having a central point within the campus where people can exchange information. It would be a place for studies of new concept, a space of multifunctional complex which makes students want to stay and utilize to the fullest the future-oriented cutting-edge information facilities. The theme named the 'Digital Library' has been the most basic concept to apply in this design. A series of images where books unfold expresses the open space where a surplus of information abounds. In addition, the growth curves of the leaves of a ginkgo tree, which is the symbol of Sungkyunkwan University, have been modeled to be integrated in the front of building. The Digital Library which has been embodied with transparent and metallic materials is set to reorganize the context of the campus as a hub of information exchange in the heart of the campus. Once entering the indoor space of the Digital Information Center, an excess of bright lights come through a large hall and the sharply protruded conference rooms represent the vivid vibrancy of students full of dynamism and energy. The conference rooms that come in varying sizes induce the respective spaces to avoid isolation by floors but to be connected with each other, providing students with the joy of dynamism. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.org>)

**Yonsei University, Samsung Library, Seoul – Korea 2008**

<http://library.yonsei.ac.kr>

After winning the design competition in 2002 for the Yonsei Samsung Library for Commemorating the 120th Anniversary of Yonsei University, we redesigned it in 2005 when the program for the architecture was changed by the client. The new building is located behind and in parallel to the Central Library. A decked square is created in front of the College of Law, adapting to the flow of pedestrians within the campus. By accommodating the activities of the students, a second core of the campus is derived from the existing core. The elevation is designed by applying a module of 6.9 meters in size, modified from the 6.7-meter module of the Yonsei Samsung Library. With the openness and transparency created by the curtain wall, the verticality emphasized by the mullions and the horizontality of the trellis of the roof, the modern architecture is in harmony with the existing Library. Honed granite is used for the exterior skin to mix in with the Central Library and the College of Law, constructed in an open-joint method. The canopy of the main entrance and the TPG glass at the back transform the massiveness the stone building might produce into refined exquisiteness. The core is separated on its west, assuring spatial independence and flexibility of the library. The space is visually open by being surrounded by outer walls on three sides and by sharing the courtyard with the inner space. (SAMOO)

## Lithuania

### **4plus , Vilnius, Kaunas – Lithuania**

<http://www.4plus.com>

#### **Libraries:**

[Library of Šiauliai University, Renovation, Šiauliai – Lithuania 2008](#)

[A. and M. Miskiniai Public Library, Utena – Lithuania 2008](#)

Size of library: 3.120m<sup>2</sup> Architects: Donaldas Trainauskas and Darius Baliukevičius (“D. Trainausko studija”, UAB “Vilniaus archija”), Constructors: UAB “Statva” (Virginija Bakšienė, Vitas Merkevičius), Interior design: UAB „Matomų idėjų jėgainė“ Furniture supplier: UAB “Ambinga”, Overall Cost: € 2.609.000

#### **Awards and recommended reading:**

Traditional event of Lithuanian architecture biennial exhibition “Žvilgsnis į save” (“Introspection”), award for best realization of the project

#### **Detailed description:**

The new building of the library was opened in March of 2008 after 3.5 years of reconstruction. Library project has been created by the architects from D. Trainauskas studio. The authors of the project are Dainius Trainauskas and Darius Baliukevičius. Technical project managers are Virginija Baikštienė and Vitas Merkevičius, general constructor - UAB “Statva”.

The idea was to destroy existing stereotypes of a conservative library and to build an open, light and transparent library, to create the sense of freedom. Stairs were replaced by ramps in order to make the library easily accessible for everybody, including disabled people.

The total area of the library is 3120 m<sup>2</sup>. Spaces are located in 3 floors and 6 levels. 3 main zones of the library are designed for library users.

The first floor is intended for leisure. People can read fiction, current periodicals. Here both a video library and audio library are available.

The conference hall and children zone are located in the 3rd level of the building between the ground and second floors. Children can read, use the internet, play computer games, do some creative works, and listen to fairy-tales.

The second floor is designed for learning and information. Here, premises are separated by glass partitions. Visitors can find everything what they need for studies – books, periodicals, reference, local studies, use databases and internet. Besides, there is a space for temporary exhibitions.

On the third floor, administration of the library is settled.

The library invites any bypassed. People may move freely through all premises, library’s collections are open and walls/partitions are transparent. It is a place designed for leisure, studies and cultural/educational events.

The total cost of Library renovation including all facilities is 9 million litas, 70 % committed by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, and 30 % by Utena District Municipality. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info/country/liuthania>)

### **G. Janulytės Bernotienės Studija, Kaunas – Lithuania**

<http://www.janulyte.lt>

#### **Libraries:**

[Library and Health Sciences Information Centre, Kaunas University of Medicine, Kaunas – Lithuania 2007](#)

Size of library: 4.076m<sup>2</sup>, Overall Cost: € 3.570.000

#### **Awards and recommended reading:**

„The most impressive design“ award by journal „Namas ir Aš“ (House and Me) (2007);

A Year Interior Diploma in exhibition „Architektūra: Kaunas’07“ (2007);

„Architect of the Year“ title (2007);

Award for the best project in exhibition „Lietuvos architektūra 2005-2007 žvilgsnis į save“ [Lithuanian architecture 2005-2007 Introspection];

#### **Architectural idea or principle:**

The idea was to transform a traditional library into a “learning tool” where learning and research process could be performed at the library – starting from search for information up to the typography of research work. Minimalism architecture expression of the building exterior is enriched with double glass surfaces and a bay-window on the southern facade. The approaches are decorated with the symbolic sculpture „Consillium“ (Board of Doctors) by stasys Žirgulis. The inside is notably spacious and stylish. Trimmed concrete material leads the idea of exposing materials and offers a successful combination with stone tiles, tarket flooring, glass and steel. All architectural solutions seem to be though over very carefully like using a purposely motivated interface. A hi-tech impression of the building lies with a tectonically harmonized duet of form and function. (Archiforma: Lithuanian architecture review, 2007, No2, P.21.)

### **Saulius Jusky, Kaunas - Lithuania**

#### **Libraries:**

[Panevėžys County Gabrielė Petkevičaitė-Bitė Public Library, Panevėžys – Lithuania 2006](#)

5.000m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Awards and recommended reading:**

In 2006, architect Saulius Jušky was awarded National Culture and Art Prize of Lithuania for achieved harmony between contemporary architecture and historic environment in the design of Panevėžys County Gabrielė Petkevičaitė-Bitė Public Library and its interiors.

In 2006, in the contest, held by the Kaunas branch of Architects Association of Lithuania, the group of architects headed by Saulius Juškys, who created the interior for Panevėžys Gabrielė Petkevičaitė-Bitė Public Library, was awarded for the best realization of the interior.

In 2006, the Lithuanian Confederation of Industrialists awarded the company AB „Iglus“ with Gold Medal for the reconstruction of Gabrielė Petkevičaitė-Bitė Public Library, and the building was named the Product of the Year.

The library is known for its exceptional architecture – after the reconstruction, the old buildings and the new extensions of the library complex are combined in such a way as to harmonize different – historic and new – architectural expressions. The architect Saulius Juškys has been awarded the National Culture and Art Prize of Lithuania for achieving harmony between contemporary architecture and historical environment.

The library can hold 700 000 items of publications, 200 000 visits are recorded annually. The library is named after Gabrielė Petkevičaitė-Bitė, a famous Lithuanian author, public figure, teacher of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

Architectural idea or principle:

The complex of library buildings include two old buildings, a fragment of the third building and two extensions. After the reconstruction the internal area has expanded from 1000 m<sup>2</sup> to 5000 m<sup>2</sup>. The architect turned the external wall of the former building into an interior detail preserving the former historic building and combining it with innovations. Multicoloured wall of the library interior is the imitation of the backs of books, a combination of the old and the new.

The old buildings are related to the historical past of Panevėžys. In one of them, in the period between 1880 and 1930, there were located the first printing house in Panevėžys and a bookshop, there was published the first town newspaper. Between 1932 and 1941 there was located Panevėžys state public library. The other building was constructed in 1920 for social purposes. It was a Neoclassical building with monumental forms and splendid decor.

The old buildings were restored keeping to heritage protection requirements – there were preserved the facade and the size, as well as the fragments of historic architecture: shapes of windows and staircase, details of decoration, vaulted brick ceiling in the computer classroom, a fragment of staircase in the basement.

The most impressive interior opens in the inner courtyard of the building. Standing one in front of the other, the Neoclassical building and the new extensions are connected with a terrace. The entrance to the terrace is from the semicircular staircase of the old building. The inner courtyard is covered with a pitched glass roof. Straight on the roof of the old building there is located a reading room – through the glass roof comes the sunlight, other premises can be seen. Awnings protect against sun.

The most dominating and eye-catching is the facade of the Neoclassical building of the beginning of the 20th century. On the right side abuts the new four-storey building serving as a background and contrasting with the orderly symmetry and solemnity of the first building. The view from the left side is the most diverse – in one line stand the facade of the former printing house, the new annex, the narrow facade of the former synagogue and a fragment of the remained brick wall – the height, proportions and colours of these buildings are different. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info/country/liuthania>)

## **R. Paleko Arch Studija, Vilnius – Lithuania**

<http://www.palekas.lt>

**Libraries:**

**Vilnius University Library, Vilnius – Lithuania 2012**

Building size 13.800 sq/m

ARCHITECTS: R.Palekas, B.Puzonas, A.Palekienė, P.Išora, M.Šiupšinskas, M.Zemlickaitė, L.Sužiedelytė, A..Barzda, J.Garšvaitė, V.Bavarskis  
The library is on the outskirts of Vilnius. A relatively quiet and leafy location of the existing university campus is about to change significantly. In upcoming years, a new agglomeration of education facilities will emerge here. The library is located near the pinewood, at the intersection of the main pedestrian path and a new access road. Neighborhood of the forest has inspired a spatial conception of the library - cozy inside spaces and their linkage with the nature. An intimate amphitheater-plaza is welcoming a visitor. A glazed entrance hall is a continuation of the plaza space. The same as the outside, it has concrete floor and terracotta facades. The ground floor, which functions as a central circulation space, also includes a conference hall, cafeteria, periodicals-reading room with an open-air terrace. As walking further, one is entering reading rooms located on several floors which are connected by an atrium, focusing the view to the forest. Two glazed facades face the wood and illuminate the trees at night. At the daytime, the trees are sunlit and become a visual part of the interior. The spaces are diverse and easily transformed. In the interior, white color dominates and exposes books as well as people. We believe that the library should radiate an emotional charge because it is a place of non-material creativity and spirituality. Therefore, we have chosen the scenery of expressively and unpredictably varying silhouettes as the main architectural language. The volumes are clad with white terracotta elements. The facades are arranged so that all joints and gaps are horizontal and run parallel around the building despite different angles of leaned surfaces. Rooms are naturally ventilated via window openings. Solid south-side partitions hide people and books from direct sun and overheating. Site size 9132 sq/m Building size 13.800 sq/m (Paleko)

## Malaysia

### T. R. Hamzah & Yeang International, Kuala Lumpur – Malaysia

<http://www.trhamzahyeang.com>

#### Libraries:

#### National Library Singapore – Singapore 2004

Areas: Total gross area (GFA): 51,493 sq.m., Total gross area (GFA incl. parking): 55,565 sq.m., Total nett area (Net assignable area): 30,797 sq.m., Total construction floor area(CFA) 70,686 sq.m., GFA plot ratio : 1:5:2

No. of Storeys: 15 storeys (98 m high) and 3 basements, Client: National Library Board

#### Development Brief:

The Client, The National Library Board (NLB) has earlier established a set of planning principles as the basis for design. These include:

- A place for the people to provide an open, hospitable and conducive learning environment for the people of Singapore.
- A National and Civic Institution with a distinct character, reflecting Singapore's multicultural heritage and its aspirations to be a leaning nation.
- A National and Civic Institution.
- A symbol of NLB's mission and role.
- A fully flexible and functional clear building.
- A costs effective building.
- User friendly, comprehensible to visitors and convenient for everyday staff use.
- An efficient building with integrated systems.
- A building for the tropical climate.

#### General Design Features:

Our design intention is to provide the NLB with a state-of-the-art library design and an innovative library in the tropics that serves as an icon for the region and locality. It is to be a facility that meets the NLB's requirements and objectives, including being a cultural facility and a unique and enjoyable civic place for Singapore.

#### • Planning

The NLB building builtform consists of two blocks that are separated by a day-lit internal street and connected by bridges at the upper levels. The larger block contains the collections and sits over an open-to-the-sky naturally ventilated civic plaza, with promises of 'outdoor' events and cafés.

#### • Builtform

The blocks are a juxtaposition of formality and asymmetry – The curved, smaller block contains the noisier, public activities (exhibition, auditorium, multi-media) that will sit alongside a larger, rectilinear block that houses the library collections. The division of the brief into two halves generates spatial differentiation of what's inside outside and on the other side. It presents the library culture as being more fun, that the building can become an urban motivator for civic activities, that a library becoming a "place for the people".

#### • Aesthetics

The elevations of the building design is an assemblage of sunshading blades (9 m deep at some locations) devices that boldly define the aesthetics for the building besides having daylight shading and anti-glare performance that in totality gives the image of a contemporary climatic-responsive [in this instance tropical] built form.

#### • Urban Design (Plaza)

The internal street serves as a link between two prominent streets (ie. Victoria Street and North Bridge Road). At the heart of the scheme the Public Events Plaza, a communal space that becomes the main focal point of the site and subsequently leading one into the main foyer and library proper. This public space is further animated with Café's, a library shop and possible retail areas. The axis of the street also exemplifies the St. Joseph church across the street by means of framing the view towards the church from the street. Over 6,300 m<sup>2</sup> is designated a 'green space' through out the library that creates urban "Skycourts" providing a positive psychological effect on building users and improving general working environments.

#### Ecological Design Features • Low Energy Design Modes

The Passive design modes strategies used are : daylighting (where possible), good solar orientation and configuration, sunshading, natural ventilation, façade design, building colour and landscaping. These are assembled together into a collective strategy for low energy and high comfort. Most of the library workspaces and collection areas will operate in the Active mode (full air-conditioning and artificial light). A clear acknowledgment is made that comfort is as much a question of lifestyle and perception as it is about cost and energy. Into this blend of the Active and Passive, a third strategy Mixed Mode is adopted, where natural ventilation is supplemented by mechanical means such as fans, in central transition spaces (lobbies, foyers, courtyard). These are supported by airflow and energy simulations, along with predictions of comfort.

#### • Energy Embodiment Analysis of the Building

Significant attention has been paid to the key factors in lowering energy embodiment and lowering environmental impact in the building as compared to the typical office building type. The environmental impact of the National Library Building is lower as compared to a typical office building which is a very positive outcome. The fact that the specs within the library are generally of a greater volume compared to typical conditions is also encouraging. The total energy embodiment was calculated to be 17 GJ/m<sup>2</sup> which is within accepted benchmarks for commercial buildings [ie. between 10 – 18 GJ/m<sup>2</sup>]

#### • Green Materials & Specifications

Our design approach also involves the holistic consideration of the careful selection of materials used in the designed system and the endeavor by design to reduce the impacts of this use on (and its integration with) the natural environment, over the life-cycle of the designed system. The intended use of recycled and reused materials generally such as the carpet wall fabrics and sustainable-forested local timber will reduce impact considerably.

#### • Building Performance & Buildability

By virtue of the simulation conducted on the energy consumption, the National Library Building consumes around 185 KWH/m<sup>2</sup>/annum, which is far more efficient than a typical commercial office tower (210 KWH/m<sup>2</sup>/annum) in Singapore.

Daylighting, sunshading and wind tunnel test (including natural ventilation) studies were also conducted, providing the basis for the façade design and specifications. (Hamzah) see also: <http://www.nlsg>

## Mexico

### **Legorreta + Legorreta, Mexico City – Mexico**

Ricardo Legoretta \*07.05.1931 Mexico City - +30.12.2011

<http://legorretalegoretta.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Postgraduate Building, Faculty of Economics, UNAM, Library, Mexico City – Mexico 2010**

Location: Mexico City, Mexico, Area: 5,500 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: Universidad Autónoma de México, UNAM, Interior Design: Legorreta + Legorreta, Landscape: Legorreta + Legorreta, Year: 2010

#### **Awards:**

Award to “Project of the year 2010”. Obras Magazine. Mexico

The building is located in the south of Mexico City, in the main campus of UNAM, in an area designated for buildings of the postgraduate programs, near the sculpture space, an emblematic place in the city. The building has a base covered with rock to integrate it to the natural stone in the site and create the impression that the building emerges from the existing rock. On top of this base there are two important volumes, and one of them is resting on top of the other one, but rotated 90 ° and creating a cantilever. There is a bridge on the first volume that creates a big window which frames an ecological area and at the same time is the visual culmination of the communication axe with the other postgraduate buildings, achieving with this a better integration to the context. (Legorreta)

#### **Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, Library, Doha – Qatar 2011**

Location: Doha, Qatar, Area: 50,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: KEO International Consultants, Associate Architect: Francisco Cortina Landscape: Landscape Architects Inc., Carter, Romanek, Year: 2011

School of Foreign Service, of Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service the Georgetown University’s Campus in Qatar, is integrated within the northern side of the Education City Campus.

The mayor design intent is to break down the monumentality of the overall building to a more human scale to achieve a feel like home atmosphere making the students feel comfortable. The building is a composition of various smaller departments in order to give it a village-like character. (Legorreta)

#### **Carnegie Mellon College of Business and Computer Science, Education City, Doha – Qatar 2009**

Location: Doha, Qatar, Area: 40,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: Qatar Foundation and Qatar Petroleum, Associate Architect: Francisco Cortina, Executive Architect: Halcrow Consulting Engineers and Architects Ltd., Year: 2009

In Education City the government of Qatar, under the leadership of Emir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al Thani and his wife Sheikha Mozah Bint Nasser al-Missned, has been investing the money earned by their country from oil and natural gas in education. It is a great challenge to design universities that symbolize the future of education in the Arab world, demonstrating an openness to the Western world while maintaining their own Islamic identity. Without a doubt these efforts in the field of education will transform this society and prepare it for the 21st century. (Legoretta)

#### **South Chula Vista Library – USA 1995**

Location: Chula Vista, U.S.A., Area: 4,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: Chula Vista City, U.S.A., Associate Architect: Leason Pomeroy Architects Interior Design: Marshall Brown & Assoc. Year: 1995

#### **Awards:**

1995 Orchid Award for Architecture, handicapped accessibility, graphics and signage, interiors, landscape architecture, lighting and planning

The educational needs of a growing multicultural population in the border area and reaffirm the interest of the union of two cultures led to design this building with outstanding abstract geometric shapes in the landscape of the city of Chula Vista. The different scales of the volumes to identify the various areas within the Library and foster within them that define different spaces and public areas of privacy. (Legoretta)

#### **San Antonio Central Library, San Antonio, TX – USA 1995**

Location: San Antonio, U.S.A., Area: 22,300 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: San Antonio City, U.S.A., Associate Architect: Davis Sprinkle & Robey Architects, Executive Architect: Johnson – Dempsey & Assoc., Year: 1995

#### **Awards:**

1995 Imagineer Award “The Mind Science Foundation”

The city of San Antonio requested a building that the community could celebrate as its own. The program required state-of-the-art technology for the information access. The design challenge was to achieve an architecture identifiable as a public building while accommodating the library functions. Described by local critics as an “ingenious blending of design and function”, the new building expands the role that the library is expected to assume. Books remain a critical element, but architecture, art, and technology also received due consideration. The design seeks to entices visitors to discover something new on each visit and thus to attract them back for repeat visits.

The geometry of rotated and cutaway boxes was largely determined by fitting the spatial requirements into the site while generating a friendly and inviting building. The exterior is a visual wonderland of shapes, angles, and openings that create an interplay of light and shadow, both inside and outside. At street level a stone wainscot introduces scale. A sense of mystery is evoked by blending natural light, shadow, and geometric forms. The main mass of the library is a six-story box surrounding a yellow skylit atrium that serves as a focal point for each floor. Several terraces are accented by large geometric constructions. Triangular and rectangular baffle walls painted purple or yellow on the third-floor terrace invite



visitors to wander outside. The terrace on the west is bordered by a slightly raised water channel that drops into a circular pool. Beyond this channel stands a grove of palm trees. A sense of freedom was evoked by varying the size and shape of library floors to give each a unique character. Visitors are thus encouraged to discover the building in all of its variety, natural intrigue, and wonder. Graduated child-size stacks are among the unique features of the children's library. Scaled-down furnishings and abundant natural light place young people at ease in an environment tailored to their needs. (Legorreta)

## **Museotec, Mexico City/Miami – Mexico**

<http://www.museotec.net>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Jalisco State Library Public Library, Guadalajara – Mexico 2005 in process**

The new Public Library of the State of Jalisco is a gate, literal and symbolic, which communicates the community of the city of Guadalajara which the cultural whole of the University of Guadalajara. The controlled and shaded light is the "leit motif" in the interior of the new library. Each façade has a different treatment, by means of a covering with copper plates, closed, perforated or as mullions, which work as an acoustic and thermic diaphragma. (Museotec)

## **REC Arquitectura y Construcción, México City - Mexico**

<http://www.recarquitectura.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Central UAEM (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos), Cuernavaca – Mexico 2011 under construction**

The building complex is conceived in sub elements, each element rationally positioned and connected to one another with three generating ideas: culture, cultivation and domesticity.

##### **Wagons:**

Volumes dedicated to book collection and reading rooms with clean circulations, but above all with close proximity between books and reading tables, echoing the way it occurs at home and its domesticity in having things within close reach. The building structure is flexible for additions, modifications or reproductions within the same site or serving as models for different places inside or outside the university campus.

##### **"L" Building:**

This volume serves as boundary for the central space and contains administrative, public and service spaces such as: multi-purpose rooms, videotheque, hemertheque, auditorium for 143 people, theses, computer and meeting rooms, cubicles, chief of services, private collections, restrooms, book storage, machinery room, clean water cistern and rainwater cistern.

##### **Lobby/Vestibule:**

The double high space performs different functions and the resulting form is entirely rational. The main access features a 5.6m glass curtain with a concave silhouette designed to protect the space from isolation, likewise, columns and different structural elements are projected towards the exterior in order to work as brise - soleil. Inside, the building's main facade works as a canvas to deploy a timeline in which historical facts are xerographed within the architecture; divided vertically in modules of 1.2 meters width to show chronologically key moments in history from 1500 B.C. to 2000 A.D.; and horizontally in learning areas, looking for a recreational strategy to interrelate important events in history in a holistic context.

##### **Central Patio/Central Courtyard:**

The central patio with a raindrop shape offers, aside from natural light and ventilation, a triple function of the building with its context; first, it seems like an interior street that ends with a natural mound in the exterior, second, if observed from the wagons, the building is perceived as if the viewer were on the outside, and finally, when the visitor is located at the last wagon towards the main access, the central patio seems confined with a local tree species called "gold rain", this is the way in which the same volume allows the viewer, depending on his position, to experience a street, a building from the outside and a central courtyard.

##### **Agriculture:**

This action embraces self resources, society and education; instead of proposing landscape design and gardening which would eventually need future budget for maintenance, the library landscape strategy is focused on partnering with the faculty of agriculture to surround the building context with orchards and vegetable gardens, interrelating the library socially with another university faculty and allowing the faculty of agriculture to gather and concentrate its land needs while creating synergy within more areas of knowledge.

##### **Light:**

The lighting strategy was based on the idea of light bouncing in one or two surfaces at least, this effect would generate a different light intensity in the interior; for example, in the wagons, the three skylights would received different illumination since the way they are place embrace light from the dawn to light from the dusk. The skylight of one of the wagons was oriented towards the north in order to have homogeneous natural light, in the double high stairs and multipurpose rooms, the roof walls were conically shaped in order to look for zenital light; finally, there was left a gap between the double high space ceiling and the elongated bar in order to take advantage of the 12pm light bouncing against a orange surface to provide warmth light at noon. (<http://www.e-architect.co.uk>)

## **TAX Alberto Kalach, Taller de Arquitectura X, Mexico-City - Mexico**

<http://www.kalach.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Pública José Vasconcelos de México, México City – México 2005 – 2007**

Competition : 2004 | Alberto Kalach , Juan Palomar , Gustavo Lipkau , Tonatiuh Martínez, Development: Taller de Arquitectura X - 2005 -2007 | Construction : 2005 -2007

##### **Megalibraries for a nation of readers**

Since it opened nearly three years ago, the megalibraries, Fox government's cultural project, it has only been open to the public for 11 months. Designed by architect Alberto Kalach, the megalibraries can accommodate up to two million books and protects the skeleton of a whale, a piece made by Mexican artist Gabriel Orozco on purpose for the site (Photo: Jorge Luis Gallegos / El Universal)

Carlos Rojas Urrutia, El Universal, Mexico City Wednesday February 4, 2009, 00:05

The best plan that gave the team of Vicente Fox to realize the slogan "make Mexico a country of readers," was launched when the former President signed on April 23, 2003, as part of World Paper, a deal that brought together six federal agencies to build a "modern library, which together architectural advances, technological and librarians", which would be only the "central unifying principle" on which they would establish a network of information and reading. Opponents of the construction of the Mega José Vasconcelos Library of Mexico Siglo XXI, argued that to attract people to read was to create a distribution system and efficient dissemination of books and not consummate a work that was described as Pharaonic and white elephant . Anyway, on May 16, 2006 opened the doors of the most important cultural project of the Fox administration. But it was during the early months of President Felipe Calderon when he fell on a controversial structural megalibraries and use that has not finished yet. In March 2007, the PRD federal deputy, Jose Alfonso Suarez del Real, denounced the use the Mega Library was assigned to the company Film & Tape Free Agent, for its facilities in a fashion show and taking pictures spring-summer catalog of El Palacio de Hierro. In its complaint accompanied with 15 images from that catalog, which earned him the waiver from the Director General of Libraries of Conaculta, Saul Juarez. Then, two months after his appointment as director of the Mega Library, Ignacio Padilla faced complaints from users who told of leaks, staves erected by the rains, bathrooms and elevators were not working and an auditorium flooded, was so that just 10 months after his inauguration in January 2007, it was decided to close the campus indefinitely and inject another 23 billion dollars to address the weaknesses. Ignacio Padilla resigned on 16 August of that year. Nearly two years after Vicente Fox presented to the Mexican-inspired building in the country of readers who wanted to drive, the Mega Library of Mexico "José Vasconcelos" reopened on November 30, 2008, with 10 hours of the morning 20 pm, Monday through Friday. The first day of February of this year, Sergio Vela appointed Fernando Alvarez del Castillo as the second director in the history of the Library "José Vasconcelos". The megalibraries occupies 40 thousand square meters next to the former Buenavista railroad station, today's final whereabouts Suburban Train. Outside there is a botanical garden, which contains almost 60 000 specimens of 168 species of trees, shrubs and herbaceous. Designed by architect Alberto Kalach, the megalibraries intends to return, in the words of its creator, "the concept of the ark, home to the human knowledge." From that idea, proposed the creation of a building that can accommodate oblique up to two million books and a roof protects the skeleton of a whale, a piece made by Mexican artist Gabriel Orozco expressly for the site. Its collection consists of public and private funds. It has a computer room equipped with \$ 30 million donated by the Bill Gates Foundation and the network "Prometheus Winner", developed by the University of Colima, that will help the technical processing and control of the body of the National Network Public Libraries (RNBP). Funding from the Biblioteca José Vasconcelos Siglo XXI, which amounted to just over one billion dollars, was divided equally between the federal government's fiscal resources and the revenue from the patronage that led Bernardo Dominguez, Francisco Barrio financial sponsor. Since the opening of the megalibraries, for 32 months, has been open to the public for just 11. It is estimated that in fullness of operation, the megalibraries serve 4 million visitors a year. (<http://www.eluniversal.com.mx>)

Vasconcelos Library is located at the Hip Street or Area I North, between North and Aldama Insurgentes, Colonia Buenavista from the central Cuauhtemoc Mexico City, Distrito Federal. The main entrance to the exhibition gives an esplanade that connects with the former Buenavista railroad station, so it is not surprising that dipped in the last rail of the urban environment where they erected, the building resembles a gigantic train car. One of the best ways to get to the library is by means of public transport, either Metrobus, as it is a few steps from Insurgentes Avenue, or Metro, as it is located opposite the station and the terminal Buenavista line B, Buenavista-Pantitlán and very near the station on line 3 Guerrero, University-Indios Verdes. The location is fortunate, because in a radius of 15 miles are located ten Sixteen delegations of Mexico City and eight neighboring municipalities of Mexico State, which is a geographical network which concentrate about 14 million people, three of them in an area of 5 miles. Also in this area is planned to develop a communications and transportation complex, which will be rehabilitated to the former railway station and commuter rail terminal in Mexico City that will connect, in a first stage, Buenavista in Cuautitlan and Huehuetoca subsequently, in the northern state of Mexico. For the construction of the new cultural precinct, the Ministry of Education in conjunction with the National Council for Culture and the Arts was designated as the entities responsible for implementation and operational coordination of the project, for which it was determined that they were basically supported The following bodies: an advisory committee composed of scholars, practitioners and experts in various fields, a Board responsible for fundraising and donations for the construction and equipping of the building, as additional means for the fiscal resources to do so, a public trust management to ensure smooth implementation, transparent and efficient, in addition to the Technical Committee responsible for the channeling of resources and project supervision. After approval of the operational structure of the project, a first step was the establishment on 18 March 2003, the Advisory Committee, which considered the participation of representatives of major institutions specializing in the field of library , architecture, and technology. This Committee was careful to give a very particular weight to library science sector, with the representation of the main professional and research bodies like the National Association of Librarians, the National School of Library and Archive, the University Library Research Center, College of Library of the UNAM and the Bibliographic Research Institute through the National Library. In early May 2003, we published the notice of the International Architecture Competition to select the proposal for the execution of the Project Executive. For the development of the competition was formed in addition to an organizing committee, a technical committee for the implementation of competition, and was also a tender advice. The contest took place in two stages. The first was a presentation by participants of a conceptual framework consisting of a sketch of the library. The proposals were evaluated by an international jury was composed in its various stages by the Mexican Carlos Mijares (architect), Ricardo Rodriguez (architect), Daniel Ruiz (Civil Engineer), Jorge Gamboa de Buen (architect) and Jorge von Ziegler (writer and Director General of Conaculta Library), as well as foreign architects Shigeru Ban, from Japan, Aaron Betsky, the United States, Tod Williams, U.S.; Peter Rowe, U.S., Mark Robbins, United States, and Luis Fernandez-Galiano, Spain. Statements were also made: Mr. Reed Kroloff, as a consultant, Robert Rohlf as a consultant in libraries, and as coordinator of the Technical Committee the architect Ernesto Alva Martinez. The competition involved 592 proposals, of which 459 were for Mexican architects and 133 foreign architects from 31 different countries. Among the most prominent are counted by Rem Koolhaas, Zaha Hadid, David Chipperfield, Eric Owen Moss and bright offices worldwide. This phase ended with the selection of the top seven proposals submitted by Josep Lluís Mateo (Spain) Team Mazanti Broid + Bonilla + (Mexico-Colombia), David Chipperfield (UK), Hector Viglicca (Brazil), Juan Carlos Tello (Mexico), Alberto Kalach (Mexico) and Eric Owen Moss (USA). For the second stage, the finalists produced a bill that was introduced to a different jury, but made with the same criteria above. For selection of the winning project, the jury evaluated the seven drafts submitted to the final stage of the competition. The process was first on the presentation and explanation from each of their respective pre-finalists, then the experts in library and structures that made the observations considered relevant, then held a series of votes that each juror said that in his opinion the project was likely to be elected. In this way we selected the winner of the seven pre-projects, which proved to be the one conducted by the Mexican Alberto Kalach with a team of Juan Palomar, Tonatiuh Martinez and Gustavo Lipkau, who outlined a linear building with a symmetrical section in which privileges the central space, botanical garden, in addition to the apparent solidity of their walls slightly inclined, with a single structural frame that can be repeated modular. It was also felt that the winning project is an integrative proposal that allows a balanced partnership of cultural space with natural space within a symbiosis Library / Botanical Garden. The winning team is composed by Alberto Kalach who has been particularly interested in the union of architecture with the landscape and nature. Among his most notable projects is Mexico City Future: The City of Lakes, has taught at several universities in Mexico and the United States, the architect and essayist Juan Palomar who imbued his work has developed

continuously in search of the poetic situation is has taught at ITESO and Technology Guadalajara Lipkau Gustavo graduated from the Faculty of Architecture of the UNAM, among other awards, has received the prize in Lino Library Picaseño of their alma mater, and the landscape Tonatiuh Martínez, who has extensive experience in advising on landscape design. In addition to the designation of the winner, the jury decided to award the second to Eric Owen Moss and partners, and third place to David Chipperfield Architects. Eric Owen Moss (Los Angeles, California, USA), is a graduate of Arts and Master of Architecture from the University of California. As director of the firm Eric Owen Moss Architects, since 1973 has designed and built several award-winning architectural works. Finally, the Englishman David Chipperfield, founded in 1984, the firm David Chipperfield Architects, a firm of international repute, a supplier of integrated architecture, master planning, interior design, product design services and furniture, which has carried out urban planning, furniture and tall towers in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Holland, China, Japan, Italy, Spain and the United States. The terrain of the new Library Vasconcelos occupies an area of almost four acres square—37.692 meters, of which one third is occupied by the building that is surrounded by a botanical garden that protects and insulates the sound library also to offer visitors a taste of the national flora, as it has been created from specific criteria for classification and sorting. Thus, the proposed architecture of Alberto Kalach and his team has as main feature the use of this new public infrastructure to develop a green area covering not only the grounds of the library, but extend to adjacent spaces. The construction system is based on a particular subject to three-dimensional structure that makes up three consecutive spacecraft to form a long linear building. The outer shell is rigid concrete frames, while the inside is steel. The south facade facing the street hip, polished concrete is apparent. It appreciates the access ramp to the underground parking. In the west facade is the main entrance. This game presents a facade tucked into the ground floor is tilted and has attached a series of umbrellas to reduce the incidence of solar rays into the enclosure. The architectural design of a cube, so that all space is modulated by the geometric shape. The interior structure is hung from the exterior structure, which allows the architectural plan is free, so that the construction is based on a suspended system, from which hangs structure which makes the property is supported by columns metal heads. The library building, which according to the design of the architects emulates a living organism, is modulated into three sections between each of the modules are in service areas. Is 270 meters long and 28 meters high. The amphitheater is bright thanks to the play of transparency that gives the ceiling and walls of glass. It has three upper levels, a ground floor and basement parking. The books are located in a series of hanging bookshelves, located in the central part of the structure, forming a sort of backbone, which allows travel throughout the building. The library is divided into ten thematic areas corresponding to: Natural Sciences and Mathematics Applied Sciences, Social Sciences, Literature, Fine Arts, Religion, Philosophy, History and Geography; Consultation Publications and Newspapers, General Inquiry, Language and Library Youth and Cultural Services, in addition to the annexes consisting of an auditorium, library and administrative area. Downstairs there are several multipurpose rooms. From the lobby you can appreciate the game of doubles and triples heights. In the middle third is where it reaches a height of 28 meters. At the center are the steps that lead to conflicting level of consultation. The tile floor is finished in granite and the redwood. At the center of the lobby, between shelves of books, a huge fleet gray whale skeleton forty feet long that greets visitors. The sculpture is a creation of visual artist Gabriel Orozco, who required the work of an expert group which undertook a cetacean almost complete rescue that was found on Sand Island in the Biosphere Reserve of Vizcaino, in Baja California South and move your bones to Mexico City to reshape its skeleton in a metal frame designed to hold the mammal. Orozco worked the 137 bones with graphite to draw with geometric shapes that follow the dynamics of bone structure. Vasconcelos Library was opened on May 16, 2006. It has a staff consisting of 365 people who meet profiles in various disciplines (including 125 librarians). It has a capacity of four thousand 783 concurrent users, with four thousand places reading and 750 computers connected to Internet. The shelf is hanging open and read the options are many, and you can use reading places, the outdoor room, or take the form of home lending. While its initial stock was 500 thousand volumes is projected to grow to half a million volumes and consultation. Also, the library is a data center and telecommunications in the near future link to more than seven thousand state and municipal libraries operating throughout the country and constitute the National Network of Public Libraries, to this end, the museum has with the most advanced systems and library developments, technological, educational and architectural. It also has a language laboratory, a cafeteria and a bookstore. Moreover, the main auditorium of the campus library began with a gala performance of dance, music and song, featuring talented young nationals. This space thousand 100 square meters and capacity for 520 spectators, is equipped with advanced technology and is ideal for holding conferences, roundtables, academic meetings, film, theater, music, dance and dramatic readings. (<http://www.indaabin.gob.mx>)

Jonah who was to survive for seven days inside the whale, in his mind building a space where it could accommodate such a creature. But the mind is always larger inside than outside, and the space was developed into a large vault which Jonah was filled with his thoughts. I had thoughts of all kinds and was organized according to different categories, created a numerical system to catalog and was designated a color to each one to recognize it. Day by day Jonah discovered a new place in space and realized that the dome was growing as he traveled. The whale had been lost in the immensity of his memory and felt a great loneliness. It was so one day he ventured outside and found herself in a garden surrounded by trees and plants with shapes and colors are impossible to categorize, felt life growing between his feet and could hear the rustling of the leaves that they said: Jonah Where have been the leaves, stems and branches? And Jonah answered them, are suspended in time, like the skeleton of a whale. Text: Pedro Rosenblueth

### **Biblioteca Pública Guadalajara, Jalisco – Mexico concurso 2006**

Designed to serve more than four thousand users simultaneously, the new Central Public Library? José Vasconcelos?, Will house one and a half million books and will feature virtual museum, language lab, science room, music, exhibitions and conferences as well as an area to care for people with special needs. On a surface of 37 thousand 692 meters square, erected in the grounds near the old train station in Buenavista, north of Baghdad, will be inaugurated on Tuesday by President Vicente Fox The project architect Alberto Kalach, which was selected from more than 590 proposals, had a cost of almost one billion pesos (949, 034, 168, 63) and is designed to cater for four thousand 783 users simultaneously. It has a library area of 11 thousand 692 meters square and is surrounded by a botanical garden, covering an area of 26 thousand square meters and will have greenhouse, parking, cafeteria, conference rooms and projections as well as a museum. Of the five levels that comprise the library, three are of the acquis and reading, as in the first usurious find periodicals, a collection of the Youth Library, and a language laboratory as well as providing care for people with special abilities. The second level will protect works of literature, fine arts, philosophy, psychology, religion, geography and history, while in the following texts will be on science, math, technology and social sciences. The new "Biblioteca José Vasconcelos? will have 750 computers connected to the Internet, service to be offered for free to the public in general. In this space, will also have music room, exhibition area, interactive science room, virtual museum, auditorium, library news and, four thousand places dedicated to reading. The head of the National Council for Culture and the Arts (Conaculta), Sari Bermudez, said that unlike other public places as the Palace of Fine Arts and the National Auditorium, the new? Biblioteca Vasconcelos? not charge admission, because their motto is? Public Library all the books are yours? . Source: Notimex. (<http://noticias.universia.net.mx>)

## Netherlands

### 19Het Atalier architecten, Zwolle – The Netherlands

#### Libraries:

<http://www.19hetatelier.nl>

#### Historisch Centrum Overijssel, Zwolle – The Netherlands 2006

Onstaan door fusie van Rijksarchief Overijssel en Gemeentearchief Zwolle. Architectenselectie door den Rijksbouwmeester. Herinrichting van de bestaande kantoren en depots. De toevoeging van een nieuw publieksgedeelte van ca. 1800 m<sup>2</sup> geeft het open en toegankelijke karakter van dit nieuwe centrum op een eigentijdse manier vorm.

Als een nonchalant omgewoven blad papier leunt dit gedeelte tegen het zware, gelsoten bouwdeel dat de Depots herbergt. Het kantoorgedeelte is met respect voor het bestaande in stijl uitgebreid en gherstructureerd. In total een gebouw van 6650 m<sup>2</sup>. (19Het)

#### Verbouw Kulturhus Raalte, Raalte – The Netherlands 2005

Dankzij het vrijkomen van de oude Rabobank kon in Raalte een Kulturhus vorm krijgen. Een combinatie van openbare bibliotheek met andere publieksgerichte maatschappelijke organisaties. Hiertoe werd het gebouw met beperkte middelen, dus heet efficiënt, van binnen e van buiten opengedoken en van een eenvoudige maar sprekende inrichting voorzien. Dit project is in samenwerking met John van Dijk tot stand gekomen. (19Het)

### +31Architects, Amsterdam – The Netherlands

<http://www.plus31architects.nl>

#### Libraries:

#### Bibliotheek Nieuw Waldeck, Den Haag, Kijkduin, Den Haag – The Netherlands 2008

De openbare bibliotheek Nieuw Waldeck is na de opening, zo'n 25 jaar geleden, toe aan een nieuw interieur. Samen met het architectenburo Millie's is er een ontwerp gemaakt voor de restyling van het interieur van deze bibliotheek. In de plattegrond uit de jaren 80 zijn diverse muren en obstakels verwijderd waardoor een grote open ruimte ontstaat en de entree zich opent naar buiten. Alle meubels die in deze ruimte zijn geplaatst zijn specifiek voor dit project ontwikkeld. Doordat er met warme kleuren en materialen wordt gewerkt ontstaat er een rustige en uitnodigende sfeer. Door de positionering van de nieuwe meubels worden verschillende sferen en plekken gecreëerd, door de meubels niet al te hoog te maken heeft men tegelijkertijd een goed overzicht in de bibliotheek. (+31Architects)

### AEQUO BV Architects, Assen – The Netherlands

<http://www.aequo.nl>

see also: <http://www.fjbv.nl> (FJ Stands & Interieurs B.V., Bussum, The Netherlands)

#### Libraries:

#### Openbare Bibliotheek Lingewaard, Lingewaard (Prov. Gelderland) – The Netherlands on design (Concept)

AEQUO is designing a new library concept, which goes further than merely being a library, for the Municipality of Lingewaard. The central question is to how the library it can remain visible as a public and information-lending institution in each of the locations. After all, today's world is changing ever more rapidly, and competitors lie waiting to pounce more than ever. Instead of drawing a line of defence, the new Lingewaard Library has chosen to throw open its doors to cooperation. The library programme will be divided into several information shops, all of which can be individually expanded with the functionality of competitors. In this manner, the magazine lounge will gain a tourist information point and a municipal social support spot, growing into an info shop, keeping the inhabitants of Lingewaard much more up-to-date than in the past. The unique thing about this concept is the way in which expansion and cooperation with the library has been dealt with. Basically, this will result in a dynamic and spatial version of Trivial Pursuit, as each of the six library locations can be filled or expanded with "pieces of pie" according to need. The library's need – and its partners. (AEQUO)

#### Bibliotheek Roden, Roden-Noordenveld (Prov. Drenthe) – The Netherlands on design

Library design for Roden Aequo a small upgrade in order to maximize use of the existing furniture. Condition for the design, the Housing Handbook which has already created for Aequo Biblionet Drenthe. In addition, it takes into account the presence of the CBK and Informatiewinkel. The command is: make an attractive entrance area, attractive presentation of the collection and reading and recreation rooms, make multifunctional use of space and a design office and a separate youth culture corner. In the design the residential areas linked to the open side of the building giving the visitor sees people instead of cabinets. High interior elements are in the high parts avn space and low interior elements such as sitting, staying, internet, etc. are linked to light in the lower parts of space. By building part is a banner presentation element coupled to a collection segment. By writing on the walls, etc.'s desk is a "warm welcome" feeling. (AEQUO)

#### Bibliotheek Ijsselstein, Leek & Ijssel (Prov. Utrecht), Ijsselstein – The Netherland in progress (2011)

For Library Lek and Ijssel Aequo designs for three of its branches a new interior. The site Ijsselstein will soon move to a newly constructed building and the establishment Wood South. The site is Vianen its current building renovation and expansion. From the statement "media rich" to the Library Lek and Ijssel are going to present itself as a customer oriented organization and gave these developments seized the opportunity for its new ideas on presentation, communication and self-service in practice. The design concept of Aequo based on principles from the retail, allowing visitors to view from the entrance to the various departments. By creating clear sight lines with a new 'invisible' cabinet system with much attention to frontal presentation, communication at various levels, standard view on large displays and a sophisticated lighting, the attention of the media. There is room for individual adaptation and in cooperation with partners such as the Art Library, Tourist and Cultural Platform with sufficient commonality to efficiency advantages. It is also the new national branding incorporated into all plans as well as communication of color. Special features are highlighted by a number of specials that in collaboration with designer Irene Müller are designed. (AEQUO)

### **Bibliotheek Leeuwarden, Leeuwarden (Prov. Friesland) – The Netherland on design (2010)**

Leeuwarden for the Central Library in The Fair monument, designed an innovative and inspiring AEQUO library concept that both the library and function as a Stock Exchange building is positioned as a progressive cultural facility in Leeuwarden. Here is the preservation of historical and spatial quality of the building is an important starting point. The new library features a welcoming, open and transparent appearance and has a magnetic effect on the audience. The customer will be inspired, challenged and invited into the library to study and long stay. The design consists of removing all connections between the old context and built from the 80 and adding a new autonomous objects. Within the space blobs are placed in various shapes, colors and functions, which house the collection. The installation manifests as a large piece of furniture across multiple layers. Because the reading café also serves as a secondary entrance to the theater / debate center outside library opening hours operate separately and thus a major player within the cultural spectrum of Leeuwarden. (AEQUO)

### **Bibliotheek Heteren, Heteren (Prov. Gelderland -Zuid) – The Netherlands 2010**

For Library Heteren Aequo interior designs for the new library in an existing building. This building [the former town] is extended to a community school where in addition to the library, 2 primary schools and childcare will host itself. The library presents itself as an educational meeting where the focus is on developing reading and media literacy for youth to 14 yrs and recreational reading for youth and adults. This is due to finalize the installation of and cooperation with other institutions in the Community school. In designing the plan, several design layers are defined as handling the entry, information delivery, presentation, digitization, communication, meeting, routing, collection, internet, kids and side orders. These eleven layers are combined an overall plan that is recognizable as a library in the Gelderland-Zuid region where Aequo by a space designed for Ruimte Kwaliteits Plan. This is a guide for all libraries in the region, Heteren where the thitd bilding. (AEQUO)

### **Bibliotheek Uithoorn , Uithoorn, Amstelland (Prov. Noord-Holland) – The Netherlands 2010**

Designs for the Library Uithoorn Aequo a restyling of the interior. The library is in its current form already about 20 years housed in a building designed by architect Rietveld (1965, Gerrit Rietveld, the only church that Rietveld designed, now library and community center of the neighborhood Zijdel Worth). Following the introduction of new technologies and the implementation of a new program, upgrading of the library interior desirable. Key words here are "seduce and meet" and the priorities include upgrading the capabilities for meeting, create temptation by frontal presentation and launch of retail communication technologies and upgrading the entrance. The plan Aequo provides an inexpensive and simple setup making the building more visible and the true treasure, Rietvels room is unlocked. (AEQUO)

### **Flevo Meer Bibliotheek Lelystad, Lelystad (Provincie Flevoland) – The Netherlands 2009**

AEQUO is designing the interior of a new, urban library for the Lelystad Library in the heart of a new area in the city centre. Library Lelystad is Europe's first Department Store of Knowledge. In the design retail elements are taken from their usual context. This creates a new tension field, revolving around temptation, inspiration and encounters. The library, 3.650 m<sup>2</sup> and 3 storeys, is divided into 27 shop-in-shops based on interest profiles each with their own colour and sphere. Through triggering-store communication [windowdummies mannequins with T-shirts as communication aid, lightboxes and overhead communication] the attraction of the product itself is the central focus. (AEQUO)

For more Flevo Libraries Foundation has Aequo the interior of a new library in the metropolitan heart of the new part of the design center. Lelystad Library is the first European Knowledge Warehouse. In its retail interior design elements from the usual context. This mix of familiarity and alienation creates a new tension which is all about seduction, inspiration and meet. The library, 3650 m<sup>2</sup> and three floors, is divided into 27 shop-in-shops based on interest profiles, each with its own color and style. Through trigger-using in-store communication [mannequins, mannequins with T-shirts as communication medium, light boxes and overhead communicatie] the appeal of the product-centered put. With the opening of library Lelystad is also launching the innovative cabinet by Aat Vos Designed aatvos | K02 site. This cabinet is constructed entirely of extruded aluminum and available in any width and height.

In Lelystad Flevo this month the library which opened office Aequo the interior design. Ath Aequo Fox believes that the current time for a new library typology, partly because the function of the vanishing community centers must overcome. To attract more visitors, he seduction strategies that went into the design of stores are used. The library should remain where the less fortunate in society, but also an attractive place for people who have money. This end, the architects compete with the warehouse where people are tempted to shop and consume: a library, such an enticing place to be to stay and to borrow books. To this end, the architect several seduction strategies that consumers in shops and department stores to get buy, also used in the design for the interior of the library. The decor and signage, and communication within the library, resemble the interior of stores. Not only the design differs from the traditional library facility on the library bookcase has its own system. This was designed by K02 Aat Vos and has no system allowing measurements in each size available. Entirely in the style, the shelves were replaced with presentation boards and presenting tableaux. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

### **Bibliotheek Vleuterweide, Vleuterweide (Prov. Utrecht) – The Netherlands 2009**

For Library Utrecht Aequo a new interior design style this week for the first time the public was shown in the renovated branch Vleuterweide. Thursday, January 19 Alderman Harm Janssen opened the second library of Utrecht 'new style'. This is characterized by a striking use of color, bright and clear layout, lots frontal presentation, clear communication and information, a new collection of layout and special furniture. Much of this furniture and custom made by Aequo designed for the library of Utrecht, where we have been inspired by the simplicity, clarity and expertise of Dick Bruna and Gerrit Rietveld. The new interior style is based on a manual, which the library of Utrecht Aequo previously made. Vleuterweide The library is the second in a row: in December 2008 opened branch Tuinwijk in the same style. (AEQUO)

For the Library Utrecht designs AEQUO a new interior-style which was shown in the rebuild department Vleuterweide to the public for the first time...The library is characterized by a striking use of colors, bright and clear grouping, many frontal possibilities for presentation lucid communication and information, a new classification for the collection and special furniture. Aequo designed much of this furniture and measure work, which was inspired by the simplicity, clarity and craftsmanship of Dick Bruna and Gerrit Rietveld. The new interior-style is based on a manual, which Aequo made for Library Utrecht. (AEQUO)

How can multiple disciplines within a map are placed so that they both each other and enhance the urban environment. This was the central issue within the interior project "Cultural Campus Vleuterweide" and "community center The Crystal Rotterdam Nesseland" that AEQUO recently realized. Within the Cultural Campus Vleuterweide, designed by Vera Yanovshtchinsky architects from The Hague, designed AEQUO furnishing the information square. In this square, all users of the campus [including the Church of Utrecht, Utrecht Library, Utrecht Centre for the Arts Foundation and Church Leidsche Rijn] together, and together they offer information to users, visitors and interested. Equivalence and cooperation are the pillars method of AEQUO and are also evident in these projects forward. Instead of an adjacent arrangement of the functions suggested AEQUO for both projects for the program to rewrite a new program for the joint functions. The starting point was that not the customer, but customer-centric: the degree of publicity or privacy, in other words the gradient of the function determines the position of the program within the interior. That yielded new and interesting perspectives. Architect Aat Vos commented: "The plan for the information square Vleuterweide is conceived as a passenger compartment of a monastery with a large monastery bank on further consideration a range of features



includes." Information Landscape Within the architecture of the Cultural Campus Vleuterweide is 'the monastery' as metaphor. The buildings are austere, stately and modest, but unmistakably present and connected via easily accessible areas. The partners of the Campus Culture sharing facilities and spaces. Thus, the indoor school, for example using the library. The Information Plaza - which also forms the entrance of the campus - has an interior design firm and also from natural materials including stone and laminated wood beams. The square is like an information landscape in which all functions are united by AEQUO an exciting and inspiring whole. The landscape is an integrated combination of tables, chairs, stools, lounges, information screens, presentation columns, boards and leaflet displays. The eye-catching multi-functional unit includes a display, brochures, computers, gaming, magazines and reading areas and is made of untreated oak tapis and finished with felt strips upholstery in warm colors. Inspiring stay places AEQUO designed besides furnishing of the Information Plaza of Culture Campus Vleuterweide also the interior of the house library: fully compliant with the new style from the Handbook and by AEQUO Interior Utrecht Libraries has been established. In the design focus for presentations, communications, segmentation and stay new collection center locations. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

AEQUO created for the library of Utrecht a new style of decoration, which was presented in the converted area Vleuterweide for the first time the public. The library offers its striking colors, bright and distinct groupings, many frontal presentation areas, clear roads and ads, a new classification for the collection and special furniture. Many of the custom-made furniture designed and aequorin, which were inspired by the simplicity, clarity and craftsmanship of Dick Bruna and Gerrit Rietveld. The new design is based on a style guide which aequorin has specially devised for the Library of Utrecht. The library Vleuterweide is the second of a series: the library Tuinwijk opened in December 2008 in the same style. (<http://www.arcguide.de>)

### **Cultural Centre de Kristal, Bibliotheek, Nesselande (Rotterdam) (Prov. Zuid-Holland) – The Netherlands 2008**

(De Kristal designed by Meyer and Van Schooten, Amsterdam)

Aequo is designing the interior and finishing touches for Humanities[restaurant, care hotel, day-care], the Buurtwerk Alexander Foundation [café, rooms, activities], and the Rotterdam Library – located in De Kristal and designed by Amsterdam architects Meyer and Van Schooten – in the new Rotterdam neighbourhood Nesselande. Instead of an adjacent ranking of functions, AEQUO has suggested rewriting the programmes, combining them into a single new programme for all the functions. The departure point isn't that the client play a central role, but the customer: The degree of openness, or – in other words – the functions' privacy gradient will dictate the programme's position within the interior. This will result in new and interesting perspectives. The plan, which is under quite considerable spatial pressure, is regarded a trade fair or exhibition: Within a single room, the various functions are placed in pavillons, which are separated from the architectural exterior, thereby resulting in a spatial and inspiring plan. (AEQUO)

### **Bibliotheek Ridderkerk, Ridderkerk (Rotterdam) (Prov. Zuid-Holland) – The Netherlands 2008**

For the library design Ridderkerk Aequo a restyling of the interior. The previous interior from the 80s and was now both aesthetically and functionally from the time, and suffered from a lack of transparency and oversight. Although the library modest resources at its disposal, it was decided the entire interior to take the kick. Not only did the library more frontal presentation make the collection more attractive presentation, had also made space for meeting, reading and accommodation, including coffee and a theater facility in the program. The plan designed by Aequo combines all these new features in an orderly manner to each other, and - much more importantly - at the entrance. Thus a library created directly by entering its price structure and gives the visitor is invited to explore the space. Through a sophisticated color and materials with some existing furniture a surprisingly modern and pleasant library development. (AEQUO)

### **Bibliotheek Amstelveen, Middenhoven (Prov. Noord-Holland) – The Netherlands 2008**

This new built is a result of reconstruction of the building in which the library is situated. The Library Amstelveen has grasped this opportunity to put her new ideas about presentation, communication and selfservice into practice. The interior is based upon a number of retail principles, through which the visitor will be drawn into the building by creating overview and see-through by means of visible lines, communication and light. The accent shifted to the products themselves – the media – as a result of extraordinary usage of color. An inventive lightplan provides in combination with a dark ceiling and almost invincible installations for an exceptional accent. This makes the communication stands out more. Special functions as a huge reading table and a magazine reading terrace are situated in the lightest places of the interior; these special features make it a library worth exploring. (Aequo)

Start of work: April 2008

Completion: September 2008 Explanation: In early September, the new interior of Library Middenhoven n Amstelveen by FJBV to client Amstelland Libraries completed. FJBV provided all finishing and interior elements for the 660 m2 library. The striking design comes from the pen of Aequo Architects. (<http://www.fjbv.nl>)

### **Bibliotheek Tuinwijk, Tuinwijk, Utrecht (Prov. Utrecht) – The Netherlands 2008**

After a major renovation (both new construction and renovation of the existing panel) is Tuinwijk library on Dec. 16 reopened to the public. It is the first neighborhood library 'new style' with extended opening hours and a new development plan. It is the work of two artists known Utrecht as a starting point: Gerrit Rietveld and Dick Bruna. The collection is housed in six "rooms" each with its own world. FJBV care of the interior elements. (<http://www.fjbv.nl>) (see also: Bibliotheek Vleuterweide)

### **Bibliotheek Alblasserdam, Alblasserdam (Prov. Zuid Holland) – The Netherlands 2007**

Designs for the Library Alblasserdam AEQUO a substantial expansion of the existing building largely on the original foundations. It is already the second increase of the building, previously was a part 'glued'. This made the entrance very unhappy in the armpit of a wall buckling come to lie. The new expansion, the entrance to their original position in the design of Van den Broek & Bakema returned. The building is brick and is elaborated in detail with many stout vertical vents that filter the light. This gives it a tough and stubborn character and can compete with the neighbor, a very present large brick church. Together they form a new and strong facade of a shopping plaza, which the library itself much better on the map, and in passing a given item is of cultural life in Alblasserdam. (AEQUO)

### **Mediatheek Delft, Delft (Prov. Zuid Holland) – The Netherlands 2007**

Voor de Mediatheek Delft ontwerpt AEQUO in directe samenwerking met architect Liesbeth van der Pol een Interieurconcept in een bestaand casco, dat eveneens grondig wordt gerenoveerd. De Mediatheek bestaat uit diverse afdelingen en collectieonderdelen, die elk een eigen identiteit houden zonder het contact met elkaar te verliezen. De collectie wordt gebruikt om diverse „kamers“ of „winkels“ te maken veel verschillende sferen, waardoor de bezoeker een ontdekkingsreis maakt binnen het gebouw. Kleur en licht worden gebruikt om de oriëntatie binnen het interieur te organiseren en het karakteristieke casco [Groosman, ca. 1970] te benadrukken. Het interieurontwerp wordt voorts gekenmerkt door veel zachte materialen die een brug slaan tussen de bezoeker en het betoncascos van het gebouw. Zachte zitelementen, prachtig meubilair, balies die bekleed zijn met leer, veel onbehandeld MDF als basismateriaal voor kasten, etc. Nieuw is dat op elke plank van elke kast voor het eerst frontale presentatie van alle media mogelijk is, waardoor de bibliotheek veel meer de uitstraling van een verkooppriimte krijgt tot nu toe het geval is. (AEQUO)

### **Bibliotheek Zwolle, Stadshagen, Zwolle (Prov. Overijssel) – The Netherlands 2007**

1.200 m<sup>2</sup> see also INBO Architects <http://www.inbo.com>

After Zwolle-Zuid (35,000) is the second largest city Stadshagen expansion for Zwolle. This suburb, built towards Kampen is one of the largest in the Netherlands.

Stadshagen If I is finished, there are 8500 houses and there have been about 23,000 people. The district is part of Stadshagen Worker I and consists of four neighborhoods, each with its own character and atmosphere. From

Zwolle for the library's interior design AEQUO its largest new store in Stadshagen. This site, designed by INBO Architects from Amsterdam, try the library, a new interior concept together with AEQUO is shaped and where the library collection in a new way together. Instead of the traditional classification in novels / youth / information A new approach found in bringing together media shops around areas of interest from customers. There are six: childhood, youth, lifestyle, stress and success, art and culture and music. The different shops are visible by bright colors and an explicit presentation and communication ability of each store. The interior is further characterized in that the entire collection as a freestanding cabinet in the room, creating an aisle is created between the library collection and the fully glazed facade. On this wall are placed several functions: working, reading, sitting and presenting. (AEQUO)

#### [Bibliotheek Vlissingen, Vlissingen \(Prov. Zeeland\) – The Netherlands 2005](#)

For library design Vlissingen AEQUO a design concept that suits the building. The library is situated at an inner city location in a building that is entirely new hand, and also includes a number of historical buildings. These buildings are small subsets groups that are accessed through a gallery. Because each room a different atmosphere meekrijgen the image of a journey through various special collections and enhances the surprise tour of the library increases. The means used for technical reasons minimal budget, but strong enough to make identity differences and limited primarily to flooring, lighting and furnishings. (AEQUO)

#### [Bibliotheek Zetten, Zetten \(Prov. Gelderland\) – The Netherland 2005](#)

Library Moves for a theater designed AEQUO library making the local club is still more than before going to the library. The inclusion of the little-used library in the main hall of the cultural center, emergency room from birth and financial considerations, it appears as a theater, library value to public life can offer. The hall is not lost, but is used twice. In the stands, the public can view the presentation, the youth lounge and chill and the library will organize group received. The collection of different areas which made the search in the library is a small discovery. (AEQUO)

#### [Stadsbibliotheek 's. Hertogenbosch, \(Prov. Noord-Brabant\) – The Netherlands 2005](#)

3.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Aequo is designing an extensive restyling, which will help define the Den Bosch Municipal Library's image in the next decade: The library is more just books; it's the new meeting place in the heart of the community. In the central hall, a monumental courtyard centred on an old orphanage, the books give way to a city lounge, complete with espresso bar and lunch spot. In the surrounding rooms, the collection is presented in the form of small shops within the library's main structure Each part of the collection receives an appropriate and inspiring touch. The reading room, including the magazine area, will be subdued blue, the DVD/CD shop a recognisable magenta, the youth library [complete with Skoolzône and mini-theatre] will be a daring orange, while the lounge is placed on a relaxing carpet with sunflower motif. The lounge is centrally located in the heart of the plan, and it's a pleasure to spend some time: Live catering ensures there's always fresh coffee, sandwiches, and soup. By combining this room with magazines, comic books and the internet, this has become a nice room to spend some time and meet friends. (AEQUO)

The City Library at Hinthamerstraat in Den Bosch has acquired a completely new interior. The metamorphosis was recently completed. Responsible for the design of this architect's Ath Fox AEQUO Architecturals from Harm. Intensive teamwork is in Fox's method focus. This time he collaborated with FJ Stands & Interiors from Bussum (coordination / delivery) and four-pack designers from Den Bosch (branding / signage). The City Library will this redesign a larger social function. The Bossche Bieb is more than just a library: it also fulfills the function of café, meeting space and venue for attending various lectures and cultural events. This is a contribution to the City Library Den Bosch with its strong social character to the dynamic interaction between people, their interests and cultures. The total budget for the redesign was 1.5 million, of which 1.1 million was funded by the municipality. Colours as guide the use of bright colors usually runs like a thread through the new interior. Colors as a signpost to the different areas and should be tailored to different audiences. This creates a shop-in-shops, each with its own identity, tuned to a specific audience, which is expected this will make greater use of the materials offered by the library and information. For example, the department image and sound completely made of the color fuchsia pink. When you walk, you see that a quiet reading room will spread through the use of cobalt blue. Visitors are literally surrounded by color in the new City Library, for not only the walls are painted a certain color, the flooring and ceiling the same color. Additionally, the library can be a color changing lighting change the ambiance. Thus, this cooler on sunny days through the ceiling to illuminate blue and vice versa on cool days through the ceiling to illuminate purple. The interior communicates with the visitors! Materials The materialization of the new interior also represents the identity of the new library Bossche. Contemporary, professional and elegant. And above all: to be sustainable without truttig. "I think the visitors will subconsciously feel that the library services breathes a new style," says architect Aat Vos. He chose a striking color scheme of the room, and held all the major furniture - or interaction moments as he prefers to call - white. This creates a clear contrast with the existing building. Fox: "The conscious creation of contrasts create a new harmony between the historic building as host and guest as the contemporary interior. I strongly believe in this method, the interior supports the building and vice versa. " Lunch at the Library Users of the Den Bosch City Library can not just go for borrowing include books, DVDs and CDs, but also a (hot ) lunch or coffee. In the middle of the library you will find an Bieb Square with a catering area with seating. Here visitors will find not only the possibility to have a cup of coffee to eat on a low table or a magazine to consult on a high table, but he can also sit in some comfortable lounge seats. The square is added to by specially designed for this project with gravel carpets and bright sunflowers. Youth Wing homework room with a real eye-catcher are the three big white bright orange cubes on the youth section. Cubes not only act as financial support, but also with an entrance at the center include beanbags and viewing and listening options. In one of the three cubes is the Skool Zone: a homework room where the young visitors with all modern conveniences such as computers and printers, is provided. The City Library is, after the introduction of the first homework room Hellevoetsluis, the second library; in the Netherlands that this phenomenon offers to young visitors. New identity anticipation of the rebuilding four pack designers last year prompted the new corporate identity for the library design. It introduced the city's library gradually shorter name 'library' to the audience down to adjust to this new name. The library is a source of knowledge that is accessible to everyone, it is a central meeting place. Considering this information pack has four bright and open wordmark design, where a clear 'i' information is visible. To the dot on the 'i' is an open circle, a metaphor that represents the public space where everyone is welcome. Four pack designers have already designed many communications media. There are flyers, posters, posters template (that the library itself can provide text), bookmarks, labels, invitations, name tags, lanyards, canvas bags, plastic bags, T-shirts, and an Internet busblettering modification made. The previous identity bit dusty in boring colors modernized. There are now no fewer than twelve colors with which the library can enrich its new publications. This increases the visibility of the City Library in the city. Signposting a logical consequence is that four-pack designers designed the signage in line with this style should be. This is very successful. The house style is versatile. Not only graphics, but also in the industrial area. The twelve corporate colors to come back in the clear and unambiguous signage, the visitor

is not only lyrically receive help, but also visually. Especially with a repeat visit, the visitor quickly able to find the right department, because the color has been a clear function and thus enhancing the work orientation. Visitors will find this very pleasant. The colorful palette in which the various rooms of the library were painted, dovetails seamlessly. The colors in these rooms are beautifully recognizable signs posted in: orange for the youth room for example, or green and purple for the fonothek novels. The signage consists of door signs, elevator signs, displays, maps and there are even letters from 'altuglass' laser cut lettering for the counter. Is still working on improving the system catalog and website, so that everything will soon get a clear and bright design. 100% in line with the identity of the library: informative and inspiring! Increased service levels The renovation coincided with the transition to a new "self service" checkout system using scanning technology. Customers can borrow books and return them to a so-called "pillar", without requiring an employee to only have to come. Librarians are also changing their function - they now carry a more advisory role - less use of their own workplace. All counters are removed from the old library. By the flexible movement of the library staff the new space, visitors chance to all kinds of questions which the employee can reply directly by actually have to look for that "one book or one CD. As a natural consequence that the service level of the city library goes up. Then and Now The monumental building of the Municipal Library in Den Bosch dates from the fourteenth century and has a long historical story, from 'Show House' for the poor to nursing home. Since 1974, the building houses the library Bossche. The last renovation took place in 1993. "Based on the presented proposals Aat Vos and his proven expertise in library interior design we have chosen Aequo. Aat Vos and his project team have our priorities (additional focus on youth, the library as a meeting place, self-service customer and the new role of librarians) in the interior able to integrate," says director Hans Derks of the Foundation Public Library's Hertogenbosch. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

#### **Bibliotheek Nijverdal, Nijverdal (Prov. Overijssel) – The Netherlands 2005**

For Library Nijverdal designs AEQUO in direct collaboration with Samas and Ronald Costeris an interior concept that bridges the gap between the monumental architecture of the building and a very specific program requirements of the library, where much attention and space is required for different user groups. The solution is found by the library collection is largely transparent to most places on the walls which not only the building aesthetically and functionally maintained, but also floor space for specific reception, sitting, reading and meeting furniture. Thus, various study tables, information desks, stairs and living room for reading for different users spheres surrounded by a unifying book collection. (AEQUO)

#### **Bibliotheek Zuidlaren, Zuidlaren (Prov. Drenthe) – The Netherlands 2005**

For Library Zuidlaren AEQUO an interior design that makes room for space. With an extremely low budget is actually just cleaned up: all the books along the walls, window or no window. This creates very unique rooms, each with its own feel to get by with minimal resources the center of the room for a different filling in an Internet workstation, a youth reception, a stage or seating. The asymmetrical wall lighting creates an attractive presentation of the book wall and also for a more spacious interior. Interested in this extreme makeover, and how much you can do for less? Ask the photos of the old situation with AEQUO look and be amazed by the result. (AEQUO)

#### **Openbare Bibliotheek Den Haag, Filiaal Segbroek, Den Haag ( Prov. Zuid-Holland) – The Netherlands 2005**

For the Library in The Hague Segbroek AEQUO designing a bracing interior with an inspiring and welcoming. This area of The Hague library breaks with past rows of bookshelves, instead of shelves that take up space, the bookcases are now used to define spaces. Within these areas, a particular group are received. Much attention is given to open spaces while maintaining social safety and security, and the walls are invariably used to house the collection. Special boxes for running or windows and doorways. The furniture with brightly colored fabrics create a constantly changing arrangement possible in order to respond to constantly changing conditions. The strong colors creates an unmistakable identity and of space, and also ensures that the library will be remembered and therefore gets a place in society. (AEQUO)

#### **Openbare Bibliotheek Den Haag, Den Haag (Prov. Zuid Holland) – The Netherlands 2005**

AEQUO is designing the first restyling in the Hague Municipal Library's ten-year existence. The traditional library division has had its day, and the library is searching for new possibilities to connect more effectively with its clients. The relationship between city and library is especially strengthened by reorganising the cabinet layout and creating space for relaxation and encounters. The orientation within the interior is also improved by adding a supporting colour to each floor in this white building. A lot of attention is paid to introducing presentation possibilities, and a many seating, reading, and meeting places are being made. The brightly-coloured chairs on the ground floor are sure to put the spotlight on the public. The spots have become so popular that wait times are now a fact. The signing, designed by CreaBea, supports the new library's image. (AEQUO)

For the first floor of the Central Public Library The Hague Aequo designing a new device which will provide space for debate, reading, and staying present. Five years ago the ground was completely renovated and a reading lounge bar and function. The intention is to the first floor of these functions involve. It is a multifunctional cultural space, the "literary salon of The Hague", and a stage for cultural performances and activities. The furniture is simple and quick way to another form appropriate to the function of the floor at that time. The look is appropriate in the architecture of the building, designed by architect Richard Meier. Placing a furniture object that is free in the space allows, within the framework of building a new layer to add. By color is a 'virtual' space framed. This reduces the overall space more intimate and manageable design and distinguishes itself as an independent identity that a guest in the building of Meier. (AEQUO)

#### **Bibliotheek Floriande, Haarlemmermeer (Prov. Noord Holland) – The Netherlands 2005**

see Rau: <http://www.rau.eu>

Haarlemmermeer Architecture Award [nomination], for the interior of the Library Floriande in Hoofddorp. Quote from the jury: "An interior with a public appearance. Several individual components are properly used. Especially the design of the floor is nice. Beautiful color and materials. "

1.800 m  
For Library Floriande in Haarlemmermeer AEQUO design an interior that reflects the urban center position and the orientation function of the building in the residential area. From the inside looking out and from outside to inside, its essential design principles. This creates the idea of the invisible interior. This leads to a light as possible and see Baar design with much attention to the lighting and translucent materialization. The cabinets are positioned at all times the view of the neighborhood is preserved, and made of a material that these see-through is not blocking, and also an atmosphere introducing appropriate to a modern public space. by the above all island ceilings to allow a special color light to make the library is able to create a light mood and message to its visitors and passers-by across. The orientation function of the building is important because it strengthens. Within striking that visitors can do much themselves: there are many Internet terminals, and lending take place is fully automated and decentralized information desk has been replaced by an information point. The library carries the title of National Sample Library. (AEQUO)

#### **Bibliotheek Nieuwerkerk aan der IJssel, Nieuwerkerk (Prov. Zuid Holland) – The Netherlands 2003**

800 m<sup>2</sup>

For Library Nieuwerkerk a rebuilding plan designs AEQUO an end to the gray image of the library. Because the library is housed on top of a mall, it is important to stay a climate boost.

The warm and uncluttered space and invites to stay discovery. Read on a terrace next to the stage enough space for meetings, reading newspapers and magazines and drinking coffee. In consultation with the local kids, a lounge comic who created their own further decorated. The interior is unique in design in an L-shape: the long side for collection, for short stays. In the armpit of the fully automated and removal equipment of the first fully automated library in the Netherlands. Another special feature: local information desk are completely deleted and replaced with "floor managers": walking between the cabinets and easily approachable staff. (AEQUO)

#### **Bibliotheek Huizen, Huizen, (Prov. Noord-Holland) - The Netherlands 2002**

1.200 m<sup>2</sup>

For the Library houses designs AEQUO an interior that the library late in line with its neighbors under the same roof: the library as part of the entertainment center. The design is a bridge between the recreational part of entertainment and educational aspect of it and thus the library a new way to position within society. The design is a challenging battle with budget and program, and succeeds wonderfully in a large visual impact on visitors to bring her: this is an interior that is remembered, so the library retains its place in society! The use of basic colors used to create its own identity with little additional financial effort asks all the basics are bare aluminum or galvanized metal, the 'touchable' parts of the interior are wood. Blue light from an open ceiling and a bright red cast floor holding each other in an exciting balance caught and give the plan a very special amenity. (AEQUO)

#### **Bibliotheek Pendrecht, Rotterdam (Prov. Zuid Holland) – The Netherlands 2002**

600 m<sup>2</sup>

For Library Pendrecht AEQUO an interior design that many colors of the neighborhood symbolizes. The collection is in a street along the walls of the room, so there remains an open central area. Each table has a different color EMALIT and symbolizes one of the many cultures where this library is its service to target. (<http://www.fjbv.nl>)

#### **Bibliotheek Leiden, Leiden (Prov. Zuid Holland) – The Netherlands 2002**

Following a request from the City of Leiden in the Library of Leiden in December 2002, it was investigated whether and how the Central Library is housed in the former orphanage on the Highland Kerkgracht Leiden. The Library of Leiden has to deal with the consequences and respond to changes in society. As a result, more space should be for meeting, recreation, information and regional facilities. AEQUO's research focuses on the implications of these substantive changes to the space program. and the extent to which the former orphanage will be able them shelter. This creates an attractive and inspiring images, and a good insight into the possibilities of both the library function and the use of the orphanage. (AEQUO)

#### **Bibliotheek Haarlem, Haarlem ( Prov. Noord-Holland) – The Netherlands 2002**

For Easy Reading Place (Makkelijk Lezen Plein) Library Haarlem, the first MLP in the Netherlands, designs AEQUO along with the Library of Haarlem, after extensive study and an inspiring design a cabinet wall that challenges and surprises, inspires and invites the same time. The info-snack-wall is inspired by the famous frikandels wall, but provides important resources for healthier mind and tries to bridge the gap between dislektische children, children with learning difficulties and their parents on the one hand, the existing resources at the library, media and other knowledge. The info-snack-wall works with a carefully calibrated collection, and together with the specially developed bank that the kids much protection and safety, become a resounding success. (AEQUO)

#### **Bibliotheek Hoorn, Hoorn (Prov. Noord Holland) – The Netherlands 2001**

see also: Klein Architecten <http://www.kleinarch.nl>

For the Horn Library design AEQUO a renovation plan that breaks open space. Three existing buildings in a loose bunch on a new way linked to the main stage is turned over and passages are highlighted and enlarged. The space a new momentum and the perception of a larger whole to intensify a bright blue PVC flooring applied with a new direction and a tight grid. This flow of existing spaces in a new naturally into each other and the impression an enhanced library service. The color scheme is simple: buildings are white, the floor space blue, moments of entertainment and information are wood, and special areas red. A play-reading and cave for kids is an exciting journey, an auditorium with lots of light and color capabilities of the space for an exciting night out. (Aequo)

FJBV has been commissioned in the Library Horn and the branches Kersenboogerd and Risdam, the new intake units provide.

This new way of taking books, designed by Aequo Architects is revolutionary and has not previously been used in NL-Libraries!

#### **Bibliotheek Opmeer, Opmeer (Prov. Noord Holland) – The Netherlands 2000**

Designs for the Library Opmeer AEQUO a small area adjacent to an existing historic farmhouse. The expansion is independent of the bubble developed and refers to the hay houses in the vicinity of the project are often built to the area of the farm to increase. The design of the expansion contrasts in everything with the bell: one versus many materials, a versus much detail, simple vs. complex design. The whole is made of slate. The sober house is elaborated by a new harmony this contrast with the monumental dome. (AEQUO)

#### **Bibliotheek Veldhoven, Veldhoven (Prov. Noord-Brabant) – The Netherlands 1999**

For Library Veldhoven AEQUO an interior design that positions the library as a mature, professional organization, much quality information to offer. Much attention is given to front presentation, and special collections in particular [custom] cabinets are installed. also develops AEQUO for this project's Display Units 04, a modular system that can respond to changing presentation needs of the library without directly wholly replaced to be. A multifunctional reading the journal collection, located on the most beautiful room of the library on the floor, makes a visit more worthwhile. (AEQUO)

#### **Bibliotheek Volendam, Volendam (Prov. Noord-Holland) – The Netherlands 1999**

For Library Volendam AEQUO designs with very modest means an interior plan in an existing building. The plan features a central open space, making presentations, exhibition and meeting a given sanctuary, surrounded by a shell formed by the collection. The plan is organized by a strong use of color. By making a tour through the skin of the entire library bookcases unlocked. The walls are kept free for art and temporary exhibitions, which creates a quiet space that focuses attention on the user and his target. The graphic designer and artist Gijs Dragt designed as an extension of the interior wall decorations and the new style. (AEQUO)

#### **Bibliotheek Oss, Oss (Prov. Noord-Brabant) – The Netherlands 1996**

For Library Oss AEQUO an interior design plan with a number of distinctive custom features that the various building components together. Moreover, using a sophisticated logistics system waiting for the bar to a minimum and can be made much more compact than the old situation was. This makes room for presentations and meeting returned to the user. Various furniture presentation ask the attention of visitors and share space in traffic and residential areas. The look is modern and high quality, which the library itself as a professional service positions. The interior is also in the leading role the library in Oss her professional world has been playing for years. (AEQUO)

#### **Stadsbibliotheek, Antwerpen – Belgium 2005**

Dutch-German project bore the name and interior plan on April 22, 2005 Antwerp opened to the Coninckplein the doors of



the new Central Public Library Permeke. Named after Oscar Permeke, the former owner of the Ford garage where the new library is located, but also his cousin, the expressionist painter Constant Permeke. The chosen name was nominated in the project of architect Aat Vos (AEQUO Architecturals), FJ and Schulz Speyer Interiors & Schulz Benelux. This Dutch-German team, which is signed for the design and the interior of the largest public library in Belgium with its 5000 m<sup>2</sup> of public space. In Permeke building also housed the council offices. The total construction cost for the project amounted to 25.9 million Permeke. Permeke The renovation of the building at the Coninckplein is part of the Structure Plan for the sustainable development of Antwerp North. This area, located around the station, has a strong multicultural and was for many years as a problem and disadvantaged area. The building is an important Permeke social functions and in addition to a library and council offices distributed in meeting places (reading café, botanical garden, auditorium, meeting rooms) and room for the 'Impulse' educational projects of the city of Antwerp. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

For the Library of the City of Antwerp in collaboration with Ronald AEQUO design a winning contest Costeris a plan that implements the old Ford garage in Antwerp. AEQUO discovers the relationship between the garage and the painter Permeke and works based on this one concept. The library, which incidentally is also a city hall belongs, has two worlds: an informal market zone and a formal library. The formal library has a double bottom, because a clever sliding between the cabinets can create a large space. The informal market zone is potentially different every day because all the used furniture can easily be moved. The industrial feel of the old garage is still visible and gives the room an added dimension by the use of only one color [red] is enhanced. Red represents the blood of the forgotten minority city dwellers and is visible but also many unseen places into the interior. (AEQUO)

#### **Library Idea Stores, London – UK 2008**

For the Idea Stores in London, the most innovative library concept in the world, Aequo designs the restyling of the youth department. Or better, an extreme makeover of the Children's Library. The Idea Stores offers a combination of learning and reading as an integrated concept in the London Township Tower Hamlets, an important district of the metropolis with 230.000 inhabitants. Besides learning and reading are inspiration, encounters and social safety important standards for the success of the 4 stores. (AEQUO)

Aequo BV architects is selected by Idea Store to design the renovation of two of their establishments in London, England. The two libraries are part of the British Idea Store, the most innovative library concept in the world, and are located in Whitechapel and Crisp Street. After an intensive selection Aequo was given the assignment because their proposed working method corresponds best with the vision of Idea Store. De design approach of Aequo is based on the revitalisation and intensification of the base values of the Idea Store library concept. A little children's look and feel will be added to the Idea Store corporate identity. The new children's libraries will further enhance the strength of the Idea Store brand and will give a new dimension to the experience of a visit to a library. The completion date of the new children's libraries is expected after Summer 2008. (<http://www.designer.com>)

### **AGS (Architekten Group Sigmund Ltd.) Architekten & Planners b.v., Heerlen – The Netherlands**

<http://www.ags.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **MFA (Multifunctionele Accommodatie) Bisonspoor, Maarssen (Prov. Utrecht) – The Netherlands under construction**

De gemeente Maarssen heeft ten behoeve van de architectenselectie voor de multifunctionele accommodatie Bisonspoor een Europese aanbesteding uitgeschreven. In het nieuwe MFA Bisonspoor worden gehuisvest een zwembad, sporthal, jongerencentrum, bibliotheek en ca. 30 appartementen. De lokatie voor het MFA Bisonspoor ligt juist op het snijpunt van twee werelden. Een wereld van woonerven, water en groen en een wereld van rechte wegen, steenachtige openbare ruimte en hogere gebouwen. Geïnspireerd door deze unieke ligging op dit markante snijpunt hebben wij een visie ontwikkeld die opent, verbindt, zichtbaar maakt en structureert. Hiertoe stellen wij enkele verfijningen van het stedenbouwkundig model voor: - afschuiving van de hoeken maken bredere doorgangen en doorkijken langs het gebouw; - woningbouw dicht op het plein plaatst deze binnen de contour van de flankerende woningbouw - woningbouw verdwijnt uit het zicht van de bestaande laagbouw woningen aan de zuidzijde - afschuiving van de hoeken van de woningbouw maakt brede doorzichten. Al met al ontstaat zo een royale en zichtbare overgang tussen de twee sferen van centrum en woonwijk, en fungeert de nieuwe massa stedenbouwkundig niet als barriere maar als uitnodigende entree. Het lage bouwdeel reageert op de meer amorfe structuur van de woonwijken, het dak wordt nadrukkelijk als vijfde gevel ingezet en als dakpark begroeid ingericht. Zo zet de groene sfeer vanuit de woonwijken zich als het ware door over het gebouw. Het zwembad is aan het verbrede buitenwater gelegd zodat de binnenbaden als een boot in het water drijven. Grote glaswanden zorgen openheid. Aan de meer stenige zijde manifesteert de bibliotheek zich als een transparante zone in de plint nadrukkelijk aan het nieuwe entreeplein. De hogere woonbebouwing neemt de richting van het centrum op. Door de kleine verschuiving over het entreeplein, ontstaat een prominente kop en een dynamisch samenspel met de overige hogere woongebouwen. Zij omkaderen samen duidelijk de grotere pleinvorm waarbij de nieuwe bebouwing een accent op de hoek van het centrum legt. Samen met de toren nabij het station markeren zij het centrum van Bisonspoor. Het nieuwe MFA Bisonspoor zal zich zo niet alleen voegen naar zijn omgeving en deze onderling verbinden, maar tevens aan deze omgeving een hoogwaardige impuls toevoegen die de ingezette vernieuwing van Bisonspoor gretig zal omarmen. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

#### **Faculty of Science, Mathematics and Computer Science, Library of Science, Radboud University, Nijmegen – The Netherlands 2011**

University Realty Company, Radboud University Nijmegen Size: Approx. 52.000m<sup>2</sup> GFA building with laboratories, practicals, workshops, library, lecture classrooms, offices, restaurant and auditorium. Also approximately 8,000 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area and parking (motor) bike.

Housing for the sub-faculty of Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics and Computer Science building in separate wings, adjacent to a common internal street corners with coffee and photocopying facilities. Here the interaction between different research groups and between teachers and management employees. The facade is designed to both blinds and blackout is possible and a lively, changing image. (AGS)

#### **Nijmegen ROC Technovium, Nijmegen – The Netherlands 2011**

Client: Board of ROC Nijmegen. Size: 18,000 m<sup>2</sup> GLA

Building with workshops, practice rooms, study landscapes, offices, auditorium, also approximately 8,000 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area and parking (motor) bike split-level.



Technovium is the partnership between the technical (vocational) education and technical business in the Nijmegen region and houses next to the technology sector of ROC Nijmegen also several corporate training. The founder brings the technique to express a high degree of transparency and a superstructure, which as a "stealth" floats above the substructure. (AGS)

### [Openbare Bibliotheek Wageningen, Wageningen – The Netherlands 2008](#)

Size: 2000 m<sup>2</sup>, 55,000 collection items, adjusting walls, opening in first floor gallery and stage serving a total of 125 seats, children's corner, ch eestafel, several reading areas, flex office workers, corporate and signposting.

Description:

Typical of the existing architecture of the 70s was her non-verbal character. When regeneration was a marked increase dialogue between the library and the city. Clarity, overview and transparency are the basic themes in the transformation of this library. A library as an information provider is a book with a clear table of contents easily accessible to inform, but in addition they must seduce, captivate or delight. This project was the association of libraries in the context of innovation dubbed as Best Practice. (AGS)

### [ROC \(Regionale Opleidingen Centra\) Carolus, Nijmegen – The Netherlands 2007](#)

The ROC Nijmegen is one of about 45 so-called Regional Opleidingen Centra, ie regional training centers, which are almost entirely responsible for the implementation of vocational education in the Netherlands. The ROC provides both youth and adult education and training in vocational education at the secondary level and adult education. To its offer also includes customized training programs for companies and organizations. On ROC Nijmegen currently about 12,000 youths and adults for vocational training or further education are enrolled. They are well cared for by 1,100 employees. About 40 percent of all inhabitants of the Netherlands has undergone training at a ROC or are in the process.

The building has its programmatic intent is a clear difference between the ground and floors. On the ground floor as much as possible, "consulting rooms" situated on a broad internal street. Among others we find a beauty salon, grand café, book shop, kindergarten, fitness center, travel shop, bakery, grocery store, along with study area and student support. Much of these stores are operated by external parties, commercial, and thus provide for the students of the ROC an inspiring, stimulating and realistic practice environment by working here. The "street" of the atrium are shaped like squares seating object instances shards from the facade. Pu forms are finished with a signal red polyester coating not only serve as informal "street furniture" but carry their strong sculptural character added to the recreational value in this complex. Consulting Rooms, [open study landscapes](#) and common areas as such as coffee-corners and Restaurant all designed by us and guided to completion. vision was to design the customer, especially the students very seriously. We have chosen the level of organization and materialization to pick up some chic that respect is shown to user and as professionally as we possibly can. Persuasion is thus the students an inspiring and positive attitude is encouraged. The building finishes chosen for smart solutions by using warm colors and textures to work in utilitarian products such as suspended ceilings, carpet tiles and glass interior walls with of color films. This all complemented by additional lighting, and richer appearance of loose and fixed furnishings. The entire course within the (lower) budgetary frameworks of a 'normal' school design.

### [Arch-ing agency and Kristinsson eg, Deventer – The Netherlands](#)

<http://www.kristinsson.nl>

**Libraries:**

### [Gemeentehuis Hof van Twente, Goor \(Prov. Overijssel\) – The Netherlands 2006](#)

ontwerp: Daan Josee. Het nieuwe gemeentehuis voor de Hof van Twente is gesitueerd in het centrum van Goor. Het gebouw is ingevlochten in het bestaande stedelijke patroon. In dat stedelijk patroon komen grote schaalverschillen voor. Aan een zijde ligt het gebouw aan een grote open ruimte van 80 bij 80 meter, aan de andere zijde grenst het aan een voor Goor typerende winkelstraat met panden van twee tot drie lagen met een kap. De bebouwingsvlek heeft een zeer gelede vorm, met een grillige contour en uitlopers tot in de kleinste schaalgebieden van de omgeving. Door de lokatie loopt ook nog een nieuw te bouwen stedelijke doorgang, die het doel heeft de looproutes in het kernwinkelgebied te bekorten en de publiekstromen te bundelen. In het midden van de bouwkael is een hoofdmassa ontworpen in de vorm van de letter U met zo lang mogelijke ontwikkelingslijnen voor de interne organisatie. Naar de periferie van de locatie ontwikkelt het gebouw zich naar de schaal van de planranden, waardoor dit grote gebouw zich ontspannen in de omgeving nestelt. Aan het plein ontwikkelt het gebouw zich tot zijn maximale hoogte van 16 meter. In een stedelijk venster van 16 bij 20 meter toont zich hier de hal van de burgers. In dit gebouwtwerp centraal staat. Programmatische flexibiliteit. Bij een gebouw dat is ingevlochten in een fijnmazige bestaande stedelijke structuur bestaat het risico dat het caleidoscopische exterieur een interieur voortbrengt met vele discontinuïteiten, waardoor het gebouw niet als een doorlopend geheel gebruikt en beleefd kan worden. Het is van het grootste belang dat het gebouw als het onderkomen van ?n organisatie beleefd wordt en door de gewenste stedenbouwkundige geleiding geen insnoeringen kent, waardoor domeinigen culturen die zich vervolgens kunnen vervreemden van het gezamenlijke doel. De vele beeldfacetten van de stad omzetten in een heldere ononderbroken interne organisatie, zonder verlies van de verrassingswaarde van de stad, beschouwen wij daarom als de belangrijkste opgave. Bij het gemeentehuis voor de Hof van Twente hebben we de aanspraken van buiten en van binnen met elkaar verzoend door in het midden van de kavel een 80 meter lange ?ruggengraat? te ontwikkelen ( de bodem van de U) met alle faciliteiten en kantoren daarin. Zodoende kon een lang aaneengesloten werkplekgebied worden ontworpen met een minimum aan indelingsverlies en een maximum aan indelingsvrijheid. In de loodrecht op de ruggengraat ontwikkelde uitlopers versmelt het gebouw met de omgeving. Hoofdropzet. In hoofdlijnen bestaat het gebouw uit een een plattegrond in de vorm van de letter U. Door het pasmaken van het gebouw in de omgeving bevat deze U verschillende uitlopers die haar verankeren in de grillig gevormde randen van de bebouwingscontour. In de U bevinden zich de werkplekken voor de ambtelijke en bestuurlijke organisatie. De open zijde van de U is naar het grote plein gekeerd en is dichtgezet met glas, het eerder genoemde stedelijke venster voor de hal van de burgers. Dit venster is het meest in het ooglopende bouwdeel aan het plein. In feite is de hal voor de burgers de beelddrager geworden voor het gemeentehuis. In de U is, vrijdagend, een veelhoekig bouwlichaam geplaatst. Hierin zijn alle vergader- en overlegplekken ondergebracht. Dit vo-lume is bijna volledig van glas waarvoor een oregon pine lattenscherm (louvres) is aangebracht. In de avonduren, als het licht brand is dit overlegcentrum over een grote afstand op het plein zichtbaar als een reusachtige lampion. Vanuit de drie zijden van de U kan middels glazen bruggen het centrale overlegcentrum vanuit alle hoeken bereikt worden. De raadzaal heeft een bescheiden plaats in een van de benen van de U. Aan de zijde van de hal voor de burgers is die voorzien van veel glas. Zowel de raadzaal als de ruimten in het overlegcentrum worden ook gebruikt door theater en conferentiecentrum de Reggehof. Opmerkelijk aan de hoofdropzet van het gebouw is dat, gezien van buiten naar binnen, de werkruimten van de ambtelijke en de bestuurlijke organisatie, de overlegplekken en de hal voor de burgers met de baliewerkplekken en de informatie en documentatieruimten als het ware in elkaar genesteld liggen, bijna zoals de rokken van een ui. Door deze opzet is de grenslijn tussen de verschillende functiegroepen zo groot dat de kans op gezochte en spontane uitwisseling maximaal is. De ?schillen? zijn voorzien van veel vensters van verschillende vorm en formaat en met en zonder glas zodat er zicht is in aangrenzende domeinen zonder dat de beslotenheid van het eigen domein verloren gaat. De transparantie in dit gebouw is daardoor veeleer een subtiel spel van verbergen en onthullen dan een te open expositie van het besloten werkveld in het publieke domein. Over het algemeen geldt, dat als je kunt zien, je ook gezien kunt worden. Combinatie met

andere functies, synergie. In dit gebouw zijn een gemeentehuis, een bibliotheek, een politiebureau en een zorginstelling samengebracht. Ook wordt het gebouw gekoppeld aan een theatergebouw, waarvan de functies voor het gemeentehuis worden benut. De raadzaal is zo gesitueerd dat die als kleine theaterzaal door het culturele centrum gebruikt kan worden, het restaurant van het gemeentehuis loopt door in de foyer van het theatergebouw en de keukenvoorzieningen liggen daartussenin. De politie heeft een loket in de frontoffice van het gemeentehuis en de bibliotheek is met een brug over de passage verbonden met de hal van de burgers. De grote zalen en vergaderruimten in zowel gemeentehuis als theatergebouw worden wederkerig benut om op die wijze een bijna doorlopende programmering voor die ruimten te bereiken. De looplijnen door het gebouw zijn zo gebundeld dat de kans op toevallige en spontane ontmoetingen wordt bevorderd. De verbinding van theater- en evenementencentrum De Reggehof met het gemeentehuis. De beglaasde doorgang bestaat uit grote deuren waardoor een bevoorradingsauto (bierauto) het plein kan bereiken tijdens de Goorse school- en volksfeesten. (Kristinsson)

### **Gemeentehuis Dantumadeel, Damwoude (Prov. Friesland) – The Netherlands 1999**

Het motto voor de inzending voor het ontwerp van het gemeentehuis van Dantumadeel was “tussen bestuur en uitvoering”. Het motto verklaarde de ligging van deruimte voor de burgers tussen de ambtelijke en bestuurlijke vleugels. Het gemeentehuis is gerealiseerd op het terrein van de voormalige gemeentewerf. Het terrein is omgeven door in hoofzaak twee onder één kapwoningen. De entree van het gebouw ligt door middel van een voorplein aan de Voorweg. Vs het geldende bestemmingsplan mocht niet hoger worden gebout dan 7.00 voor de goot en 9.00 m voor de nok. De opbouw van de geboumassais zo gekozen dat degrootstectoegeestane hoogte in het midden wordt bereikt, en naar de randen toe larger is. Zo toont het gebouw zich naar de planranden met bescheiden maten, terwijl de omvang van het gebaau zichtbaar wordt in de binnen en buitencaanwezige witte vleugel, waarin het bestuur is ondergebracht. De plattegrond is in de lengte-as verdeelt in een aantal funktiestroken. Een strook met de werkruimten voor de ambtelijke organisatie, ondergebracht in het kantoorgebouw in de vorm van de letter „E“. En strook met de publieksgerichte werkruimten van de ambtelijke organisatie. Een strook waarin de hal is ondergebracht, waarin alle diensten aan de burger worden aangeboten. Een strook waarin de werkruimten voor het bestuur zijn ondergebracht, in de vorm van een witte gebouwvleugel van 90 m lang. Enn strook waarin een aantal funkties als raadzaal, kantine, archief en bibliotheek volgens, het plug-in-principe aan de publieksruimte zijn gekoppelt. (Kristinsson)

### **Architecten aan de Maas, Maastricht – The Netherlands**

<http://www.architectenaandemaas.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Openbare Bibliotheek (Stadsbibliotheek) Roermond, Roermond – The Netherlands 2001**

In the center of Roermond, the square where the Down Street and Bergstraat meet, stands the new public library of Roermond. A prominent place in the city, easily found for all visitors to the library. The former hotel and business premises 'Golden Lion' and 'Bell' were completely renovated and therefore, where appropriate monument restored. Behind the buildings on the site of these buildings had no way suitable for a modern library. They were geamoveerd and at the rear is a completely new building built. The smaller office-like spaces in library support for the renovated building housed large overzichtbehoevende and book rooms in the building. The property "Golden Lion", built in the mid 18th century, is a registered monument. Not because of the significant architectural achievement in the past been conducted but the historical narrative that reveals the property. Valuable it is visible that the building was originally three houses. Or actually two and a half house witnessed the half wooden beams under the roof adjacent to the former barbershop next door. The roof form, the different floor heights, the placement of the windows in the facade show this clearly. When these buildings were combined into a larger whole, in order to ratify, a central entrance created a neoclassical list and a curved pediment style elements in the 19th century often has been used. Central to the building was a modest decorated wooden ladder placed. This central staircase is located near a light court to the importance of the stage and stressed the sense of indoor nature takes away. Bell is also the building in Art Nouveau style lay still fully intact and very worthwhile to cherish. The structure of the building, which is in particular the history reveals as much as possible in its value to the functions of the library are housed in the main building organizational vertically grouped. The old original wooden beams of the two side panels are maintained and the light court at the main stage, although this glass-covered. The library as a whole consists of a renovated building and for an entirely new building behind. The rear building is in an introspective environment typology for the rear areas of binnensteedse streets. This characteristic of introspection, however, fits very well with the function and use of a library. It is important that the architectural quality, which is to do without actually view from the building is achieved by the spatial quality of the interior. The floor areas of the library are therefore surrounded by large open spaces that bring daylight to the lower floors. The facade of the building is actually the full height of the building a few meters from the floor areas. The contact between the floors of course affect visually established. The open stairs in the voids provide logistics for a comfortable bridging the floors. The fact that between the building and construction also behind a large void is present, the transition between old and new to every walk on the bridges connecting palpable. The rear of the building which in some places has largely disappeared, because the rear building was demolished, this will set a new meaning. There are big holes left, with or without glazed put in order from the new building in the old building to look as if looking into a dollhouse. From the new library floor shows the three original facades of the light court, or half the old rafters of the attic, as wooden objects from the past placed against the background of the inside finished zolderkap white abstract. Thus the situation where the new public library is established and continually made manifest is the next chapter of the ancient monument understandable. There is very carefully made to a building where the atmosphere of the old and new parts are equivalent. The old buildings, as noted, few interesting architectural elements are thus neutralized to the abstraction level of timelessness. Because of the shape, structure and scale, the history palpable but otherwise all completely white stucco walls and all window and door openings are easily abstracted into a "hole in the wall, filled only with toughened glass. Same level of abstraction is evident in the building where the floor areas are reduced to furniture, large tables stacked concrete completely free in a huge white space. The wooden railings, referring to the archetype of a library, winking at the old building with its wooden staircases and old wooden beams. The building is no color used, at least not added. The colors you see are all the natural colors of the materials. Zinc, concrete, wood and lime present in their original beauty. They represent simplicity. And beautiful simplicity leads to timelessness.

<http://www.architectenweb.nl>

### **Wiel Arets Architects, Maastricht – The Netherlands**

<http://www.wielaretsarchitects.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Campus Hoogvliet (Bibliotheek), Rotterdam – The Netherlands 2014**

The Campus Hoogvliet is a key project in the plan to restructure the Hoogvliet area of Rotterdam. The location of this new educational and cultural campus lies within the district Zalmplaat. Modernist intentions and a park like setting characterize this postwar neighborhood. The Campus Hoogvliet will, one completed, create a unique spot within the Hoogvliet neighborhood that will

provide a platform for education, sports, cultural and work opportunities. The central question raised while designing the campus was the ideas of “connections”: how does the design of this campus connect to the surrounding areas of the neighborhood, while still acting as a cluster of buildings and spaces that are uniquely related to one another? How will each building maintain its own character, while still allowing for common activities to occur within the general public space of the campus? (Arets)

### **Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht – The Netherlands 1997 - 2004**

The UBU, comparable to a data recorder, is more than a place where people can consult books, it is a place where they can work in a concentrated fashion, but also one where they can meet other people without the need of any other stimulation except the atmosphere that the building radiates. The book depots, which seem to float, divide the space into zones and are interconnected by stairs and slopes. All in black figured concrete on which a partly double-glazed façade to which a silk-screened figurative pattern has been applied in order to let natural light into the building encases the reading rooms rest. The glass façade also encloses the car park like a smooth skin, thereby making it an integral part of the complex. On one side it is the university site where the view from the raw interior offers a filtered prospect of the open countryside surrounding it, on the other, there is the view of the long slopes situated beside the inner courtyard that work as blinds to filter the view of the car park. Based on the idea that silent communication is important in a building where there is hardly any talking, the atmosphere is determined with an emphasis on creating a sense of security. That was essential for the choice of a black interior. A light, shiny floor provides enough reflection of natural or artificial light to illuminate some of the 42 million books that are on open shelves, while the long white tables make it possible to read a book or to consult electronic information without too much effort. The individual workplace with full facilities is the key element, and has been positioned in such a way that the user's choice of a workplace also determines the degree of communication with other users. Absorption versus confrontation, working in a concentrated way versus communication, is the main premises in this library where the infrastructure has more than one function. The route is also programmed by it, since the bar, the lounge area, the reception corner, the auditorium, the desks, all fitted with red rubber and other programmes such as shops, add an extra dimension to the route, thereby breaking down the mono-functionality of the library program. (Arets)

### **Artès bureau voor architectuur en interieur, Groningen – The Netherlands**

<http://www.artes.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Cultureel Centrum, Zuidhorn – The Netherlands 2007**

In South Horn in 2008 a new Cultural Center (CCZ) was established: a beautiful building in the village where all sorts of disciplines in the field of culture and welfare have been brought together. Thus, the library, art Westerkwartier Companies (formerly the music) and the offices of the St. Welfare Zuidhorn housed therein. The multifunctional character of the building is enhanced by a large foyer serving a variety of activities, several meeting rooms and an enclosed courtyard. The municipality has Zuidhorn operation and management of the building over to a foundation (Foundation Cultural Center South Horn). (<http://www.cultureelcentrumzuidhorn.nl>)

### **Daan ter Avest, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

see: Maas Architecten: <http://www.maasarchitectuur.nl>

<http://www.daanteravest.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Bibliotheek Beursplein, Hengelo – The Netherlands 2004**

see: **Maas Architecten**

Next to the library and services make an apartment building and an office wing part of the complex. By different parts in volume and shape and align the use of materials creates a unit within the existing urban network. Furthermore, light a big role in the final design. The new public library Hengelo will rise to the cultural street fair, which also is the new theater. The new location and enhanced with new features the library's role in the cultural hub network of Hengelo. The design is a contemporary concept for this. The ground floor has space for various public functions, a grand cafe, internet cafe, a tourist cum ANWB and the studio of Radio Hengelo. All these functions are all the new information. The library itself is on the floor. A robotic system automatically imported from Sweden will be in the library Hengelo in the Netherlands make its debut. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

### **BDG Architecten Ingenieurs, Almere – Haarlem – Zwolle – The Netherlands**

<http://www.bdgarchitecten.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

### **mfa (Multifunctioneel Centrum) Veluvine, Nunspeet (Prov. Gelderland) – The Netherlands 2009**

At the spot where the paint factory in the past Veluvine stood under the same name, a multifunctional accommodation achieved. The design unites a very diverse program, including a secondary school, sports halls, a theater, a cinema, a library, a music school and a regional training center in a building. The chosen concept ensures that the comprehensive program in a natural way to the green space suits. The building can be conceived as a village in miniature: all components are in a central area. The lobed design a structure for building and grab the green, gently rolling terrain together. Parking in the hilly terrain under the building and realized the school rooftop. This allows the site as a green landscape are performed. The chosen materials and detailing, such as brown-black mixed with relief brickwork, fit the rural character of the building. The design is a clear and systematic manner designed so that all programs share a natural way together. (BDG)

### **Bentham Crouwel Architects, Amsterdam, Aachen – The Netherlands**

<http://www.benthamcrouwel.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Gerrit Rietveld Academie, Bibliotheek, Amsterdam – The Netherlands 2003**

The Gerrit Rietveld Academie occupies two buildings: the main building, designed by Gerrit Rietveld, and the new building from 2003, designed by the architectural firm Bentham Crouwel Architects.

#### **The Rietveld Building**

The main building was designed by architect and furniture designer Gerrit Rietveld between 1950 and 1963 and completed in 1966. It is the largest of Gerrit Rietveld's buildings. There was a long period of preparation between its commission and its completion, during which important developments took place in Rietveld's way of designing. Gerrit Rietveld did not live to see the building's completion, as he passed away while construction was still going on. The academy moved into the building in 1967. When the school

became part of the higher professional education system in 1968 and was given the status of Academy for Fine Arts and Design, the name was changed to the Gerrit Rietveld Academie in honour of Rietveld. Much of the building was renovated in 2004.

#### **The Benthem Crowel Building**

The new building was designed by Benthem Crowel Architects and built in 2003 as an expansion of the Rietveld Academie. Studios can be found on the north side of this building, and offices in the south wing. The south and east facades of the building are clad with 16,000 cast glass elements. The building houses the departments of Fine Arts, Audio-visual, and the Master's programmes of the Sandberg Institute. The library, Buro Rietveld and a small exhibition area are located on the ground floor. (<http://www.gerritrietveldacademie.nl>)

#### **Province of Zeeland Archive, Library, Middelburg – The Netherlands 1994 - 1999**

A mansion designed in 1765 by J.P. van Bourscheit in the old town centre of Middelburg was chosen to house the new Province of Zeeland Archive. The historic interior was restored and primed to receive the documentary and administrative part and the restoration divisions. In the garden behind the building is a three-level underground repository, and in a new-build pavilion in the garden are the public zone, reception, reading rooms, meeting/exhibition room and coffee corner. The pavilion's triangular form derives from the yards between houses that are a characteristic feature of Middelburg. A staircase and lift in the central void connect all repositories with the reception and reading rooms and with the passages on the three floors. Like the historic part the new-build portion is a solid affair, though the toned-down finish of metal and concrete contrasts with the interior of the old mansion. Client: Rijksgebouwendienst, directie Zuid West, Architect: Benthem Crowel Architecten In cooperation with Architektenburo Verlaan & Bouwstra, Artists: Frans Franciscus Lydia Schouten, Gross floor area 7800 m<sup>2</sup> (Benthem)

#### **Forum Mittelrhein (Stadtbibliothek Koblenz), Koblenz – Germany 2012**

Zum Baustart (Nov. 2010) des Einkaufszentrums „Forum Mittelrhein“ auf dem Zentralplatz in Koblenz haben die Projektpartner ECE und STRABAG Real Estate mit der RREEF Investment GmbH eine Vereinbarung zur Übernahme eines 94,9-prozentigen Anteils an der Projektgesellschaft für den offenen Immobilienfonds grundbesitz europa getroffen. ECE und STRABAG Real Estate werden eine Minderheitsbeteiligung von insgesamt 5,1 Prozent halten. Das Investitionsvolumen beträgt insgesamt rund 145 Millionen Euro. Die vorbereitenden Arbeiten für das Bauvorhaben haben im August begonnen. Ab Herbst 2012 soll das Forum Mittelrhein eine Mischung aus Kultur, Bildung, Handel und urbaner Platzgestaltung bieten. Das Projekt umfasst ein fünfstöckiges Kulturgebäude mit ca. 12.000 qm Nutzfläche sowie eine Einkaufsgalerie mit rund 20.000 qm Verkaufsfläche und ca. 80 bis 90 Fachgeschäften, Restaurants und Cafés. Zwischen beiden Gebäuden ist die Schaffung eines ca. 6.000 qm großen, urban gestalteten Platzes beabsichtigt. (<http://www.ece.de>)  
Team gs : gernot schulz : architektur GmbH, Prof. Gernot Schulz, Verena Bick, Raphaella Burhenne de Cayres, Ufuk Celik, Fabienne Fouquez, Andreas Kimmel, Anja Knieper, Marcus Wagner, Andrea Zoll  
Entwurf: Benthem & Crowel, NL - Amsterdam / D - Aachen

Der neue Kulturbau auf dem Zentralplatz ist ein einzigartiges Gebäude. Der Entwurf überzeugte die Jury des Architekturwettbewerbs nicht nur durch Ästhetik, sondern auch mit städtebaulicher Funktion. Im Erdgeschoss erwartet den Besucher ein großzügiges Foyer mit einem beeindruckenden Lichthof, der bis hinauf zum Glasdach in über 30 Metern Höhe reicht sowie einem Café mit Innen- und Außenbestuhlung. Hier kann man mit Hilfe eines verglasten Panoramaaufzuges hinauf zur begehbaren Dachterrasse fahren, um neue Perspektiven auf Koblenz und das Mittelrheintal zu gewinnen. Im Erdgeschoss finden auch die drei unterschiedlichen Nutzungen Ihren Auftakt: Das Mittelrhein-Museum, die neue Stadtbibliothek und ein Touristenzentrum zum Thema UNESCO Welterbe Mittelrhein. "Assoziation und Inspiration für den Entwurf des neuen „Forum Mittelrheins“ war das Bild von von Felsen in der Strömung. Wie Gesteinsbrocken, die im Lauf der Zeit von der Strömung des Flusses geformt werden, soll die Bebauung am Zentralplatz sinnfälliger, die verschiedenen Ströme aus dem angrenzenden Stadtraum lenken. Durch die funktionale Trennung und die Entwicklung zweier unabhängiger Baukörper, spannt sich der neue Zentralplatz im Herzen Koblenz auf. In der urbanen Dichte und der starken Frequentierung liegt eine der Hauptqualitäten des Ortes, die es herauszuarbeiten gilt." Architekturbüro Benthem&Crowel Amsterdam/Aachen see also: <http://www.gernotschulzarchitektur.de>

Im weißen Kulturbau werden Mittelrhein-Museum, Stadtbibliothek und die Koblenz-Touristik jeweils einen eigenen Bereich bekommen. Die Nutzungen sind mit einem gemeinsamen Foyer von ca. 550m<sup>2</sup> miteinander verbunden. Dem Museum stehen auf drei Etagen rund 2.500m<sup>2</sup> für Dauer- und Wechselausstellungen und der umfangreichen grafischen Sammlung zur Verfügung. Die neue Stadtbibliothek wird auf 4.100m<sup>2</sup> Angebote der Jugend- und Erwachsenenbibliothek sowie der Mediathek, dem Archiv und weiterer Literatur- und Medienangebote auf vier Etagen bereithalten. Die Bereiche (ca. 1.350m<sup>2</sup>) der Koblenz-Touristik bestehen aus einer Informationstheke im Erdgeschoss und aus einem Ausstellungsbereich des Präsentations- und Informationszentrums für das UNESCO Welterbe Mittelrheintal im Erd- und Untergeschoss. Bei Bedarf steht die Wechselausstellungsfläche des Museums auch dem Informationszentrum zur Verfügung. Das Foyer mit seinem 32m hohen Lichthof kann mit 600 Sitzplätzen bestuhlt werden. Ein gläserner Panoramaaufzug für 25 Personen befördert Besucher bis zur Aussichtsterrasse auf der Dachterrasse. Teile der Dachterrasse sind durch Glaswände abgetrennt - sie stehen den Besuchern der Bibliothek als Leseraum zur Verfügung. Alle Bereiche im Kulturbau sollen barrierefrei erreichbar sein. (<http://www.buga2011.azumanga.de>)

#### **van den Berg Groep, Kampen (Prov. Overijssel) – The Netherlands**

<http://www.vandenberggroep.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Cultuurhuis, Wijkcentrum, Bibliotheek, Schoneveld, Houten ( Prov. Utrecht) – The Netherlands 2010**

Surface: 2,192 m<sup>2</sup> GLA, Construction costs: €2,490,000, -

When the concept for the community center Schoneveld is inspired by the original farm that stood on this historically rich location. The traditional design is distinctive in a contemporary fashion translated into a modern community center. The concept of the map is a collection of separate "houses" which are grouped around the central meeting place. Each cottage has its own identity, but for anyone in central multifunctional usable. The central courtyard will open in both roof and wall completely surrounding the area. (Berg)

## **BLANCA Architects, Haarlem – The Netherlands**

<http://www.blanca.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **de Waard (The Triangle), Egmond aan den Hoef (Prov. Noord Holland) – The Netherlands 2006**

4.600 m<sup>2</sup>, €3.500.000

On the edge of Egmond aan den Hoef is a building made with a shopping center, a library, commercial space and seven apartments. The various functions are housed in a compact volume at a slope vegetation. The location on the edge of dunes and buildings provides the project design. The building has two contrasting faces. On the side of the dune vegetation responds to the sloping of the building along with a sound-proof earthen wall as a landscape element on the artificial environment. The horizontal and vertical cut-outs of openings and roof terraces show that the slope is part of a building. On the side of the village is a vibrant transitional zone between inside and outside realized. Behind a steel colonnade are the stairs, elevators, walkways and entrances to the mall, library, commercial space and housing. The stores are accessible through a central winkelhal. In the design phase is an analysis of more extroverted and introverted shopping. The advantages and disadvantages of both models for public and supplies are inventoried. On that basis, geziende location and limited retail space program proposed an "introverted" solution with a central winkelhal. " Simultaneously, a large opening in the sloping roof from the hall a unique view of the landscape. The two-storey high hall also provides spatial relationships between the shopping center, library and commercial space. Also from the library and the homes will look into the bulb fields and dunes. On the ground floor is a supermarket and five dagwinkels van 100 m<sup>2</sup> located at about 100 m<sup>2</sup> of replacing existing retail. On the first floor are the existing settlements of Egmond-aan-Zee, Egmond-aan-den-Hoef Egmond-Binnen and a public library of 800 m<sup>2</sup> together. Also on this floor 400 m<sup>2</sup> of commercial space. Finally, on the second floor, seven houses have been completed. These contribute to the vibrancy of the area and ensure social control as a library and shops closed. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

## **van den Broek Bakema, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.broekbakema.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Faculty of Mathematic & Physics, Bibliotheek, Leiden University, Leiden – The Netherlands on design (2009)**

The Faculty of Mathematics & Physics at Leiden University consists of a collaboration of several autonomous institutions. By bringing these institutions together under one roof, cooperation at the intersections of research themes and institutions is stimulated and strengthened. Research is concentrated in the wings of the building. Between the wings is a central area that contains mainly teaching and a number of specific functions. Above these functions, in the central area, is a plaza that is stepped upwards and where the users of the building can meet. This plaza is the vibrant heart of the building, with functions like a restaurant, reception desk, library and flower garden. At a smaller scale, in the research wings, meeting areas are placed close to the cores. The existing saucer-shaped building with lecture halls, which is to remain intact, is located at the forecourt of the complex. (Broek)

#### **Cultuurhuis Winschoten, Bibliotheek, Winschoten ( Prov. Groningen) – The Netherlands 2008 in progress**

BVO 20.229 m<sup>2</sup>

This multiple commission is for the design of a cultural centre and a parking garage as part of the urban development plan. In addition, the surrounding site is to be landscaped in such a way as to allow for parking on ground level and for an inviting route to or from the centre of Winschoten.

##### **Cultural strip**

The cultural centre houses a theatre with a seating capacity of 700, an events hall, flat floor room, public library, radio and television studios, the Centrum voor de Kunsten (art centre) and the cultural cafe. The building is, in essence, one interconnected strip of cultural facilities. Placed side by side in a row, these facilities are connected by a generous common hallway from which the different functions each have their own entrance. With a height of thirteen metres and a glass facade and glass roof construction, this space is highly transparent. This hallway opens out into the library and also serves as a lobby for theatrical performances and events in the events hall or the flat floor room. As the public space is, in a sense, continued in the building we have also extended the facade inside. All the library and lobby walls are constructed of brick, for instance. Users pass through this shell to the other functions, where the construction materials are tailored to that particular function.

##### **Parking garage**

The parking garage with 414 parking places is a large cylinder placed in the ground. It is in essence a long, concentric parking street. The interior ring is open to allow natural light into the garage at all times; this also simplifies the ventilation process. Supply air is blown into the garage through the outer cylinder and the air is carried out through the open interior cylinder. (Broek)

#### **Windesheim University of Applied Sciences, Building X, Interior Building X, Zwolle (Prov. Overijssel) – The Netherlands 2009 /2010**

(BNA Building of the year 2011 Regio East)

Bij het interieurontwerp van gebouw X heeft de behoefte aan flexibiliteit in combinatie met de sterke identiteit een bepalende rol gespeeld. De hoofdopzet van het interieur is neutraal. Alle basiselementen van het gebouw zijn wit of heel licht van kleur. De kolommen, trappen en hellingbanen zijn in wit beton uitgevoerd, kernen waarin zich trappenhuizen, liften en toiletten bevinden zijn hoogglans wit geschilderd. Met open en gesloten systeemwanden kunnen ruimtes eenvoudig toegevoegd of gewijzigd worden. De vloeren hebben een afwerking als gietvloer in een warm grijze tint. Op specifieke plekken wordt met afwijkende materialen en kleuren gewerkt.

##### **Objecten in kleur**

Binnen de neutrale opzet zorgen objecten in kleur voor oriëntatiepunten in het gebouw. Deze punten markeren de verkeersroute die door de flexibel indeelbare ruimte heen loopt. De objecten zijn bijvoorbeeld postvakken, pantry's balies, vergadercellen en zitmeubels. In de kernen en overige gesloten ruimten van het gebouw, zoals de toiletten, collegezaal en tv-studio, is het uitgangspunt voor het interieur grijs in combinatie met een accentkleur.

##### **Gebouw als decor**

Naast objecten als kleuraccenten in het neutrale gebouw, is er een aantal vaste elementen aan te wijzen die een bijzonder uiterlijk krijgen. Door verticale vlakken (wanden, schermen, gordijnen, folie op glazen wanden) en horizontale vlakken (tapijt, vlonder) kleur te geven, ontstaat er een decor voor plekken in het gebouw met een eigen identiteit en sfeer. Op deze plekken bevinden zich de collectieve ruimtes voor alle gebruikers; de studielandschappen, docentenruimtes, vergaderruimtes, concentratiecellen en overlegruimtes. Het interieur vormt een tweede laag ten opzichte van het gebouw, afgestemd op het gebruik van de ruimte en de plek.

Broekbakema is ook verantwoordelijk voor Gebouw X en het Masterplan van de campus. (Broek)



## Corlaer 2 College, Nijkerk (Prov. Gelderland) – The Netherlands 2006

(BNA Building of The Year 2007 East)

Corlaer 2 is a school for general secondary and pre-university education in Nijkerk. Small-scale, identifiable, safety, teamwork, integration of teaching domains and learning by means of learning are distinguishing marks of the concept. Inside the characteristic knowledge canyon at the centre of the Corlaer 2 College bridges and a central staircase smoothly connect the split-level floors to each other. The ideal base for a progressive independent study centre concept based on the idea of the open plan office. Work spaces for working in teams are linked to individual and joint silent rooms which are crossed by relaxation isles. To learn from and with each other in an inspiring environment in which for individual differences in learning (extrovert / introvert) a place inside the building will be reserved. The programme is based on a modern education concept in which teaching domains consist of a small number of traditional classrooms and a series of study spaces for more or less individual education. It is expected that the Corlaer 2 College will house 800 pupils in the future. Therefore the central services such as auditorium, cvk-drawing, music education and bins / toa are ready for these numbers. A possible extension will then only concern classrooms and individual study rooms. The split-levels inside the building strongly support the desired teaching methods and education concept. Teams can easily be enlarged or scaled down. The floors no longer form an obstacle because education domains simply run through the entire building; from floor 1 to floor 4. The façades are a statement against austerity and evenness. The playful division is a translation to the new education concept. It is based on the idea to utilise the differences between pupils which would yield more motivated pupils with higher results. (Broek)

## Bibliotheek Rotterdam, Rotterdam – The Netherlands 1999 – 2004

9.500 m<sup>2</sup>

### FROM BOOK CASE TO KNOWLEDGE MARKET

During a period of twelve years the character of the Municipal Library Rotterdam has changed. At the necessary, profound renovation we took care of the architectural aspects (Gemeentsbibliotheek Rotterdam 1977-1983, Jap Bakema 1914-1981). Counters, toilet facilities, conference rooms and showcases were renewed or added by us. At the beginning of the eighties we also designed the building to which later on also the Central Discotheque Rotterdam and the Information Centre Rotterdam have been moved. A profound new thought on the function and renovation were therefore needed. We used the altered way of consuming information as a guideline for the new interior arrangement. At the first half of the nineties the surrounding area changed considerably. Nowadays the Binnenrotteplein two days per week serves as a market ground. Inside the building this market square transforms into an internal information square. Renovation also served as a way of getting rid of lack of maintenance and nuisance. During the operation that was carried out in phases the library building could be kept open.

Large fixed elements work as an intermediary between the large building and the loose mobile inventory. The counters and toilet facilities give structure to the spaces and give them dimension. Striking use of colour gives accents to the interior arrangement. At ground floor level by means of situating new counters and toilet facilities a natural separation of logistic streams is created. A new room on the first floor is specially designed for presentations. When the large pivoting doors of practically entirely matt glass are opened, the space is transformed into the library space. The 'stadsstudiehuis' at the upper floor provides a quiet working environment. Here young and older people make use of the working spaces, which vary from small meeting rooms to individual computer working spaces. (Broek)

## BurgerGrundstra architecten adviseurs, Alkmaar – The Netherlands

<http://www.burgergrunstra.nl>

2010 changed their name to; SEE Architects

<http://www.seedarchitects.nl>

### Libraries:

## Cultureel en Educatief Centrum “De Binding”, Langedijk – The Netherlands 2007-2008

GFA: 9.600M<sup>2</sup>, Construction Costs: €11.200.000 EX TAXES

Opposite the municipality building of Langedijk a new Cultural and Educational Centre is going to be realised. This Centre will house a high school, a library, a music school and an artist's gallery, a toy library and a youth activity centre. These functions are enclosed within rectangular islands which are connected by a north-south orientated street. The main entrance lies at the beginning of this street and is signposted by a prominent cone shaped volume. The percussion room from the music school is situated in this volume. An auditorium for the high school is positioned at the other end of the street and can also be used for theatrical production. This auditorium is a round volume and half of it sits in water and it also looks over the surrounding polder landscape. (Burger)

see also: [Hanrath Architect](#)

## Butzelaar Van Son Architecten, Amsterdam – The Netherlands

<http://www.butzelaarvanson.nl>

### Libraries:

## Library / Supermarket, IJmuiden – The Netherlands 2000

### Literature:

Bouw 55,2000,9,pp. 38-41

Detail: Jg.55 no. 9 sept. pp.38-41

## de Architecten Cie, Amsterdam – The Netherlands

<http://www1.cie.nl>

### Libraries:

## IJwijk community school, Hoofddorp (Gemeente Haarlemmermeer) – The Netherlands 2006

programme: two primary schools, sports hal, day-care centre, community centre, police station

date of commission: 2003, date of construction: 2005 – 2006, gross surface: 10.970 m<sup>2</sup>, volume: 38.400 m<sup>3</sup>

The integrated community school is a part of the IJwijk Centrum, an urban development plan which was also designed by de Architecten Cie. The school occupies two whole blocks that linked by the main hall of the community centre, the heart of the complex. Besides the two primary schools and the community centre, the complex comprises a toddlers' centre with two day-care units, two playgroups, and three groups for after-school childcare, a sports hall, and a neighbourhood police post. The multifunctional character of the complex is enhanced by the diversity of users taking full advantage of the collective spaces as well as

the facilities that are available. Large openings with deep reveals mark the individual entrances for the various groups of users. The complex is prepared for 23 optional 'school dwellings': classrooms which in the future can be converted into housing units without much adaptation. In character and the use of materials, the brick exterior matches the other buildings of the IJwijk area whereas the main hall in the middle of the schoolyard is clad with contrasting natural stone. The names of the two primary schools, 'Klavertje Vier' (Four-leaf Clover) and 'De Brandaris' (The Lighthouse), are reflected in the colour scheme and design of the courtyard gardens, lending each one its distinctive character. (Cie)

#### **City Library, Rijeka – Croatia date of commission 2005**

Gross Surface 5.949 m<sup>2</sup>

The organizing element of the library is its structure: mesh membranes and the central patio with the staircase. The patio is designed in relation to the sunrays trajectories in order to bring light into the building, while the floor plans are flexible, organized in different sections for visitors and library staff. The interior has walls, parts of mesh membranes which articulate every floor through the landscape of unexpected spatial configuration. (Cie)

### **Claus En Kaan Architecten, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.clausenkaan.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Huis voor Cultuur en Bestuur, Nijverdal, Gemeente Hellendorn – The Netherlands 2003 – 2007**

The design for the Huis voor Cultuur en Bestuur ( House of Culture and Administration) of the municipality of Hellendoorn consists of a series of impressive brick barrel vaults giving this town hall its bold character. Not only does it accentuate its most important public function, it gives Nijverdal – a little over one century old, and without any architectonic signature – strong new identity. The offices of the existing town hall dating from the 1960s are incorporated in a large public complex, which comprises not only a new representative wing of the town hall with management and meeting facilities and a council chamber, but also cultural facilities including a library, a theatre, a tourist information office and several commercial facilities among which a grand café. The textile of the council chamber and other parts of the building is designed by Claudy Jongstra, overprints and signing are from graphic designer Reynoud Homan and the balcony is the work of artist Norman Trapman. (Claus)

Claus and Kaan have often inspired by buildings from the fifties and sixties of the last century. So even in this House for Culture and Governance. The shape of the building is reminiscent of the Adventskerk in Aerdenhout K. L. Sijmons (1958) and the Kimbell Art Museum by Louis Kahn (1967-72). (<http://www.architectuur.org>)

### **Jo Coenen & Co. Architects, Maastricht – Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.jocoenen.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Centrale Openbare Bibliotheek Oosterdokseiland, Amsterdam – The Netherlands 2001 – 2007**

#### **Literature:**

de Architect 2007-9

Bouwwereld 2007-15

H. de Haan - Jo Coenen, 2004

The Amsterdam Public Library is the central one of three large new buildings on the restructured Oosterdokseiland, near the Central Station. The programme consists of a library of almost 30,000 m<sup>2</sup> (including theatre), a large café, and 9,000 m<sup>2</sup> of office space. As in the Milan library design, a raised plinth offers a refined transitional area between the upper and lower floors, and here too the reading and study rooms are like terraces, though this time they are not arranged in a spiral but are placed around large and tall empty spaces. A terrace on the top floor accommodates the library theatre and conference rooms. The main shape of the building is attuned to the surroundings: both the apartments on the west side and the wide avenue on the east side leading to the conservatory must receive enough sunlight. At the same time, situated as it is beside the open waters of the Oosterdok, the library has to contribute to an attractive skyline. (Hilde de Haan / Coenen)

In the original masterplan, Amsterdam's new public library was to have had meeting rooms on the roof. Jo Coenen moved these to the rear of the library facing the tracks. Consequently this key public building, although one in a series, occupies an appropriately autonomous position. This status is strengthened by setting back the front facade to create a public entrance plaza with a canopy. These interventions do mean however that space and available daylight are at a minimum. So the library before anything else is a compact three-dimensional puzzle with daylight incidence a key factor. Walls and ceiling have a gleaming white finish, one reason being to distribute the light as evenly as possible. A zone of lifts, stairs, escalators and voids stabbing through the building acts as its spatial spine drawing the disparate components together. (<http://www.architectureguide.nl>)

#### **Stadsbibliotheek Maastricht – Centre Céramique, Maastricht – The Netherlands 2003**

The „Centre Céramique” is located in the northern part of the new city district of Maastricht, Céramique. It accommodates a range of functions: a library, townhall, exhibition rooms, City Archives and the European Journalists Centre. A café connects the „Centre Céramique” to the „Bordenhal”, which has been converted into a theatre. With Plein 1992, this complex is becoming a new city meeting place. Thus, the fourth square is coming into being in the City of Maastricht, alongside the Vrijthof, the Markt and the Onze lieve Vrouwenplein. A planned pedestrian and cyclist bridge will connect the „Centre Céramique” to the western shore of the river Maas and, consequently, to the historic inner city of Maastricht. To the west, towards the river Maas, the „Centre Céramique” creates a smooth transition between the City Hall and the adjacent square. It offers a view of the opposite shore. The openness of the building is enhanced by the glass façade of the City Hall with its 8m to 12m high open space. This essential design is sustained in the building. Thanks to the shifting lay-out of the empty spaces on the upper levels, a vertical walk along the various departments of the library will provide surprising perspectives. The choice of materials – concrete, glass, wood and aluminium – creates a special atmosphere which is further accentuated by the interior decoration and the lighting. The bond with the history of the location is cited in every possible way. For instance, the reading room in the basement is bordered by the defensive rampart and the city moat, both constructed in the 16th and 17th centuries around the Wijck city quarter. From the wooden reading bays one has an interesting view of the city moat. The wall runs like a thread through the different buildings, thus becoming a connecting element. Here, Jo Coenen links past and present to create an integrated whole, showing the field of tension between the city and the interior. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

#### **(NAI) Nederlands Architectuur Instituut, Rotterdam – The Netherlands 1988 – 1993**

The commission for the Architecture Institute – after a competition that was limited to six firms – marked the start of Coenen's international recognition. The institute is conceived as an ensemble of relatively autonomous architectural elements, which are above

all important as a whole. They transform what used to be an amorphous gap in the city into a piece of compact, significant urban design. The institute comprises four main components with different functions: 1. the banana-shaped concrete archive building as a new wall for the south side of Rochussenstraat; 2. a box-shaped, brick-covered exhibition hall as appendant to the Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen opposite; 3. a transparent (glass and steel) block on a series of columns for the library and administration, overhung by an enormous steel canopy that turns it into a landmark; and 4. a socle (concrete in combination with glass and glass bricks) that accommodates a café and lecture room as well as placing the NAI on a pedestal. The moat and bridge over it make an essential contribution to the monumental quality of this complex. (Coenen)

## **Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur, Delft – The Netherlands**

<http://www.jeannedekkers.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **OZW– The Netherlands 2006**

20.350 m<sup>2</sup>, €2.300.000

The OZW health care and well-being training institute is a new landmark for the architectural landscape of the VU University. It embodies an innovative training concept that combines intermediate and higher level vocational training programmes and university programmes. The softly shaped brick walls that bring to mind the Amsterdam School are in keeping with the nature of the training programmes. The window spacing emphasizes the verticality and main outlines of the exterior and immediately draws attention to the transparency and vitality of the interior: a playful combination of training centres around atria. From the south side, the atria gradually and diagonally lend access to the facilities. Long sightlines reduce the size of the building. From the base, for instance, one can see all the way up to the sixth floor. The utility core is incorporated in the 'back bone'. The private offices are at the far ends of the building. The public base is transparent and the mysterious volume of the lecture hall inside catches the eye. The training institute is a playful landscape to roam in, see people and meet people. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

A remarkable building at De Boelelaan, next to the VU Main Building, home to the OZW, an experimental collaboration of a wide range of care training courses at various levels, from vocational to university. A gentle and humane education building that clearly fits care and therefore designed with flowing lines. The staggered, deep windows emphasize the height of the building. Because of the size and scale use, the building became a stout appearance on the campus of the University, a predominantly straight, some amorphous environment. With his towering character the weight of new principles and forms a benchmark for the future. The building does justice to the new identity of education: transparency and layering of the various programs. They are both reflected in the building. Daylight falls like a waterfall in through diagonal sight lines on different levels and thus promotes orientation and interaction. The open learning centers, coupled with the voids, are the heart of the teaching of the various users and are easily visible to both students and teachers. The interior exudes openness and color used to highlight a number of distinctive places. The most striking element is the classroom, in the space of the main hall hangs a large oval volume. "Absolutely one of a stone building that represents the aspirations of the VU." (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

## **diederendirrix b.v., Eindhoven – The Netherlands**

<http://www.diederendirrix.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Huis voor Cultuur, Oosterhout – The Netherlands 2010**

The House of Culture is the new home of gallery 5, De Bussel, H19 and the Film Theatre. The plan is part of the masterplan Sant Oosterhout Rhine and the new cultural heart of Oosterhout. The program includes a theater with a great hall of 650 seats, two smaller halls and restaurants, the library, the center of the arts, cinema, 40 homes and a 2-storey underground garage with approximately 450 locations. Total approximately 27,000 m<sup>2</sup> GLA. (diederendirrix)

#### **De Hangar, Eindhoven – The Netherlands 2005 – 2009**

In the center of Lake Empire VINEX district of Eindhoven, is a typical aircraft hangar along with several other valuable industrial heritage buildings like the memory of the former airport Welschap alive. With the redevelopment and extension to a complex of educational and recreational features, the hangar transformed into the vital cultural center of the district. A balcony at the hangar, a sunken gymnasium with insight from the entrance patio, bridges the patio cross, a sunken garden, an elevated children's playground, an amphitheater at the entrance of the community school, they are the essential ingredients that the recipe constitute a clear, rational, orderly but vivid and idiosyncratic complex. Features: Community school (primary school, nursery, playgroup, after school care, infant), library and media center, Center for the Arts, Community Centre, Youth Room, Gymnasium, Fit & Wellness Club. (diederendirrix)

#### **Vertigo, Technical University Eindhoven, Bibliotheek Bouwkunde, Eindhoven – The Netherlands 1998 – 2002**

A smooth and continuous body with an ambiguous relationship between transparency and solidity. The old rugged hull has a new special glass façade, based on the synergy between environment and aesthetics. The typical rhythmic structure of the original facade with its ongoing IPE profiles is the dominant vertical lines. Between them, the glass is stacked in a succession of clear glass and screen-printed glass. The hull with its grand portals and concrete cores remains a distinctive feature. The interior has the utilitarian feature of the former laboratory building as an acceptable quality. The internal organization is focused on efficiency and flexibility. Users are flexible, differentiated by a range of areas. Overview and spatial continuity with a generous view on the city skyline are the qualities of the high floors. The floor height of 5200 is exploited to maximum effect to optimize the daylight. Concentration versus communication, encounters and exchanges as a hermetic design concept, but primarily as a user activating environment.

Two special operations disrupt the rationality of the program. The building is designed as a combination of entrance and amphitheater design. A second intervention concerns the sawing floor areas from the 6th floor which creates a high atrium. The atrium acts as a binding layer spatial theme for the staff. The topical working chambers between floors to increase the contrast with the generous space around. Project Team: B. Dirrix, H. Aspers, H. Knipscheer, H. Korteweg, I. Westerveen, J. van de Ven, M. Vlemmix, R. Leunissen, R. Meurders; (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

When the former Chemistry Laboratory was converted into the new accommodation for the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, its bare concrete skeleton was refurbished with a curtain façade that strikes a balance between massiveness and transparency. The smooth glass skin is a low-tech energy façade, and for that reason it is sealed for 70%. On the exterior, the glass has an enamel print of the scaffolding of Gaudi's Sagrada Familia – architecture's symbol of the for-ever-unfinished project. The bare, sandblasted concrete, which bears every trace of this structure's previous life, is present in the interior, which, by virtue of the generous floor height of over 5 m, has plenty of air. The studios are located behind the horizontally organized facades at the bottom

of the tower; the faculty staff is housed just above, around a glass-roofed atrium created from the 6th floor down by cutting out segments of all the floors. Work rooms have been grouped around this vertiginous hole. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

### **Industrion, Kerkrade – The Netherlands 1993 - 1997**

The position of the museum generates two types of space: one urban and one landscape. The first, the forum focuses on the visitor who comes from the center and is also suitable for events. The second compartment, a connection to the vast landscape in Germany, and the wooded hillside on the opposite side of the track. A free, architectural interpretation of the mijnbok symbolizes the most turbulent industrial history of Limburg. The big wheels are my coat to strengthen their impressive effects. The frame acts as an "elevated surface" in the sense that unreachable objects and relics exhibited in public spaces. The hall acts as a viewing platform overlooking the library, the wisselexpositie, auditorium, offices, the museum garden and terrace. At the end of this corridor begins the scene tour of the museum spaces. (diederendirrix)

### **Döll –atelier voor bouwkunst, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.dollarchitecture.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Cultural Centre Canadaplein, Alkmaar Public Library, Alkmaar – The Netherlands 1997 – 1999**

Cultural centre: three institutions under a single roof. The new Cultural Centre of Alkmaar is situated on a square, called Canadaplein, on the edge of the historical town centre. The new buildings were designed as one volume, accommodating different functions: the Municipal History Museum, the Central Library and the music school Artiance. The music school has a three storey high entrance on the side of the square. By using black linoleum, steel and birch doors the school has been given an elegant appearance. Daylight enters the corridors' ends. The spaces that need sound-insulation most, like studios, lie entirely walled-in. By way of the glass front, the visitor enters the foyer of the Museum. The glazed roof lends the atmosphere of a covered urban square to the central hall. The stairs on the central axis offer the visitor different routes through the building. The glass roof lends a striking transparency and lightness to the compact museum, whereas its precious objects are well protected against daylight. An important role has been reserved for the auditorium, which hangs in this space like an independent white box. Any rivalry with the imposing church has been avoided by giving the Cultural Centre a modest materialisation. The former Interkruis building has been given a skin of wooden slats that also cover the glass front of the newly built structure. Behind this wooden façade the different structures (old and new) are visible. In this way a certain stratification was obtained that renders the building soft and transparent and makes it fit in with both the large scale church and the small scale buildings of the historical centre. (Döll)

"Behind this wooden facade the different structures (old and new) are visible. In this way a certain stratification was obtained that renders the building soft and transparent and makes it fit in with both the large scale church and the small scale buildings of the historical centre". Global Architecture Document, nr. 67, 2001

### **OSG (Openbare Scholengemeenschap), Hengelo Learning Centre, Hengelo – The Netherlands 1999**

The school with a 11,000 m<sup>2</sup> sports hall is situated in the striking surroundings of the Tichelwerk Park. The compact building, with its robust appearance, accommodates modern teaching facilities. There are individual workspaces for approximately 1,200 secondary school pupils, a computer classroom and a multi-media library with flexible computer workstations. By centralising these functions in one area the latest ideas on teaching in Holland, called the "study house", are given shape. The school building is one of the first new schools that complies with the requirements of the Dutch "study house" school model: in addition to the 43 rooms for group teaching, it has special working spaces where students of the senior classes can study individually or in small groups. These include, for example, a multimedia center with computer workstations. As the site was limited in scale, Döll designed a compact building. The four storey high front, facing the park, forms the prominent side of the school. Here the classrooms and the main entrance are to be found. The front shows a combination of brickwork and red cedar, with a regular pattern of windows, slightly interrupted on occasion. On the other side of the building, a green-bordered car park and a two store high bicycle shed retain the distance between the residential area and the school. Here, the residents' view is taken into account: the schools' roof slopes down towards the two store high rear and is covered with a moss and sedum layer. On this side, partly below ground level, the multifunctional auditorium and the sports hall are located. (Döll)

### **Openbare Bibliotheek Almelo, Almelo – The Netherlands 1994**

As the location for its new public library, the municipality of Almelo chose a site opposite the city hall, which was the final design of the De Stijl architect J.J.P. Oud. Not only the vicinity of the latter building but also the complexity of the urban surroundings and the ambitious programme were the ingredients of a very challenging project. The building consists of two volumes in a split-level arrangement apparent in the section, separated by an open space. The relatively narrow separating void is crisscrossed by staircases which interconnect different levels and which make it possible to apprehend the dynamic of the interior spaces. The volumes are all distinct in their shape and materials. The somewhat receding transparent saw tooth facade of the ground floor contrasts with the closed character of the copper frontage on higher floors. By following the form of the street, the slightly curved, copper-clad east facade is largely responsible for the image of the library. The three self-enclosed, smaller volumes terminate in a wide glass front of one storey height. The zinc-clad roof structure facing the city hall has the appearance of a separate volume. The ultramarine finish of the end elevations and the developing patination of the copper-clad east facade enter into a respectful dialogue with Oud's building due to the contrasting materials. (Döll) "As an uncompromising, spectacular and innovative piece of modern architecture, it perfectly represents the ambitions of the client as well as being a pretty fair reflection of Döll's own desires." (Wallpaper Sept/Okt 1996)

### **Hochschulcampus Bielefeld (Bibliothek), Masterplan, Bielefeld – Germany on design (2007)**

Client: Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb NRW, Düsseldorf.

The assignment for the competition was the design of an urban master plan of an app. 16,5 ha area situated on the edge of the German Teutoburger Forest. The programme consists of 150.000 m<sup>2</sup> new estate of the Fachhochschule Bielefeld and the expansion of the existing building complex of Universität Bielefeld. Besides the Hochschulcampus offers space to prospective university and private research institutions and beginning knowledge intensive companies. An important basic assumption of the design is the careful integration in the valuable natural, wooded environment. (Döll)

Sobald in der zweiten Jahreshälfte 2013 der Ersatzneubau Universitätsstraße bezogen ist, kann mit den Sanierungs- und Modernisierungsarbeiten am Universitätshauptgebäude begonnen werden. Die Arbeiten werden bis 2025 dauern. Geplant sind sechs große Bauabschnitte. Am Ende dieser langen Bauphase wird sich die Universität Bielefeld mit einer erstklassigen Infrastruktur für optimale Forschungs- und Studienbedingungen präsentieren. Wir wollen auch künftig exzellente Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler nach Bielefeld holen und junge Talente für ein Studium bei uns begeistern. Dazu brauchen wir eine Infrastruktur und Arbeitsbedingungen, die unser Campusmanagement noch effektiver machen. Hans-Jürgen Simm, Kanzler der Universität Bielefeld. 152.000 Quadratmeter: Herausforderung an das Facility Management Das überaus komplexe Vorhaben stellt den Bau- und Liegenschaftsbetrieb NRW und die Universitätsverwaltung vor große Herausforderungen. Der Gebäudekomplex verfügt über eine Nutzfläche von rund 152.000 Quadratmetern. Während der

Arbeiten werden die jeweiligen Bauteile komplett geräumt. Parallel muss gewährleistet sein, dass der Universitätsbetrieb ungestört weiter laufen kann. Im Facility Management der Universität laufen bereits die Flächenbedarfsrechnungen und erste Vorbereitungen für das Umzugsmanagement. So müssen zum Beispiel die Bedürfnisse der naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultäten mit ihren großen Laborflächen im Detail berücksichtigt werden. Hier finden unter anderem Langzeitversuche statt, die eine räumliche Umquartierung sehr kompliziert machen. Für die Sanierung werden erhebliche finanzielle Mittel in dreistelliger Millionenhöhe benötigt. Das Land NRW hatte im September 2009 eine Finanzierungszusage für den Ersatzneubau und damit für den Einstieg in die komplette Modernisierung des Universitätshauptgebäudes gemacht. Ende der 1960er Jahre war das Universitätsgelände noch ein Getreidefeld am Rande der Stadt. Im Hintergrund zeigen die Kräne das Entstehen des Aufbau- und Verfügungszentrums an, in dem am 17. November 1969 der Lehrbetrieb mit drei Fakultäten und 270 Studierenden begann. (<http://www.campus-bielefeld.de>)

Am 22. Juni 2007 hat die Jury des städtebaulichen Wettbewerbs zur Entwicklung eines neuen Hochschul-Campus Bielefeld den Siegerentwurf bekannt gegeben. Das Gewinnerteam besteht aus den Städteplanern und Architekten Döll - Atelier voor Bouwkunst b.v. aus Rotterdam und GTL Gnüchtel Triebswetter Landschaftsarchitekten aus Kassel. Angetreten zu dem kooperativen Wettbewerb waren fünf renommierte Entwurfsteams von Architekten und Landschaftsplanern. Aufgabe der fünf Teams war es, einen Vorschlag zu entwickeln, der den aktuellen Campus der Universität zusammen mit dem Erweiterungsgelände "Lange Lage" zu einem neuen und zukunftsfähigen Gesamtcampus werden lässt. Laut Jury zeichnet sich der Siegerentwurf insbesondere durch eine starke Verknüpfung des Universitäts-Stammgeländes mit dem Erweiterungsgelände "Lange Lage" aus. Der öffentliche Raum im neuen Campus wurde ebenfalls sehr positiv bewertet. Außerdem verzahnen sich die im Konzept dargestellten Baufelder, laut Jury, hervorragend mit der Landschaft. (<http://www.detail.de>)

## **dok architekten, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.dokarchitecten.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Scheringa Museum, Opmeer – The Netherlands 2004 - 2010**

A new Scheringa Museum for Realisme has been designed of brick and reinforced concrete to stand in the flat polderland of North Holland. It has been designed as a house in three parts, linked by a central axis for orientation. The house for the public contains the museum shop, the museum café and other facilities. A mezzanine floor for the offices and the library extends over the whole width of the building. The house for the collection is enclosed and intimate and affords space for the paintings, the works on paper and the sculptures. Thanks to the structure of the building and to the inventive handling of zones of light and the technical facilities, the division of the building is adapted to the collection. The guest house, at the rear of the museum, provides space for changing and guest exhibitions. Here, too, it is possible to create large and small spaces, giving curators the maximum say over the arrangements. (dok)

#### **Mediatheek, Delft – The Netherlands 2007**

Haarlemmermeer Architecture Award [nomination], for the interior of the Library Floriande in Hoofddorp. Quote from the jury: "An interior with a public appearance. Several individual components are properly used. Especially the design of the floor is nice. Beautiful color and materials. "

The media library is part of the Hoogoven Building (former blast-furnace building) in Delft, which also houses shops, restaurants and cafes, apartments and bicycle storage sections. The most important materials of the building are glass and ceramics - dark bricks for the ground floor and orange bricks for the upper storeys. The media library is situated on the Cultuurplein (Culture square), embedded in the surrounding buildings. Its entrance is immediately recognizable there by the high glass façade that has been erected two metres in front of the existing frontage. This exposes the media library to the square, with its activities perfectly visible from the outside. The staircases are located behind this glass façade. Thus, a living image is created there, together with the activity on the square at ground level. On first floor, the visitor emerges under an eye-catching glass roof that runs the entire width of the premises. This visual link acts as a clarifying and structuring element. An important role in the orientation of the visitor is also played by the interior. Here a transition is made between the hard industrial shell and the warm, soft materials of the interior. The interior walls also play an important part in the signposting and orientation of the space. The display cupboards have been placed so that they create individual spaces that are small-scale, transparent and conveniently arranged. (dok)

#### **Basisschool Focus, Haarlem – The Netherlands 1997 - 2005**

The Focus school comprises two primary schools for children with special needs, in leafy surroundings. The starting point for the design was the vision of the head of the school and the project team. The children at the school require a peaceful environment, and this needs a particular approach, with for example areas where the children can play separately, alongside spaces where the support staff sit together to exchange ideas. The building comprises six small clusters containing classrooms, which are separated from one another both visually and acoustically, with their own entrance and play area. These clusters are indirectly linked to the triangular heart of the school containing the assembly hall and library. The teaching assistants and special needs teachers sit around this centre. All the spaces are covered by a façade shaped as a big cushion, that lends the building a sense of sanctuary. (dok)

#### **Coornhert Lyceum, Haarlem – The Netherlands 2000 - 2004**

The Coornhert Lyceum is a public school for secondary education with 1580 pupils. Besides teaching leading to a certificate, the school aims to provide personal and cultural development. During recent years, the school has experienced major developments resulting from changes within the education system and the increase in its number of pupils. There was an urgent need to extend the 1961 building with classrooms, a media library and individual study facilities. The extension plan seized the opportunity to make improvements for the higher traffic flows. A new entrance, new hall and a corridor have been constructed between the old and new buildings. These provide access to the stairwells, existing corridors, the individual study rooms and the new media library. The exterior is made light and warm by use of large sheets of glass and timber frameworks. The façade structure of the existing building is continued in the new extension. The interior has been kept light with striking highlights of colour, and the extension has created an inner garden. The concrete elements, benches and hillock make the garden a good meeting place on beautiful days. A pleasant spot to spend the break, and for studying and cultural activities. (dok)



## **DP6 architectuurstudio, Delft – The Netherlands**

<http://www.dp6.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Sint Nicolas Lyceum, Amsterdam-Zuid – The Netherlands 2008 – 2012**

12.000 m<sup>2</sup>

A unique school, uniquely located, the Sint-Nicolaaslyceum is a school with high ambitions and driven by sports, culture and knowledge. The new SNL building will settle into its role and location and find its own iconic footing between the city and the Zuid-as; between culture and commerce. Other than the new location of the school and its surroundings, the identity and ambition of the lyceum played a major role in the new design. The school for HAVO, VWO and Gymnasium is located along the Amsterdam Zuid-as, and is part of the future Beethoven plan. The new school is also inextricably linked to the lush Beatrixpark. The spacious atrium in the heart of the building looks out onto the park and connects the proposed public square with the existing park. This building's design and environment should motivate its students and encourage an inquisitive education. (DP6)

#### **ICOON, Amersfoort – The Netherlands 2010**

The ICOON cluster forms part of the central plan for the new Vathorst quarter in Amersfoort. The programme comprises a school for secondary education combined with a branch of Schools in Art, and includes a local theatre, library, day-care centre, and a sports facility. These special functions will help the ICOON become the area's future cultural heart. The building consists of several volumes that house the main functions. Between these volumes lie the traffic zones, and the whole is capped by a meandering 'plaza landscape'. (DP6)

#### **Hogeschool Utrecht (Library), Amersfoort – The Netherlands 2007 – 2010**

The HU in Amersfoort has relocated to a new building where different disciplines can share a collective space. The ground floor spatially connects through to the first floor through stairs and large voids. The sightlines this design choice creates encourage spatial awareness, orientation and transparency and makes for easy encounters and dynamism. The floors higher up along the red face of the building are more peaceful, but they also enjoy the spatial transparency created by the voids. As a direct result of the neutral floors and the white, homologous ceilings, the overall quality of the building's interior is calm and collected. Some of the walls are carried out as 'poster walls': walls with portions covered in collages, posters or banners, that can be modified by the users of the HU. The formal language of the unique elements is orthogonal, with three basic types: white, wood and multi-colored. Special interior elements for the different courses also have large, easily interchangeable lettering painted on.

#### **Extension Rietveld Lyceum, Doetinchem – The Netherlands 2004**

The Rietveld Lyceum school is housed in one of the last buildings designed by the famous Dutch architect, Gerrit Rietveld. The introduction of the educational concept of study centres and the loss of the use of an annexe meant that an extension was required. The new facilities will provide some 900 square metres of space to accommodate 7 classrooms as well as reading rooms for 2 study centres. The basic concept of the extension is to treat the building and its environment as an integral unit by looking for a solution that not only provides more room while at the same time creating a focal point for the school, but also adds to the quality of the parkland. The solution was to lower most of the extension below ground level. The resulting view is of a timber-clad volume that rises out of its surroundings. Daylight is provided by patios, which also act as points of orientation where the study centres find a place of their own. (DP6)

## **Ector Hoogstad Architecten, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.hoogstad.com>

<http://www.ectorhoogstad.com>

(EHA Magazine)

### **Libraries:**

#### **TNO/Geoscience Utrecht, Utrecht – The Netherlands on design**

On the edge of Universiteitsterrein "the Uithof" in Utrecht on behalf of the new building of the Dutch TNO Institute of Applied Geosciences built. This institute is the central geoscientific information and research in the Netherlands. The buildings, housed in a square volume with the dimensions 80 x 80 m, three storeys high, consisting of office space situated around a glass-roofed outdoor space. Them in large part on the first floor is an outdoor atrium. This atrium serves as a central circulation space, allowing visitors from the slightly raised ground floor entrance on the building led into. In the basement next to the entrance to the semi-public office and laboratory functions housed. The semi-public features include a library, an auditorium and a restaurant with meeting rooms. The design of the building distinguishes this part of the building by a transparent structure opposite the closed laboratory section. This separation is accentuated by a sloping wall that flows into an air shaft bovendaks. The air shaft is an important part of the air control of the atrium. The new building from the entrance by means of ramps connected to the adjacent university buildings. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

#### **University Library and Department of Mathematics and Computer Sciences, University Eindhoven, Eindhoven – The Netherlands 2013**

The campus of Eindhoven University of Technology (TU/e) will get a new heart for 55 million euro. A new building will be erected which is to be the meeting place for students, staff, researchers and visitors. Wednesday December 1 witnessed the starting signal for this first project of Campus 2020: the TU/e's accommodation plan. Completion of the new building is expected for the summer of 2012.

New heart

The new building will be the new heart of the TU/e campus, measuring 25,000 square meters and providing accommodation for the university library as well as some 900 study places for students. Above part of the large covered hall and the building for central student facilities, a five-storey building will be erected for the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science. It was designed by architect ir. Joost Ector of Ector Hoogstad Architecten. The building will be realized by construction company Hurks, Imtech Building Services, Oskomera, ABT, Nelissen ingenieursbureau and Hevo building management. The overall management will be the responsibility of the university's Real Estate Management.

"The university campus should be an attractive working and learning environment, a relaxed setting for international students and scientists to meet. The new building will house the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, while a central place will be allocated to the university library as well. A grand café and a large covered hall will emphasize the meeting function even more", says the TU/e Executive Board.

Campus 2020

Campus 2020 is the accommodation plan of TU/e for the site where the university was founded in 1956. The university has nine Departments with a total of 7,000 students and 3,000 staff members. Campus 2020 is to be realized over the next decade and the total investment involved amounts to some 250 million euro. Campus 2020 fits in with the transformation of the TU/e grounds into a Science Park, which is to include permanent accommodation for students as well as a place where research enterprises can be established.

For more information see [www.tue.nl/campus2020](http://www.tue.nl/campus2020) (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

In the heart of the campus, the library and the central library of the university. Moreover, also a pub lunch, the Notebook Service Centre and the sale of lecture notes. The building is a large number of amenities including several studies classrooms and many individual study areas. (<http://www.tue.nl>)

### **Learning Center, Delft University of Technology, Delft – The Netherlands 2013**

Hoogstad sector was chosen as architect for the first major construction project at TU Delft outside the property. That the university announced today. Architectural means for the construction of Delft Chem Tech and the Department of Biotechnology of the Faculty of Applied Physics a unique architectural hat trick ': all three Dutch technical universities are now realizing a design by Ector Hoogstad Architects. The Delft University has Ector Hoogstad Architects chosen for the project following a European tender procedure. The complex consists of 26,000 m<sup>2</sup> of laboratories, universities and offices. The location is Technopolis, the new business campus along the A13, adjacent to the university grounds. The draft vision Ector Hoogstad Architects proposes a square-shaped building with a central space in the heart, partly inside and partly outside. According to Joost Ector is such a vital meeting place in a school building. "Space is the social heart of the building. Education is not just about passing on knowledge, but mainly to the development of new knowledge by sharing. Organizing and staging encounters between users is the starting point. " The new assignment in Delft means that all three Dutch universities are designing Ector Hoogstad Architects realize. For the University of Twente is building an office complex with teaching and research laboratory nano (40,000 m<sup>2</sup>). It was already the new master plan for the UT campus made. And Eindhoven University of Technology alumnus Ector chose last year for the new building for the Central Student Services and the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science (26,000 m<sup>2</sup>). The realization of this begins in 2009. (<http://architectuur.nl>)

### **“Orion” Learning Center, Wageningen University, Wageningen – The Netherlands 2013**

Ector Hoogstad Architects will design the new education building of Wageningen UR. The complex will be located between the Atlas and Forum buildings and its name will be 'Orion'. The hunter in Greek mythology after whom the constellation in the northern winter sky is named signifies power. Ector Hoogstad's design vision is emphatically inspired by nature. Logic, efficiency and sustainability are the starting points for this building, according to architect Joost Ector. In addition to a large number of auditoria and other study and class rooms, there will also be a student restaurant. To get a good idea of the users' wishes, the staff of the architectural firm will be working on campus for two weeks. Students and staff also had the opportunity to convey their wishes during meetings with the architect in April (2009). Orion, which should be finished at the end of 2012, is intended to form the social core of Wageningen Campus, together with Forum. Ector Hoogstad previously designed education complexes for the technical universities of Delft, Eindhoven and Twente. Info: [elisa.salentijn@wur.nl](mailto:elisa.salentijn@wur.nl) (<http://www.wur.nl>)

Ector Hoogstad Architects, on the order of Wageningen University and Research Centre (WUR), a large school building design: Forum II. It was announced today. The new complex joins between the familiar buildings of Rafael Viñoly and Quist Wintermans Architects. Gebouw designs themselves when preparing the winning design vision Ector Hoogstad Architects is strongly inspired by nature. This will close the agency with the motto of WUR: To explore the potential of nature, to Improve the Quality of Life. "We try to move as a designer in nature. Logic, efficiency and sustainability are therefore the principles for this building. They can lead to a clear building, which to some extent self-designs," said architect Joost Ector. Heart Social Forum II receives a large number of lecture halls, classrooms and study as well as catering. The student restaurant is on the ground floor, directly above the lecture. Some of these will be switched into a large, auditorium-like room. Higher in the building - where it is quieter - get instruction and teaching labs. Everything is interwoven with a large number of study places and landscapes. The building will therefore, together with the Social Forum I heart shapes of Wageningen Campus. More universities Wageningen University and Research Centre is the fourth university which Ector Hoogstad Architects is currently active. For the technical universities of Delft, Eindhoven and Twente builds teaching and research office complexes totaling over 100,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The new theme-building should be ready in 2013. (<http://architectuur.nl>)

### **Picasso Lyceum, Zoetermeer (Prov. South-Holland) – The Netherlands 2009**

In true vision of the school office has received a modest height of only three layers. The lower the better is the motto, because vertical distances in a larger barrier in communication and interaction than horizontal distances. The location in Zoetermeer offered just enough room for such a low building. The new building is so wide and deep and covers the tricky, because infrastructure pinched lot almost full. Striking is the organization of the building, which is divided into different "domains", each with clusters of related subjects. The added value of this is organizational cohesion and the ability to easily cross-curricular projects to launch. The six areas are language, people and society, exactly, art, sport and ICT. The domains are connected via a covered street, and consist of large and small classrooms around a Werkplein. This open study landscape 'is also equipped with modern ICT facilities such as interactive whiteboards. Although the building was officially opened today, it is already in use for several weeks. The school houses a "population" of about eleven hundred students and teachers. Moreover, the idea that the building not only serves as a school, but also a role in the district receives. Thus, the assembly hall during the week after the sounding of the last school bell used as a full theater. (<http://architectenweb.nl>)

### **Utrecht University of Applied Sciences, Library, Department of Education, Utrecht – The Netherlands 2008**

The Department of Education (FE) forms the westerly closure of the "kashba-zone" of the Uithof. In this hundred-metre-wide strip, buildings bunch-up close together with patios and rooflights providing daylight penetration. The colourful west façade gives the HU a face towards the city, makes the building scale-less and abstract, while also alluding to the speed of the traffic racing past. The façade is an expression of the occupants and their diverse activities, a metaphor for the HU's multifaceted community. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

### **Avans University of Applied Sciences, Tilburg – The Netherlands 2007**

In its architectural expression, the building presents itself like a system of floor-areas whose in-between spaces are filled with glass. Behind the façades - finished in pigmented concrete, aluminium ceilings, steel-slatted balustrades and timber window and door frames - a grey-hued and green-accented world opens up. A horizontal and vertical scenic landscape beckons you to enter, meet people and have the time of your life. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

### **HES School of Economics Studies, Amsterdam – The Netherlands 2003**

The ambition of Hoogstad Architects for the project is unchanged. The assignment is a challenge to make a college building by the scale can be interpreted as a small village and that the large urban dynamics will assume, a very positive impact on the environment. Several thousand mostly young users coming into the building to study, teach, work, collaborate and meet. Today's educational

beliefs which pupils are regarded as individuals with a great responsibility, with personal guidance plays a leading role must be reflected in the project. That means an "adult" building, where classrooms are no longer taking the main role but where the emphasis is on independent study and offered a continuous invitation to discovery, development and meeting. One must avoid that the building businesslike. Finally a program is not the start of a career but to prepare them. In the main urban form these considerations translate into a volume that is clearly recognizable as a mass present, yet its design reification occurs. It features two play an important role. The first is the curved facade, the building provides a striking silhouette and unlike a flat facades "sympathetic" look designed. Then there is the recognition of the various functions to the materialization of the facade and the implementation of greenhouses, which takes a look deeply in the building "permit. Stramanweg to play a complementary role to the greenhouses. Here, she breaks the only transparent (due to a mandatory building line) flat facade of the building, which the rhythm of the residential buildings on the other side gets a sequel. The entrance of the building is focused on the future square on the west side, from space and public transport argued the most logical place. Immediately after the main entrance leading a circulation route through the most common features of the building as central teaching rooms, restaurant, shops / cafes etc. spread over the ground and first floor. On the second floor there are functions with a common, but less "public" character, such as library and computer center. On the third and fourth floor are the areas of education clusters. So take upwards the noise and intensity of use off. The ambition Hoogstad Architects for this project is unchanged. The task challenges us to make a college building that the scale can be interpreted as a small village and that the large urban dynamics that are expected from this, a very positive impact on the environment. Several thousand mostly young users coming into the building to study, teach, work, collaborate and socialize. Today's educational beliefs which pupils are regarded as individuals with a great responsibility, with personal guidance plays a major role, the project must be reflected. That means a "mature" building, where classrooms are no longer occupy the main role but where the emphasis is on independent study and an invitation is offered to continuous discovery, development and meeting. It must ensure that the building businesslike. Finally a program is not starting a career, but to prepare them. In the main urban form considerations translate into a volume that is clearly recognizable as a mass of presents, but also by its design reification occurs. It features two play an important role. The first is told, curved façade, which gives the building a striking silhouette and unlike a flat facades "sympathetic" character is intended. Then there is the recognition of the various functions of the facade and the implementation of greenhouses, a deep look "into the building" permit. Stramanweg to play a complementary role to the greenhouses. Here they form transparent interruptions of any (due to a mandatory building line) flat facade of the building, which the rhythm of the residential buildings on the opposite side will be repeated. The entrance of the building is focused on the future square on the west side, from spatiality and public transport argued the most logical place. Immediately after the main entrance leads a circulation route through the most common features of the building, such as central teaching rooms, restaurant, shops / cafes, etc. spread over the ground and first floor. On the second floor there are functions with a common, but less "public" character, such as library and computer center. On the third and fourth floor are the rooms of the school clusters. So take upwards the noise and intensity of use it. a photo: Christian Richters Photo 2: Marcel van Kerckhoven.(<http://www.architectenweb.nl>) The HES School of Economics and Business is situated a stone's throw away from the Amsterdam Arena. The biggest design challenge was clear from the first moment; how to create suitable accommodation for some five thousand, mainly young, students in the sober surroundings of Amsterdam South East? The building has been conceived as a town within a town; as a network of wide and narrow streets, squares and gardens (in the form of "serres", or glazed buffer zones). Countless voids offer sight lines which visually interlink the different levels. The building ensures that the users are optimally visible to each other, thereby generating encounters. The four 'serres', or conservatories, are glass-enveloped outside spaces with a Mediterranean climate. They provide a "break-out space" and can also encompass a variety of activities. The large north serre has a step-by-step rising floor, creating a space able to accommodate large gatherings of people. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

## **EEA Erick van Egeraat Associated Architects, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

Co-founder Meecano

<http://www.erickvanegeraat.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Library Technical University Delft, Utrecht – The Netherlands 1992 – 1998**

see: [Meecano](#) architecten.

#### **Faculty of Economics and Management, Library, University of Utrecht – The Netherlands 1991 – 1995**

see: [Meecano](#) architecten.

The University of Utrecht in the Netherlands commissioned an urban master plan by the Office of Metropolitan Architecture (Art Zaayer) in the eighties, and has since invited several well known Dutch architects to contribute to the University campus "De Uithof". The faculty for Economics and Management (FEM) is part of the Kasbah zone of the campus which aims to preserve the existing feeling of open space by strongly condensing building programs and allowing collective spaces only within their footprint and not between the buildings. The design for this faculty follows and enhances these principles of the master plan in order to create a new sense of unity for the faculty. Previously the FEM was accommodated in seven buildings at five different locations scattered around the city. The six departments of the faculty sought to define a new single identity while at the same time preserving a sense of independence. The identity of the faculty as a whole is determined by its collective spaces; entrance lobby, library, "mediatheque", restaurants and lecture halls for up to 400 people. These are all positioned at the front of the building complex and can be rented out as conference rooms, which increase the activity in this public zone. There are three patio gardens within the building with specific characteristics; the Water Patio, the Jungle Patio and the Zen Patio. These spaces provide a visual focus for orientation and are perceived to be the heart of the building. The more specific educational functions, such as classrooms and staff facilities are located at the rear of the building. Each department centers on a "study square", where students can meet for informal study purposes. The building program forms several groups that are expressed by distinct architectonic typology and materialization. The ground floor provides the main orientation area for the building from which the other floors are easily accessible. Internal circulation routes are spacious to cater for the large numbers of students. They each have a different character to aid orientation. Contrary to its large scale (23,000 m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area) the building remains easy to comprehend for visitors. By developing the principle of the Kasbah zone to its full extent, the new FEM combines a unified and strong exterior with a rich and complex quality of the inner space. of indoor and outdoor spaces, their respective status, their interrelationships, the way they are distributed (their address) constitute the rules of urban architecture. In our view, it seemed important that the respective position of each of the elements of the scheme allow the status of the outdoor spaces extending from them to be emphasised. The media library therefore becomes the logical extension of Place du 11 novembre, the clear glass used in its fully glazed façade (possible thanks to the double skin) providing transparency during the day and, conversely, allowing light from the media library to illuminate the square at night. (Egeraat)

## **FJ Stands & Interieurs B.V. Bussum (Prov. Noord-Holland) – The Netherlands**

<http://www.fjbv.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliotheek de Mikado, Brede School, Nieuw Oosteinde, Aalsmeer (Amstelland) – The Netherlands 2008**

The Mikado library is part of the "community school" New East End, where three schools are located. In the coming year by the Municipality Aalsmeer eight different sub-plans in the residential district of New East End developed. FJBV care of the interior of the library project. (<http://www.fjbv.nl>)

#### **Bibliotheek Helmond-Peel (Prov. Noord-Brabant) – The Netherlands 2007**

this project is the mix of local parties such as carpenter, painter, electrician and contractor and the project partners FJBV for floor finishing, the supply of lighting, loose furniture and bookcases. (<http://www.fjbv.nl>)

## **Fokkema & Partners, Delft – The Netherlands**

<http://fokkema-partners.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **BK City (Faculteit Bouwkunde) Library, Delft – The Netherlands 2008**

After a fire on 13 May 2008, which destroyed the building designed by Van den Broek and Bakema (1956-1970), the Faculty of Architecture of Delft University of Technology has been temporarily located in record time in a building located near the campus with a different functional destination transformed by Kossmann and de Jong, 2012 Architecten, Braaksma & Roos, Fokkema Architects, MVRDV and Richard Hutten. Fokkema & Partners designed the new BK City Library. (<http://www.mimooa.eu>)

## **Greiner van Goor Huisten Architecten, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.ggharchitecten.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Cultureel Kwartier Assen - The Netherlands 2012**

It was once the site of the English landscape garden, soon is the place where past, present and future, young and old, locals and visitors meet. An alternate place in the tradition of the typical squares, streets and parks as Assen knows it. With a new square, the Pelinckhof and a new cultural center. A new meeting place for culture-loving Assen, but also part of a vibrant walking between catering to the market and shops around the Merchant Square. Enrichment of the public memorial ring Assen, all major public facilities in the downtown area: City Hall, courts, Drenthe Archive, the Museum of Drenthe and Joseph Church. Assen is rich in character squares and parks, including the Market Square, Merchant Square Garden and the Governor Brink. That wealth is a significant new area added to the Pelinckhof, a new square in Assen. Connection between the Koopmans Square, the canal and the Market The Pelinckhof, the new square of Assen, the cultural link in the new trail between the Koopmans shops around the square and around the hospitality market. In summer this route have further enlivened by the pleasure in Kolk. Space for culture, living and working The main entrance is from the Pelinckhof smoothly into the Culture Portal: central location in the building. An open, transparent and bright hall theater, cinema, the Centre for Visual Arts and the Library Assen own place and have a vivid picture. Central is the grand-café, are easily accessible. (<http://www.cultureelkwartier.nl>)

#### **Cultureel Centrum Meppel, Meppel – The Netherlands 2003 - 2005**

Het complex biedt order meer orderdak aan de Stichting Activiteiten voor Ouderen (SAO) en het Regionaal Instituut voor Musicische Vorming (muziek, dans, beeldende kunst). De bestaande Vledderschool is voor dit deel verbouwd en uitgebreid met een nieuwe vleugel. Hierin zijn een aula, dansdramaruimte, poplokaal, slagwerklokaal, regieruimte en diverse muziecklokaal ondergebracht. In de tuin zijn een podium en zitelemente gemaakt, zodat hier kleinschalige openluchtvoorstellingen gegeven kunnen worden. (Greiner)

## **Groeneweg & van der Meijden, Dordrecht – The Netherlands**

<http://www.groenewegvdmeijden.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Palet, Multifunctioneel Centrum, Dordrecht – The Netherlands 2000**

Een huis als kleine stad Multifunctioneel centrum PALET is een van de laatste toevoegingen aan de 20 jaar oude wijk Stadspolders. Het gebouw is centraal in de wijk gelegen aan het Dudokplein, ingeklemd tussen het NS station aan de spoorlijn Dordrecht-Geldermalsen en het winkelcentrum Bieshof. Na een leefbaarheidsonderzoek in de wijk, kwam de gemeente tot de het traditionele sociaal culturele werk. Welwas er behoefte aan een ontmoetingscentrum van hoge kwaliteit met een aanbod van activiteiten die aansluiten bij de hedendaagse vrijetijdsbesteding. Zo ontstond het idee om een centrum te maken dat naast sportactiviteiten en sociaal- cultureel werk ook een bibliotheek, een grand café en diverse commerciële ruimten onderdak biedt, een huis als een kleine stad. Geheel meer dan de som der delen Uitgangspunt bij het ontwerp was dat het geheel meer moest betekenen dan de som der delen. De verschillende functies tonen zich naar buiten toe. Ook vanuit de hoge hal tonen de verschillende functies zich aan elkaar en aan de bezoeker. Een duidelijk gemarkeerde entree aan de zijde van het winkelcentrum leidt de bezoeker langs een gebogen glaswand naar de centrale hal. De hal is gedacht als een overdekte verlenging van de openbare straat. Het glasdak boven de hal draagt aan deze sfeer bij. Convexe glaswanden geven de ruimte een bijzondere dynamiek; het komen en gaan van de bezoeker wordt hierdoor begeleid. De trappen en de glazen liftschacht ondersteunen dit beeld van beweeglijke ruimtelijkheid. Op de begane grond bevinden zich de openbare bibliotheek, het grand café Boekmans en een commerciële ruimte. Op de Aan de buitenzijde is op deze wijze het gebouw sculpturaal bepaald door het contrast tussen de open glasvlakken en de gesloten metselwerkvlakken van geuanceerde handvormsteen met verdiept voegwerk. Aluminiumgolfplaat, wit stukwerk en hardsteen zorgen voor verdere materiaalcontrasten. De golvende kap houdt de verschillende onderdelen bij elkaar. In het interieur gaan ruimte en kleur hand in hand. Op diverse plaatsen, zoals in de kleedruimten, is gewerkt met gekleurde tegelwanden. Ook de vaste meubels en de inrichting van de bibliotheek zijn ontworpen door Groeneweg & Van der Meijden. 1e verdieping is een spelzaal met kleed- en was ruimten gesitueerd. De spelzaal, met vaste tribune en nis ten behoeve van een verplaatsbare tribune, is ook geschikt voor allerlei culturele activiteiten. Geperforeerde houten platen op de wanden geven de ruimte een warme sfeer en zorgen voor een goede akoestiek. De zaal is in de hoek grenzend aan de hal voorzien van een groot hoekraam, dat zowel zicht biedt op de hal als daglicht toelaat in de spelzaal, zonder dat dit een hinderlijke zonlichtinval geeft. Op de 1e en 2e verdieping bevinden zich verder de commerciële ruimten. De 3e verdieping is geheel ingericht voor het cultureel werk. De gebogen kap komt hier in het interieur terug waardoor een bijzondere ruimtelijkheid ontstaat. De buitengevel van deze verdieping is voor een groot deel gesloten waardoor binnen een grotere intimiteit wordt verkregen. Via de glaspuiken van de hal valt toch rijkelijk daglicht binnen. (Groeneweg)

### **Cascade. Cultureel Centrum & Bibliotheek, Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht – The Netherlands 1997**

De opgave was om een uitnodigend en herkenbaar gebouw te maken waarin verschillende culturele activiteiten en de bibliotheek een onderdak zouden krijgen. Het uitgangspunt daarbij was om het geheel meer te laten zijn dan de som der delen. De situering in een parkachtige omgeving was de aanleiding om het gebouw trapsgewijs te laten oplopen en zo als het ware uit het park te laten verrijzen. De grote zaal, uitgevoerd in gele baksteen, vormt het hoogste punt. De bibliotheek bevindt zich in het laagste gedeelte. Een open goot verzamelt het regenwater van de platte daken en voert het water als een waterval (cascade) af naar de vijver. Aluminium zonweringsluifels versterken de expressie van het gebouw en geven het gebouw als het ware vleugels. De wijkende gevelwanden verhogen het uitnodigende karakter van het Cultureel Centrum. De entreehal is ontworpen als een overdekt plein van waaruit de diverse verdiepingen en activiteiten te overzien zijn. Ook de bibliotheek is door een glazen pui visueel verbonden met de hal. Een brede trap voert vanuit de hal naar de foyer op de eerste verdieping die in open relatie staat met de hal. Van hieruit heeft men naar twee kanten een wijds uitzicht op de omgeving. De grote multifunctionele zaal is met een uitschuifbare tribune voor 300 toeschouwers ook geschikt als theaterzaal. Om de zaal overdag voor ander activiteiten aantrekkelijk te maken is deze ruimte op diverse manieren van daglicht voorzien. Waar de noordgevel van het gebouw als het ware openbreekt valt indirect daglicht binnen. Een lichtstraat in het dak werpt daglicht op de galerij in de grote zaal. Op diverse andere plaatsen is met licht vanuit het dak gewerkt. Visuele en ruimtelijke relaties d.m.v. vides en doorkijkjes geven het gebouw een sfeer van openheid en ruimtelijkheid. De fietsenstalling op het voorplein is gemaakt van cirkelvormige betonnen muurtjes. Hierop zijn onder leiding van Akelei Hertzberger door bewoners van Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht mozaïeken aangebracht. In het plaveisel van het voorplein zijn regels van diverse dichters opgenomen. (Groeneweg)

### **de Mayboom. Social Cultureel Centrum, Made – The Netherlands 1993**

In dit ontwerp voor een Sociaal Cultureel Centrum in Made is de kapel van het oorspronkelijke klooster dat op deze plek stond geïntegreerd in de nieuwbouw. De basisvorm van het ontwerp verwijst naar de oervorm van een klooster in het algemeen: een bouwwerk rondom een binnenplaats. Deze van oudsher gesloten vorm moest hier echter ook beantwoorden aan de vraag naar openheid en toegankelijkheid. Door het openbaar maken van de cirkelvormige binnenplaats, het hart van het gebouw, en het introduceren van een dubbele entree is de toegankelijkheid sterk bevorderd. Glazen puien in de gevels en in het interieur dragen bij aan een open karakter, en door een afge wogen gebruik van daglicht wordt binnen een lichte sfeer verkregen. Om aan te sluiten bij de schaal van de bestaande omgeving is het gebouw geleed in afzonderlijke volumes. De bouwmassa van het oude loostercomplex is in moderne vorm herbouwd met een duidelijk herkenbare bibliotheek op de begane grond en daarboven nog twee bouwlagen. Samen met het behoud van het Oude Mannenhuis, het oudste onderdeel van het klooster, is hierdoor de ruimtelijke karakteristiek van de Kerkstraat behouden. De vele gebogen lijnen en ronde vormen in de plattegrond volgen de beweging van het publiek. Zij geven het gebouw een vloeiende beweeglijkheid die past bij een cultureel centrum. Deze vormgeving sluit ook aan bij de bestaande kapel met zijn roosvensters en sacristiekapellen. In de materialen en kleuren is gezocht naar een contrast met het bestaande. De plaats waar oud en nieuw elkaar ontmoeten en versterken is de hoge hal met de om de liftschacht cirkelende trap. Hier krijgt men een verrassend zicht op het grote gerestaureerde roosvenster van de kapel. De Mayboom biedt onderdak aan: een bibliotheek, een theaterzaal met foyer, een balletzaal in de oude kapelzaal, een kinderdagverblijf met speelplaats op het dakterras en diverse zalen voor het sociaal-cultureel werk. (Groeneweg)

#### **Bibliotheek Wommel, Wommel – Belgique on design**

Meervoudige ontwerp opdrachten voor een bibliotheek in de gemeente Wommel (België). Een transparant gebouw, opvallend door zijn eenvoud, geplaatst in een parkachtige locatie is het uitgangspunt van het ontwerp. Het ruimtelijk ontwerp is opgebouwd. Het ruimtelijk ontwerp is opgebouwd uit een haaks omgezette 4.80 m hoge boekenkast met daarop een plat dak. De activiteitenruimte ligt achter de boekenkast en is voorzien van een tribune. De glazen gevels van de bibliotheekruimte laten rijkelijk daglicht toe en bieden de bezoekers uitzicht op de fraaie omgeving. Een goede toegankelijkheid en een heldere ruimtelijke organisatie maken het gebouw gebruiksvriendelijk. (Groeneweg)

### **Groos & Co. architecten, Hilversum – The Netherlands**

<http://www.groosco.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Stadhuisterrein Huizen – The Netherlands 2001**

This is a multifunctional complex in downtown Hilversum. Live, work, a library, restaurants, a bowling alley, a movie theater complex and a dance opportunity housed in a building right next to the town. These features are combined so that they are mutually complementary and reinforcing. The shape of the building was partly motivated by the desire to strengthen coherence of the environment and the center of the church more meaningful. The horizontal curved wall on the east and north side, the still somewhat cluttered space public order. To the west is the small scale of the historic village responded. The complex consists of two main volumes and is divided into three programmatic areas. The living and working volume appears under the roof of the cultural and entertainment volume to continue and then culminates in a Grand Café. Cultural and entertainment center is conceived as a spatially continuous container activities and functions with a peak towards the bus station and next to the entrance of the town. This fluid space form is both complex program of activities planned and organized response to the large differences in scale and function of the surrounding area. (Groos)

### **Grosfeld van der Velde Architecten, Breda – The Netherlands**

<http://www.grosfeldvandervelde.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Universiteitsbibliotheek Binnenstad (City Centre), Utrecht – The Netherlands 2005 – 2009**

The former palace of Louis Bonaparte built in 1807, situated on the Drift in the historic city centre of Utrecht, has undergone a total redesign over recent years. The first and most prominent part of the Universiteitsbibliotheek Binnenstad (University Library City Centre) and the main entrance to the 'Drift cluster' on the Drift are now complete. The library accommodates an 8.5 kilometre collection and 350 study desks and carrels. Over the coming years, work on the adjoining section will go ahead with the same intensity and ambition until the UB Binnenstad takes final shape. The whole complex contains six buildings with listed status that served primarily as book stores and archives. The buildings were architecturally very dated and neglected. As a result of numerous alterations made over the years, the original structure and character of the buildings had been lost. As the architects, Grosfeld van der Velde is responsible for the design, which has been produced in close consultation with DHV (detailed drawings and project management). The design was based on the concept of creating a natural meeting place for education and research, for employees and students, and for the university and the city in the heart of the Drift Cluster. A place where students and books take centre stage. The core values for the identity and perception of the complex include accessible, transparent, inviting, representative and restful. In addition to providing a functional and pragmatic solution for the programme of requirements, the design accentuates the intrinsic



qualities and spatial layout of the different buildings, each of which has its own strengths and complements the others. The materials, details and colour scheme have been specifically chosen to draw the buildings together to create a unified whole. Particular attention has also been paid to integrating the complex installation techniques and the design of the interior components, such as study desks and carrels, search terminals, the library counter and fittings specifically developed for this project. Most of the study areas are situated at the front of the library and the collection is at right angles to the front of the building in an open arrangement. This makes the building light and transparent and encourages interaction. It creates a studios, attractive work environment where students can walk in and around the collection at their leisure and where there is space to meet for informal contact. The heart of the complex is the entrance to the library that has a new layout and design that naturally complements the existing building, enhancing the traditional features while creating a new, modern presence for the Universiteitsbibliotheek Binnenstad. (Grosfeld)

Het voormalige werkpaleis van Lodewijk Napoleon uit 1807, gesitueerd aan de Drift in de historische binnenstad van Utrecht, is de afgelopen jaren grondig verbouwd en gerenoveerd. Hiermee is de Universiteitsbibliotheek Binnenstad alsmede de hoofdentree van het Driftcluster aan de Drift gereed gekomen. De bibliotheek huisvest 14 kilometer collectie en 800 studieplaatsen.

Het gebouwencomplex is een aaneenschakeling van zes rijksmonumenten binnen het universiteitskwartier dat in de afgelopen 200 jaar voornamelijk dienst heeft gedaan als boekenopslag en archief. De afzonderlijke gebouwen bezitten allen een eigen karakteristiek en zijn sterk herkenbaar als onderdeel in het geheel. Door de vele verbouwingen in de tijd zijn oorspronkelijke waarden van het complex verloren gegaan. Het complex is opnieuw herkenbaar en uitnodigend gemaakt door op diverse strategische locaties entrees te creëren die leiden naar de centrale, publiekstoegankelijke ruimtes. Door deze entrees manifesteert het complex zich als een open en transparant gebouw in de stad. Een groot plein, dat te betreden is via de Wittenvrouwenpoort, biedt de mogelijkheid voor grote evenementen voor universiteit en stad en geeft eveneens toegang tot het complex via de entrees in de het centrale gebouw en via de ondergrondse fietsenstalling. Vanuit de centrale entree verspreiden de bezoekersstromen zich verder in het publiek toegankelijke deel van het complex, in de aangrenzende tuin met de entrees van de onderwijsgebouwen en het beveiligde gebied van de bibliotheek. De centrale entree is zeer ruimtelijk van opzet en heeft een representatief karakter waardoor een natuurlijke ontmoetingsplek van medewerker en student, van universiteit en stad ontstaat. Omdat de centrale entree in het hart van het gebouw is bedacht zijn de diverse verkeersstromen beheersbaar gehouden. Het restaurant van de bibliotheek is gelegen aan de Drift en is vrij toegankelijk voor zowel gebruikers van de bibliotheek en als voor bezoekers van de stad. De ingang van het restaurant bevindt zich ook in de centrale entreeruimte van het complex. Een hermetisch, introvert gebouwencomplex is zodoende getransformeerd in een doorwaadbaar en transparant ensemble.

Het uitgangspunt van het ontwerp is het realiseren van een natuurlijke ontmoetingsplek van onderwijs en onderzoek, van medewerker en student, van universiteit en stad in het hart van het Driftcluster. Een plek waar zowel de student als de boeken centraal worden gesteld. Toegankelijk, transparant, uitnodigend, representatief en rustgevend zijn enkele kernwaarden voor de identiteit en beleving van het complex. Naast de functionele en pragmatische oplossing van het programma brengt het ontwerp de intrinsieke kwaliteiten en ruimtelijke structuren van de onderling sterk afwijkende gebouwen terug aan de oppervlakte. Bewust is daarbij gekozen voor een eenduidige materialisatie, detaillering en kleurstelling waardoor er eenheid ontstaat in het gebouwencomplex. Daarnaast is er bijzondere aandacht besteed aan het integreren van de complexe installatietechniek en het vormgeven van alle interieuronderdelen zoals studietafels, raadpleegplekken, balies en de speciaal voor dit project ontwikkelde armaturen. De studieplaatsen zijn grotendeels gesitueerd aan de gevel, de collectie in open opstelling staat haaks op de gevel. Hierdoor wordt het gebouw licht en transparant en nodigt het uit tot interactie. Er ontstaat een studieuze en sfeervolle werkomgeving waar studenten kunnen dwalen tussen de collectie en waar ruimte wordt geboden aan ontmoeting en informeel contact.

Het hart van het complex bevindt zich ter plaatse van de entree van de bibliotheek waar een nieuwe invulling is gemaakt die zich op een vanzelfsprekende wijze voegt naar het bestaande gebouw en daardoor een vernieuwende monumentaliteit geeft aan de Universiteitsbibliotheek Binnenstad. (Grosfeld)

## **Group A, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.groupa.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Cultureel Educatie Centrum, De Bilt (Bilthoven) – The Netherlands on design**

Implementation of a fully integrated multifunctional building, comprising three elementary schools, a day-nursery, a child daycare centre, a library, a music school, and youthcare facilities centre. Senior housing is situated on the upper floors of the building. As the building is operated by eight different user groups, sound understanding of individual needs and wishes of each of them is essential to the design process. The architectural appearance of the building not only has to reflect these individual needs, but should also represent their ambitions in a collective and powerful identity. GROUP A has designed a compact, flexible and inspiring building to serve the different user groups of the CEC, the resulting visitor flows, and their shared facilities. The practical template for the design is defined by clear and functional public-private programmatic zoning, clustered functions, multifunctional spaces and minimum walking distances. A carefully modelled buildingmass containing all functions (user groups) is dictated by daylight-access, orientation of spaces, access, and urban context. Within a publicly accessible building with large numbers of visitors, careful attention should be given to pedestrian flows in and around this building. Clear overview and easy access for the public are essential in this. A generous and collective main entrance for that purpose is recognisably positioned on the urban square, with two functional sub-entrances positioned on the parkside. The main entrance provides access to a, from the square clear visible, semi public innerspace along which the entrances to the various CEC users are grouped. Both spatial layout as well as orientation within the building should by no means cause any confusion, as where the architectural expression is supposed to excite and surprise. Vista's, composition and materialisation have been earmarked by GROUP A as the appropriate architectural means for this purpose. (Group A)

## **GSG Architecten, Apeldoorn – The Netherlands**

<http://www.gsgarchitecten.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **ROC ( Regional Opleidingen Centrum) Aventus, Deventer – The Netherlands 2007**

1.039 m<sup>2</sup> GLA, €912.500.00 VAT

The Regional Training Centre in Deventer asked for an extension of the school and to connect to an annexe to the main building. This has led to a "between buildings" which are terms of material and color apart from the existing parts. The choice of metal cladding comes from the fact that there had to be built quickly. The facade panels are installed horizontally and vertically so that a braid is created. On the ground floor are offices for staff. On the floor an open learning center and a number of areas where small groups of students can get lessons. (GSG)

## **Hanrath Architect, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

Rob Bruijnzeels, Jan David Hanrath

<http://www.hanratharchitect.nl>

<http://www.hanratharchitect.nl/publicaties/overmaat/> : “Ik been een voorstander van overmaat”

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliotheek Heemstede – The Netherlands on design**

Client: Gemeente Heemstede

Herontwikkeling bibliotheek Heemstede. De bibliotheek van Heemstede is over drie lagen gevestigd in een voormalige Basisschool. Het is de bedoeling dat er in het gebouw ook appartementen komen en dat het een nader te bepalen culturele functie krijgt. In een vlekkenplan onderzoekt hanratharchitect drie varianten voor deze herontwikkeling. Om de volledig op de begane grond te kunnen huisvesten, wordt er in twee varianten uitgebouwd aan de achterzijde van het karakteristieke schoolgebouw. (Hanrath)

#### **Redevelopment library Heemstede**

The library has three layers of Heemstede housed in a former elementary school. It is intended that the apartment building, and also that it is a cultural function will be determined. In a layout plan examines Hanrath architect three variants for this redevelopment (2008). To complete the library on the ground floor can accommodate, is available in two varieties developed at the rear of the typical school. (Hanrath)

#### **Competitie Bibliotheek,Utrecht – The Netherlands 2012**

1<sup>st</sup> prize in collaboration with **Rapp + Rapp**

Hanratharchitect is in samenwerking met Rapp + Rapp de winnaar geworden van de competitie voor Bibliotheek ++ in Utrecht. De oplevering wordt verwacht in 2012.

(see also: [http://www.hanratharchitect.nl/pdf/jury\\_rapport\\_utrecht.pdf](http://www.hanratharchitect.nl/pdf/jury_rapport_utrecht.pdf))

#### **College Apeldoorn, Apeldoorn – The Netherlands 2010**

The Police Academy in Apeldoorn is returned to them by Aterlier Pro and expanded historic building, the former Minor Seminary at Arnhemseweg in Apeldoorn. Hanrath architect has designed the layout for the library and open learning in the atrium of the complex. The emphasis is on meeting with fellow students and colleagues, meeting with media and inviting facilities for independent study in many methods. Monday, September 6, 2010, the new complex was officially opened by Queen Beatrix. (Hanrath)

#### **Bibliotheek Deurne (VVV | Uitpunt library in Deurne), Helmond de Peel – The Netherlands 2010**

Van een duistere bank naar een duidelijke bieb. Hoe maak je in een donker voormalig bankgebouw iut de jaren tachtig een overzichtelijke bibliotheek ? Antwoord: door de collecties aan elkaar te rijgen met behulp van een tachtig meter lange rode draad. Die bestaat uit voorzieningen als zelfbediening, studie,zit- en computerplekken browsebakken en koffie. Zo komt de bezoeker ook op de meest varafglegen delen van de bibliotheek. (Hanrath)

Introduced in 2007 Hanrath architect in the library of Deurne (North Brabant), the **common thread** that the various functions in the building together. Two year later, Hanrath architect of the thread through. By the tourist offices in the library to integrate, can benefit from longer opening hours. Furthermore, the out point, the tourist office and library are now housed under one roof, to the convenience of residents and visitors of Deurne. The common thread is adjusted so that the Tourist | out point within its range. All sales and information contained in the thread. In addition, new storage space created, a showcase and a desk job. Effectively form the Tourist | out point and a whole library. (Hanrath)

#### **Muziek in de bibliotheek, Rotterdam – The Netherlands 2009**

Client: ProBiblio, Rotterdam

Probiblio is a full service provider for public libraries in North and South Holland. Probiblio strives to be a specialist library sector to contribute substantially to the success and quality of the libraries in its service area. Probiblio offers a wide range of products and services to libraries and this can take full advantage of the benefits of scale offers. (<http://www.probiblio.nl>)

Muziek zoeken, bestellen of gewoon luisteren. In opdracht van ProBiblio en samen met de Centrale Discotheek Rotterdam (CDR) ontwikkelt hanratharchitect een concept voor Muziekpromotie in openbare bibliotheken. Het project bestaat uit twee delen: 1. een informatiezuil waarmee mensen kunnen zoeken en bestellen in Muziekweb.nl, de grootste muziekcollectie van Europa; 2. een semi-mobiele zitgelegenheid waar mensen op een ontspannen manier kunnen luisteren naar thematische muziekverzamelingen vanaf een iPod. Inhoudelijk en muzikaal wordt het project ondersteund door de CDR. In 2009 vindt een pilot plaats in verschillende bibliotheken. Bij gebleken succes worden de meubels in productie genomen. Trefwoorden voor de semi-mobilie luisterplek zijn herkenbaarheid, comfort, schaalbaarheid en beveiliging. (Hanrath)

Music in the Library, Music search, order, or just listen.

Commissioned by Probiblio and together with the Central Discotheque Rotterdam (CDR) develops Hanrath architectural concept for a music promotion in public libraries. The project consists of two parts:

1.a kiosk that allows people to search and order in Muziekweb.nl , the largest music collection in Europe;

2.a semi-mobile seating in a relaxed manner where people can listen to theme music collections from an iPod.

Musical content and the project is supported by the CDR. In 2009 a pilot project held in different libraries. With proven success in the furniture production.

Keywords for the semi-mobile sweet spot his familiarity, comfort, security and scalability. Libraries in North and South Holland who wish to apply for the pilot should contact Ellie van der Meer from Probiblio . (Hanrath)

#### **Themabus Probiblio, Rotterdam – The Netherlands 2009**

Client: ProBiblio 23m<sup>2</sup>

A themabus that appeals to the imagination.

A typical example of clever recycling: within the existing infrastructure of the organizing ProBibliobus Hanrath architect a new design. Unlike Bibliobus known that as many books to bring the people, the need themabus only accommodate a limited number of materials. More important is the promotion function. As part of the Children's Book Drive themabus example along the primary schools in North and South Holland to children familiar with the library. The children see a PowerPoint presentation, create jobs and get the opportunity to books and articles on the bus to view. To make themabus Hanrath architect maximum use of existing

elements. The layout is easily interchangeable. The bus can optionally be equipped with a regular or front shelves. The back is magnetic. There is a flat built, operated from a laptop, browse bins and glass display cases. A look at the new themabus and your imagination is automatic in the course of the establishment. Just go for a theme. (Hanrath)

### **Bibliotheek Leidscheveen, Den Haag – The Netherlands 2009**

Client: DOB (Dienst Openbare Bibliotheek) Den Haag, 850 m<sup>2</sup>

Blaue wanden wijzen de weg. De door hanratharchitect ontworpen bibliotheek is onderdeel van een woon-/winkel-complex van AWG architecten uit Antwerpen. Op 850 vierkante meter kan men rustig lezen en comfortabel ontspannen onder het genot van een vers gemaakte espresso, cappuccino of frisdrank. Het filiaal is voorzien van een ruime sortering tijdschriften en kranten. In het Wijkmedia-atelier kunnen bezoekers hun eigen filmpjes maken en monteren. Drie blauwe wanden met balies laten zien wat men waar kan doen: lenen en terugbrengen, klantenservice, informatie, gaming en café. (Hanrath)

Relax with an espresso and a good book Library Leidscheveen is clearly visible on the corner of a residential / retail complex of AWG architects. It is an important facility in the suburb Leidscheveen. Except in books the library also provides a good cafe with freshly made Italian espresso and snacks. There is much room for relaxation and the supply of journals is more extensive. For activities can easily be created room for 140 people at the heart of the library. (Hanrath)

### **Airportcity Library v2 – Schiphol – The Netherlands 2009**

Client: ProBiblio

Het idee spreekt bij veel reizigers tot de verbeelding tijdens een tussenlanding duik je de bibliotheek op het vliegveld in, op zoek naar rust en ontspanning. Hanratharchitect gaat in opdracht van ProBiblio een tweede concept ontwikkelen voor een bibliotheek op Schiphol. De bibliotheek komt achter de douane en is voornamelijk bedoeld voor transferpassagiers. Het moet onderdeel gaan uitmaken van een Cultuurplein aan de Holland Boulevard. In de bibliotheek op Schiphol kunnen mensen die op doorreis zijn tot rust komen, inspratie en energie opdoen en meer komen over Nederland. Het is bijna jammer dat het vliegtuig weer moet opstijgen. Het eerste concept kon niet generaliseerd worden, omdat de plek van het ontwerp niet beschikbaar was. Om dit probleem in de toekomst te vermijden, is het tweede concept onafhankelijk van plaats en variabel in grootte gemaakt. De bibliotheek is het meubel en de meubels zijn de bibliotheek. Hierdoor kann dit concept eenvouding én herkenbaar herhaalt worden op andere vliegvelden. Op termijn kunnen daardoor misschien ook materialen worden geleend voor tijdens de vlucht. Tot die tijd zorgt deze bibliotheek ervoor dat de tussenstop van de transferpassagiers prettig verloopt. Er is een belangrijke rol weggelegd voor Holland-promotie. Wie ook tijdens de vlucht ontspannen will blijven, kann zijn MP3-speler vullen bij de downloadstations in de bibliotheek. (Hanrath)

#### **Airport City Library v2 - Schiphol**

Pleasant stops.

For Schiphol Hanrath architect half designed library concept. The first draft could not be realized because of the design space was not available. To address this issue in the future to avoid the second concept independent of place and made variable in size. The library is the furniture and furnishings, the library. This concept could easily recognizable and repeated at other airports. In time, perhaps a result materials are borrowed for the flight. Until then, this library makes sure that the stop of the transfer passengers comfortable runs. There is an important role for Holland promotion. Whoever wants to remain relaxed during the flight, his MP3 player to complete the download stations in the library. (Hanrath)

### **Kamerbibliotheek Haastrecht – The Netherlands 2008**

Thirty square feet it measures. On Tuesday, September 16 is one of the smallest libraries in the Netherlands, the library room in Haastrecht, officially opened by the deputy of Mr. Culture. Of English Courts sleeve of the province South Holland and Mr. Alderman. Crouwers of the municipality Vlist. The Library Room, located in the Court of Stein in Haastrecht, is part of basic library Krimpenerwaard and was developed in collaboration with the municipality Vlist and Regional Care Consultation central Holland. The Chamber Library differs in some points of an ordinary library. Thus, the Library Room smaller than an average library. The large-scale lending of materials is not an issue. It is possible to consult the House Library catalogs and materials to order, pick up and bring back. For the villagers the House Library will feature a meeting, where citizens' initiatives come to life. It is also possible that local organizations themselves or in conjunction with other activities. You can read, gather information via the Internet, meet others and attend activities. Hanrath architect designed the interior.(Hanrath)

### **Bibliotheek Laakkwartier, Den Haag – The Netherlands 2008**

Client: DOB Hague, 390 m<sup>2</sup>

Vloeiende vloeren. Doordat de vloerbedekking doorloopt over de kasten, lijken ze uit de vloer omhoog te rijzen. Van voor naar achter lopen de kasten op in hoogte. Hierdoor ontstaat er over- en doorzicht en komt er zoveel mogelijk daglicht binnen. De verschillende doelgroepen vinden zo vanzelf hun weg in de bibliotheek. Het voorste deel van de bibliotheek is gereserveerd voor logistiek, ontmoeting en activiteiten. (Hanrath)

Smooth floors.

Because the carpet through the boxes, they seem to rise from the floor. From front to behind the cabinets in height. This results in over-and-through and comes out as much natural light as possible. The different groups are so self their way into the library. The front section of the library is reserved for logistics, meetings and activities. (Hanrath)

### **Kamerbibliotheek Vlist – The Netherlands 2008**

Client : ProBiblio, 30m<sup>2</sup>

Minimale maat, maximaal gebruik. In Vlist komt één van de kleinste bibliotheken van Nederland te staan. De kamer-bibliotheek, op basis van een concept van ProBiblio, met maar dertig vierkante meter. De kamerbibliotheek wordt ondergebracht in de activiteitenruimte van het dienstencentrum voor ouderen, het Hof van Stein genaamd. De collectie bestaat uit een kleine wisselcollectie van fictie en prentenboeken voor kleine kinderen. Daarnaast zijn er veel tijdschriften en kranten aanwezig en staat er een internit pc. Essentiële delen van de wandkast zijn afsluitbaar, zodat de ruimte buiten openingsuren van de bibliotheek ook functioneel blijft. Tijdschriften, kranten en prentenboeken kunnen altijd gelezen worden. (Hanrath)

#### **Library Room Vlist**

Minimal size, maximum use

In Vlist is one of the smallest libraries in the Netherlands to stand. The library room, based on a concept of ProBiblio, measuring only thirty square meters. The library room is housed in the space activities of the service center for the elderly, the Court called Stein. The collection consists of a small change collection of fiction and picture books for small children. There are also many magazines and newspapers and there is an Internet PC. Essential parts of the enclosure can be locked so that the space outside opening hours of the library remains functional. Magazines, newspapers and picture books can always be read. (Hanrath)

## **Bibliotheek Langedijk – The Netherlands 2005 - 2008**

Client: Bibliotheek Langedijk, 1.700 m<sup>2</sup>

Een bibliotheek die niemand over het hoofd ziet. Bibliotheek Langedijk is over twee lagen gevestigd in het gebouw “de Binding” in Zuid-Scharwoude. In het complex van Burger Grundstra Architecten (see also: **Burger**) bevinden zich ook een middelbare school, een muziekschool, een aula en een creativiteitscentrum. De bibliotheek moet dus opvallen. Op de begane grond halen volwassenen hun boeken. De eerste verdieping is voor de jeugd en voor activiteiten. Om de bibliotheek goed zichtbaar te maken in het uniforme gebouw is achter de vide en dubbelhoge gele wand geplaatst. Aan de kant van de trap worden de aanwinsten tentoongesteld. Aan de achterkant bevinden zich de kranten en tijdschriften. 's Avonds wordt deze wand fel aangelicht. (Hanrath)

A library that nobody overlooked.

Library Langedijk is on two levels located in the building 'The Bond' in South Scharwoude. In the complex **Burger Grundstra Architects** are also a high school, a music school, an auditorium and a creativity center. The library must stand. On the ground floor adults get their books. The first floor is for the youth and activities. To make the library visible in the uniform building behind the yellow double-height atrium a bulkhead. On the side of the staircase, the gains exhibited. At the rear are the newspapers and magazines. At night, this brightly lit wall. (Hanrath)

## **Bibliotheek Moerwijk, Den Haag – The Netherlands 2005**

Client: DOB Den Haag, 400 m<sup>2</sup>

It must of course be nice to stay in the library. To achieve the right atmosphere was Hanrath architect Moerwijk in library use of a limited number of major elements: a bank of 16 meters, large reading tables and a wardrobe of nearly 200 meter. This creates more space and flexibility.

More atmosphere in the living room Moerwijk. It must of course be nice to stay in the library. To achieve the right atmosphere was Hanrath architect Moerwijk in library use of a limited number of major elements: a bank of 16 meters, large reading tables and a wardrobe of nearly 200 meter. This creates more space and flexibility. Because the counter functions are incorporated into the wall, the staff more mobile and closer to the customer. Also creates more space for activities. The arrangement provides an overview of the cabinets and a natural separation between quiet and busy areas. (Hanrath)

## **Hans van Heeswijk Architecten, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.heeswijk.nl>

**Libraries:**

### **Gemeentehuis en Bibliotheek Heerhugowaard, Heerhugowaard – The Netherlands 2003 – 2007**

Total gross floor surface 19.000 m<sup>2</sup>. Extension and complete renovation of the existing town hall and development of a new public library and public underground parking under the city square. Total gross floor surface 19.000 m<sup>2</sup>. Commissioned by Municipality of Heerhugowaard

The center of Heerhugowaard, 30 miles north of Amsterdam, is changing dramatically. Central to the metamorphosis is a new city plaza right next to the Town Hall which dates from 1982. A new wing with information and social services for the public opens up the building to the outside world and invites it to come inside. A busy urban department store is created by interweaving public functions, where various services remain recognizable. The existing brick buildings are joined by two distinctly recognizable wings: a municipal department, clad in bluestone and a library with a wooden exterior. The 30 feet high entrance hall provides spatial coherence. An ambulatory around the adjacent courtyard connects the existing cube of the meeting hall with the new free-form spaces containing service counters, the book library with cafés for reading and internetting, the art lending library and the wedding room. A cupola topped with a mezzanine offers a splendid view of this new heart of Heerhugowaard. (Heeswijk)

### **Cultureel Educatief Centrum- (Ganzenhoef Cultural & Educational Center Ganzenhoef), Amsterdam Zuidoost – The Netherlands 1999 - 2005**

Building block over 6 layers with covered atrium and an open patio. Housing on the top, educational centre in the middle and public facilities on the ground floor, parking underground. Gross floor surface 19.500 m<sup>2</sup>. Commissioned by SFB vastgoed bv, Amsterdam At the beginning of the 90's, twenty years after its conception, the southeastern extension of Amsterdam needed a complete overhaul. The aim was to replace too much of the same by more variation. New low-rise housing is taking the place of apartment buildings and, most importantly: much-needed facilities are being added. Culture to get to know each other better, education to get ahead in the world. As open as possible. CEC Ganzenhoef offers just that. Functionally, it combines a teaching center with a place for various cultural activities. Spatially, it's accessible and transparent. And from an urban planning viewpoint, it's an example of compact land use, with a combination of housing on top and cars parked underground. Outside, the crescent of the south wing embraces and shelters the green courtyard of the preserved apartment building. Inside, the atrium opens up to daylight above and welcomes neighborhood people. What appears to be an aloof building from a distance, turns out to be accessible from closer up. (Heeswijk)

### **Art Lending Library, Breda – The Netherlands 1989-1991**

Original gateway building by Laureys Drijfhout, dating from 1643

Gross floor surface 3.500 m<sup>2</sup>, Commissioned by De Beyerd, Breda

It all started in 1987, when the Art Centre De Beyerd in Breda needed an annex in the courtyard to create a new entrance lobby. This addition also provided better circulation within the building, allowing a more flexible use of space. From that moment on, a number of commissions followed for adaptations, furnishings and interior designs for this Cultural Centre. The most fundamental of these was the construction of an art lending library on an adjacent lot in 1991. Seen from the street the ground floor is completely visible. A light well with two staircases separates the new building from, and at the same time connects it to the 17th century Renaissance façade next door. The outer wall of the exhibition rooms on the two upper levels facing the street is made of translucent glass, framed in 32 steel rectangles. To the outside world, this centre presents itself as an abstract and minimal work of art. The upcoming transformation of De Beyerd into a Museum for Graphic Design incorporates this extension. (Heeswijk)

## Architectuurstudio HH (Herman Hertzberger) Architects and Urban Designers, Amsterdam – The Netherlands

<http://www.ahh.nl>

### Libraries:

#### Utrecht University, New Building Faculty of Science (Library), Utrecht – The Netherlands 2006 – 2011

The new Faculty of Science is located as a freestanding building on a prominent site of the University Utrecht campus. Approximately half of the building contains laboratories and the rest provides education and work space on various and open floors, grouped around the central hall. This atrium-like space is directed to the outside in a covered outdoor area with an open classroom, where there is an opportunity of open classroom, where there is an opportunity of open air events. The “oval” freestanding building, is an island on this area, is on the border between the inside and outside and provides all opportunities for meetings, which all contribute to social cohesion. (HH)

<http://voutu.be/wO4xUSWa7NI> (Flashmob tijdens opening)

Utrecht University Faculty of Science late for her to realize a new building at the Uithof. The new building replaces the FAFC Wentgebouw among others, also known as the “punch card”. The new building comes at a prominent place on campus, at the corner of the Leuvenlaan and Universiteitsweg. HH Architecture Studio is responsible for the design, construction technology for the construction Pieters. The building contains classrooms, laboratories and flexible work spaces and the shape of a horseshoe enclosing a central hall. This hall is covered, so a five-story atrium is created. In the hall as a separate element of a meeting designed building, where central facilities are.

#### Floor Flooring

The office and laboratory areas in the building have a traditional building constructive. The wings consist of a column grid of 7.20 m by 7.20 m with a flat slab floor. The columns are against the walls to put in which a relatively slender structural floor possible. This guarantees a great flexibility. The floors in the atrium and stabbing fields with flexible workplaces. These islands provide great sight lines.

#### Cantilever

On the entrance side of the building is an area of 30 by 60m as many column kept. This zone is supported by two concrete cores within the perimeter of the building standing. The construction of the five floors above the entrance kraagt lying all around on the ground. The ceiling goes up slowly. On one side of the core is one storey high, wide concrete wall designed as a bar works. On the other hand, a height of only 2m available. Four of the five floors are suspended from a high floor truss on the top floor. This is the technical layer where the diagonals of the truss is less disturbing.

#### Facade Construction

The facade of the Universiteitsweg is designed as a two-story steel frame. The facade design is cantilevered steel beams back to the nuclei. The cantilever trusses with steel tie rods for biasing the fixed nuclei. The tie rods are the core walls around at the back of the nucleus where to draw the balance to make the weight of the 4m high concrete beam. To the deflections of the cantilevers to reduce tension on the rods are placed. (<http://www.dearchitect.nl>)

#### Noordelijke Hogeschool Leeuwarden, Leeuwarden – The Netherlands 2010

The existing building Bonnema is a late example of structuralism . Hertzberger, one of the most prominent architects in this movement, chose to leave the building intact. Instead of blocks to add, was a 30,000 square meter ring placed around it. Seen from above is the two-story building a frame around the existing building. In places where an entrance “underneath” to the courtyard is created, the existing section also visible from the side. The expansion is flexibly designed, focusing on new and freer forms of education. Because the support structure is inserted into the walls, column-free space could be left. This creates opportunities for a freer arrangement of facilities. These include everything from flexible work places, landscapes and study lounges. The old building is not completely unaffected. In the labyrinthine corridors is more order made by two mutually perpendicular axes to turn it into main streets. These streets are also connected to the building. In the old building cross each other in the central area, which has a skylight. With the renovation and expansion facilities are also added as a theater and a new library and bicycle. The construction has lasted three years and 89 million euros. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

...Although the initial intention was that the old Bonnema part would only be affected to a minimum extent, this inviolability gradually turned out to be illusory. It was clear right from the outset that the central space in the Bonnema building would have to form the heart of the now double-sized complex, purely due to its position near the large lecture hall, the library and the kitchen. A mixture of old and new became essential, if only to facilitate the amenities for the greatly increased number of users. Moreover, the intimacy of Bonnema threatened to become almost stifling as a result of the contrast with the new building with its walls completely of glass. Thus arose the need for more openness, and all resources were deployed to give the limited available space as much light and air as possible. A considerable hole in the roof with a simple glass covering brought great relief. The aim was to adapt the existing building to new insights, yet to alter it as little as possible. It is startling to experience the amount of concessions you have to make to respond to the changes of insight that have arisen within the short space of twenty-five years and have now made the building, which undoubtedly satisfied all the scrupulous requirements then, entirely obsolete. The conclusion must be that in our day and age, in which insights change so rapidly and radically, there is no future for buildings that borrow their architectonic form from the expression of different functions or the programme of requirements. (Hermann Hertzberger, Transformation and Extension, in: Hogeschool Leeuwarden, 010: Rotterdam 2011)

#### CODA (Cultuur Onder Dak Apeldoorn) – museum, municipal archives and library, Apeldoorn – The Netherlands 2000 – 2004

The periphery of Apart was defined by the building lines of the city block in the making, so that the existing “House of Fine Arts” is enclosed in something resembling a courtyard. The stairs fronting this fine-arts house were drawn into an undulating indoor landscape covering the museum space below, half of which is tucked underground. Programm-wise the building is in fact a multiple-occupancy building which besides museum accommodation includes an extension to the adjoining public library plus the municipal archives, with a reading room, offices, study spaces and a restaurant. All these components face outwards through an all-glass skin which stresses their accessibility as well as giving a view through to the courtyard. This transparent basement cum display case is topped off with a hermetically sealed box housing the municipal archives. Entirely without fixed walls, the large museum space is for the most part sunk beneath the courtyard where is curved roof makes for a rippling street surface. (HH)

#### Library Breda and Centre for Art and Music De Nieuwe Veste, Breda – The Netherlands 1991 – 1993

The complex sits for the most part on a large inner courtyard, with a small garden crafted round a protected group of rare mulberries. It is an amorphous space left between the surrounding existing developments and oversailed by a large roof which, on the side to the street and following the original curving building line, reinstates this characteristic curve if only in the roofline. Set beneath this large roof on the upper level is the Center for Art and Music, a sort of elongated box suspended above the undivided library space covering the entire surface of the available site. The unique value of these trees informed the spatial configuration of



the entire design. More than that, it was the original inspiration for the chosen structural arrangement of tree-like columns allowing the greatest possible intervening space, a distance that is reduced in the ceiling to accommodate spans more favourable to the lightweight steel construction of the roof. (HH)

## **Hootsmans Architectuurbureau, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.hootsmans.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **New Courthouse and Renovation of the old Courthouse, Zwolle - the Netherlands 2004 - 2014**

Building Surface: 16.420 m<sup>2</sup> new and 11.725 m<sup>2</sup> Conversion, Client: Rijksgebouwendienst

### **Literature:**

Cobouw, no 62, April 1, 2009

De Stentor, June 26, 2008

De Stentor, June 20, 2008

de Architect, January 2007

SMAAK, no 28, October 2006

The existing courthouse in the city of Zwolle designed by architect Kruger dates from 1964. As soon as the mid 1980s there arose a need for extension. After many years of successive plans a new start has been made at the end of 2004 which is now under construction. Our design comprises a new court building and the renovation of the old one. The new building is located next to the old one; at the ground floor they are spatially connected. In contrast with the closed and introverted features of the Kruger building, the new building is transparent and accessible, with its public spaces directed to the surroundings. Its form is determined by the existing urban fabric, directions and boundaries, as well as by the heights and positions of the trees. In this way an urban coherence and new views are created. The new building consists of four programmatic layers. The first one contains an underground parking of two floors connected on the -1 floor to the old parking. The second layer is the ground floor with the entrance zone and facilities like storage, archive, prison cells, interrogation rooms and rooms for technical facilities. The old building's entrance zone is connected here to the new visitors entrance. The third layer consists of a two floors layer with a corridor (public waiting room), courtrooms, council chambers and a library. The upper layer consists of three floors with office rooms. In line with its function each layer has its own type of construction, installation and materialisation. (Hootsmans)

## **IAA Architecten, Enschede – The Netherlands**

<http://www.iaa-architecten.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Saxion Hogescholen Bibliotheek, Deventer – The Netherlands Commissioning 2008**

The study area which is on the first floor of Saxion Deventer was transformed into a space where a library, information center and Open Learning Centre have merged. It is a completely new design, in which a small concentration of cells and Back Office are included. And some are specially made furniture, including a fully adjustable front desk and a series of seating elements. For tapestry of IAA has made specific designs. (IAA)

#### **Kulturhus Olst, Olst - The Netherlands 2005**

The kulturhus Olstad is part of the town Olst. In one village, intricate setting IAA has designed a building that despite the voluminous program, in scale and size compatible with its context. Through the use of a certain scale resources, such as bay windows and dormers, it varies with the eaves height and a variety of window openings, add the building in its environment. The two main volumes are two layers with a hood and contain a wide range of program elements, ranging from theater, ballet room, lunchroom trade shop, library, copy shop to meeting rooms and music rooms. Besides a number of regular users, approximately 35 organizations will use the Kulturhus. Between the two volumes is a spatial hall designed with voids and a street light, the public counter of the municipality and such on the first floor foyer of the hall. Multifunctionality, flexibility and transparency play an important role in this building. Accordingly, we used flexible panel walls and glass folding partitions for multi-purpose spaces to make. In addition, the various functions do not interfere in some areas and additional noise features installed. (IAA)

#### **Berechja College, Urk (Prov. Flevoland) –The Netherlands 2001**

Achieved is an extension of the Berechja College Urk, amounting to around 1,600 m<sup>2</sup>.

The expansion includes a new pupil entrance with walk through wardrobe, a local block and a new teaching space. In addition, against the existing existing school a new library added that a whole with The auditorium is created. The design takes into account a possible future expansion. (IAA)

## **Architects Inbo, Woudenberg – The Netherlands**

<http://www.inbo.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Cultuurhuis Zwolle – The Netherlands 2007**

See also Aequo <http://www.aequo.nl>

In the center of the Zwolle district Stadshagen is the Culture House, a building with many functions. Around an open atrium and light are the library, a nursery, the muzerie, a catering facility and an information and service area. The Culture House, the home of Stadshagen. It's a beautiful glass building whose function day and night is recognizable by the colored wooden panels between the windows. (inbo)

## **Jonkman en Klinkhamer architectuur interieur stedenbouw, Amersfoort – The Netherlands**

<http://www.jonkmanklinkhamer.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliotheek Rosmalen, Rosmalen ( 's – Hertogenbosch) (Prov. Noordbrabant) – The Netherlands 2009**

the new library; is a real meeting place with ample reading and stylish tables and booths. The collection focuses on literature and nonfiction, but film lovers are well catered for with a wide range of DVDs. The classification of youth library is based on eight

different themes. Besides a large collection of reading picture books and children find all information about such nature, technology, society and travel. Exciting reading corners, delightful lounge couches and cozy tables make chat also stay for hours of fun. (<http://www.bibliotheekdenbosch.nl>)

### **Cultureel Centrum Jan van Besouw Goirle, Goirle (Prov. Noordbrabant) – The Netherlands 2006**

Coinciding with a major change in the central area of Goirle is also the cultural center in January of Besouw extensively restored and renovated. Purpose of the interventions is a well-functioning building with a large library, a multipurpose auditorium with 400 seats, a good sound insulated music and ballet hall, rehearsal studios for music, theater, TV and local broadcasting, a conference center and an attractive Grand Cafe. Side of the auditorium is designed as a glass wall. This increases the utility of space and provides an insight into the historic heart of the complex: the chapel and Brother garden. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

### **Architectenbureau Jowa, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.jowa.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **KIT (Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen) Knowledge Centre, Amsterdam – The Netherlands 2003**

Besides housing a museum, the Royal Tropical Institute comprises an important multimedia knowledge centre, providing documentation for a broad public (e.g. the collections of the Tropenmuseum and the ongoing exhibitions). It also provides travel information and has an information counter and shelves with documentation material. To use the space to the optimum, the cabinets have been placed diagonally. The custom-designed low cabinets can be used for display purposes both at the long and the short sides. Computer screens are recessed within the round reading tables. (Jowa)

#### **Amsterdams Historisch Museum, Library Redesign Interior, Amsterdam – The Netherlands 2003**

A 'space within a space' has been created in the library of the Amsterdam Historical Museum. In these working units two sides are closed while the other two sides are counters with open cabinets for the display of documentation. The entire construction rests on legs, and is not connected with the ceiling; it has an open structure which gives the feeling that the unit is floating in the space. (Jowa)

### **Kingma Roorda Architecten, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.kingmaroorda.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Visser 't Hooft Lyceum, Leiden – The Netherlands 2008**

The recent extension of the Visser 't Hooft Lyceum, together with the previously designed by our office houses an ensemble, which is in scale and appearance differs from the mainly single-family existing neighborhood.

The expansion includes theory classrooms, subject rooms, a music room, a crafts room and a bicycle cellar. The construction and renovation of the existing school with the necessary adaptations to recent educational reforms. The design has been a constant interplay between the development of the educational model and design of the new learning environment. four learning areas are literally the backbone of the school: two domains, language, domain, People and Society Science and a domain. These are housed in a two-storey building that is the core of the new school. Each learning area consists of three classrooms and an instruction called learning plaza. The leather squares are equipped with workstations for group work and individual work. The property is complemented by two science labs. By a rearrangement of the program in the low-rise occurs on the ground floor space for creative subjects. On either side of the auditorium with stage facilities are equipped library and subject rooms for drama and communication courses. Drawing and local crafts have direct access to the existing patio. The new staff room and the new gym form by this procedure is no longer a separate domain but are linked to education. The south facing facade alternately wooden louvers and screens to provide, and special glasses to apply a high light yield guaranteed. Daylight provides illumination in dark days for completion. The renewal of the school for 660 students plays an important role in achieving such a compelling character today in secondary education is required. By the school a clear face on the street creates visibility in the neighborhood. The interiors of the learning areas to focus on the water creates an increased visibility of the educational activities and openness to the neighborhood. The finish of the walls consist of brick, wooden windows and aluminum sliding-glass door windows. Use of color and design reinforce the difference between the different classrooms. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

#### **Library / Study Area Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht – The Netherlands 2008**

Interior design: architects Kingma Roorda, m<sup>2</sup> gfa number: 3592 m<sup>2</sup>, number of floors: 2

The entrance of the study area is formed by a wide oak staircase, which is part of the establishment of the entrance hall. A large reading table and a second stage, which allows you to watch the library on the floor, form a welcoming gesture for entering the study landscape. The group rooms are mainly located on the facade. Workstations are located in the vicinity of the working spaces. Study areas and study rooms are located in the lee of the stairs to the library. The library collection is located on the floor. Existing or new skylights provide this level of daylight in the middle of the room. Bookcases are interspersed with glass cabinets and form a filter between the different areas, ranging from see spots, quiet places to study areas. The study areas and check points are grouped in different ways: in groups of four or long rows. The working group rooms and offices are located on the wall here. (Kingma)

The starting point for the renovation is that the whole building is abandoned after 10 years. A reallocation of functions within the existing building needs during this time expressing a newly developed model of education. Concentration of teaching rooms and laboratories forms the basis of this model. Landscape study and library, together with the lecture for the first few years the core of the faculty. In the later years of the study shifts the attention of students towards laboratories (in building construction) and clinics (across the underlying ground). The design of Kingma Roorda architects is based on a study area / library combined with group rooms on two floors. The working group with widely varying occupancy rooms are concentrated on the ground floor, the rest are on the floor. The private individual study areas are grouped together and spread over ground and floor. The study sites are grouped in a variety of ways to create different atmospheres. The entrance of the study area is formed by a wide oak staircase, which is part of the establishment of the entrance hall. A large reading table and a second stage, which offers a view of the library on the floor, form a welcoming gesture before entering the study landscape. The working areas are mainly located on the facade. Workplaces are located in the vicinity of the working spaces. Study rooms and study rooms are located in the lee of the stairs to the library. The library collection is on the floor. Existing or new skylights provide this level of daylight in the middle of the room. Bookcases are interspersed with cabinets to form a filter between the different areas, ranging from check points, study areas to quiet areas. The study areas and check points are grouped in different ways: in groups of four or long rows. The working group rooms and offices are located on the wall here. Materialisation color and emphasize the character of different areas and reinforce the desired atmosphere (by lighting, noise, isolation, openness). There is the materialization pay more attention to acoustics, lighting and lighting of the room. Stairs, parts of floors and walls are made of Slavonian oak. The walls on the ground floor are made of small parts on the floor slats are used. The parts and blades are spaced from the wall, to improve the acoustics. The gap has damping material. The narrow

parts return to the topical oak ceilings. The color of the floor is a derivative of the color of the wood. The use of color respond to the existing building and reflects the history of the building. Coffered ceilings remain visible and concrete floors are gravel where needed aangeheeld. The existing structure is painted in a hue derived from the original color. The color of the interior of the cabinets and counter the 'found' color of the original desk. The floor and walls of the study areas turns this color again in an enhanced shape. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

## **Klein Architecten, Groningen – The Netherlands**

<http://www.kleinarch.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliotheek, Open Leercentrum en Appartementen, Stadskanaal, Groningen – The Netherlands 2007**

9.000 m<sup>2</sup>

De locatie ligt midden in het centrum van Stadskanaal. Uitgangspunt van het ontwerp is dat bibliotheek, open leercentrum en appartementen samen één object vormen. De woontoren vormt door zijn hoogte een duidelijk herkenningspunt in de omgeving. Eenheid in vormgeving moet er voor zorgen dat de woontoren de identiteit van bibliotheek en open leercentrum versterkt: die toren, dat is de bibliotheek! Het gebouw is als een rotsachtige sculptuur vormgegeven en verandert in een paar sprongen in hoogte van 1 tot uiteindelijk 15 lagen. Het laagste punt grenst aan de voetgangers-/fietsroute, het hoogste punt bevindt zich op de hoek van het generaal Mazcek plein en de Europalaan en is gericht op het centrum van Stadskanaal. Ramen zijn als gaten in de massa. De geschaafde steen, met veel kleur- en structuurnuance, versterkt de rotsachtige uitstraling van het gebouw. (Klein)

## **Kraaijvanger, Urbis, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.kraaijvanger.urbis.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Cultuurgebouw Haarlemmermeer – The Netherlands 2005 – 2010**

Principal Haarlemmermeer, Royal BAM Group, GFA 15,571 m<sup>2</sup>

Culture Building Haarlemmermeer brings several existing cultural institutions together under one undulating roof: The Meerse theater, cultural center, Pier K, the library and pop center / Artquake. The resulting internal streets and squares combine the functions together. The building is designed and comprehensively from all sides through the transparent facades and entrances to enter. The square can be used for concerts and other events. The building cultural square and take a natural position within the city life, then orthogonal to the existing urban structure. (Kraaijvanger)

#### **Bibliotheek Maassluis – The Netherlands 2000**

Principal Municipality of Maassluis, GFA 1735 m<sup>2</sup>

In order for the church Maassluis new library designed as a landmark corner building, located at the site of the former library. The curved wall is a facade to urban square to the future. Generous windows and peep holes in the walls establish relationships between interior and exterior. One enters the building through a two-storey 'gateway' in the sink wall. The heritage town street serves as the main axis of the building. This axis is intersected by a slender footbridge that connects offices to collection areas. The spatial game with voids, lines of sight, large wall openings and that color plays created here ever changing visual impressions. (Kraaijvanger)

#### **Bibliotheek Koningshof, Maassluis – The Netherlands 2000**

In order for the church Maassluis new library designed as a landmark corner building, located at the site of the former library. The curved wall is a facade to urban square to the future. Generous windows and peep holes in the walls establish relationships between interior and exterior. One enters the building through a two-storey 'gateway' in the sink wall. The heritage town street serves as the main axis of the building. This axis is intersected by a slender footbridge that connects offices to collection areas. The spatial game with voids, lines of sight, large wall openings and that color plays created here ever changing visual impressions. (<http://www.kraaijvanger.urbis.nl>)

## **Architecten- en Ingenieursbureau Kristinsson, Deventer – The Netherlands**

<http://www.kristinssonarchitecten.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Gemeentehuis / Bibliotheek, Hof Van Twente (Goor), Overijssel – The Netherlands 2006**

Inpassing.

Het nieuwe gemeentehuis voor de Hof van Twente is gesitueerd in het centrum van Goor. Het gebouw is ingevlochten in het bestaande stedelijke patroon. In dat stedelijk patroon komen grote schaalverschillen voor. Aan een zijde ligt het gebouw aan een grote open ruimte van 80 bij 80 meter, aan de andere zijde grenst het aan een voor Goor typerende winkelstraat met panden van twee tot drie lagen met een kap. De bebouwingsvlek heeft een zeer gelede vorm, met een grillige contour en uitlopers tot in de kleinste schaalgebieden van de omgeving. Door de lokatie loopt ook nog een nieuw te bouwen stedelijke doorgang, die het doel heeft de looproutes in het kernwinkelgebied te bekorten en de publieksstromen te bundelen. In het midden van de bouwkael is een hoofdmassa ontworpen in de vorm van de letter U met zo lang mogelijke ontwikkelingslijnen voor de interne organisatie. Naar de periferie van de locatie ontwikkelt het gebouw zich naar de schaal van de planranden, waardoor dit grote gebouw zich ontspannen in de omgeving nestelt. Aan het plein ontwikkelt het gebouw zich tot zijn maximale hoogte van 16 meter. In een stedelijk venster van 16 bij 20 meter toont zich hier de hal van de burgers, die in dit gebouwontwerp centraal staat.

Programmatistische flexibiliteit.

Bij een gebouw dat is ingevlochten in een fijnmazige bestaande stedelijke structuur bestaat het risico dat het caleidoscopische exterieur een interieur voortbrengt met vele discontinuïteiten, waardoor het gebouw niet als een doorlopend geheel gebruikt en beleefd kan worden. Het is van het grootste belang dat het gebouw als het onderkomen van een organisatie beleefd wordt en door de gewenste stedenbouwkundige geleiding geen insnoeringen kent, waardoor domein-eigen culturen zich ontwikkelen, die zich vervolgens kunnen vervreemden van het gezamenlijke doel. De vele beeldfacetten van de stad omzetten in een heldere ononderbroken interne organisatie, zonder verlies van de verrassingswaarde van de stad, beschouwen wij daarom als de belangrijkste opgave. Bij het gemeentehuis voor de Hof van Twente hebben we de aanspraken van buiten en van binnen met elkaar verzoend door in het midden van de kavel een 80 meter lange 'ruggengraat' te ontwikkelen (de bodem van de U) met alle faciliteiten en kantoren daarin. Zodoende kon een lang aaneengesloten werkplekgebied worden ontworpen met een minimum aan indelingsverlies en een maximum aan indelingsvrijheid. In de loodrecht op de ruggengraat ontwikkelde uitlopers versmelt het gebouw met de omgeving.

Hoofdoepzet.

In hoofdlijnen bestaat het gebouw uit een een plattegrond in de vorm van de letter U. Door het pasmaken van het gebouw in de omgeving bevat deze U verschillende uitlopers die haar verankeren in de grillig gevormde randen van de bebouwingscontour.

In de U bevinden zich de werkplekken voor de ambtelijke en bestuurlijke organisatie. De open zijde van de U is naar het grote plein gekeerd en is dichtgezet met glas, het eerder genoemde stedelijke venster voor de hal van de burgers. Dit venster is het meest in het ooglopende bouwdeel aan het plein. In feite is de hal voor de burgers de beelddrager geworden voor het gemeentehuis. In de U is, vrijdagend, een veelhoekig bouwlichaam geplaatst. Hierin zijn alle vergader- en overlegplekken ondergebracht. Dit volume is bijna volledig van glas waarvoor een oregon pine lattenscherm (louvres) is aangebracht. In de avonduren, als het licht brand is dit overlegcentrum over een grote afstand op het plein zichtbaar als een reusachtige lampion. Vanuit de drie zijden van de U kan middels glazen bruggen het centrale overlegcentrum vanuit alle hoeken bereikt worden. De raadzaal heeft een bescheiden plaats in een van de benen van de U. Aan de zijde van de hal voor de burgers is die voorzien van veel glas. Zowel de raadzaal als de ruimten in het overlegcentrum worden ook gebruikt door theater en conferentiecentrum de Reggehof. Opmerkelijk aan de hoofdropzet van het gebouw is dat, gezien van buiten naar binnen, de werkruimten van de ambtelijke en de bestuurlijke organisatie, de overlegplekken en de hal voor de burgers met de baliewerkplekken en de informatie en documentatieruimten als het ware in elkaar genesteld liggen, bijna zoals de rokken van een ui. Door deze opzet is de grenslijn tussen de verschillende functiegroepen zo groot dat de kans op gezochte en spontane uitwisseling maximaal is. De 'schillen' zijn voorzien van veel vensters van verschillende vorm en formaat en met en zonder glas zodat er zicht is in aangrenzende domeinen zonder dat de beslotenheid van het eigen domein verloren gaat. De transparantie in dit gebouw is daardoor veeleer een subtiel spel van verbergen en onthullen dan een te open expositie van het besloten werkveld in het publieke domein. Over het algemeen geld, dat als je kunt zien, je ook gezien kunt worden.

Combinatie met andere functies, synergie.

In dit gebouw zijn een gemeentehuis, een bibliotheek, een politiebureau en een zorginstelling samengebracht. Ook wordt het gebouw gekoppeld aan een theatergebouw, waarvan de functies voor het gemeentehuis worden benut. De raadzaal is zo gesitueerd dat die als kleine theaterzaal door het culturele centrum gebruikt kan worden, het restaurant van het gemeentehuis loopt door in de foyer van het theatergebouw en de keukenvoorzieningen liggen daartussenin. De politie heeft een loket in de frontoffice van het gemeentehuis en de bibliotheek is met een brug over de passage verbonden met de hal van de burgers. De grote zalen en vergaderruimten in zowel gemeentehuis als theatergebouw worden wederkerig benut om op die wijze een bijna doorlopende programmering voor die ruimten te bereiken. De looplijnen door het gebouw zijn zo gebundeld dat de kans op toevallige en spontane ontmoetingen wordt bevorderd. De verbinding van theater- en evenementencentrum De Reggehof met het gemeentehuis. De beglaasde doorgang bestaat uit grote deuren waardoor een bevoorradingsauto (bierauto) het plein kan bereiken tijdens de Goorse school- en volksfeesten. (Kristinsson)

#### [Gemeentehuis Dantumadeel, Dantumadiel – The Netherlands 1999](#)

New town with a library of Dantumadeel to Damwoude. The situation on the former site of Public Works in Damwoude, amid a residential neighborhood, prescribes that layer should be built. The space for citizens is placed between the administrative offices and the administrative wing. The shape of the hall and offices is a large contact area possible between the citizen and the general public of the civil service. (Kristinsson)

### **LIAG architecten en bouwadviseurs, The Hague – The Netherlands**

<http://www.liag.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

#### [Hogeschool van Arnhem en Nijmegen, FED Faculteit Educatie, Bibliotheek, Nijmegen 2013](#)

The design for the new building answers to the sustainability ambitions of the university of Arnhem and Nijmegen. The building reacts to its context and transforms it. The result is a powerful and independent form, which enhances the environment around it. The human scale in this environment will be reintroduced and the new building will take into account of this environment. The new building for the Faculty of Education will be the final phase as well as the new face of the master plan for the Campus Nijmegen. The building will mostly have green facades in combination with glass that ensure a comfortable indoor climate and exceptional amounts of daylight in the building. On the south side of the building the sunlight will be controlled by the use of louvres. By making good use of the present height differences on the site, an artificial landscape can be created where 'rocks' with special functions are placed. This landscape runs from inside the building through to the outside. The 'roofs' of these rocks will be used as study landscape. Wide staircases function as galleries. The two floating educational wings above the landscape are connected by an atrium that provides for generous amounts of daylight and interaction in the building. The building will mainly be used for educational purposes and has a total size of 14.000m<sup>2</sup> usable floor area. Due to the atrium, the whole structure is visible at a glance. On all levels the corridors can also be used as study areas. The students can decide how and where they want to study. Sustainability on all levels. All used resources will serve multiple purposes to increase the durability of the structure. The whole construction of the building for example is one large heat exchanger, which holds all of the buildings energy that is present at that time. By using an innovative combination of the ventilation system and the conditioning of the building, a significant amount of energy can be saved. Durability has been taken into account at all levels: water usage, material usage, air quality, acoustics and visual comfort are the most obvious examples. The well being of the user and flexibility of the interior are fit out the foremost design points. The design meets the highest requirements of durability for buildings that is required in the brief by the HAN. LIAG finds it especially important that the sustainability leads to a healthy in- and outdoor climate. The building will eventually be a positive addition to the campus in biodiversity, energy, health and clean air. The structure will be a healthy building, which will result in a pleasant environment for staff and students. LIAG developed a master plan for the campus of the HEAO Arnhem and Nijmegen, which forms a part. In that building are also the Board of Directors, the auditorium and the central library established. Typical of the complex is 180 meters long central atrium, surrounded by alternating theory classrooms and offices. In the void "hang" glass study rooms for project work. The entrance, the library and auditorium literally stab as a wedge to go through this education. (LIAG)

#### [Faculty of Engineering \(Library\), Hogeschool Arnhem Nijmegen – The Netherlands 2009](#)

9.100 m<sup>2</sup>

The building is the 2nd phase of the new master plan according to which the entire South Campus will be modernised. The master plan contains a six phase plan for completely replacing the old Technical College complex from the 60's with new buildings. The campus will then consist of six, four storey pavilions that will be connected by two storey buildings in which communal functions can be housed. Parking will be under the buildings so that a characteristically green landscape will be created, a natural extension of the Presikhaaf Park. The Engineering department is a fusion of Mechanical Engineering, Industrial Product Development and Electrical Engineering. The main building consists of four storeys with the lower two floors, similar to the adjacent department of Architecture and Civil Engineering, consisting mainly of glass with the two floors being of a more closed character. The façade of the building consists for 95% of steel and glass reflecting the technical character of the faculty. The remaining 5% is formed by diagonal wooden window frames on the lower two floors creating a visual link with the trees in the immediate vicinity.

The lower two floors house the workshops and laboratories. Cross pollination between the various departments is stimulated by the open and transparent nature of this part of the building, making what the students are doing and learning inside visible on the outside. By locating two enormous conservatories on strategic corners of the lower building the faculty is given 'display windows' to display itself and the work of its students. A large organic 'study landscape' is created in the atrium between the ground floor and

the first floor, a bit below the level of the first floor. By making this study landscape a bit lower it forms a link between the two levels. There is a more direct link with the ground floor as the students can see the workshops and everything going on down there. The upper two floors mainly house classrooms for theory and workplaces for the lecturers. By making a patio here covering two floors it was not only possible to create a very efficient design but it is also possible to bring daylight, via large skylights, into the heart of the building. In adherence to the master plan for the whole campus, the building is raised half a storey to create a semi-sunken parking garage. To enhance sustainability a compact building was designed with relatively little façade area in relation to its surface area. The structure of the building is composed of concrete floors and columns in a framework 7800 x 7800 mm, making the layout of the building very flexible. A different layout can easily be created if required in the future. Durable materials that require little maintenance and have a long lifespan were of course used. (LIAG)

### Faculty Economic and Management (Library), Hogeschool Arnhem Nijmegen, Nijmegen – The Netherlands 2009

approx. 17.500 m<sup>2</sup> (in two stages)

In 2006 LIAG began the design of the FEM-building. The existing LIAG faculties on the HAN-campus in Nijmegen grew out of their housing places and expansion in short term was of great importance to keep answering to the need of good educational areas. The emphasis in this project lies on an open educational building where there can be a lot of interaction between the users. In the entire building mass cantilevers, constrictions and wall deflections have been applied that react to the existing buildings in the area. With this design, a building is created that continuously surprises and reacts to the adjacent faculty of Health, Behavior and Society with its total concept. The light blue facade of steel creates a cool icy landscape of the building on the campus of Nijmegen. The sustainability of the building The environment has been used as a base for the development of the HAN building. There has been chosen for a compact design with a durable climate control. It is a sustainable building. Lights and escalators will be using presence detectors. The furniture's are made of materials that belong to the least environmental damaging category. The entire plan in the final-phase (final acceptance in spring 2011) consists of 2 levels of underground parking and 3 floors above ground with a total magnitude of approximately 25.000m<sup>2</sup> usable floor area. The design of the building has been particularly well accepted by the wealth committee of Nijmegen. (LIAG)

### Keizer Karel College Amstelveen, Amstelveen – The Netherlands 2008

3.287 m<sup>2</sup> (extension)

The Keizer Karel College in Amstelveen (senior general secondary education (HAVO), university preparatory education (VWO and Gymnasium)) is a sister school of the Alkwin College in Uithoorn. After LIAG had carried out the extensions of the latter to the full satisfaction of the client, LIAG was commissioned to do the extensions for the Keizer Karel College. The building is a tidily designed school building with two floors and a number of inner courtyards or patios. An interesting point was that there were entrances separated by a patio. Having run out of space the school needed to expand. After a model study the choice was made to extend the north side of the existing building. The new wing was connected to the existing building by covering one of the patios. This joined the two entrances with an indoor 'street'. The indoor street has become the new heart of the school, containing a recreational area, the study square, and with the passageways for the rest of the school leading off from it. The school building is close to a highway exposing it to a high level of noise and fine dust, which means that the windows may cannot just be opened. LIAG developed a special kind of window with an extra pane placed at 50cm from the façade which wards off the noise and fine dust from the highway and makes it possible to open the windows for the necessary ventilation on the north facing façade. The extension has a bright colour scheme giving the school a cheerful atmosphere, a place where students like to hangout. This is apparent from the fact that even before final delivery of this new wing the school requested a further extension on its roof. The building application for this extension has been submitted to the municipality. (LIAG)

### Luijten Smeulders Architecten, Tilburg – The Netherlands

<http://www.luijten-smeulders.nl>

**Libraries:**

#### Bibliotheek Zwanenveld, Nijmegen – The Netherlands 2009

1.200 m<sup>2</sup>

Meeting place for young and old course, lending books to the core of a library, but it is now no longer the only activity taking place there. Reading the daily morning newspaper or a round of surfing the web is just as popular. Libraries are more and more venues for young and old. In a few months Nijmegen Library, Zwanenveld location, say in this matter. The existing, outdated, cluttered interior has been transformed into a vibrant new environment. Clear structure in the old division of the library was little more structure to explore. Including through a complicated entrance and a disproportionate circulation desk was looking statement. Reducing structure was one of the main goals of Luijten | Smeulders | architects. And the separation of active and passive angles and places, because that creates peace. Luijten | Smeulders | architects created a central square where a group meeting a private island is located. In these elements, visitors can read a book or just computing. Target each audience has its own place in the new library. Children's literature, for example, at the back. Young people are simply not feel all day to be monitored. Near the entrance is a reading café positioned for a lively look outward to create. Also, the books sorted by theme and each issue gets its own atmosphere and experience. Luijten | Smeulders | architects with the design of the Nijmegen library created a place where young and old feel at home. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

### MAS Architectuur, Hengelo – The Netherlands

<http://www.masarchitectuur.nl>

**Libraries:**

#### Gemeentehuis (Town Hall) Montferland, Montferland – The Netherlands 2012

New Montferland town to town Montferland It is an open, transparent and light building. It is a representation of democracy. The citizen is at the center and the building is so classified that the public can use the building. The new line of caps and parcelling structure to the existing town hall, in fact the existing hall is totally integrated. The outdoor plaza may in future be used for festivities, but in bad weather, they go on the covered courtyard. Moreover, the courtyard used for performing arts, but also as a cinema. Within this public square is the public library. The courtyard is flushed from daylight to light and transparency throughout the building to get. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)



### Bibliotheek en Appartementen, Beursplein, Hengelo – The Netherlands 2007

Urban ensemble in the city of Hengelo, a car park, information plaza, commercial spaces, library, offices and apartments. The apartment tower marks two major routes. Building a high atrium brings daylight deep into the building where the routing and construction of the library is clearly present. (Mas)

### Kulturhûs de Bijenkorf, Borne – The Netherlands 1998 – 2000

This cultural center housed several amenities. Besides a multipurpose hall (250 persons) contains the complex includes a music school, a library, youth center Blizzbee, various welfare functions and the local radio and television station Borgh Ende. Underneath the building is a parking garage for approximately 150 cars. Of the existing buildings at this location is the former rectory and maintained in the new styling. (Mas)

## Mecanoo architecten, Delft – The Netherlands

<http://www.mecanoo.com>

### **Libraries:**

### Amsterdam University College (Universiteit van Amsterdam (UvA) en die Vrije Universiteit (Libravy), Amsterdam 2010 – 2012

Cross fertilization of ideas and talent:

Science Park Amsterdam, the international knowledge centre in the Watergraafsmeer neighbourhood is the new home for the Liberal Arts and Sciences program at the Amsterdam University College. Science Park is located in the eastern part of the city, close Amsterdam's historic seventeenth-century city centre. In 2012, 900 international students will enter the new school. Surrounded by other science buildings, the Science Park provides an interesting environment for the AUC with optimal opportunities for cross fertilization of ideas and talent. The park has an urban character in which buildings, landscape and public space are strongly intertwined. Science Park encompasses a program of 500.000 m<sup>2</sup> in Total including office buildings, laboratories and educational facilities, hotel, conference facilities, sports and cultural programs, restaurants and housing.

Roof sculpture:

The new AUC will be located next to the Anna Hoeve, a historic farmhouse, which is surrounded by mature trees. Together, they form the new entrance to the Science Park, which is accessible from both the city and the new train station. Mecanoo designed an inviting sculptural building that matches the design language and materialization of the Anna Hoeve, creating contrasts with the more business like architecture of the Science Park. The building's characteristic zigzagging roof creates a strong sense of identity for the Amsterdam University College. The faculty offers an optimal environment to study in. Daylight enters deep into the building from an attic where the more contained, quiet study areas and library are housed. The AUC is an inspiring and sustainable building for the students and their teachers. It is a place where one can study, learn, debate, work together and relax; a house where talent, ideas and ambitions come together.

Sustainability:

The AUC is a sustainable building. The GreenCalc + score is set at a building index of 200. The compact building mass creates an optimal ratio between wall and floor surface and the relationship between open and closed surface in the facade is optimized. The building uses thermal storage and concrete thermal massing. The large roof area has moss cover that provides insulation and water storage. Sensors which detect movement and daylight monitors are also applied throughout the new building. (Mecanoo)

### Cultureel Centrum Canadaplein en Theater de Vest, Alkmaar – The Netherlands 1999 – 2000

Mitarbeiter: Anne Busker, Aart Fransen, Toon de Wilde, Alfa Hügelmann, Robin Kerssens, Vanessa Wegner, Rogier Laterveer, Hank 't Wout, Jeroen Luyckx, Jasper Kaarsemaker, Pieter Spoelstra, Christian Quesada van Beresteijn, Gareth Williams  
Projektleiter: Michel Tombal, Henk Döll, Bauherr: Stadt Alkmaar, Objekt: Theater de Vest, Alkmaar, Planung: 1998-1999  
Projektdatei Nutzfläche (renoviert) NF: 4175 qm Brutto-Rauminhalt (renoviert) BRI: 15840 cbm, Baufertigstellung: 2000

Transitions

The Canadaplein in Alkmaar borders the public space surrounding the Grote Sint Laurenskerk (Great Saint Lawrence Church). Initially, the three walls gave the square a closed character. With the construction of the new Cultural Centre, featuring a museum, a library and a music school and with the extensive renovation of the Theatre de Vest, a restaurant and a grand café, the area has been transformed into a lively cultural square. The design brief was defined as the creation of transitions, from public to private and from open to closed. The cultural facilities must be easily accessible and inviting to visitors without compromising the building's function. The open square transforms in several stages, leading into the enclosed atmosphere necessary for music practice, reading, visiting the theatre or an exhibition.

Roof lights

An existing building from the 1970s had to be incorporated into the new Canadaplein Cultural Centre. The naked concrete facade of this building has been clad in wooden shutters that become a continuation of the new facade. The museum has an entrance hall on the square. Roof lights and an atrium bring daylight and penetrating views through the building even into the basement. A five meter high storey provides space for the city's finest 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Century Guild paintings. The music school has its own three-storey entrance on the square. Music practice takes place in internal chambers or in rooms on the north side. Acoustics are controlled by keeping the windows closed. The entrance to the library is located on a side street. On the side of the square, the facade openings reach to ground level, giving the impression that and library merge.

Theatrical:

The Theatre de Vest was built in the 1970s and features visible framework and an interior with many corners and slanting walls. Financial and environmental considerations prevented the building's demolition and replacement. Through a new high glass facade on the square and an equally high copper wall, the foyer is imbued with a theatrical appearance. Behind the curved copper wall are the box office, cloakroom and the main auditorium. The small auditorium has been enlarged. A stately staircase leads to the upper foyer providing a view of the Grote Sint Laurenskerk. Behind a heavy brick framework, the restaurant, grand café and the theatre feature operable glass walls that create a connection with the terrace and the square. The restaurant's eye-catcher is a fourteen-metre long concrete bar. (Mecanoo)

Das Kulturzentrum besteht aus drei Bereichen: historisches Museum, Zentralbibliothek und Musikschule. Mecanoo fassten alle drei Bereiche in einem Block zusammen, der zudem einen Altbau integriert - heute überwiegend als Bibliothek genutzt. Das Kulturzentrum ist vom Theater nur durch eine schmale Gasse getrennt, die als Durchgang und optische Verlängerung der Fußgängerzone dient. Eine gläserne Brücke verbindet die Gebäude und markiert zugleich den Übergang zwischen Altstadt und Grachtenring. Die gläserne Front des Anbaus weist - voller Respekt - auf den imposanten Turm der St. Laurenskirche.

Der Neubau vermeidet jegliche Konkurrenz: So ist der Glashaut und auch der Kopfseite des Altbaus eine horizontale Struktur aus Holzlatten vorgehängt - je nach Lichterfordernis in unterschiedlichem Abstand montiert. Hinter der neutralen Hülle kommen alte und neue Struktur zum Vorschein. Jede der drei Einrichtungen verfügt über einen eigenen, separat erschlossenen Bereich: Die Musikschule ist in einem schmalen Riegel gegenüber dem Theater untergebracht, die Bibliothek liegt zur Straße. Zwischen beide Bereiche schiebt sich das Museum mit den rückwärtigen Ausstellungsräumen. Die Dauerausstellung ist zu beiden Seiten einer zentralen Erschließungsachse angeordnet, die in Form von Himmelsleitern durch das Gebäude verläuft. Die Erschließungszonen dienen zugleich als Lichtfilter: Mehrgeschossige Lufträume fangen Tageslicht ein und schaffen helle, großzügige Treffpunkte. In der Eingangshalle entsteht der Eindruck eines öffentlichen, überdeckten Raumes. Warme Materialien strahlen Ruhe und Komfort aus: Oregon Pine, weißer Putz, Stahlbeton, sandfarbener Linoleum-Boden. Vom Foyer schaut man in einen zweigeschossigen Ausstellungsraum herab, der für temporäre Ausstellungen genutzt wird. Das Auditorium schwebt als weiße Box frei im Raum und ist über eine Brücke mit der Bibliothek verbunden. Stege, Lichtbänder und Patios schaffen ein fließendes Raumgefüge, verbinden die unterschiedlichen Kultureinrichtungen zu einem Gesamtorganismus. Bleibt zu hoffen, dass der kulturelle Austausch zwischen den Besuchern ähnlich rege ausfällt. Die Voraussetzungen hierfür sind geschaffen!

([http://six4.bauverlag.de/arch/dbz/archiv.php?object\\_id=38&area\\_id=1085&id=67340](http://six4.bauverlag.de/arch/dbz/archiv.php?object_id=38&area_id=1085&id=67340))

### **Bibliotheek Technische Universiteit, Delft – The Netherlands 1996 – 1998**

Project Architects: Erick van Egeraat, Chris de Weijer, Francine Houben

#### **Awards:**

2000 Award for the MillenniumCorus Construction

1998 National Steel Construction Prize, Dutch Steel Building Institute

#### **Literature:**

Bouwen met Staal 1997-11/12

de Architect 1998-2

Archis 1998-3

Bouw 1998-6

Architectuur & Bouwen 1998-10

L'Arca 1994-4

Bauwelt 1998-14

Domus 1999-2

Architectural Review 1999-3

Detail 1999-5

Deutsche Bauzeitschrift 1999-11

GA Document 55

Jaarboek 1997-1998

P. Vollaard e.a. - Bibliotheek Technische Universiteit Delft, 1998

A. Betsky e.a. - Mecanoo Francine Houben, 2008

The main library serving Delft University of Technology is sited on a lawn behind Van den Broek & Bakema's general assembly hall of 1966. This lawn gradually rises to become the roof of the triangular library; this is where the entrance is. An omnipresent cone with an open top pokes through the grass roof. The glass facades leaning forward attentively along the approach roads have an irregular pattern of hatching stressing the horizontal. Though most of the books are stored in a special area in the basement, part of the gargantuan collection is visible in a 'stack' reaching up the full height of the main library hall. The hall has a foyer-like feeling of openness with its scattering of furniture including the organically shaped book issue desk. The thrusting cone, which dominates here too, is given over to silent study areas; offices and reading rooms line the library's glass external walls. Durability and energy efficiency feature prominently in the building, as witness the underground aquifer reservoir for heat and cold storage, the great insulating properties of the grass roof and the use of climate facades for the external glazing. (<http://www.architectureguide.nl>)

#### **Symbiosis:**

In designing a large new university library, various references come to the fore. Famous libraries, ranging from the old Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris (1875) by Henri Labrouste to the Stockholm Municipal Library (1927) by Erik Gunnar Asplund, have called for an advanced contemporary building. Today such a building must be a gateway to the digital highway but must also refer to important traditions, including access to knowledge and the rarefied atmosphere of study within a splendid environment. In the case of Delft, with a thousand workstations and facilities to accommodate three thousand students each day, the building must also be the heart of the university and provide a landmark within a campus the size of a small town. The design must also consider its relationship with the centrally placed auditorium, the brutalist building by Van den Broek and Bakema, great names in the history of the university and Dutch architecture. Through contrast, a symbiosis has been established – the towering concrete of the auditorium and the landscape in which the library is sited form a new unity.

#### **Pushpin:**

The large lawn roof is tilted up at one corner like a sheet of paper held by a single point. The hollow beneath houses the library. A Cone, the symbol of technology, pierces the library and the landscape, affixing them like a pushpin. With a grass-covered roof, high-performance glazed facades and subterranean storage for heating and cooling, the building reaches high standards of sustainability. The entrance affords a glimpse of the sunken book stacks for rare and irreplaceable books. Inside the towering suspended bookcase for the less fragile books astonishes the visitor. The deep blue background gives the wall-to-wall racks the feel of a theatre set. The columns in the central hall are not only structural but also provide lighting and heating. The sloping metal ceiling continues without interruption across all spaces above a floor the colour of Saharan sand.

#### **Perspective:**

A library must provide an environment that enables concentration through silence. Comfortable furniture and pleasant lighting. Daylight penetrates the building not only through the climate-control glazing in the facade but also through the cone that pierces to the heart of the building. The cone also gives form to a variety of study rooms. The space that adjoins the central hall contains long tables with three hundred workstations with partitions in a shifting perspective indebted to Labrouste. (Mecanoo)

### **Faculteit voor Economie en Management, Utrecht – The Netherlands 1993 – 1995**

#### **Awards:**

1993, Nomination Mies van der Rohe Pavilion Award for European Architecture European Union and the Fundació Mies van der Rohe, Barcelona,

#### **Settlement:**

From the beginning of the 1960s Utrecht University campus has been located outside the city, on the De Uithof terrain. A master plan by OMA/Rem Koolhaas from the early 1990s designated zones to be filled with high-density development to spare the

landscape. Each zone has been given a character of its own. The Faculty for Economics and Management, for five thousand students and four hundred staff, lies in a zone known as the 'Casbah'. Based on the notion of this traditional North African form of settlement, the long shallow building has only three storeys with a neutral facade enclosing a sheltered world of patios, rooms, halls, footbridges, stairs and leisure places.

Space:

The building, which has a rectangular basic form, is a system of constantly converging or connecting spaces. Groups of students can walk around the building with ease. The corridors and passages are framed by the classrooms and offices. The entrance area is the assembly area or congress zone. It consists of a large open space in which the lecture rooms appear to hang. The balconies between these closed boxes, the staggered layers and connecting links are places for the students to meet casually or enjoy a moment of leisure. Focal points such as the multimedia centre and the restaurant are located on the ground floor. Light enters the building via three large patios with different layouts. In the largest patio luxuriant bamboo suggests a jungle, while the other two are more calm – a Zen garden and a 'water' patio provide a glimpse of the charming landscapes.

Veil:

The facade has various forms – sometimes exposed and sometimes with a veil or skin. Facades of cement slabs are concealed behind steel grids and wooden lattices in seemingly random trellis patterns. Other parts of the facade have their entire breadth covered with gigantic blinds, a series of moveable aluminium lammellas. (Mecanoo)

### **Openbare Bibliotheek, Almelo – The Netherlands 1991 – 1994**

Construction costs €5.800.000, Gross floor area 4.780 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Literature:**

de Architect 1995-2

Archis 1995-7

GA Document 45

Architecture in the Netherlands, Jaarboek 1994-1995

K. Somer - Mecanoo, architecten, 1995

The Times - 29/01/1994

Mecanoo's building consists of two elongated volumes divided by a long well of stairs separated from the library itself, which fans out in Aaltoesque fashion. The all but hermetic black brick slab contains services; the second slab housing all other library facilities has a head elevation of bright blue enamelled glass, yet is dominated by the curved copper-clad front. On the ground floor this portion is almost all glass and contains a reading room cum café, an information centre and the entrance and book issue desk, marked by a void with a spectacular concrete 'viewing-island'. The wealth of materials, forms and details add up to a heterogeneous building. (<http://www.architectureguide.nl>)

The library is built on a small plot of The Beacon. The facade follows the curve on this side of the street. At the rear, the building has a fan shape. By stairs and an elevator in the central atrium, visitors can reach the upper floors. It is in this project uses a variety of materials. The building has a zinc roof, including the offices are located. The facade of The Beacon has a coating of copper. This wall is a large window that overlooks the Town Hall Square and a number of small "portholes". At front end of the building, the walls are lined with purple panels EMALIT. The rear is made of black bricks. (<http://www.architectuur.org>)

### **University Campus, Moskau – Russia on design**

The master plan comes from the Dutch office Maxwan, one of the first building block to be de Architecten Cie.

(Amsterdam) design. Since it seems almost logical that the new, 40-acre university campus designed by an agency of Delft: Mecanoo Architecten, who have now presented their plans. On the campus attracts the "National University of Science and Technology" (MISIS), one of the leading technical universities in Russia. She gets here seven institution building, research facilities, a library, a conference center, dormitories for up to 10,000 students and 3,000 employees as well as hotels, cafes, a cinema and several shops. The architects: "The new campus receives through the woods and the lake is a natural beauty. The central element is a campus park where people can meet. Also, the Institute building opened to the green areas. On the lakeshore are the library and student center, each with their own identities have, a gateway, which will be both the construction business for the new MISIS campus." Among the ecological characteristics are that the campus will be completely car-free, in addition to rain water natural lighting and ventilation are used. In addition, local materials are used to be mostly built in prefabricated elements. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

The National University of Science and Technology (MISIS) is one of the leading Russian technical universities and will lead the country in its transition into an innovative knowledge economy. MISIS grew out of two prominent players in the industrialization of the Soviet Union in the last century, the Moscow Academy of Mines and the Moscow Steel Institute. The Nobel Prize in Physics for Professor Alexei Abrikosov's work in the field of superconductivity launched the University into the international spotlight in 2003. The new 100 acre MISIS campus will form the core and catalyst for the development of Project A101, a new 13,000 acre district of Moscow where 300,000 new residents are expected over the next 20 years. The campus comprises housing for 10,000 students and 3,000 academics, seven faculty buildings, several research institutes, a library, business centre, hotel, recreation park, cinema, cafes and shops. A condition of the project's financing by President Medvedev is that construction shall begin by year's end and the campus realised within 7-10 years.

Location:

The 100 acre site was donated by Mashtab development with the strategy of creating a strong catalyst for Project A101, with the University campus at its heart. The campus is strategically located only three kilometres from the Moscow Ring Road (MKAD) just east of the Kaluzhskoye Shosse highway which links Moscow with southern Russia. A future tramline will run parallel to the university linking with Moscow city centre and Project A101.

Urban campus:

The campus holds a natural beauty with forest and valley lake as prominent features. The campus plan embraces this quality through a central campus park as the campus core. The park becomes the central public meeting place for staff, scientists, students and professors to share ideas or socialise. The faculty buildings open out onto the park, furthering the atmosphere of openness, innovation and cross fertilisation of ideas. The urban grid design provides planning flexibility to allow for future growth and the two-phased construction. Building's themselves shall be flexible so as to adapt to growing student numbers and to the most advanced communication and media technologies that are sometimes difficult to anticipate. Facing the lakefront and main entry to campus, the Student Centre and Library function as gateway buildings, each with their own identity, and create a brand for the new MISIS, exhibiting the latest in sustainability and technology in order to attract international students and top researchers. The campus residence typology is based on the principles of the courtyard and is divided into townhouses, patio and courtyard, with each with green spaces featured strongly. The campus heart is car free, providing a cohesive, safe and pedestrian friendly campus.

Sustainability:

The MISIS campus plan reflects the innovative character of the university through smart sustainability measures including a 45 degree building orientation which avoids full north exposure, maximum of natural light, use of local materials, prefabricated, elements to save on construction time and energy, future proofing through flexibility of the urban grid, climate walls, thermal heat and cold storage, natural lighting and ventilation and rainwater storage. (Mecanoo)

### **'New Icon of Iskandar Development Region, Johor - Malaysia 2007 on design**

Design for a park with two 150-meter high waterfall towers, conference center, mosque, central library, amphitheatre and Residences.

A gift to the citizens of Johor, the new pedestrian park on a former Palm tree plantation will give the public a library and a mosque carved out of the natural topography in the surroundings of a beautiful park landscape. Iconic towers with waterfalls symbolize the fountain that gives life to its surroundings. Buildings will nestle comfortably in their surrounding landscape with little impact on nature. The new park is composed of rhythmic, metric patterns, an arabesque, that is centred around the symbols and motifs of Islam, with radiating geometric patterns throughout the landscape, on walkways and inside and outside of buildings.

**Circulation patterns:**

The hexagonal landscape pattern faces the holy city of Mecca with two perimeter roads that provide access to the park. The commercial buildings are located in this transitional area leading into the park; from natural topography to urban landscape. Placing the buildings in the transition zone keeps their impact on the park low, and creates circulation patterns throughout the park with plazas that link to the geometry of the park design.

**Fountain of life:**

Water; one of the most symbolic and important element of Islam, providing ablution and representing the infinite is featured throughout the park. Hexagonal water ponds collect rainwater and irrigate the park while flowing into a natural lake creating a graceful transition in the sloping landscape. The waters' source is sprung from the two iconic building towers at the top of the park's slope, a fountain of life from their waterfalls.

**Terrace slopes:**

The landscape features only local vegetation ringed concentrically. The first ring of vegetation creates a mysterious gateway to the park with a border of the plantation's original palm trees. Tea plantings comprise the next ring of vegetation on steeply sloped and inaccessible areas of the park. The Tea plants create and accentuate the rhythm of the terraced slopes and provide a contemplative landscape. Recreation grass meadows and sculptural flowers are in the park's centre where the earth is level. This makes it suitable for friends and families to come together and enjoy picnics and play or relax or attend public events. Ficus trees with their large twisting roots create natural sculptures and the indigenous flowers are of the most vibrant and beautiful.

**Iconic towers:**

The park's fountain is formed by two iconic towers that project out of the mountain overlooking the park. A waterfall flows into the park's water ponds providing rhythm and sound. The towers are symbols of life and balance, with cantilevered plates that allow the water fall from the tower tops. The building's skin is glazed with differing translucencies giving the appearance of water itself. The water not only reflects an important Islamic symbolism, but also provides natural cooling and water collection. During special occasions, the waterfall can begin its flow from the towers' tops. At the buildings' base are the cultural and congress centre with offices above.

**Mosque of light:**

The dome shapes of the mosque surface like air from a turbulent water, providing bubbles of peace and contemplation. The dome's ceiling is cut through with hexagonal arabesque perforations allowing in natural light. These patterns echo those experienced throughout the park and constitute an infinite pattern that extends beyond the visible material world. In the mosque's interior is mihrab indicating the qibla bathed in natural light.

**Library and open air amphitheatre:**

The amphitheatre is cut out of a slope, taking advantage of the natural topography. The steps leading to the library serve not only as an entrance, but also as seating for the open air amphitheatre. In this way, the amphitheatre is never a lonely space, instead, it is vibrant with visitors and readers. The library lays under grass and is naturally cooled. Skylights punched in the ceiling allow natural light to permeate throughout. (Mecanoo)

### **Wei-Wu-Ying Center for the Arts (Library), Kaohsiung - Taiwan 2010 – 2013**

**Awards:**

2008, 1st prize Cityscape Architectural Award Cityscape Dubai

2009, 3rd prize International Design Award IDA Los Angeles urban planning

2009, Chicago Athenaeum International Architecture Award

2009, Chicago Athenaeum Europe

**Programme:**

Theatre complex of 141,000 m<sup>2</sup> in the Wei-Wu-Ying Metropolitan Park with a total capacity of 5,900 seats: Concert Hall 2000 seats, Opera House 2250 seats, Playhouse 1250 seats, Recital Hall 500 seats, public library of 800 m<sup>2</sup>, rehearsal / education halls for music and dance, 2 congress halls with 100 and 200 chairs and stage building workshops.

**Face:**

Kaohsiung is one of the world's largest sea harbours with five million people living in the region. A high speed train line connects the city with Taiwan's capital, Taipei. The harbour city of Kaohsiung wants to change into a multifaceted city with a state-of-the-art service industry and a rich cultural life. As a result, a new metro system is to come online in 2009 and in the Wei-Wu-Ying Metropolitan Park, a former military compound of 65 ha., a grand complex for concerts, opera and theatre is being realised. The programme consists of a concert hall with 2000 seats, an opera house with 2250 seats, a theatre hall with 1250 seats and a Recital Hall with 500 seats. An international competition was organised for the design of the park and the performing arts center. There is hardly any misunderstanding with regard to the ambitions of this project; the park and the arts complex must, with one gesture, give Kaohsiung another face. An international jury chose the design of Mecanoo because of its great imagination, oneness of the arts center with the park, modern theatre techniques and incorporation of the subtropical climate.

**Banyan:**

The large park and performing arts center merge with one another. The centuries old Banyan trees in the area formed a source of inspiration for the design. Its crown can grow so wide that according to legend, Alexander the Great could so wide that according to legend, Alexander the Great could take shelter with his entire army under this tree. Mecanoo's building at 225 metres by 160 metres resembles the crown of a Banyan. Banyan Plaza and sheltered public space in between halls creates a porous space wherein interior and exterior blur. In the subtropical climate, grasses and plantings on the roof

provide natural and efficient cooling. >The roof holds an informal public space where city inhabitants can stroll, practice Tai Chi or meditate. Where the roof touches down to the earth, an open air theatre in the tradition of the ancient Greeks, is created with space for thousands of visitors. The surrounding park becomes stage and set.

**Butterfly Garden:**

Slopes, valleys and water pools create intimate public spaces varying in size, scale and proportion. Meandering paths lead to a botanical garden, a bamboo grove, a playground, a tea pavilion and a butterfly garden. The park design is a logical continuation of the performing arts center with its public open spaces and roofscape. (Mecanoo)

### **Birmingham Central Library, Birmingham – UK 2010 – 2013**

**Places:**

Centenary Square is the largest public square in Birmingham and is situated in the heart of the city. At the square are the Baskerville House, a building designed in 1936 and the famous Repertory Theatre (REP), a concrete building designed in 1964. The square lacks identity and sociability. The arrival of the Library of Birmingham to Centenary Square offers a unique opportunity to transform the square into a lively public space with three different atmospheres: historic, cultural and entertainment. The three buildings are located on the plaza conceived as an ensemble: three palaces that tell the urban development of three different periods. The busiest pedestrian route from the city, the red line, leading pedestrians to Centenary Square. The overhang of the library is not only a large canopy that provides shelter to the common entrance of the Library of Birmingham and the REP, but also makes possible a great city with wonderful balcony views of the events on the square.

**Rotunda's:**

The Library of Birmingham is a transparent glass building. Its delicate filigree skin is inspired by the artisan tradition of this once industrial city. Elevators and escalators dynamically placed in the heart of the library forms connections between the eight circular spaces within the building. These rotundas play an important role not only in the routing through the library but also provide natural light and ventilation. The roof top rotunda houses the Shakespeare Memorial Room, designed in 1882. This Victorian reading room is lined with wood from the first Birmingham Central Library. Its prominent position as a rooftop aerie makes this delicate room visible from the square. The REP with its unique and beautiful auditorium will be renovated. New workshops, staff accommodations and a shared theatre and foyer space will be created for both the REP and the library.

**Sustainability:**

The Library of Birmingham is a BREEM excellent rated building and incorporates grey water systems and ground source heat pumps. Although the Library is a transparent building, it maintains energy efficiency through the buffering capacity of the building mass and the atria. Sun shading and reflective materials within the facades block the harsh rays of the sun during the height of afternoon while allowing natural daylight into the interiors. The ground floor benefits from the mass of the soil which provides buffering and insulation. The circular patio cut out of the square creates a protected outdoor space and invites daylight deep into the building. The building will incorporate a mixed mode and natural ventilation strategy. The façade will respond to external conditions and openings will allow fresh air intake and outflow. The addition of soft landscaped roof spaces will further enhance the immediate surrounding conditions. (Mecanoo)

### **Kaoshing Public Library, Kaoshing – Taiwan 2010 – 2011**

The Kaohsiung Public Library is a new cultural destination with 38,000 m<sup>2</sup> of multimedia, research, study and entertainment, theatre and conference centre. The new library complements other cultural buildings in development around Kaohsiung Harbour, including the Maritime Culture & Pop Music Center, the Business Exhibition and Convention Center and the Wei-Wu-Ying Center for the Arts also designed by Mecanoo.

**Eco cube:**

Mecanoo's 603 meter eco cube is integrated into a garden plaza landscape. Decked with potted plants and populated by trees within its spacious three storey interior voids and roof deck, the new library provides a visual and material connection between the indoors and outdoors while creating its own natural microclimate. The library is surrounded by tall buildings which in harmony with the pergola provide shade to the library garden. The pergola lets natural daylight into the lower level of the library, creating a pleasant shopping and social destination. Visitors may choose to enter the library in one of three ways; via the descending plaza stairs into the shopping area with cafes; over the plaza and gardens; or from the rear of the library directly from the street, which allows students from local school direct access. The library interior features large 3,500 m<sup>2</sup> floor plates with connecting voids for openness and flexibility.

**Shadow and shelter:**

A grand deck over arcs the library garden and provides sheltered urban space. Elevated from street level, it provides a buffer zone between the inner garden and the urban fabric surrounding the site. The garden performs as a protected exterior library space and offers pockets of private spaces to cater to visitors who would like to read or study as well as, performance space, social meeting spaces as well as a playground and a central multifunctional space connected to a large children's theatre with flexible indoor and outdoor seating capacity for an audience of 400 to 1000. (Mecanoo)

## **Meyer en Van Schooten Architecten, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.meyer-vanschooten.nl>

**Libraries:**

### **Openbare Bibliotheek Almere, Almere – The Netherlands 2001 - 2010**

Public building containing public library (ca. 11,000 m<sup>2</sup>), shops (ca. 2850 m<sup>2</sup>) 30 apartments (ca. 3750 m<sup>2</sup>) and a strategic reserve (ca. 2300 m<sup>2</sup>)

The wedge-shaped of Almere's new public library site occupies a prominent position next to the town hall, with its apex on Town Hall Square. The block accommodates several different functions. The Diagonaal frontage is lined by retail spaces, on Wandellaan there are 30 apartments, while the southwest corner contains a strategic reserve of over 2000 m<sup>2</sup> for the library. The principal element of the block is the public library. Although the welcoming main entrance lies on the square, the library is emphatically present on all sides of the block. The library is succession of spaces which together form a route some 400 metres in length. An escalator near the entrance carries visitors up to the first of a series of ascending terrace floors which bring them to the second floor. On the second floor the route continues via an escalator to the study centre on the fourth floor or to the auditorium.

The building has a figure of eight ground plan and the combination of several loops gives the library its clarity and flexibility. Large light wells make for an inviting and lucid interior. Glass walls throughout maintain contact with the outside world, while the light wells and the garden provide contact between the different parts of the building. While the apartments are a clearly distinguishable element, they are nonetheless an integral part of the whole. (Meyer)



Block 3 in Almere's new city centre includes the public library, thirty owner-occupied flats, ground-floor shop units and space capacity for the library. As long as this space capacity remains unused, it will be let to service providers. The block has a triangular ground plan and consists of two sections: (1) a triangular four-storey base containing the shops, the library and the space capacity, and (2) a rectangular five-storey block of flats rising from the south-east corner. The block is sculptural in form, with angled asymmetrical façades, recesses and cavities. As seen from above it has a hole in the centre, with an enclosed open-air garden separating the shops, the library and the spare capacity. There is no front or back to the building in the traditional sense – each façade is autonomous. With its apex projecting onto Stadthuisplein and its tall (eight-metre) entrance, the building is a striking piece of architecture and urban design and a prominent feature of the cityscape. OMA designed the heart of the new city centre on two levels, an architectural device that serves to separate shoppers from other traffic. Beneath the sloping level is a second level for other road users, with features including separate bus and car lanes and ample parking space for cars, supplier's vehicles and bicycles. Block 3 is on the edge of one of the slopes on the angled upper level. This level slopes from north to south, with a 6-metre change in height up the angle. The increase in height within Block 3, from the north to the south façade, is 4.2 metres. This means that the various changes in height have been compensated for and resolved within the building. The solutions are visually reflected in the interior of the building as well as its façades. (Meyer)

#### **University of Amsterdam (UvA), Science Faculty, Library – The Netherlands 2003 – 2009**

Programme: Laboratories, storerooms, workspaces, dispatch bay, library, study centre and offices located in the Science Park in Watergraafsmeer in Amsterdam. Ca. 15,500 m<sup>2</sup> gfa

The new building for the University of Amsterdam's Science Centre (FNWI) is the product of a collaboration between Architectuurstudio HH, MVSA, and Rudy Uytenga Architectenbureau, which acted as the coordinating architect. The idea is that the combination of divergent architectural styles produces a complex that will offer the staff and students of the different science disciplines a shared home with a variety of places and characters. Each of the three sections has its own identity. The wing designed by MVSA is an accumulation of three programmatic elements. At ground floor the support services. The first floor, reached via a wide staircase from the central hall, contains the most public functions - the library and study centre. The spaces here spill over into one another, creating a landscape of widely different forms and uses, from the central student plaza with service desks and the 'sciences' lounge, to the hushed, monastic-style study spaces which were fitted out by MVSA. The third programmatic component consists of three floors of flexible laboratory spaces, which could be converted into offices if needed. The laboratories are situated directly across from the office floors designed by Uytenga. Devoid by the lightwell is which floods the space with natural light. The elevations reflect the vertical organization of the wing. On the ground and first floors the glazing is floor to ceiling. On the laboratory side the window band is much narrower in the interests of a stable internal climate. The closed facade panels carry a pattern of black burls that are an abstract representation of microscopic images of skin cells.

The University of Amsterdam is realizing the Faculty of Science (FNWI) in the St. Annapolder, Watergraafsmeer. After judging the limited competition the panel selected to combine the designs of three participating architects. As a result a design consortium was formed lead by Rudy Uytenga as the coordinating architect together with the offices of Herman Hertzberger and Meyer and Van Schooten. The new science building is designed as a whole and internally divided into four sections. Parts 1 and 4 designed by Uytenga, part 2 by Hertzberger and part 3 by Meyer en Van Schooten. The substructure contains public functions, the superstructure accommodates the more private functions of the variety of different faculties currently located on many locations around Amsterdam into one single building. Therefore it is a critical that the design of the new building provides a unified front to the user and visitor. Part 3, designed by Meyer and Van Schooten, has three sections. Is the complete ground floor which is equipped with modern facilities for the Technical Department, Purchase and supply rooms. These essential processes become visible because the façade is largely made of glass. On the first floor of part 3 the library and reading room are situated making the most public area. The accompanying spaces flow into each other creating a great "landscape" where the students can concentrate on their study or interact with other students. The study centre can be reached via a wide stairway in the entrance hall, which is central spine of buildings. The 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> floor mainly contain laboratories and offices. Flexibility of these spaces were the starting-point of the design since research processes are continuously subject to change. (Meyer)

#### **Multifunctioneel Centrum "De Kristal", Rotterdam-Nesseland – The Netherlands 2009**

The Crystal is a multifunctional building with a distinctive architecture with a unique collaboration between many organizations and institutions in the field of healthcare and culture. These are Humanitas, Rotterdam Library, community Alexander, Health Nesseland, neighborhood organization WONIO, SONOR / Opbouwwerk, IJsselland Hospital and Pharmacy Nesseland.

#### **MH1 architecten, Nuth – Netherlands**

<http://www.mh1architecten.nl>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliotheek Beek, Beek – The Netherlands 2008**

Rebuilding and renovation of an existing library with a focus on improved entrance, reception, rental service for reading area, children's department and new media like the Internet. The former entrance, which is reached through the road and thus not visible from the street, was moved to the old service entrance to the highway and invites you to visit the new library. Modifications to the exterior, including a longitudinal slot on the back window and the white stucco facade, contribute to the contemporary look of the building. The monolithic cup oak desk accompanies the visitor from the entrance to the information desk. This desk will also separate the public area and office spaces. The volume of office space, toilets and service areas, is cut loose from the exterior, and thus stands as a free box in space. Are all subtly indicated for zoning including the youth section, the reading table, internet sites and place for the reading classes, designed as a large circular bench around a deep-pile carpet with red accent color. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

#### **Molenaar & Globex & Vandillem Architecten, Vught – The Netherlands**

<http://www.mbvda.nl>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Apartments Hintham Lord, 's-Hertogenbosch – The Netherlands on construction (2011)**

Meet at the waterfront. On the former site of the old social-cultural center 'The Confession', 's-Hertogenbosch Hintham Lord is being realized. The ambitious project will house a new library, a nursing home with 90 places and a day care, elderly support center with a senior restaurant, 30 condominiums and 90 assisted living facilities. Much attention is given to the well-being. The atrium consists mainly of glass and offers wonderful views of the lake. Settle in the central area including the library, the social cultural center and a café. From the central part there are two branches in homes and offices, focused on water. The plan consists of three "flared" building blocks. This sprawling structure provides insight into the pond from the Iron Child. This urban design creates

added value for the environment compared to the current buildings. The height on the side of the district may not exceed three layers. Only the heads of the three building blocks in five, six and seven were the private apartments realized. The parking for the nursing home staff and residents of the condominiums will largely take place in parking garages under the buildings. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

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Continuum Care

Nursing "The Herven" part of Dimen foundation, foundation for providing care and housing services, will disappear from its current location at the Bruistensingel in 's-Hertogenbosch. The majority of the current capacity of the Herven will be moving to the neighborhood Bossche Hintham and that become part of a neighborhood-oriented multi-purpose center. The new center in Hintham fits into the future by the providers in the region is developed. The aims to client-centered care in the district. This means that providers of care working together to nearly all types of nursing care and to offer based on the needs and wishes of clients. This cooperation is also called "continuum of care" mentioned. If necessary to treatment, welfare and adapted housing in conjunction associated with care and nursing.

Initiators and participants

The initiative for the new center was taken by Dimen, together with housing association The Little Meierij from Rosmalen. Participants in the project next to the house foundation and Dimension: the 's-Hertogenbosch, the Homecare, socio-cultural center, The Confession, [the City Library' s-Hertogenbosch](#) and the province of North Brabant. Content are the welfare clients and organizations involved in the preparation. All participants strive to the added value of being together under one roof to use for optimal use of the new center and the best possible service to the district.

Functions and users of the new care center

's new building with the care center is a part, a number of features and users will get. These are (in no particular order):

- Dimen Foundation, users of the care center with 60 beds and 30 beds pg sz including all accompanying support services, such as offices, occupational and physical therapy, recreational areas, etc.;
- Home care, with an office for the Parent-child care, office and working for Home Care Employees who work in the district, an area for day care;
- community center "The Confession" by including a large foyer hall, several small rooms and work rooms and kitchen;
- [City library 's-Hertogenbosch, branch Hintham](#) ;
- elderly welfare organization that includes an Elderly Centre;
- The Housing Corporation Small Meierij about 30 apartments for people with a zorgindicatie on the third storey of the care center and an additional rent is about 93 apartments near the nursing home to sell in the private sector.
- a senior restaurant / neighborhood restaurant;
- a garage.

Urban design and public space design in the draft the terms and conditions are included for both buildings and public space around the buildings. The plan consists of three "flared" building blocks. This sprawling structure provides insight into the pond from the Iron Child. This urban design creates added value for the environment compared to the current buildings. The height on the side of the district may not exceed three layers. Only the heads of the three building blocks in five, six and seven were the private apartments realized. The parking for the nursing home staff and residents of the condominiums will largely take place in parking garages under the buildings. Also noteworthy is that the zoning boundary of the building mass / volume of solid building constructed.

Field and relationship with the environment

The concept of community is based on the so-called "finger model" means looking ahead to the water. View of the water quality for residents. This translates itself in the sided of the blocks. The structure of the long building mass (in relation to construction costs) is a gallery solution to the most efficient choice. I did not want to front and rear. In the quality plan is an all-round solution driven. Based on "normal living" there are demands on the environment of the care center. Much attention will be given to the (limited) space around the care center an attractive garden / park setting to make the local residents but for residents and visitors to the center inviting character.

A beautiful green setting remains. And free "context-free" site. The Jan Heijmans Flat affects the amount of the complex and position of block 1 is related.

The interior of the public area done by the municipality. Here is a draft created by a landscape architect. This design supports in particular the concept of the church, that nature and culture meet.

The current location of the Confession was examined for its historical context. Community has found no reason to historie of the place in the urban design to incorporate. But there are many styles designed by us that emanated from (partly) maintain the current buildings. These are for programmatic and cost reasons dropped.

The design principle

, many different clients that a "compelling" set of requirements have issue. Rarely or never fits together. This means that different building sizes and stamienmaten needed to assemble this complex. There is a grid design, that all these pages together bind PvE. Firstly, the architecture affected by the Schedule, on the other hand the concept of structure used to PvE to knead. (Molenaar)

## **Studio Roelof Mulder, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.roelofmulder.com>

**Libraries:**

[University Library, University of Amsterdam – The Netherlands on design](#)

Mulder with Bureau Ira Koers, Amsterdam

<http://www.irakoers.nl>

2.300 m<sup>2</sup>

**Awards:**

**Dutch Design Award 2010**

A library whose decor no longer consists of books has been turned into a 'home' in which to study. The UvA's enormous collection of books is kept in closed repositories, book depots and at various open locations. A growing number of students, anywhere from 1500 to 5000, visit the University Library every day in order to study and pick up their digitally ordered books. Despite plans for a new building in the future, the university wished to have a new, temporary interior design for the 2,500 sqm space that would comprise

study rooms plus 235 extra workspaces, the canteen, the information centre with its desk, the hallways, and an automated lending area. To offer students a good second home, we wanted to achieve two important things: a space like the white page of a book where the students themselves would play the main role in determining how it is filled in, and in certain areas a domestic atmosphere where the students could also study informally. For instance, in one of the study rooms you will find a number of kitchen tables where you can work in groups under the lamp, a chesterfield couch for reading a newspaper, various sitting areas for a short break and special telephone areas in the hallways between the quiet study rooms. The columns in the canteen are transformed into illuminated trees with low energy light bulbs. Until recently, borrowed books could only be picked up at the library desk during office hours. Now the students can pick up their ordered books themselves in a newly designed red room that is open until midnight, including weekends. In red cases with 1105 red crates, piles of books lie ready for the borrowers. Because these books come from different locations, this is the heart of the University Library, with a back office hidden from view in which the books are readied for self-service with the RFID system. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

## **MV Architects Marjolein Vreeburg, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.mvarchitects.nl>

### **Schipholbibliotheek (Airport Library), Amsterdam – The Netherlands 2010**

Schiphol is the first airport in the world with its own permanent library. The library's cultural showpiece of the Netherlands. The Library is located behind the airport passport control. Passengers can while they wait for their flight, reading and music. It is not possible to lending books. iPads are integrated into the design to listen to music or short movies about the Netherlands. Marjolein Vreeburg of MV Architects says that the library had to be put down as an attention-getter without uniformity and transparency of the entire area to lose. This is done through book slender and high towers, the void insert allowing the pass → passenger, also an impression on the first floor of the Airport Library receives. The design studio has designed include the previously Schiphol Babycare Lounge, Kids Forest and restaurant Pier 01. In the library literature in 29 languages available. There are books translated from Dutch authors and works on, among others, the Dutch architecture, art and photography. The books have a picture of the Dutch culture. The Library is located at an airport location at the airport where passengers are mostly transferring. "We want passengers to inspire the next time really to make a visit to the Netherlands", explains CEO Jos Nijhuis of the airport. "This is a cultural showpiece of the Netherlands." Besides books is via digital photos on a TV screen an image of the Netherlands is outlined. Princess Laurentien opened the library a few books to offer. She named the Airport Library, a cross-border initiative. The Airport Library seven days a week, 24 hours a day. The bookstore around the corner says not to fear competition from the new library. "I think the people who really are after buying a book," will continue to come here, explains a saleswoman. She looks even have the benefit of it. "People who only come to books and magazines to read, but buy nothing, we can now refer."

(<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

## **MVRDV, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.mvrdv.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Spijkensisse Bibliotheek – The Netherlands 2009 – 2011**

A new public library, on site at inner Spijkenisse near Rotterdam, will feature the literal translation of "a mountain of reading" by creating a transparent layer around the book stacking system. With a surface of 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> the library will use a glass membrane, referred to as the "bell jar", to make a feature of the contents creating an evolving picture from the outside when books are borrowed, replaced and moved. At the corner of a major thoroughway, the library designed by MVRDV will be visible from the central market square and the church opposite (<http://worldarchitecturenews.com>)

The design "The Book Store" by architects MVRDV of Rotterdam has won the competition for the new central library Spijkenisse. The design was chosen over "The City Library" by architect Hans Ruijsenaars, and "The Sphinx" by architect Jeanne Dekkers. MVRDV is a world renowned and award-winning architecture collective that made its name in particular by the design of the Dutch Pavilion for the Expo 2000 exhibition in Hanover. MVRDV represents Winy Maas, Jacob van Rijs and Nathalie de Vries. They were among others involved in the future study for the Brabant Library in 2004. (<http://www.tijdelijkebibliotheek.nl>)

## **Neutelings Riedijk Architects, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.neutelings-riedijk.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **City Hall and Library, Deventer – The Netherlands 1<sup>st</sup> Prize Competition 2006**

24.000 m<sup>2</sup>, €30.000.000

The new City Hall and Library project blends into the heart of the old mediaeval centre of Deventer. A new public square, sunken in the ground, is created in the inner urban block behind the old town hall. The library and the service counters of the municipality are mixed together as one large city information centre, organized around this square. A cupola shaped building that contains the offices of the city administration covers the square and forms a large atrium. The top of the cupola is conceived as a panoramic winter garden, a public space for parties and official celebrations. (Neutelings)

#### **Culturhouse Arnhem – The Netherlands 1<sup>st</sup> prize competition design 2009, start construction 2010**

12.000 m<sup>2</sup>, €20.000.000

This cultural building is organized as a public route that meanders up from the narrow streets of the medieval city center of Arnhem. The activities of this knowledge center enroll along this public cascade: library, reading rooms, music classes, art studio's, study areas, exposition spaces, auditorium, cafeteria and bookshop. A giant bookcase as a spine for display, storage and vertical circulation forms the center of the building. Around it, large column free floors surfaces can be arranged in a flexible way. The route to the top culminates in a panoramic roof terrace, overlooking the Rhine River. (Neutelings)

#### **Eemhuis – Cultur House, Ammersfoort – The Netherlands design 2006, under construction 2010**

15.000 m<sup>2</sup>, €19.000.000

The Eemhuis is a cultural centre that combines the city library, a pop concert hall, the regional archives and an arts school. The building is organized as a vertical stacking of these programs that enhances the continuity of the public domain into the building. At the ground floor, the public square becomes a covered plaza, the foyer of the pop concert hall. At the other end, the plaza steps up gradually to form a terraced library. On the top of the stairs the library spills into a vast open space overlooking the city. Above it hovers the archive volume that forms the ceiling of this space. The attic of the building houses the arts school. The three arts departments (theatre & dance, visual arts and music) are each expressed separately as cantilevered beams that crown the complex. (Neutelings)

## [Mediacenter – The Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision, Hilversum – The Netherlands \(design 1999\) 2006](#)

Support: Bureau Bowkunde  
30.000.000 m<sup>2</sup>, €40.000.000

The new building for the Netherlands Institute For Sound And Vision consists of five levels under ground and five levels above ground. In the underground, the national archives of Dutch radio and television recordings are stacked around a deep canyon. Above ground, a staged volume contains the media museum. The third element is the office building of the institute. The three volumes together enclose a large public atrium. The facade of the building is a screen of coloured relief glass that depicts famous images of Dutch television, a composition by graphic designer Jaap Drupsteen. (Neutelings)

## [Shipping and Transport College, Rotterdam – The Netherlands 2001 – 2005](#)

Support: ABT Bouwkunde  
Program: 30.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Costs: €40.000.000

This seventy metres high tower has a mixed program of educational spaces, offices and public functions. A route of escalators links the different departments from the lobby all the way to the top. The low-rise part of the building contains the special facilities like simulator rooms, restaurants, a media centre, a sports centre, and workshops. The cantilevered conference room overlooks the Port of Rotterdam, while the stepped student restaurant on the ground floor overlooks the Maas river. The meandering building volume forms a vertical icon for this international centre of maritime knowledge. (Neutelings)

## [Nowotny Architects, Delft – The Netherlands](#)

<http://www.nowotny.nl>

### Libraries:

## [Trevianum School, Sittard \(Prov. Limburg\) – The Netherlands 2005](#)

The school has 2,500 pupils and 220 staff with one of the largest schools in the Netherlands. The design has put the urban power of a large building, combined with the small scale for the welfare of pupils is important according to the credo of the school each pupil counts. " The new buildings and existing building as a multifaceted and colorful ensemble designed the building in which recognizable spatial and geometric units grouped together with the old building and an inseparable whole. The units differ in shape, color and materialization. This creates visibility for individuals and groups, clarity, and identity. Space for large and small groups. The new building consists of three parts with an area of approximately 9,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The units of the new building are named for their shape: Boat, Shell, and Hook. The bridge is shaped like a ship. The existing and the new building are considered as a bridge anchors, each with a social heart in the form of an atrium. The exterior of the existing building is constructed of dark brick. Then pick up following a gradient to an orange (wooden) skin for the shell and yellow brick for Hook, interrupted by the attention when the white bridge. The addition of the new building on the old building was a linear structure that asked for meeting spaces and spatial to create differentiation. The telescoping of the recognizable geometric entities created, in addition to the atrium and the transfer zone, geometrically indeterminate restrooms as corners and stay places they serve. Space for informal meetings and consultations. The whole complex is home to the students. A village with two large squares, one passage and numerous squares, interconnected and permeated by multiform streets and roads. The application of voids and numerous vistas creates transparency and safety. The color concept is interacting with the concept of space and form. The spaciousness is the concept and the color lines in floors walls and ceilings supported and also unexpectedly changed. This creates a walkable painting in an interplay of security and resulting impulses. A stimulating work environment with spatial color and material incentives. The existing building has remained the domain of the substructure, the new second phase explicitly focused on education. The upper floor of the bridge is divided into zones and transfer library, staff rooms downstairs offers. Nowotny awarded the students a glimpse through the glass cone in the staff room. "A reference to the Berlin Reichstag by Norman Foster in which the audience looks down at the administrative center, the plenary hall." Shell Hook and offer a collection of classrooms, group work areas, work stations and computer equipment itself. Movable walls create flexible layouts in the time available. The atrium is the second major meeting of the school. Nowotny chose an organic design. "Liquid but still coherent, an outline that yields a natural circulation. You must atrium and surrounding areas really look like an urban landscape. The compositions are a la Kandinsky. Lots of color, form powerful, expressive. " Because of the budget of around 15.5 million euro would be awarded through a European tender. Ultimately, especially the concept of color Nowotny - as it is, especially influenced by the color and richness of Memphis Mendini - decisive. "I use color to compensate for the strenuous training company. Spaciousness, colors and materials have been translated into a stimulating environment. Corners, staying places, smallness, exciting colors and lighting concepts combat the threat of a large, anonymous leather company. " Inside the different areas flow into each other. The ellipse is a recurring guide. Not only in head shapes and details such as bay windows, as well as color lines. Sometimes even the deconstructive. Like the yellow / green wall of the atrium - "as if a sheet is folded. The opposite blue window suggests a rounded shape that there really is not. It is this combination of organic design and color variation that each corner of the building unique and recognizable, Nowotny emphasized. "Variegation increases the versatility of the design. The building is a village that derives its power from unexpected changes. That is the secret of a small pleasant environment. Color is used as an art form. " (<http://architectenweb.nl>)

## [OIII Architecten, Amsterdam – The Netherlands](#)

<http://www.o-drie.nl>

### Libraries:

## [Cultur – een Uitgaanscentrum De Graaf Wichmann, Huizen – The Netherlands 2001](#)

In a building housing, work, restaurants, a cinema theater complex, snooker, pool, bowling and the municipal library combined. The shape of the building, located next to the town, is partly motivated by the desire to strengthen coherence of the environment and the center of the church more meaningful. The horizontal curved wall on the north side borders the area. On the west side responding to the small scale of the historic village. The complex consists of two main volumes. The commuter volume appears under the curved roof to continue and then culminates in the Grand Café. Cultural and entertainment center is conceived as a spatially continuous container with a peak of activity in front of the bus. This fluid space form is both complex program of activities planned and organized response to the large differences in scale and function of the surrounding area. (OIII)

## [TU Delft TPM \(Faculty Technology, Policy, Management\) Library, Delft – The Netherlands 2000](#)

The merging of two faculties (philosophy and administration) is a new department formed large 12,400 m<sup>2</sup>. The design includes the construction of a simple U-shaped building volume that is a sunny courtyard. This is mainly offices and project rooms situated. The restaurant on the ground floor facade is transparent and offers views of the beautiful chestnut trees to the Jaffalaan. In the Garden

"floats" above the sunken car park pavilion with a transparent education including the library. On the east side of the existing building element is idiosyncratic to the amphitheatre hall, formerly the cafeteria. The building at the Jaffalaan has a similar entrance to the North and the South Side. Sustainable building measures focus on energy efficiency and a healthy work environment. Besides energy saving measures is the natural ventilation innovative system combined with an important part of the building mass accumulation. (OIII)

## **OD 205 architectuur bv, Delft – The Netherlands**

<http://www.od205.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Den Haag – The Netherlands – 2007**

### **Literature:**

C. Vaillant, V. Freijser and K. van Boven (ed.), *Guide of modern architecture in The Hague, The Hague, 1997, P213, 214*

Piet Groenendijk Paul Vollaard, *Guide to modern architecture in the Netherlands, Rotterdam, 2000, P235*

K. Bosma, A. Mekking, K. Ottenheim and A. v / d Forest (ed.), *Building 600-2000 in the Netherlands, Zwolle, 2007, p637*

Since the inception of the Royal Library in The Hague in 1798 the large collection of books periodically moved. Late sixties, it was decided that this library and also the National Library and Documentation Centre of the Netherlands had to be of academic libraries. To perform these functions, there was a new and larger building necessary. complex in the course of the seventies was led by **Wim Quist** realized a building complex next to the central station of The Hague. This complex had a modern government in The Hague city.

### **Interior:**

The KB is one of the buildings in the modern complex. It was designed by architects OD 205, which was famous for her designs, universities, laboratories and hospitals. Design At first glance, the building is a white solid overall, but it's actually very sophisticated set up. The building consists of different blocks (the Bibliotheekblok, the Services and the Institute Auditorium Block and Block) that are connected by an internal corridor on the first floor.

### **Facade:**

Between the two blocks walking and cycling paths. The building of the KB is technically very well put together. The reading rooms are lit by two large voids and the ceilings are so organized that they match with the facilities that are located behind. The facades of brick and KB are insulated with white aluminum sheets on vertical gutters are attached. The construction of the building is making them very sturdy and has become ideal for preserving the largest collection of books in the Netherlands. (<http://architectenweb.nl>)

In the building of the Royal Library in addition to the Library is also the Literary Museum (LM), the Netherlands Institute Art History (RKD) and various institutes housed. The building, designed by architect Arie Hagoort OD205 of architecture for example, in 1982 was put into use. Since 1995 a series of renovations undertaken primarily because of new insights for the services and the increasing computing. In the late seventies because other assumptions applied for accessibility. When desired, for example, a modest and certainly not monumental entrance. Interested parties were given access to a letter of recommendation. Once inside there was anywhere access. Now it is reversed, the KB is more aware of its role as holder heritage, focuses on a wider audience and want as many visitors. This is a welcoming environment is important, a clear and necessary logistics to the publicly accessible areas separate from personnel areas. Therefore, the building changed in many places, and where necessary extended: - Renovation and refurbishment Library reading rooms on the 1st and 2nd floor (2004-2006) including: relocation Dutch Music Institute, New microfiche room, reading room renovation special collections and a new concept: the Reading Room of the Netherlands. - Office refurbishment third, fourth and fifth floors for KB, RKD and institutions (2003-2006). - Phase 2 renewal entrance, new wardrobe (2003-2005) (OD205)

## **Universiteit Maastricht, Universiteitsbibliotheek-ICTS, Maastricht – The Netherlands 1998 – 2003**

When the public library moved to the Ceramique Centre, the building in the city centre became available for the University Library. The old construction was a hybrid complex, with remains of the renaissance period and early modern justifications.

The new renovation includes a new library, an ICT-centre, study- and workspaces.

The starting point for the design was the complex of existing buildings (the former City Library) that sits between the New and Great Hofstraat Looiersstraat located. It was our task to make this a modern, open building to which the collections of the faculties of economics, law, culture, sciences and general sciences, 700 workstations and 120 employees could find a nice shelter. The plan has the following interventions: Creating a public connection between the Great Looiersstraat and New Hofstraat, with the central courtyard located main entrance, an expansion of the building volume on the garden side and the introduction of a central zone with loft and glaskap. The existing buildings are adapted, where necessary, demolished or expanded to create a balance between existing and new. The interior has sought a relation between the various components by introducing an orthogonal grid and using a limited number of new materials. The OD 205 by eg architecture designed furniture adds by its simplicity and consistent application also contribute to the desired spatial continuity. The University now has a light and transparent building which had a pleasant atmosphere can be studied. (OD205)

## **OMA (Office for Metropolitan Architecture), Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.oma.eu>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Qatar National Library, Education Center Doha - Qatar 2014**

H H Sheikha Moza bint Nasser with HRH Prince Andrew, Duke of York, and other dignitaries at the Qatar National Library announcement ceremony held at the Education City yesterday. ♪ Aisha Al Musallam

By Fazeena Saleem

DOHA: A new project by the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development to build Qatar National Library was officially launched yesterday by H H Sheikha Moza bint Nasser. The Library which will house over one million books, a rich online database and multi media production studios will officially open in 2014.

"We are pleased to embrace the promise of new, world class Qatar National Library. The Library's vision of bridging with knowledge Qatar's heritage and future demonstrates the significant role Qatar National Library will play in unlocking human potentials as Qatar builds a knowledge-based economy. A modern dynamic National Library for the Country is essential in reaching this goal," said Sheikha Moza.

The Arab Federation for Libraries and Information Person of the Year Award 2012 was also presented to Sheikha Moza during the event held at the Student Centre of Hamad bin Khalifa University in the presence of Dr Hamad bin Abdel Aziz



Al Kuwari, Minister, Culture, Arts and Heritage, Prince Andrew, Duke of York and several other distinguished guests. The launch of Qatar National Library coincides with the 50th anniversary of 'Dar Al Kutub', first national library in the Gulf Region, which opened in Doha in 1962. As a founding partner of the World Digital Library, QNL will provide innovative facilities for exploring interaction between technology and people to promote new ways of learning.

Besides housing 1.2 million books, the Qatar National Library will operate 'Qatar Reference Service' and provide access to over 60 online databases and websites and will have over 300 public computers, wifi and multi-media production studios. It will partner with British Library to digitise 500,000 records relating to Qatar. As an 'eHub' the library will make millions of electronic books and documents accessible at the touch of a fingertip, and it will not even be necessary to visit the library in person, as the archive will be accessible remotely through a mobile phone or other handheld device.

"Libraries in the modern world are not as they used to be in the past. Reader is not there only to get knowledge but also to interact. In today's world a library has to be vital, active and cater everyone's needs in the society," said Sheikha Moza to a panel which discussed on 'In the age of Ipads, Do we need Libraries?'

She was joined by Baroness Blackstone, Chairperson, British Library, Professor Hassan Al Alsereihy, President, Arab Federation for Libraries and Information Person and Dr Claudia Lux, Project Director, Qatar National Library at the panel with Ghida Fakhry Khane, News and Programme presenter, at the Al Jazeera as the moderator. "We are proud to announce the development of a project of globally unique scope and breadth in its field to bridge the gap between past and future and enable a true modern renaissance of Arab culture, education and scientific discovery," said Lux.

"The Qatar National Library of tomorrow will be created to be a place between home and work. A strong digital library and a virtual reference desk are key services the Qatar National Library will provide before the new building officially opens," she further said.

In addition to providing access to the significant digital heritage collection about Qatar, Qatar National Library will also introduce the Gulf and Arab Science online portal, which is being developed in co-operation with prestigious international partners. The platform will be launched using digitised material from the British Library's Indian Office Archive, as well as its famous oriental manuscripts.

<http://thepeninsulaqatar.com/news/214896-qatar-national-library-to-open-in-2014.html>

### **Bibliothèque Municipales à Vocation Régionale (BMVR), Caen – France Competition 2010 on design**

**Partner: Rem Koolhaas. Associate in charge: Clément Blanchet**  
12 700 m<sup>2</sup> (SHON)

The Bibliothèque Multimédia à Vocation Régionale (BMVR) is located at the tip of the peninsula, a focal point of the new development in Caen. The library is designed with two intersecting pedagogic axes which encourage maximum interface between disciplines: human sciences, science and technology, literature, and the arts. With its four protruding planes, the building points to four landmark points in Caen (the Abbaye-aux-Dames in the north, the central train station to the south, the Abbaye-aux-Hommes in the east and the area of new construction in the west), and becomes a symbolic centre for the city. The library consists of two intersecting reading rooms, which encourage maximum interface between the programmed disciplines: human sciences, science and technology, literature, and the arts. In the exterior spaces created by these intersecting reading rooms, the library interacts with its surroundings, opening up to a park, pedestrian pathway and waterfront plaza. The design of the future BMVR Caen meets the Haute Qualité Environnementale, a standard for sustainable building in France. The sustainable approach responds to local climatic conditions to ensure energy efficiency. Shallow floor plans maximise available natural light, creating the ideal reading environment crucial to a library. (OMA)

### **Chu Hai College, Library, Hong Kong – China on construction (2013)**

**Program:** 28,000m<sup>2</sup> of educational facilities including library, classrooms, offices, studios, cafeteria, lecture theatres, gym, staff accommodation.

Three imperatives drive the concept for Chu Hai College's new campus: a compressed time frame of two years for completion, the natural beauty of the site – a verdant hill overlooking Castle Peak Bay in Hong Kong's New Territories – and Chu Hai's venerable history (starting in 1947) of multidisciplinary education. The campus consists of education facilities for three faculties (with 10 departments) and two research centres over a gross floor area of 28,000m<sup>2</sup>. Seventy-five percent of this space is concentrated in two parallel horizontal slabs, which are each eight stories high. The slabs are conceived with speed and ease of construction in mind: all structural elements are on the exterior, liberating the floor plane for ultimate flexibility. The slabs are connected by a 'mat' of stairs and platforms that criss-cross between the buildings, acting as a circulation space for the campus and following the natural slope of the site towards the sea. Campus life is concentrated on the mat, which facilitates encounters between staff and students from different departments and offers views of the sea, the surrounding hills, and also, thanks to the aerated facades of the slabs, into the inner life of the college itself. Beneath the mat, the 'plinth' runs between the two slabs, beginning at ground level and rising to the fourth floor. It is a multi-level network of intricate spaces – in contrast to the simplicity of the slabs – including a cluster of four lecture theatres, a cafeteria, gym, and, the core of the college, the library. (OMA)

### **Cornell University, AAP College of Architecture, Art and Planning (Paul Milstein Hall), Ithaca, NY – USA on design (groundbreaking 2009) – 2011**

Occupying four distinct buildings at the northern periphery of Cornell's Arts Quad, the College for Architecture, Art and Planning (AAP) is currently a fragmented area, dislocated from the energy of university life. The new Milstein Hall – a 14,000m<sup>2</sup> complex containing much-needed studio, exhibition and crit space, an auditorium and a new Fine Arts Library – is conceived not as a symbolic, isolated addition to the campus but as a connecting structure: a large elevated horizontal plate that links the second levels of Sibley and Rand Halls and cantilevers over University Avenue, reaching towards the Foundry building. Where a car park once stood between Sibley and Rand, a contiguous, multi-layer system of buildings and plazas will unite the disparate elements of the AAP, creating a vibrant public space adjacent to the campus's most beautiful feature, just to the north – the Fall Creek Gorge. The four existing buildings of the AAP – Rand, Sibley, the Foundry and Tjaden Hall – exhibit varying architectural styles but share a single typology: linear, corridor-based buildings that segregate the AAP's disciplines in closed rooms behind a labyrinth of entrances, security codes and dead ends. Milstein Hall provides a type of space currently absent from the campus: a wide-open expanse that stimulates the interaction of programs, and allows flexibility over time. Within Milstein Hall's upper plate, which has access to Rand and Sibley, areas are defined not by walls but by subtle manipulations of the section that trigger particular uses: a sunken area for the library, raised areas for crit spaces, and open spaces for studios – all suffused with light from floor-to-ceiling windows and a grid of skylights. The roof of the upper plate, visible from the third floor of Sibley, Rand and Baker Lab, is an open platform with views of the gorge and the surrounding campus, and is gridded with vegetation that becomes denser in the direction of the gorge. Milstein Hall is intended as a building with hidden depths: the floor of the upper plate is punctured by the bulging ceiling of the lower plate,

opening a route to the lower levels. This bump continues to slope downwards on both sides, dissecting the lower plate into three areas with varying heights and depths: the lobby (on the Rand side of the building); the basement, with computer labs and meeting areas (in the middle); and a 282-seat auditorium that gradually rises to a double-height space (on the Sibley side). Like the upper plate, the auditorium has floor-to-ceiling windows, granting views both into the lecture theatre for passersby and out of it for students. Outside the auditorium, a sunken garden, exhibition space and plaza extends to the central, domed portion of Sibley Hall, reinforcing its importance and creating, for the first time, a coherent entry sequence from the north into AAP. Milstein Hall's sheltering cantilevers, both to the north and the south east, similarly define new areas of public space and encourage new ways to navigate the interlinked AAP. (OMA)

[www.aap.cornell.edu](http://www.aap.cornell.edu)

### Seattle Central Library, Seattle, WA – USA 1999 – 2004

At a moment when libraries are perceived to be under threat from a shrinking public realm on one side and digitization on the other, the Seattle Central Library creates a civic space for the circulation of knowledge in all media, and an innovative organizing system for an ever-growing physical collection – the Books Spiral. The library's various programs are intuitively arranged across five platforms and four flowing "in between" planes, which together dictate the building's distinctive faceted shape, offering the city an inspiring building that is robust in both its elegance and its logic. OMA's ambition is to redefine the library as an institution no longer exclusively dedicated to the book, but rather as an information store where all potent forms of media – new and old – are presented equally and legibly. In an age in which information can be accessed anywhere, it is the simultaneity of media and (more importantly) the curatorship of its contents that will make the library vital. Our first operation was to "comb" and consolidate the library's apparently ungovernable proliferation of programs and media. We identified five "stable" programmatic clusters (parking, staff, meeting, Book Spiral, HQ) and arranged them on overlapping platforms, and four "unstable" clusters (kids, living room, Mixing Chamber, reading room) to occupy interstitial zones. Each area is architecturally defined and equipped for dedicated performance, with varying size, flexibility, circulation, palette, and structure. (OMA)

### ONX Architecten b.v., Hoffdorp – The Netherlands

<http://www.onx-architecten.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Westfries Archief Bibliotheek, Hoorn – The Netherlands 2006

The Westfries Archives that besides the safe and under proper storage conditions of the collection, and it also publicly accessible. This will be united in a closed building where the functions (depot) situated in a sculptural mass. One is about a "bubble" room to put as a reading room, library, office spaces and desk functions. (ONX)

### Pasel.Künzel Architects, Rotterdam – The Netherlands

<http://www.paselkuenzel.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Central Library Cork – UK 1<sup>st</sup>. prize 2005, on design

4.500 m<sup>2</sup>

The new Central Library of Cork is carefully placed in his urban context by a highly flexible building design. The ribbon of books fits every shape of a given plot. With this flexibility the building can smoothly adapt different edges of surrounding buildings without losing the quality of its use. This three storey high folding bookshelf contains the complete knowledge and 'wisdom' of the library. In between the ribbon span the so-called bridges, holding the library's special program. The library generates a quiet ambience of concentration providing a monastery-like space with relaxing gardens and introverted outdoor spaces. By this the library of the future will be and open and inviting house to everyone. (Pasel)

### Atelier PRO Architecten B.V., Den Haag – The Netherlands

<http://www.atelierpro.nl>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Relocation of the Executive Location of the Police Academy, Library, Apeldoorn – The Netherlands 2002-2010

See also Hanrath Architect

Client: College

#### **Awards:**

Winner of the Architecture Apeldoorn 2010

(jury-audience) Nomination Golden Phoenix 2011

These restoration and renovation of a former minor seminary in 1935 (national monument, architect Jan van Hardeveld), additional construction, fixed and loose furniture of open learning center, restaurant and conference areas. The surrounding area is in collaboration with landscape architects redesigned with a new parking facility. (Atelier Pro)

#### Hague University Square + , Den Haag - The Netherlands 2006 - 2007

The project gives the Hague University + Square after 10 years again a contemporary face. The square and the adjacent spaces in the design modified and improved with the aim of achieving an atrium that meets the new requirements of the College states: the atrium and heart and soul of The Hague University. The square has a parallel with a square. The edges define the square. The square itself remains as empty as possible for activities such as a lecture, a fashion show or job fair. On the square is a solid information achieved, a meeting place for students, staff and external parties. Monitors, long benches and an olive tree together this meeting place. The edges of the square must be alive by Yahoo realizing the talent lane ", a series of small shops that education in various ways such as an international office, an agency culture, sports desk and a career center. Through the transparent doors from the square you see what happens here. The issuance of the restaurant was moved to the square, so the restaurant now has a terrace on the square. The space on the strip garden is fully refurbished and become a restaurant. On the first floor is the library involved in the square with a large open study area. There are computer workstations and informal consultation places created through a transparent glass wall bordering the square. The design and decor are a reflection of the diverse and colorful cultures in the Hague

University. Through a mix of Mediterranean colors and a variety of recreational places has created a warm contemporary atmosphere. The cone on the square has become green as a derivative of the new style. (Atelier PRO)

### **Trias VMBO School, Krommenie, Zaanstad – The Netherlands 2000 – 2007**

Atelier PRO for the Triassic VMBO Krommenie in a school for pupils up to 1800 and realized a sports center. The challenge was for each student to create their own place. The various building blocks to head volume along the Provincial Road placed at right angles to six wings. The inlets between the wings of a glass roof fitted so as a break room and consulting room can serve. Central heart of the school is a Brink connected to a sports field.

#### **The Brink**

The Brink is the unifying element of the Triassic VMBO. This is where you first come in before it spreads over the building. By ascending terraces on both heads creates a seclusion. In addition, the terraces and galleries in major events are used as grandstands. The wings and the industries have a prominent "face" to the Brink.

#### **Substructure**

The substructure students need a home. This is designed as a "house" of two floors around a light court, where the study areas and lockers are. The teachers in these areas are "houses" included.

#### **Sectors**

The home base for the superstructure, the student sector. Within each unit are inspiring work / training places. These are designed learning environments as realistic as possible. Each sector has its own consultation and working space for the teachers, a learning center and all pupils have their own locker.

#### **Sports Centre**

The construction of a sports center and a school close to each other creates an exciting connection. As the Brink is so central to the school sports field is the center of the sports complex. From the sports field there is a view in different rooms. To the south lies the large sports hall, according to NOC-NSF standard, suitable for competitive sports and to separate into three separate fields. There is also a gymnasium, a fighting sports hall, a gymnasium and a fitness and aerobics room.

### **Library of Special Collections Amsterdam – The Netherlands 1999 - 2006**

The plan for the complex buildings of the University of Amsterdam Oude Turfmarkt is a thorough history and urban planning is based. Examination of the development of the frontage played a role in the siting and design of the new Hospital entrance through the gate. This historic port narrow wins in the architectural plan of PRO power through a high and narrow light well with a glass roof. In the complex the university museum and special collection housed in the university. The whole site has the status of national monument. The core of the plan consists of an 'internal street' which gives the complex a new main. This internal street runs parallel to the Old Turfmarkt and is also accessible from within the Hospital grounds. The addition of a new glass facade get messy behind facades of the buildings on the side of the allure Binnengasthuis grounds that the name 'hofgevel' fits. The sloping rear house, a tangible reminder of the medieval land division pattern is defined by the glass facade as it were placed in a glass case. (Atelier PRO)

### **International School, The Hague – The Netherlands 2003 – 2006**

The International School The Hague (ISH) provides a learning and living environment for children from 0 to 18 years in childcare, culture and sports. Over 1300 students representing 60 nationalities. The size of the complex (15,000 sqm gross floor area) allows full central facilities to achieve, but asks for different age groups to the introduction of a smaller scale.

#### **Fine scale**

In the design, several design elements: a Play-Group, a Primary School, a Middle, Lower and Upper cluster. Each cluster has a 'lounge' where identity is expressed. These fine scale enhances the quality of teaching and provides every student a safe private place in the development of the appropriate age group. Compared to the Dutch in an international school education is the emphasis on the specific practice areas for music, drama, art, media and science and the many sports facilities.

#### **Plaza**

Central to the building, the 'Plaza': a long, high space as our organization, which functions as a central entrance, learning center and meeting place. There are also the "labs" for art, music and lounges, but also the theater used for lectures and courses, cultural events and events supporting the IHS presents itself to the international community.

#### **Estate**

The International School The Hague, a new estate of about 2.7 hectares, is located in the urban fringe area southwest of The Hague. In this particular environment, the school has a central place. The school is like a large disk placed on a raised plinth. The rear is a large sports field for cricket, golf and soccer. In an inlet, the entrance to the axis of the streets around the driveway to a representative with water features and an elegant park-like area for riding. (Atelier Pro)

### **De Meerpal, Dronten – The Netherlands 2004**

The winning plan studio PRO provides renovation and partial new construction rather than demolition. This keeps the Meerpal traceable as the logo of Dutch architecture from the second half of the twentieth century, but adapted to the current urban situation and focus on the use of today. Urban is the current complex and a square made entirely: a covered plaza behind a glass wall when the weather can be slid open. Again, integration of functions principle but in a way that the functions are not in your way. Characteristic elements of the draft of Klingerer be made visible again: the glass box, the roof supported by six columns and the oval volumes of the former theater open. This volume is a closed oval cinema with a top terrace with walkways, as a kind of 'hub', the various functions within the building together. New components, such as theater, music and library, are - in the spirit of the original building - as loose blocks around the indoor and slightly sunken courtyard. Maintained from the roof of Klingerer as always provides the visual unity and coherence. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

### **Faculty Library Het Bushuis, Amsterdam – The Netherlands 1998 – 2001**

The so-called Bushuis, at the corner of the civic and the old Irish Burgwal Haute, Atelier PRO - together with an adjacent part of the East India House - converted into a library of the Faculty of Behavioural Sciences at the University of Amsterdam. The current Bushuis end of the nineteenth century in neo-style. The area defined as the East India House is much older, but over time lost much of its original splendor. A valuable exception is the restored meeting of the Heeren XVII of the VOC. Open structure The main entrance of the library is on the civic Irish Burgwal. By knocking out non-load bearing walls and making large openings in the supporting wall in the longitudinal direction of the building, the inner structure of the Bushuis made open and read. The attic of the Bushuis is a large room with a mezzanine for study places, the old wooden floor beams are left exposed. Courtyard : For the access structure is a distinction between a secured portion and an area - even at night - is freely accessible. The library is also accessible via the East India House in the new access structure is included. The integration of the library with the rest of the faculty is crowned by a glass roof of the second courtyard. This roofed courtyard, which is furnished as a cafe terrace, has an amorphous complex heart. (Atelier PRO)

### **Probiblio, Hoffddorp, Schiedam/Alkmar – The Netherlands 1996 – 1998**

Housing the provincial library center for North and South Holland consists of three building volumes, each with its own function, structure and appearance: a rectangular office, a round 'book drum' and a triangular connector that can accommodate special functions and informal activities. The most recognizable feature is the circular book warehouse shipping area which is home to 7,500

meters of book position. The wooden cladding (western red cedar) reflects the adjacent set of wooden farmhouses and barns to Hoofdvaart. The large "window" glass block that night serves as a lantern, makes the book store a logo at the junction of the Avenue and Goedhart Hoofdvaart. The office wing has a relatively open south elevation with strip windows and blinds. The north facade, designed as a wall with holes, forms a neutral backdrop for an old farmhouse. Internal logistics: The access structure and substructure of the office wing builds on the design of the educational wing of The Hague University. An extra wide corridor zone (3.6 meters) offers space for the column-side surgeries, copy and print rooms. On the wall built from prefabricated components bearing side stitch stairs offer short diagonal connections between the floors. A skylight over the entire length of the building means that all steps "to daylight" walking. The transparent triangular connecting link between the office wing rectangular and round drum book contains the atrium with canteen and serves as formal and informal meeting space for staff and visitors. At the end of the building is a training center that included the evening is used in conjunction with the atrium. (Atelier Pro)

## **pvanb Architects, Groningen – The Netherlands**

### **Rijksuniversiteit Groningen EBR-Bibliotheek (Economie, Bedrijfskunde, Ruimtelijke), Groningen – The Netherlands 2008**

The pvanb extension to the EBR Library subtly illuminates the programme as a present-day glass cornice, and forcefully complements the context of existing and new construction. In splendid fashion, the Library reflects its relationship with the surroundings as well as presenting an evident coherence between interior and exterior. Close co-operation between the client, architect and façade constructor has resulted in an exceptionally unconventional glass façade. The extension forms the second storey of a radical renovation of the WSN Building in which, in the first phase, the three lowest storeys on the north side are renovated and extended. The ground floor and the first floor are transparent, and provide space for a new – although previously designed – (study) plaza, while the second storey, with modern leaded glass, accommodates the Library. Although the new volume manifests itself as a single unit, the extension to the Library is situated between the plaza and the WSN Building, a fact that literally created a split assignment. The Library had to form an independent, present-day extension to the existing building but also dovetail with the plaza. In addition, the Library assignment required clear spatial organization and a tranquil working ambience.

#### **Programmatic task**

The WSN-building at the Zernike Terrain is radically renewed. It is the EBR library, a new (trial) and plaza to create more study space a new building on the existing volume added. The new building takes place in two phases. In the first phase, through the lower two floors of the existing building back on the north side achieved a new volume, the lower part is reserved for the plaza and was designed by an interior office. The floor above is for a portion of the library collection.

#### **Architectural challenge**

The architectural challenge of the first phase is conceived as a multifaceted challenge. First, it was important to create a design to get an independent, unique and contemporary addition to the existing building would form, while responding to already designed the glass front of the plaza. The most important was a clear spatial and logical library to realize that in terms of design, color and materialisation with facade would form a unit.

#### **Inspiration and concept**

The overall concept of facade and interior is inspired by the typical Dutch skies. Who derive their special character and dramatic contrast and alternation between different degrees of transparency and secrecy, and the richness of hues. This concept proved to be supporting both for bringing unity and coherence in the design of interior and exterior as to create a unique and contemporary look that still matches the existing building.

#### **Facade**

The facade of the library is conceived as an abstraction of the Dutch clouds. The facade is made of glass, different degrees of transparency. There is clear, tinted, figured and colored glass. It is completely transparent glass rimmed with pronounced, more angular aluminum frames in several colors. This gives the function of this glass windows in the form of abstracted clouds. The aluminum frames are the rest of the wall used to the monotony of styles to break if the separation between different types of glass to emphasize. The styles of the steps of the plaza were drawn by the library facade. This provides balance and consistency in the overall façade. The library is recognized as a separate feature, but is also part of the building as a whole.

#### **Interior**

The interior is the concept of the cloud used to plan the layout in a fun way to strengthen and emphasize. The layout itself is clear and logical, an open space where the bookcases are central and various other functions are grouped around it, or not separated by glass walls. The bookshelves themselves are positioned so that they collectively form a cloud in the open space. This is underlined by the carpeting, which in its colors and form a cloudy sky and thus represents a simple way both the routing and layout indicates. In the light, this layout also found, over the study areas and functional fluorescent lights above the bookcases lines of light that together form another cloud.

#### **Second phase**

In the next phase will be an additional floor to the library building are linked by means of an airlift. This building can be experienced as a pavilion on the water, but actually provides shelter to a lecture, additional library space and offices. Air bridge and pavilion as a whole and have designed the shape of a cloud party, from the clouds of the library facade comes. (pvanb)

## **Quist Wintermans Architecten BV, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.qwa.nl>

### **Libraries:**

### **Forum Building (Forumgebouw), Universiteit en Researchcentrum, Wageningen – The Netherlands 2002 – 2007**

35.000 m<sup>2</sup>

Architectural Quist Wintermans of Rotterdam signed for the construction of the Forum, a mission of Wageningen University and Research Centre (Wageningen UR). Bringing together knowledge from both teaching and research were the key principles. He also applied to the building the identity of Wageningen as 'City of Life Sciences' to be strengthened. The desire for education and research together is reflected in the ten-storey building Forum, which consists of a large volume seems to exist. There is no less than seventy percent of the educational facilities of Wageningen University housed, including about sixty classrooms, three hundred study areas, different practical rooms and a campus restaurant for 1400. Also located in the headquarters building of the library. Striking at the large volume of the Forum building is that it appears to be composed of small buildings. Instead of individual components are to be sustained in separate volumes in the design as close to each imputed that there is only one connecting gap remained open. The gap, the agora, is a series of courtyards, balconies and voids. Two bridges provide internal connections through the air. A second round spectacular atrium void is in the library section, which allows natural light into the heart of the building. The exterior of the Forum

building looks solid, according to the serious look of a scientific institute. Brick facades with small windows emphasize the large scale of the building. In two corners there are big holes in the walls, however made. Extremely large glass panes underline as the diagonal opening of the building. Clearly, in the Forum building in an orderly way, many features have been incorporated. The life of students and teachers is undoubtedly become more comfortable through, but the question is whether the building is a symbol of the university will grow. The solid, somewhat dull character appearing in any case that it directly as a new logo on the retina is burned. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

## **Rapp+Rapp, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.rappenrapp.nl>

### **Libraries:**

**penbare bibliotheek Utrecht, Utrecht – The Netherlands 2012**

18,000 m<sup>2</sup> library

3,000 square art house, 120 apartments, 260 parking spaces Client: Municipality of Utrecht plan development Start: 2008

Completion: 2012 building costs: €50 million

There are quite a few steps put into developing the new Library ++ 'next to Utrecht Central. The Board agrees with the final award to architects Rapp + Rapp, the plan for the redevelopment of the Smakkelaarsveld and financial impact. The design process can now go. The new library is a building that literally and figuratively to the imagination. Library Artplex and apartments under one roof , the new building is not a traditional "store house of books." The addition of such organizations Artplex (film & entertainment) and Art Library is the place for information in Utrecht, floor, relaxation and meeting. Of course you are still books, CDs and art lend. But you can also play games, attend a lecture or debate, watch a movie, a cup of coffee or a bite to eat. The building also provides space for approximately 120 apartments, parking and bicycle parking. You may receive the Utrecht Centre for the Arts also has a place in the building. There, after a decision taken. The construction costs for the construction of the new Library ++ (including housing and parking) amount to more than 90 million euros. The council is asked voorbereidingskrediet of 2.2 million euros available for the further development of vision to Preliminary Design. This is expected to be completed late 2010. According to current planning the new library opened in 2015. (<http://www.bibliotheek-utrecht.nl>)

## **Rappange & Partners Architects, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.rappange.nl>

### **Libraries:**

**Library Diemen – Wilhelmina Plantsoen, Diemen (Prov. North-Holland) – The Netherlands 2008**

Commissioned by the former Rabo Vastgoed Rabo office on Wilhelmina Plantsoen Diemen converted into 43 apartments, 600 m<sup>2</sup> public library, 400 m<sup>2</sup> Rabobank branch and 46 covered parking spaces. For the library, the entire interior design including furniture, furnishings and lighting. (Rappange)

On behalf of the former Rabo Vastgoed Rabo office on Wilhelmina Plantsoen grown in Diemen. The conversion of this office, the walls completely demolished. The remaining hull: floors, columns, stairwells and elevator shafts were the starting point for the new design. This resulted in 43 spacious apartments with generous terraces and logia's. On the ground floor is a bank branch, a branch of the public library and 43 indoor parking spaces. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

## **RAU, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.rau.eu>

### **Libraries:**

**ROC Leiden, Leiden – The Netherlands 2003 - 2011**

Gross floor area: 54,300 m<sup>2</sup>

Function: Regional Training Centre in VMBO, offices, industrial, retail and parking garage

Performance: including flexible structure and layout of siding recycle. concrete and low net / gross floor ratio by integrating systems in the construction

The ROC Leiden, with over 10,000 students and 800 staff are awaiting resettlement. Drive around Lammenschans arises from such a new vision of vocational training and work a busy city: easily accessible, on a human scale and literally transparent. Lammenschans: the triangle between the Leiden-Utrecht railway (stop RijnGouweLijn), the Rhine-Schie canal and Lammenschansweg (close to A4). A gateway to the eastern flank of Leiden potential. The ROC - vocational training for thousands of students, hundreds of directions and dozens of buildings. "Innovative learning:" learning in an open, entrepreneurial and socially responsible institution where the individual career comes first ". This innovation takes the same time as the building form. The new ROC stacks and traffic capabilities to a light, ascending, meandering building on an otherwise vacant parking lot of the ROC. Thus, in the same gesture and shadow noise nuisance to adjacent residential area, the moving pressure and land costs kept to a minimum. A surprising urban design theory in which all forms of education visible. Suppose you were the small buildings of a large educational campus that is now widely distribute over the space stacking up to 5 towers sloping at 3 different large tables. You would win for outdoor plazas. Then you could loose buildings grouped on and around the table tops. That were beyond the courtyards. It was not a building but a small vertical town from different buildings. Because markets and associated ramps. Not only before the building but also in the building heights are staggered squares, with green and shops. The most central market in the center of the building is accessible via escalators. Here are the library and information center. The different activities are grouped around these markets, places of encounter and cross-fertilization. All the 'accommodation' together form the "ROC City. ROC is part of many traffic. Thousands of train passengers passing through every day Lammenschans station (purple). Disembarked, they decorated with green cover by means of ROC (green) to the present paved "active" square socket on the local bus (yellow), or the green zitplein the fast tram (red). 1,500 bicycles and 750 cars disappear under ROC (blue). Our own expedition runs from behind (pink). For a great layout flexibility, both the ceiling clouds and the connecting point for air conditioning, electrical and data cabling all tuned to a grid of 1.8 m. This allows even the smallest pattern in this room of 1.8 meters at any place in the building realized. (RAU)

**Multifunktionszentrum Antares (Tabakssteeg) Leusden Zuid, Leusden – The Netherlands 2005 - 2010**

Gross floor area: 8.400 m<sup>2</sup>

Function: 2 primary schools, nursery, playgroup, after school, public library, community center, gym and free rentable space



For the construction of the district Tobacco Lane (Leusden-Zuid) creates a truly multi-purpose center. Already in the run saw the opportunity to sum to more than the parts. Together under one roof is more than building a share, it creates additional opportunities. In the Gelderland Valley between Leusden Centre and South, west bounded by the 'cherry line (track) created the residential Tobacco Alley. Tobacco brought here in the 17th and 18th centuries temporary wealth. And tobacco fields with little in between "comfortable bunches" of alder and lime, dominated by huge barns. 'Living Village', a diverse neighborhood of 880 homes. For starters, families and seniors. A comprehensive service center of 6500 m2 will house childcare (KDV and BSO) a kindergarten, a public elementary school and a Protestant Christian, a gym, a library, community center and a 12 starter homes. Are all under the roof of a large brown "community shed", with entries in all directions. By combining internal activities, there is growing space for new products. So the library will provide the documentation for the schools and the community center with an entry form: the reading café. Hall lived in the farmhouse the farmer and his family with horses and other livestock under the same roof and Horticultural. Each in his own place around the beams and the common interior space. For all their own, instantly recognizable living room and entrance. For cattle and sheep the sunken deep litter with high and low door, the horses next door bannerlord great, the people most of the windows were. In the shadow of the linden bun. Around two patios are from the northeast corner of the two elementary schools, the library (south), the community center, the PSZ, the KDV (west) and a covered bicycle shed (north). All with one face and entrance to the street. The gym is on the first floor in the heart of the building, the BSO above the community center. At the western end of the first and second floors 12 apartments. All other user groups can also also within reach through. Each user has a smooth finished and easy to clean 'service box', with toilets, storage, kitchen and the elevator and stairs. Each box has its own distinctive, both inside and outside immediately recognizable color. In the more kept mostly gray and white interior, with a concrete floor screed with transparent white whitewashed ceiling and leaves room for the imagination, these bright boxes direction. To protect children playing outside the fences without having to place the squares two feet deeper. Bicycles can not just take away and if children are not just steps away. Also in the building are the departments studied. The transition to the next user is always marked by a very lazy kick - 5 steps of 10 cm. - Which directly represents a stand and a play object. "Together in a building 'delivers on all fronts value. Double rooms can be used: the local library is also working as a library for the school and if space remains, a theater and auditorium. The craft room at school in the afternoon for the BSO and evening courses. That makes a difference: in the land seized in construction costs in cleaning, maintenance, energy - more compact form - and to personnel. (RAU)

**Haarlemmermeer Lyceum and Public Library, Hoofddorp – The Netherlands 2000 - 2005**  
Gross floor area: 10,200 m2

Function: Montessori education VWO, HAVO and VMBO, two gymnasiums and a public library (see aequo <http://www.aequo.nl>).  
Performance: including concrete core, heat pump system, ceiling clouds, thermal storage, renewable materials balanced ventilation with heat recovery

The world upside down? An integrated school, library and space for social and cultural facilities built in a landscape that is new construction to be formed. Haarlemmermeer district Floriande and its facilities are together! The municipality of Haarlemmermeer in June 1995 along with the provincial and central government including the Covenant Implementation Vinex (Fourth Memorandum on Spatial Planning Extra) closed. According to this agreement in the Haarlemmermeer in the period from 1995 to 2005 approximately 17,400 homes built. Floriande (Hoofddorp), 6500 is the largest of four locations. A district can build a community must grow. For that you meet, get to know each other, doing things together. Haarlemmermeer Lyceum and the new library here in symbiosis Floriande to a head and heart function to fulfill: a glass cup filled with knowledge and a strong red back which everything depends. A square with room for seats, instead of bicycles. They stand on the roof. Mothers with children on their way to the library, people who are sports, school children and high school students, everyone to function separately but together - especially in the center - again and again touching. The solid red back ends in a glass head that is filled with the thoughts of centuries, blue and shimmering against the sky emerges. a quiet contrast to the surrounding buildings resurrection. Forward ranging from an introverted extrovert and a safe learning environment in communication library. On the one hand serve the individual training, on the other, the development of the individual to the community. The left flank, the various educational groups, each with their own accommodation, the library building up in age and size: Montessori, substructure, superstructure and subject rooms. The scale and 'green' tie in with the form and structure of the 'garden city' Floriande. On the right flank hooks the community with sports, an auditorium and administrative support. This end goes into a common square. Aanfietsende the pupil runs along a ramp at the edge of the square on the roof of the auditorium and descends into the school. In school, all functions by a ramp connected. It leaves the auditorium and turn it back at half height. Which initially has a gallery, forming a balcony above. Then Meet the stairs to the bicycle, and end with the hanging high in the library media center. Right under the smoke of Schiphol is not necessarily suited to the outdoors for natural ventilation. Acceding to the inside air is to be 'controlled' within. And will also edit out again: after heat recovery. The combination of concrete core with which acoustic ceiling clouds and light facilities are included ensures a pleasant indoor climate (koeling!) and excellent acoustics. (RAU)

## **Hans Ruijsenaars architecten – de architectengroep, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.ruijsenaars.nl>

### **Libraries:**

**Bibliotheek IJsselstein, (Leck & IJssel) Prov. Utrecht, IJsselstein - The Netherlands on progress 2011**

see also: aequo <http://www.aequo.nl>

**Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid Bibliotheek Leiden, Leiden - The Netherlands 1998 – 2004**

20.000.000 m<sup>2</sup>, €29.300.000

The monumental Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratory of Leiden in the city dates from 1856. Solitary buildings of the complex in a park developed by compaction into a new city block. Until recently, physicists working in this Laboratory named after the Leiden professor Heike Kamerlingh Onnes. He reached the first temperature to a thousandth of a degree above absolute zero (-273 C) and the superconductivity discovered in passing. Other great physicists like Lorentz, Bohr and Einstein worked in the laboratory or lectures as a guest lecturer. After an extensive renovation, the complex Kamerlingh shelter to accommodate the entire law faculty. This faculty was gradually dispersed over a large number of buildings and is now back together in one building. The original building at the Stone Barn is on the outside restored the historic facade of architect of the King (King William) Henry FGN Camp (1821 - 1875) visible. From inside the building is renovated with valuable interior elements such as the impressive lecture intact. The already built in the last century, the new central entrance vestibule. The buildings on the Nieuwsteeg maintained. Of the buildings on the Zonneveldstraat the walls re-clad. The existing concrete skeleton is placed fourth floor. This is 3.5 meters from the front line put back so that the sunlight of Zonneveldstraat improves. On the side of the building Langebrug has three floors realized. Through these interventions create a new city block with a large trapezoidal-shaped area in the heart. essential and central in the Faculty of Law is the relatively large library. Storage and access to knowledge, curiosity, the desire to learn. The library is like the heart of the

faculty in the infield located and comprises one storey with two mezzanines. Daylight come around inside the library as well as through a glass tube. This is all a direct visual contact is possible with the outside environment. Around this library are the four components (three existing, new) associated logistics. This leads to a circuit of teaching, research and catering supplies around the library. On the ground floor, first floor and basement are almost all public spaces. On the other layers are not longer part of the public spaces. The lecture halls for lectures and seminars limits to the library and received by the top and side light opal-glass-brick walls. Guiding principle in all architectural interventions has been the fundamental value of daylight. has created a flexible, multipurpose building that can significantly contribute to the identity of the new Faculty of Law. By the grace of daylight. (Ruijsenaars)

#### **Bibliotheek en Kunsttuin Stadshart Amstelveen, Amstelveen - The Netherlands 1999 – 2001**

6.500 m<sup>2</sup>, €6.805.000

The public library of Amstelveen is a beautiful spot on the west side of the Square. As an important community institution is the library the entire west side of the square. On the south part, the library itself with the culture and strip on the north side of the housing and commercial buildings. Frontal, the library itself to the square. Transparent and open it gives insight into its content. But there's more, she has more faces. First she gives shape to the entrance of the city center. Flanked by the bus station above the parking garage and hotel and museum on the other hand the library is the central entrance to the large underground car park beneath the square. The road from the Imperial Karelweg sinks slowly down and across the board goes into the large car park. The library rises above ground and give space to the car. The floor of the library and curl up is the gateway to the city center. Much daylight as possible to the assists and exit. In the row direction the library is divided into a northern part with most of the support areas and a southern part which is the major lending space. Between the two sections in daylight penetrates through to the exit. The central atrium also brings natural light into the heart of the library and organizes them lying areas. In technical terms, the climate and natural central air discharge area to the backbone of the building. The side walls of the vast building to filtered light. The façade on the square is open and clear. Transparency, readability, clarity. By the grace of daylight. (Ruijsenaars)

#### **Theater Bibliotheek en Stadhuis Stadserf Schiedam, Schiedam - The Netherlands 1995 – 1997**

22.500 m<sup>2</sup>, €18.604.989

The beginning of Schiedam in the 13th century was driven from the castle to house Riviere. The castle was looted and burned down. Since 1574, it is for the Broersvest as a ruin as a silent witness to the beginning. The city government moved to the Grand Place in 1973 and came back to the city office tower in Stadserf. Around emptiness. The current Schiedam, after an eventful history has become a city of 75,000 residents, threatened by a gaping beaten bare space in the heart to fall into a western and an eastern part. The muted Broersvest as major traffic artery, which increased splitting effect. The city hall tower and the ancient ruins stood helpless in that empty heart. The main challenge in the master plan for this area was to create a new city center for all of Schiedam and therefore literally a bridge between the old core and the increasingly important field station on the east side. The connection on the back Broersvest, land of Promise to the new purpose Stadserf was an important condition. Liduina the Basilica and the Great Church conspire to make that leap. Lange Kerkstraat gets a natural extension of the Stadserf. The two church towers are a new direction and spatial link east and west. The Stadserf the new central area of Schiedam, the new city room, the new heart. The walls of this room are in close harmony formed by a residential retail and office complex on the south side, and a new administrative and cultural center on the north side. The facades are the first wall of the city room and only secondarily the skin located behind buildings. On both sides by arcades, the buildings part of its volume price as a transition to the square of the city room. In the northern part constitutes arcade central access to a multitude of functions: the Library, the city archives, theater and Stadswinkel, the central public department of the concentrated urban services. Public intensive functions such as restaurant, cafe and exhibition space nest on the piano nobile in direct contact with the city room. The library carries it from the upper layers to the vibrancy of the square. From the main entrance is a further route to the site library, archives, theater and urban. Only the new multifunctional council chamber adjoining new housing for the Board of Mayor and Aldermen is tucked away from the main entrance, and is directly linked to the various city departments in the existing house municipal offices. For evening use for the purposes of Council and committee has a separate entrance providing the Singelstraat. Under the complex is a parking garage for 92 cars and a bicycle parking for 450 bicycles. Both facilities have a direct access to the central entrance hall. The various components are situated somewhat independently and have their own specific function also got its own character and atmosphere. The public library is a room flooded with daylight which has become the will to learn can take shape, quiet but always in touch with the world around you. In the city archives is the reading room as a focal point between the well-equipped archiving facilities access to the past. The theater has its box-in-box construction is not only a beautiful backdrop for the requested list stage, but offers its remaining space, the foyer, also an additional theatrical provision for the unexpected. Even the Stadserf, the city room, can serve as the backdrop for the stage as a place for everyday or a sudden event. Stadswinkel with the information and exhibition space is a wonderful space to just enter. The parts together to try to shape the urban space, the square and surrounding streets. The history remains in the ruins and the pavement of the square prominent. Also from the Stadserf the ruins visible through the arcade around. Cross-pollination between culture, governance, history may have exciting implications, and thus could until recently desolate area will hopefully become a new heart for all of Schiedam. (Ruijsenaars)

#### **Stadhuis Apeldoorn, Apeldoorn – The Netherlands 1987 – 1992**

32.600 m<sup>2</sup>, €23.100.000

Knowing that a central location of City Hall in the center of town is essential for casual accessible using the house of the city, this design attempts to City Hall the most obvious place to take in the center, the north side of Market, on the empty spot along the Deventerstraat. Not only is the Town Hall so a dialogue with the existing Town Hall, but above you acknowledge form to the formless and desolate marketplace. The choice of the City Hall site should be considered in the long term, as a guiding mechanism for the further future. Awareness of the significance that Hall may have as the home of the city where you receive your guests as a community, where you come together for important events, is essential for the further development of Apeldoorn. The city is a living organism. By daily habit, we often develop long-term anymore, yet the sense and meaning of an intervention for the future are essential for the health of that organism. The identification of the naturalness and obviousness of the development of this city is a prerequisite. Apeldoorn has grown tremendously in recent decades. Major new districts were built, the population rose to almost 150,000. As often happens, also remains in Apeldoorn, the development of the center slightly behind. The pressure on the heart increases. Main Street is one of the busiest shopping streets in the Netherlands. Good infrastructural facilities such as the city gates, with parking, have been constructed or are underway. Compaction of the center is inevitable. The core center was 150 years ago, still is. It is amazing to see how the same core is also a city that can serve more than ten times as large. That is the power and also the charm of Apeldoorn. The center is full of new initiatives. Closer, more intense and maintaining the start, while maintaining the urban structure in the nature of Apeldoorn in such a significant degree. The City Hall is trying to market a natural and obvious way that process and send. As the Hall outwardly conforms to the surrounding buildings in the building lines and heights, as it organizes

itself around the inside Burgerzaal. As the market's main square in town, so is the Burgerzaal the central square within the building. From the market you come from a wide ramp or stairs inside the Burgerzaal the piano nobile. A beautiful area of approximately 15 meters wide, 30 meters long and 20 meters high! On either side lazy stairs in a relaxed way to connect the different floors. Bright light is on both sides, filtered by stone columns, in this great hall. All floors are organized around this central space. Burgerzaal This may be an important added value to the city, exhibitions, musical performances, major events, reception areas, and such events can take place right here. Through these activities will contribute to the Town Hall lower the threshold for citizens. The casual impulse visits may increase and contribute to an identification with your own City Hall. This space and not the council chamber or the Stadswinkel is the main area of the City Hall, not in the first place to board, the board or the municipal staff, but above all the citizens. On the west side of the Burgerzaal are the council chamber and committee rooms. On the east side is the Stadswinkel. Both areas are about 7 meters high and covered with a diffusing bowl. Together with the Burgerzaal, these spaces by changing daylight played? Backbone? part of the public. Both a low down to the basement as a layer up to the office of the Society sector is thus spatially related and is public domain as a whole. On the 4 floors above are the various areas of municipal staff. The top four layers of this thing put back the walls and, together with the orbital altitude of approximately 15 meters below the approximately 53 ° receding imaginary roof profile. On the roof of the Burgerzaal, further withdrawn from the walls, there is finally the central technical area. The structure of the building is designed so that large open-plan spaces created, with the majority of the requested work start on the outside walls is located . Deviate from the first floor flooring work something out and thus forming on both sides of the Citizens' Hall on the second floor, two patios. The vegetation of this summer patios is also a sunscreen for the council chamber located beneath and urban. The self-service areas are situated and designed so that as many employees can arrange their own environment. Ordinary radiators, open windows, ventilation through windows or special ventilation where necessary due to noise, or by suskasten dauerlüftung (as is usual in the housing), individually controlled outside awning, etc.. Night ventilation through the daytime heat stored in the structure back naturally wegventileerd. The central functions Burgerzaal operates as central exhaust. Outside air is cooler at night through the small windows in the facade, the pores in the skin, through the offices around, and through the passages extracted from natural draft in the main hall. The building drain. The town hall Apeldoorn has long again in the Netherlands the first major office building where natural ventilation plays a major role: after several years of use have been proved to be the overall saving is significantly higher than originally calculated. You could say that the offices so made, if you would like to have them at home. Where necessary (as in kitchen / restaurant, computer rooms, etc.) is a simple mechanical ventilation provision is set aside. Daylight and transparency play an important role in the design. In the colonnade can be seen a reference to the architecture, which is typical in Apeldoorn is present in the turn of the century villas built. The greenhouses, verandas and elegant wood structures in addition to a simple main mass filled at that time a similar function as the colonnade now fills. In summary you could say that the new Town Hall for a long time an image defining enrich the heart of Apeldoorn wants to be a capital gain that transcends that of an administrative council offices and, not least because of its low threshold, the inhabitants of Apeldoorn is the chance of their home, their city identification. (Ruijsenaars)

## **Seed Architects, Alkmaar – The Netherlands**

<http://www.seedarchitects.nl>

### **Libraries:**

**CEC (Cultural and Educational Centre) “De Binding”, Langedijk (Alkmaar) – The Netherlands 2008**

9.600 m<sup>2</sup>, €11.200.000

Across the Langedijk town hall, cultural and educational centre ‘de Binding’ has been realised. The centre offers accommodation to a secondary school, a library, a music school, an artist’s studio, a toys loan centre, and a youth work centre. In addition, the complex hosts numerous cultural and educational activities, such as lectures, exhibitions and theatre performances. De Binding is the cultural and educational heart of the municipality of Langedijk.

#### **Concept:**

Integration in urban fabric

The layout of the building reflects the historical town structure of Langedijk. The building consists of three parts: the islands, the route and the elements. Each part has its own materials and architecture, which refers to the local architecture of Langedijk. As a result, the exterior consists mostly of bricks, zinc, steel and wood. These materials give the building an artisanal and village-like character, anchoring the building in the Langedijk community and its surroundings.

#### **Sustainability:**

Underground storage and concrete core activation:

The building uses heat and cold storage in combination with concrete core activation. This is a technology where the concrete floors provide heating and cooling for the building, thanks to the energy stored in the soil. This makes the building extremely energy-efficient and sustainable.

daylight incidence:

Daylight incidence is an important factor for realising flexibility of use. Daylight incidence and pleasant views are considered to be universal values, as a result of which the building is perceived as a much more attractive place, with the added benefit that the rooms can be used for several functions. In addition, a view on the surroundings ensures an easy orientation inside the building, and visitors can find their way without trouble the first round.

sun blinds:

The fixed sun blinds can be adapted to the seasons: in summer, the position of the sun is high and there is little direct incidence, while in winter, the position of the sun is low, with a lot of incidence. Without obstructing the view, these sun blind keep the heat inside in winter, and keeps the heat outside in summer. The blinds require little maintenance.

materials used:

Traditional materials such as brick, wood, glass, steel and lead make the building blend in well with the village. By applying these materials according to modern standards (window sills set back, verges, greying of wood) the maintenance forecast is low.

auditorium / theatre:

The auditorium of the secondary school has a striking appearance, and is situated in the water. This site refers to the strong traditional bond between Langedijk and the water. This is still very evident in the old auction house "Broekerveiling", and the residential district "Duizendeilandenrijk", where the old lay of the land, small farmland plots criss-crossed with ditches and canals, has been preserved. The auditorium can be seen by passing traffic on the adjacent through road. The design of the auditorium also allows it to be used as a theatre hall. In the daytime, the auditorium can accommodate 600 pupils, who can eat their lunch or make their homework. In the evening, some 350 people can enjoy a theatre performance. The auditorium has a stage, balcony, ascending floors, control room, dressing rooms, artist foyer and the required theatre equipment. The theatre function could be fitted into the

auditorium by efficiently positioning the various rooms. Since its opening, several theatre companies gave performances in the auditorium, amid great interest of the Langedijk residents.

**Flexibility:**

Eighty percent of the programme is situated in universal building blocks, the islands. They have taken their direction from the Geestmerambacht Polder and are made of robust bricks. The islands proved to very flexible, so that the specific schedules of requirements of the various users could be fitted in easily. Any changes in the future can be implemented easily through the application of wall systems. The users can also use each others' facilities.

**fresh colour scheme and atmosphere:**

The interior of De Binding is characterised by a fresh colour palette. Seven palettes were developed for the floor finishing of the islands. Each user made a selection from these palettes. As a result, the various islands each have their own, recognizable atmosphere within the unity of the complex. The different colour palettes are connected by a clearly identifiable line of bright purple and green elements. These thread the colour palettes back together again, so to speak. Bright purple and green can be found, for instance, in trophy cabinets, display cases, lockers, chairs, tables, cockpits, a consultation room and a janitor room.

Most visitors to De Binding come from the direct vicinity, and for this reason we included many facets from the neighbourhood in the design and choice of materials, both outside and inside, and gave these a modern application. All visitors perceive the affluence of light through the glass in the main street as a reference to greenhouse gardening, and it also helps them with their orientation. The pupils find their way through their own side entrance and continue to the first and second floor. Walking through the main street, the users present themselves to the other visitors through shop windows and views, similar to the Dorpsstraat in Langedijk, so that the building always makes a lively impression. The alternation of building blocks and the transparent clearances help the visitor in finding his bearings. With individual inscriptions in the concrete, the users are connected with the building for ever. The materials used for the auditorium, designed as a theatre, refers to the well-known Broekerveiling Auction House, which is also partly in water. There the main street ends with a large window offering a view of the landscape of Langedijk. This part of the main street, functioning as a foyer, is also the place where the creativity centre exhibits its productions. The theatre, situated on the first floor, commands wonderful views of the surrounding area, and during a performance it is really a meeting place. The materials used, brick, smooth concrete, steel, wood, and glass, ensure that the building will retain its beauty, despite its intensive use. The various large visuals on the walls and the two highlighted colours green and purple turn the interior into a surprising experience. (Seed)

## **Soeters van Eldonk Architecten, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.soetersvaneldonk.nl>

**Libraries:**

**Cultuurcluster 1 Bibliotheek, Veenendaal (Prov. Utrecht) – The Netherlands 2007**

3.600 m<sup>2</sup>

In the new city centre of Veenendaal, the former Hollandia wool factory is being converted into a culture cluster, housing the library, the Het Kleine Veenlo museum, the historical society and the art-lending facility. The design was approached first from an urban design perspective. Because the complex is not located along the main route, it has been linked to a new building. This new building ensures that the main entrance is located on the new Kees Stipplein and connect to the new street structure. The old factory chimney was retained, in the courtyard between the old building and the new edifice. Because the tower is now somewhat hidden, it mainly works at a distance, in the Veenendaal skyline, and you only see it again once you are inside the culture cluster. The Nervilike columns in the new building that end in the support structure for the floors are inspired by the industrial concrete structure of the old factory. This stacking of columns and floors has been made visible from the square through the glass façade. The knitting patterns incorporated in the outer walls refer to Veenendaal's wool tradition. As in knitting, the brick walls feature variations in colour and relief, creating light and dark effects. They are brick Scandinavian jumpers in cable stitch and moss stitch, as it were, with a trim underneath that serves as a classical plinth. Weaving patterns can also be found in the play of flat and moulded clickbands in the façade. (Soeters)

## **van Tilburg Ibelings von Behr architecten, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.tibarchitecten.nl>

**Libraries:**

**Cultuurhuis Pléiade, Doorn – The Netherlands 2006**

4.600 m<sup>2</sup>

The dual-function hall and cultural center, providing a basis of this building was chosen, asked for very flexible and multifunctional use of space. There was a careful integration of these cultural and historical site in downtown Doorn near the church of great importance. The compact building shows itself externally as a coherent whole without the smaller scale of the environment from the sight. Inside the building a welcoming large central space that provides clarity and guidance. This space provides access to all public functions and is also a meeting place for citizens, managers and employees. In the oval public hall is also the library. The book is up at the back of the oval. The chamber is designed so that it can serve as a theater, cinema and conference room. A large glass wall on the main street, residents can see the city council and the council meeting. Underneath the building is a public parking garage. The garage provides direct access to the oval space in the heart of the building. Van Tilburg Ibelings von Behr have a long experience in sustainable building. Sustainable architecture means that a building over a long period must retain its character and should not respond to the fashion of the moment. This requires a careful choice of materials, with our low maintenance environmentally preferred materials. For example, in Doorn sedum roofs applied, the drainage disconnected from the sewer system, be innovative installation techniques, such as weather-dependent scheme, which is FSC wood. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

The new Culture House provides accommodation for both the municipal and the library. The task required a flexible attitude of the designers. The program and even in the course of the change process. The program has the peculiarity that the building should be designed for two purposes, namely for some time as a town hall council chamber and offices for civil servants, then without major alterations to function as a cultural center. In the process the communication with the population and the large number of entities in the complex housed an important role. The dual function; hall and community center as a starting point of this building was chosen requires a very flexible and multifunctional building that is in his space. There was a careful integration of these cultural and historical site in downtown Doorn next to the church of great importance. The building shows itself externally as a coherent whole without the smaller scale of the neighborhood from losing. Inside the building has a large central space that provides an overview and orientation. (Tilburg)

## **Toposarchitecten, Waddinxveen – The Netherlands**

<http://www.toposarchitecten.nl>

### **Libraries:**

**Kulturhus Kootwijkerbroek – The Netherlands 2008**

2.898.102 m<sup>2</sup>

As part of the Kulturhus Kootwijkerbroek Village, this cultural meeting place for Kootwijkerbroek area. The house is equipped with conference and meeting space for various local clubs, the music and the library. The site lies on the outskirts of the village but is along the axis from north to south over the location clearly visible from the village. The Village is situated on a square-like space next to the assisted living centers. In developing the architecture connect the Village to hand on the small-scale residential buildings in the residential care complex on the north side and on the larger scale of the business premises and farms around the Essenerweg on the south side. The signature covers all buildings in the area gave rise to both the Village and assisted living centers to provide special cutting forms. The great hall of the House has its own materialization. Around the facility, meeting rooms, lobby and library area. The transparent entrance of the House is aimed at inviting the center of the village and shows what is happening inside.

<http://www.architectenweb.nl>

## **UN Studio, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.unstudio.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Waalse Krook: Urban Library and Media Center, Gent –Belgium competition entry**

The design for the Urban Library of the Future and Centre for New Media creates a dynamic, flexible and open knowledge environment, with an open landscape, alternative circulation routes, several meeting areas and a public plaza. The building is fluid in form, accommodating to its surroundings and incorporates expansive sightlines. The internal organisation of the building is based on an open central void, around which the circulation takes place. This void enhances the spatial experience, creates clear orientation through the building and fulfills a bridging function between the city and the Municipal Library. The structure of the building makes it possible to introduce (green) roof terraces whilst also ensuring low levels of direct sunlight penetration. (UN)

## **VMX Architects, Amsterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.vmxarchitects.nl>

### **Libraries:**

**Stedelijk Gymnasium, Mediatheque, Den Bosch – The Netherlands 1998 – 2002**

Client Municipality of Den Bosch, Location Paleiskwatier, Den Bosch, Size 4650 m<sup>2</sup>, Design 1998-2001, Execution 2001-2002  
Costs 4 million Euros

The „Studievilla“, is the new premises of the Stedelijk Gymnasium in Den Bosch. The starting point for the design was the fact that the building should add a new concept to the existing ideas about education. Therefore the building should allow for changing forms of education. A mix between traditional classrooms and open spaces for individual education has been designed. In terms of materials the building has been made attractive for both pupils and teachers. The upper floors of the building cantilever 8 meters, sheltering the entrance. On the ground floor there are two entrances, pupil functions and an auditorium. Classrooms are located above and below the Mediatheque on the first and third floors. The Mediatheque, on the second floor is a large open/plan floor in the middle of the school. The third floor contains the schools sports hall as well as the biology and chemistry labs. The fourth floor houses staff rooms and administration spaces. (<http://www.mimosa.eu>)

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## **Ton Voets Architecten, Delft – The Netherlands**

<http://www.tonvoets.nl>

### **Libraries:**

**Mendell College, Haarlem – The Netherlands 2009**

1.600 m<sup>2</sup>

Open Space Learning Center and Staff College Mendel in the area where once a small monastery church was planned by Voets Architecten in Delft expansion achieved for an open learning center with a library and learning center. Additionally, all staff relocated from the existing building space to this new section. Striking is the clear appearance of the extension with an overwhelming cascade of light. The organically shaped hook shape and its overhang near the glass front are supported by a number of slender columns. This solution provides both shelter and a transitional area between inside and outside. From the bicycle accompanies this overhang the students in a monumental, but naturally also to the school. The new extension to the existing building from 1973 forms a new enclosed "courtyard" where the watercourse with willows, a natural element, referring to the famous 'Mendel' garden. Program: 1600 m<sup>2</sup> building GFA address: Pim Mulier Avenue 4 Design: Voets Architecten delft client: Mendel College Haarlem engineer: Pieters Bouwtechniek Haarlem contractor: SBB Beverwijk electrical installation: Electrical Partners Heerhugowaard interior Learning Center: LAB3 the Meern completion: December 2008 Photography: John Lewis Marshall The Mendel College is a striking building in Haarlem to a design by architect Holt. Since 1990 Voets Architecture & Urban Design from Delft involved in any



new additions as well as various renovations. The last expansion dates from 2008 and houses a library, learning center, staff room and staff various areas. (<http://www.architectenweb.nl>)

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## **Weeda van der Weijden, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.wvdw.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Educatief Centrum de Catamaran, Rotterdam – The Netherlands 2010**

In a typical Dutch allotment of stamps and strips is an extensive complex realized for housing and education. Lombardijen the Educational Centre in Rotterdam is an example of integration in urban, architectural and social terms. The complex includes 50 apartments, a school, library, nursery, intermediate and after school care, e-education center and the elderly. On a grid of 7.5 meters is the whole program of parking, classrooms, homes and libraries around a patio grouped into two levels, with living in a 14-storey tower is mounted with 4 apartments per floor. The different functions each have a separate entry, but internally, all programs except the houses, connected and accessible. In and around the complex are located outdoors on balcony, patio, roof terrace and playgrounds. The spacious floor heights of the educational center are good for indoor and sustainable value of the complex. The auditorium which is also a neighborhood function, located on the top layer of the heart through a clear span under the vaulted roof. (Weeda)

## **Vera Yanovshtchinsky, Den Haag – The Netherlands**

<http://www.vya.nl>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Campus culture Vleuterweide, Utrecht - The Netherlands 2009**

Client: Utrecht Development Corporation (Ogu)

Multifunctional building: Library, PA school, art center, church, sports, information center, day care for mentally and physically disabled, community center and 55 homes.

### **Gevelbeeld**

De architectonische vormgeving van de campus is geïnspireerd op het beeld van een klooster. De uitstraling is robuust en krachtig; het grote formaat baksteen (kloostermop) en de diepe negge's in de buitenmuren zijn beeldbepalend. Het plan kent meerdere bouwdelen, die door hun programmatische invulling een divers gevelbeeld opleveren. De vormgeving van de school is ritmisch en regelmatig, de gevel van de sporthal is meer robuust en de gevel van het kunstencentrum is transparant en onderscheidend vormgegeven. De volumes op de hoeken worden in een sterk tekenend reliëfverband gemetseld. De gevels aan de binnenzijde van het plan zijn pluriform vormgegeven; naast baksteen bepalen glas, beton en hout hier het beeld. De transparante gevel van het kunstencentrum gebaseerd op een ritme van muziek. (Yanovshtchinsky)

#### **Wateringse Veld College (Library), Den Haag – The Netherlands 2008**

### **Literature:**

**Bouwwereld, Jg. 104, 07/10/2008**

The Wateringse Veld College is located on Missouri Island on the outskirts of The Hague. On an artificial hill, the school yard and the entrance can be found, as well as a number of facilities that can be used independently from the school, like an auditorium and a canteen. This canteen is a bright orange, semi-spherical volume, which connects the different school departments, the school itself and its neighbourhood (text from website Haags Architectuur Cafe). (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

## **De Zwarte Hond, Groningen, Rotterdam – The Netherlands**

<http://www.dezwartehond.nl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **MFA de Nieuwe Brink, Borger-Odoorn – The Netherlands 2009 – 2013**

4.700 m<sup>2</sup>

programma: 2 basisscholen, kinderdagverblijf, peuterspeelzaal, buitenschoolse opvang, bibliotheek, dorps huis, woonwinkel, welzijnswerk en jeugdsoos. (De Zwarte Hond)

#### **Cultureel Kwartier, Assen, De Vaart – The Netherlands 2008 – 2011/12**

BVO: 47770 m<sup>2</sup>

programma: Cultureel Kwartier met daarin de Openbare Bibliotheek, Biblionet Drenthe, Theater, Bioscoop, Centrum Beeldende Kunst, woningen, commerciële ruimte, horeca, parkeren.

### **Het nieuwe Cultureel Kwartier**

Ooit was het de plek van de Engelse landschapstuin, straks is het de plek waar geschiedenis, heden en toekomst, jong en oud, inwoners en bezoekers samenkomen. Een afwisselende plek die past in de traditie van de karakteristieke pleinen, straten en parken zoals Assen die kent. Met een nieuw plein, de Pelinckhof en een nieuw cultureel centrum, de Nieuwe Kolk wordt het een ontmoetingsplek. Niet alleen een nieuwe ontmoetingsplek voor cultuurminnend Assen, maar ook onderdeel van een levendige wandelroute tussen de horeca aan de Markt en de winkels rond het Koopmansplein, terwijl 's zomers de plezierjachtjes vrolijk varen in de kop van de Vaart. Een nieuw monument aan de centrumring waar eerder de rechtbank, het stadhuis, het Drents Museum en de Jozefkerk een plek kregen. Het biedt onderdak aan het theater, de bioscoop, het centrum beeldende kunst, de bibliotheek en natuurlijk een grand-café. De oude distilleerderij aan de Vaart krijgt een extraatje in de vorm van een glazen orangerie. De historische muur en de monumentale trap verbinden de Pelinckhof met haar directe omgeving. Het plein vormt de

opmaat naar het 'cultuurportaal', de hal waar alle culturele activiteiten samenkomen. Met in het gebouw ook nog eens een groot aantal woningen. Ruimte voor cultuur, wonen en werken. Een geweldige luifel markeert op het plein de hoofdentree van de Nieuwe Kolk. Hier loopt het plein bijna vloeiend door in het zogenaamde cultuurportaal, de centrale plek in het gebouw. Een hoge open, transparante en lichte hal waarin het theater, de bioscoop, het centrum beeldende kunst met beeldentuin en de bibliotheek allen een eigen plek hebben en samen een levendig beeld opleveren. Centraal hierin ligt het grand-café dat voor iedereen goed bereikbaar is. Vanuit de foyers van het theater en de hoger gelegen kantoren van de bibliotheek en Biblionet heeft men een fantastisch uitzicht op het cultuurportaal, het grand-café en de stad. De vides, de omloop van de foyers en de vele doorzichten maken van het cultuurportaal een bijzondere, lichte en feestelijke ruimte. Het theater heeft een prominente plek in het cultuurportaal. De grote zaal ligt als een ronde fel gekleurde snoepdoos in je blikveld. In de zaal omarmt het publiek als het ware de speler(s) in deze intieme houten ruimte. Twee balkons zorgen ervoor dat het publiek dicht op het toneel zit. De eigenschappen van de zaal maken het mogelijk zowel klassiek toneel als musicals, cabaret en theaterconcerten uit te voeren. In combinatie met de orkestkamer, die naadloos op de zaal aansluit, ontstaat een akoestiek, geschikt voor symfonische kamermuziek. De bioscoop ligt deels verzonken in de grond aan de Pelinckhof en is bij binnenkomst via de hoofdentree direct toegankelijk. De foyer ligt iets lager, aan het plein, en vormt de centrale ontmoetingsruimte. Van hieruit wandel je met uitzicht op de Pelinckhof naar de verschillende lager gelegen bioscoopzalen. De openheid van de foyer vormt een contrast met de zalen waar het juist gaat om de persoonlijke beleving. Omdat het cultuurportaal, de bibliotheek, de foyers en de bioscopen zichtbaar aan de Weiersstraat en de Pelinckhof liggen, nodigt het gebouw uit om naar binnen te lopen. De facilitaire, ondersteunende en logistieke ruimtes bevinden zich op een minder zichtbare plek, net als de laad- en losruimte aan de Alteveerstraat. De ondergrondse parkeergarage is vanaf de Alteveerstraat makkelijk bereikbaar voor auto's. Fietsers kunnen vanaf de Vaart zo de fietsenstalling in. Lift en trappenhuizen leiden naar boven, naar het cultuurportaal. Daglicht en kleurige wanden in de garage zorgen voor een prettige sfeer. De horeca in het gemeentelijke monument aan de Vaart nummer 2 verbindt de Pelinckhof en de horeca aan de Markt. Terrassen zorgen voor extra levendigheid aan de Vaart en de Pelinckhof. Er komt een groot aantal woningen in het gebouw. Een deel van die woningen kijkt uit over het prachtige groen van het Parkje van Huges. De hoofdingang van de woningen is bereikbaar via de Vaart. De overige woningen bevinden zich aan de Alteveerstraat en de Weiersstraat, met de ingang aan de Alteveerstraat. Deze woningen kijken uit over de stad. Ze hebben een royaal balkon op het zuiden met zicht over het groene dak. De woningen hebben allemaal een eigen parkeerplaats in de parkeergarage. De Nieuwe Kolk in de stad der paleizen Het nieuwe cultureel kwartier is een monumentaal, ambachtelijk gebouw. Het wordt gemaakt van baksteen en glas, en past daarmee in de traditie van de paleizen van de stad Assen zoals de kazerne aan de Vaart, de rechtbank en de Jozefkerk. De gevel bestaat uit afwisselend open en dichte delen, afhankelijk van wat er achter is gehuisvest. Bioscoop, theater of centrum beeldende kunst, ze hebben allemaal hun eigen gevel. Aan het gevelpatroon dat hierdoor ontstaat kun je de voorzieningen als het ware aflezen. Een ritme van open en gesloten, van licht en donker, maar altijd zo dat het gebouw ook 's avonds veiligheid en warmte uitstraalt. De details van het gebouw sluiten aan bij de rijkdom van de monumentale gebouwen van de stad. Passend in de Novelle (het beeld van de Asser school), met kernwoorden als monumentaliteit, ontmoetingsplekken, veiligheid, degelijkheid en vriendelijkheid naast warm en voornaam. Een monument voor de toekomst: De Nieuwe Kolk is een duurzaam en energiezuinig gebouw, een gebouw gemaakt van duurzame materialen, maar bovenal een gebouw waarin het prettig werken en verblijven is. Hoge ruimtes en veel daglicht zorgen voor een prettige sfeer in het gebouw. Het gebouw is energiezuinig; met hoogwaardig geïsoleerde gevels, vloeren en daken. De energie die nodig is om het gebouw te verwarmen en te koelen wordt zoveel mogelijk duurzaam opgewekt. In het gebouw wordt onder meer gebruik gemaakt van de zon als licht- en energiebron en vindt warmte en koudeopslag in de aarde plaats. Samen met de toepassing van betonkernactivering is het bovendien een schoon gebouw, met schone lucht en lage CO<sub>2</sub> uitstoot. De daktuin levert zuurstof aan en vangt fijnstof op. De kantoren hebben uitzicht op de daktuin. Een duurzaam gebouw is ook een flexibel gebouw en je kunt er op verschillende manieren gebruik van maken. Zo kan bijvoorbeeld de bibliotheek gemakkelijk gebruik maken van de kleine theaterzaal met haar foyer bij activiteiten als lezingen en presentaties. Terwijl bij grote evenementen de foyers, de kleine zaal, het cultuurportaal, en de omloop samen met het grand-café een grote doorlopende feestruimte kunnen vormen. Ook het toneel van de grote theaterzaal kan gekoppeld worden aan het cultuurportaal zodat het toneel te gebruiken is als feest- of dinerzaal. Door dit flexibele en efficiënte gebruik van de ruimtes kunnen extra inkomsten binnengehaald worden. Kortom, een gebouw met zijn wortels in de stad. (DeZwarteHond)

#### **In combinatie met Greiner Van Goor Architecten en BAM Utiliteitsbouw**

It was once the site of the English landscape garden, soon is the place where past, present and future, young and old, locals and visitors meet. An alternate place in the tradition of the typical squares, streets and parks as Assen knows it. With a new square, the Pelinckhof and a new cultural center, the New Kolk is a meeting place. Not only a new meeting place for culture-loving Assen, but also part of a vibrant walking between catering to the market and shops around the Merchant Square, while in summer the pleasure yachts sail merrily into the head of the canal. A new monument to the center ring where previously the court, city hall, the Drenthe Museum and the Joseph Church had a place. It is home to the theater, cinema, visual arts center, library and of course a grand café. The old distillery on the canal gets a bonus in the form of a glass conservatory. The historic wall and the monumental staircase connecting the Pelinckhof with its immediate surroundings. The square is the prelude to the "porch culture", the hall where all cultural activities together. With the building also a large number of homes. (DeZwarteHond)

#### **[Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Bernoulliborg, Departments of mathematics and physics, Groningen – The Netherlands 2002 – 2007](#)**

13.800 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Awards:**

BNA Gebouw van het Jaar 2008,  
World Architecture Festival Barcelona,  
Nationale Staalprijs 2008

#### **Literature:**

Vermelding Jaarboek Architectuur in Nederland 07-08

Het faculteitsgebouw voor Wiskunde en Natuurwetenschappen van de Rijksuniversiteit Groningen is een van de eerste nieuwe gebouwen in de herontwikkeling van de Zernikecampus. Het gebouw bevat de centrale voorzieningen van de Rijksuniversiteit voor de hele campus. Naast kantoren en werk- en onderwijsruimtes bevat het een restaurant, een bibliotheek, collegezalen, een tentoonstellingsruimte en twee winkels. Dit programma is aan de buitenkant zichtbaar achter de volledig transparante plint over twee lagen. Daarboven zweeft een groot volume, bekleed met blauw gezeefdrukte glazen panelen, waarin de werk- en onderwijsruimtes van de faculteit gehuisvest zijn. De Zwarte Hond kreeg van West 8, de supervisor van het gebied, de opdracht mee om op deze plek een transparant gebouw te ontwerpen. De opdrachtgever wilde een snelle bouwtijd en een flexibel, licht en uitnodigend gebouw. Dag en nacht. Landschap met hoogteverschillen Twee grote atria doorboren vanuit het bovenvolume het plafond van de onderste lagen en zorgen voor daglicht en oriëntatie in het hart van de publieke vloervelden. Het maaiveld van de campus en de vloer van zowel de eerste verdieping als de begane grond zijn afleesbaar en beleefbaar als een doorlopende vloer: een landschap met hoogteverschillen. Een grote, terrasvormige trappartij met tentoonstellingsruimte leidt de bezoeker vanuit de entree

door een van de atria naar de eerste verdieping. De verdiepingshoge glazen gevels bieden een panoramisch uitzicht op de omgeving en maken activiteiten van buitenaf zichtbaar. Vanaf deze bel-etage verdelen de verkeersstromen zich verder door het gebouw. De grote, open plattgrond van de eerste verdieping ontsluit het restaurant, de bibliotheek, de reprovinkel en een grote collegezaal, en maakt in één oogopslag duidelijk hoe de bovenliggende verdiepingen bereikbaar zijn. Collegezaal: In het andere atrium zweeft de grote collegezaal als een witte wolk boven de bibliotheek. De bundeling van publieke functies op de onderste lagen versterkt het openbare karakter van het gebouw. Verkeersruimtes krijgen een lobbyachtig karakter en lopen vloeiend over in gebruiksfuncties. De ruimte is waar mogelijk open gelaten of afgescheiden met grote glazen panelen. Functies die wat meer beslotenheid vragen, zoals de balie of de uitgiftegebieden van het restaurant, zijn zoveel mogelijk als vrijstaande objecten vormgegeven. Spectaculaire binnenwereld Door dat het blauwe volume als een grote sculptuur hangt boven het publieke landschap van terrassen, vides en trappartijen, ontstaat er onderin het gebouw een karakteristieke en spectaculaire binnenwereld. Het lichte, terughoudende kleurgebruik in het interieur versterkt de ruimtelijke structuur. Het scheidt een rustige, utilitaire atmosfeer, passend bij het karakter van de faculteit. Bovenin komt echter het blauw consequent terug als kleur van de vloeren, waardoor ook in het interieur het verschil voelbaar is tussen publieke gedeeltes onderin en een meer besloten wereld boven. Staalskelet: De beperkte bouwtijd en de gewenste flexibele structuur van het interieur resulteerden in de toepassing van een stalen draagconstructie, die zowel binnen als buiten zichtbaar is gebleven. Ter plaatse van het blauwe volume is het staalskelet ingevuld met houtskelet elementen. Om het objectmatige van het gebouw te benadrukken, is het beeld van het exterieur tot een hoge mate van abstractie opgevoerd. De verschillende lagen waaruit het gebouw is opgebouwd zijn zichtbaar gelaten en interfereren met elkaar. De belijning van de constructieonderdelen en de beplating van de gevelconstructie zijn in aanzicht herkenbaar en de raamopeningen zijn in een ogenschijnlijk willekeurig patroon over de gevel gestrooid. Tenslotte is de buitenzijde voorzien van een half transparant vlies door het hele volume in te pakken met blauw gezeefdrukt glas. De opeenstapeling van lagen, diffuus zichtbaar achter het bedrukte glas, geven de gevel diepte. Daarmee krijgt de scheiding tussen gebouw en omgeving een extra dimensie. Dit effect wordt versterkt door de weerspiegeling van de parkachtige omgeving. Gezond binnenklimaat: Op verzoek van de opdrachtgever is in dit gebouw betonkernactivering toegepast. Hierdoor zitten er geen radiatoren in het gebouw. Dit scheelt niet alleen in onderhouds- en schoonmaakkosten, het levert vooral een enorme vrijheid op in het gebruik. Door de constante temperatuur in het hele gebouw zijn mensen niet aangewezen op speciale lesruimtes, maar kunnen ze overal werken. Blauw: De indigoblaue kleur van het exterieur is in samenspraak met de opdrachtgever tot stand gekomen. De diepblauwe kleur zorgt voor een sterk maar ook harmonieus contrast met de groene omgeving. Door de transparante en reflecterende eigenschappen van het glas varieert de kleur en indruk dat het gebouw maakt sterk naar gelang het weer: van oplichtend en helderblauw bij zon tot donkerblauw en imponerend bij een zwaar wolkendek. De Bernoulliborg neemt nu al een vanzelfsprekende plek in op de campus. Overdag als een bijenkorf, zoemend, beweeglijk en druk, als transparant lichtbaken wanneer het donker is. (De zarte Hond)

The Bernoulliborg, located on the Zernike Complex (Nijenborgh 9), is a new building of the University of Groningen. It can accommodate 350 staff members and 500 students. With its size of 33 by 83 meters and a height of 27 metres the building has plenty of room for the central departments of the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences and the departments of mathematics, computing science and artificial intelligence. The architects of architectural firm De Zwarte Hond designed the building, which is covered with blue silk screened glass panels and placed on a two-storey transparent plinth. Through the reflective glass, both the environment and the construction of the building are visible. In April 2008 a dome was placed on the roof of the Bernoulliborg with an observatory. The observatory contains a 40 centimeter F/8 Ritchey-Chrétien reflecting telescope which was a gift from the Gratema Foundation. It was first used in May 2008. (<http://www.rug.nl>)

### Educatief Centrum, Harkstede, Slochteren – The Netherlands 2002 – 2005

4.700 m<sup>2</sup>

programma: 2 basisscholen, kinderdagverblijf, peuterspeelzaal, bibliotheek, sporthal en kantine

Het Educatief Centrum Harkstede combineert verschillende functies onder één dak: een openbare en een christelijke school, een kinderdagverblijf, een peuterspeelzaal, een bibliotheek en een sporthal. In deze zogenaamde brede school is tevens ruimte voor een aantal gemeenschappelijke voorzieningen. Deze zullen ook door dorpsverenigingen gebruikt gaan worden. Het centrum is gelegen in een parkachtige omgeving. In het ontwerp is rekening gehouden met een toekomstige uitbreiding. Om te komen tot een zo compact mogelijk gebouw zijn de programma's waar mogelijk gestapeld. Tussen de verschillende vleugels, soms links, soms rechts van het centrale bouwdeel geïmponeerd, ontstaat ruimte voor speelpleinen en entrees. Metselwerk bepaalt het gevelbeeld. Door het verschil in hoogte tussen het centrale volume (twee lagen), de vleugels (één laag) en de dubbelhoge sporthal ontstaat een gelaagdheid die door het gebruik van verschillende metselverbanden extra wordt versterkt. Bij de positionering van de brede school is rekening gehouden met de as die vanaf de Hoofdweg naar de Dorpshuisweg loopt. Zodoende is de hoofdentree van het complex goed zichtbaar. Het park vormt een fraaie groene toevoeging aan de school- en de speelpleinen. De twee-onder-een-kappers rond het park zullen in architectonische samenhang met het Educatief Centrum worden ontworpen. (De zwarte Hond)

## New Zealand

### Architecture, Auckland – New Zealand

<http://www.architectus.com.au>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Waitakere Central Library & UNITEC (University New Zealand, Institute of Technology) Facility, Auckland – New Zealand 2006**

Client: Waitakere City Council / UNITEC, Location: Auckland, New Zealand, Approx. Value: \$35.5M, Floor Area: 8000m2  
Completion: February 2006

#### **Awards:**

NZIA Resene Local Award for Architecture 2006

Designed by Architectus Auckland in conjunction with Athfield Architects, this project consists of the new Waitakere City Central Library, which also integrates the UNITEC collection, and new teaching facilities for the UNITEC Institute of Technology. Sited adjacent to the existing UNITEC building in Henderson, the two buildings (and a third, attached car parking building) are arranged around a new pedestrian street and urban square to form a new civic precinct. Part of a building program that includes the nearby Waitakere Civic Centre, the project is intended to act as a catalyst for the future development of the Henderson CBD (Central Business District). The Library is the largest in the City, with a depth of collection and a range of services greater than any of the city's other libraries. The collections available include a specialist the collection for the entire library system, an extensive New Zealand and Pacific collection and a developing corporate library service. The general health collection of the adjacent UNITEC Nursing and Health Studies faculties have been integrated with the public collection while the specialist textbooks have a separate section for staff and students on the upper floor of the library. The previous Henderson Library was one of the most highly used public buildings in the central business district with just on a quarter of a million visits per annum. The new building provides a greater range of services as well as providing for future growth. The new UNITEC building accommodates general teaching, laboratories, lecture and student facilities and administration. (Architectus)

### Archoffice, Auckland – New Zealand

<http://www.archoffice.co.nz>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Papakura Library, Auckland – New Zealand 2011**

The existing Library within the mall of a 4 storey building suffered from poor design and CIPTED issues with many tenancies vacant and the library isolated on the third floor. Our approach was to open up the arcade, bring the library to the ground floor and set up access from the carpark via the lift. Part of this work involved a new frontage treatment to the main street which consisted of a new glass canopy. (Archoffice)

#### **Birkenhead Library and Civic Centre, Auckland-Birkenhead – New Zealand 2010**

#### **Awards:**

NZIA National Award- Public Architecture- Winner

Property Council New Zealand, Special Purpose Architecture, Excellence Award

NZIA Auckland Architecture Award - Public Architecture, Winner

NZIA Auckland Architecture Award - Sustainable Architecture, Winner

NZIA Auckland Architecture Award - Resene Award, Winner

NZ Wood Timber Design Award - Commercial Architectural Excellence, Highly Commended

NZ Wood Timber Design Award - Cladding Building Envelope, Winner

NZ WANZ Window Association - Design Flair Award, Winner

#### **Literature:**

ArchitectureNZ, July / August 2010

ArchitectureNZ, May / June 2011

Timber Design Australasia, Second Quarter 2011

Trends Commercial Design, Volume 26 No. 8

Auckland Today, September/October 2010

Landscape Architecture New Zealand, Spring 2010

[www.archdaily.com](http://www.archdaily.com), 14 June 2010

[www.worldarchitecturenews.com](http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com), 14 June 2011

World Architecture Festival Website, Pick of the day, May 2011

The new Birkenhead Library and Civic Centre is a purpose-built new generation 2,600m2 library situated on a reserve site in Birkenhead, Auckland. The architectural concept for the library is based around a simple narrative of looking through ancient trees that existed on the site to the view - thus notions of solid and void, transparency, light quality, pattern and form were considered and modeled to inform various design demands. The intention was to have a pleasant and verdant quality of light available within the building that subtly changes during the day, leading to the building becoming transparent at night. The building enjoys a unique setting in the existing elevated Neil Fisher War Memorial Reserve. Birkenhead Library and Civic Centre makes a noticeably positive contribution to the surrounding built environment. The return of a library to the heart of the Birkenhead business district, after a four year absence, has been welcomed by all. (Archoffice)

#### **Albany Library, Auckland – New Zealand 2007**

A new Area Library within an existing building. The project comprised a high IT content (DVDs and CDROMs), Adult, Young Adult and Children Fiction and Non-Fiction. It incorporated North Shore City Council's satellite area office and Mobile Library. (Archoffice)

## **Arthouse Architecture Ltd., Nelson – New Zealand**

<http://www.arthousearchitecture.co.nz>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Elmar Turner Library Extension, Nelson – New Zealand 2005**

In 1994 Upstream Design Group carried out an extremely successful conversion of a car show room into a new library for the city of Nelson. In 2004 the original designers, now being part of Arthouse Architecture Ltd, were asked to carry through with the next stage of expansion for the library. It was decided to extend in a northerly direction with a new roof form which could address the Maitai river frontage in a dynamic way. A bright red weatherboard block punctuates the change in form. 600 m2 of new building was provided with improved seating area for patrons, improved circulation, children's area, activity room, new computer teaching space and research room, and more extensive work areas for the staff. Glass screens to the computer area, stainless steel power poles and blocks of coloured flooring and walls break up the space. The new pitched ceiling reaches out towards the river and by freeing up more space the internal views of the atrium garden and upwards through the original clerestoreys are able to be appreciated again. The low energy systems developed in the original design have been carried through in the extension with natural lighting and ventilation once again being utilised. (Arthouse)

## **Irving Smith Jack Architects, Nelson – New Zealand**

<http://www.isjarchitects.co.nz>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Whakatane Library & Exhibition Centre, Whakatane – New Zealand 2012**

Completed 2012

### **Awards:**

NZIA Waikato Bay of Plenty Architecture Award 2012 (Sustainable Architecture)

NZIA Waikato Bay of Plenty Architecture Award 2012 (Public Architecture)

### **Literature:**

Architecture NZ, Jan/February 2013 pg 59-64

Following recent development of new commercial outlets away from Whakatane's town centre, Te Koputu a te Whanga a Toi : Whakatane Library & Exhibition Centre relocates public facilities back into the centre to revitalize an area of big box retail and carparking left devoid of urban life.

Library, museum and gallery facilities are placed within an abandoned large scale retail space, reinvented to provide meaningful and effective public architecture for the people of Whakatane. Irving Smith Jack Architects won a design competition for this civic reinvention, with an architecture explored and subsequently developed through research and consideration of how an existing 'big box' can be reconnected back to public use, and to encourage greater library participation within a Provincial community. (Irving)

## **Warren and Mahoney, Auckland – New Zealand**

<http://www.warrenandmahoney.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **National Library of New Zealand, Wellington – New Zealand in design**

The National Library has announced an extensive building redevelopment in Wellington in concert with leading architectural practice Warren and Mahoney. Work on the building is expected to start towards the end of 2009 and be completed by late 2011.

"The New Generation National Library of New Zealand will be a library that never sleeps. A place where access to New Zealand's documentary heritage inspires new ideas and leads to the creation of new stories and knowledge. A library for all New Zealanders to connect with, wherever they are." Penny Carnaby, National Librarian and Chief Executive

Prime Minister Helen Clark and the Minister Responsible for the National Library, Judith Tizard, announced today a major investment in the redevelopment of the National Library of New Zealand. The redevelopment project involves capital spending of \$69 million over five years (of which \$18 million has been previously allocated), with the project due for completion in late 2011.

"The redevelopment will open up and expand the building, making its valuable heritage collections more accessible to the public, and creating almost 4000m<sup>2</sup> of additional storage and exhibition space," Helen Clark said.

"The National Library's collections are estimated to be worth \$1billion. They include material such as journals and notebooks of Katherine Mansfield, Sir Apirana Ngata's papers, and a diverse range of books, cartoons, paintings, photographs, and sound recordings. It also houses the Alexander Turnbull Library.

This development is a major milestone in the history of the National Library. A 21st century library for the digital age will be created," Helen Clark said.

The redevelopment will provide controlled storage environments, which meet international preservation standards for collections, and will enhance research space and facilities.

"The Library's collections are the nation's richest and most valuable heritage collections, as well as being a vibrant hub of contemporary knowledge. They deserve our attention and investment in how they are preserved and presented," Judith Tizard said.

"The redeveloped Molesworth Street building will be built on the existing structure. It will maximise use of public space in the parliamentary precinct, add space for exhibitions and digital services, and incorporate environmental sustainability features," Judith Tizard said.

Work on the building is planned to start towards the end of 2009 and be complete by the end of 2011. The National Library will ensure that its collections continue to be available during the redevelopment.

Design objectives for the building redevelopment

- \* Increase the level of accessibility of the building and its contents to New Zealanders and the international community
- \* Increase the quantity and quality of archival space, allowing greater capacity for the building to protect and preserve valuable collections
- \* Increase the building's internal legibility
- \* Increase the visibility of and access to the Alexander Turnbull Library
- \* Recognise the place of Māori and New Zealand's place in the Pacific and the world
- \* Use an environmentally sustainable design.

Features of the building redevelopment

- \* More exhibition and collections space, with an additional 3965m<sup>2</sup> of space
- \* Updated controlled storage environments that meet international preservation standards



- \* More prominent presence for the Alexander Turnbull Library
- \* Enhanced research spaces and facilities
- \* Interactive spaces for digital access to collections
- \* 3D and multimedia experiences
- \* Improved environmental footprint, incorporating innovative and leading-edge environmentally sustainable features
- \* Create a more multicultural presence, using external and internal design features to additionally recognise the place of Māori and New Zealand's place in the Pacific and the world
- \* Five-storey high atrium to showcase the building's valuable collections
- \* Low-energy design elements including natural ventilation, ground source heat exchange, rain water harvesting, use of bio or alternative fuels. (<http://www.sharearchitecture.co.nz>)

A project of national and international importance, a portal to the memory of New Zealand. The redevelopment of the National Library will provide a unique opportunity to transform a major national institution into a centre for research, connection and creation. Symbolically the redevelopment is charged with the responsibility to represent both the historical reality of New Zealand as well as its changing place in the world. The energetic, sculptural screen which dominates the entry façade is an abstract sculpture – a carving echoing the artistic traditions of Maori and the confidence of a country which is increasingly recognised for its ability in high technology industries. The project incorporates the entire original structure of the existing building which was completed in 1986. These ‘bones’ are retained as a vital template for the new design and will continue to provide a stable structural and environmental ‘core’ for the new and transparent perimeter. The final built result will also reflect the New Zealand government’s stance on sustainable building design and incorporates the building’s content itself into active ESD strategies.

(<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

### **Westgate Town Centre and Library, Auckland – New Zealand 2013**

The Westgate Town Square and Library is the anchoring civic component of the development of a new town centre at Westgate. This project will not only establish a benchmark for the future urban form but it will also establish its human qualities, its sense of place and provide a core community destination - the design is motivated by the desire for a dynamic, exciting and sustainable new civic environment which will serve the Westgate community for 100 years.

The new library building is compositionally arranged as a 3 level volume fronting the Town Square together with a two storey volume addressing Waru St. The main entrance is located at the corner of the site, facing the main Town Square space. This provides maximum legibility for the entrance while also adding the ‘energy of movement’ to the public open space. The most effective contemporary libraries are easily understood and navigated and are defined by clear lines of sight and excellent natural light.

The building is distinctively a ‘stacked’ form, breaking down the overall building mass and allowing clear expression of the individual floor plates and their particular activities. This floor plate configuration generates a dynamic relationship at the building’s corner, expressing the life of the library to the outside world. The building’s openness also reflects the philosophy that good public libraries are open and vibrant with community life by both night and day. This visual openness and legibility also supports engagement with the community, encouraging access and creating a welcoming destination that is both comfortable and familiar for all users.

The building form, materiality and colour also seek to reflect the informal and colourful culture of West Auckland and Waitakere. Anodised aluminium panels, zinc cladding, timber soffits and expressed concrete structure combine to provide a substantial and visually exciting architecture.

However, this informality is countered by the need for ‘civic substance’. The clear rhythm of concrete columns facing the town square reinforces the order and stability of a civic institution. This is seen as particularly important in a ‘greenfields’ situation where there are no existing ‘cues’ for civic life. Above all else, the new library building has the responsibility to capture the aspirations of a future community. To this end, its architecture cannot be transient but must embody the recognised motifs of community, tradition and civic character. Achieving these values in a contemporary way is the core challenge of the project.

#### **Sustainability**

The building is the pilot project for the development of the new ‘Custom’ rating tool for the New Zealand Green Building Council. Sustainability is a central value of this project, and our team has pioneered the ‘new age library’ in New Zealand over the past ten years. The ground has shifted, however, from simple energy conservation to the careful consideration of how a new library can act as a catalyst by having a positive impact on the immediate and wider context. At Westgate, this is achieved by considering the building and public spaces as an educational opportunity for the community. Libraries are about knowledge and learning and our concept considers the opportunity for a ‘sustainability journey’ to be incorporated into the building and public open space. The educational aspects of this concept allow the project to be a living ‘billboard’ for sustainability that can influence all of the development sites that define the town square and wider town centre.

The ambitious environmental and social aims of the project represent an opportunity to continue the legacy of leadership in the built environment shown by the Waitakere Council within the new Auckland ‘Supercity’ framework. (Warren)

### **Upper Riccarton Community and School Library, Christchurch, NZ – New Zealand 2006**

#### **Awards:**

2006

**NZIA Architecture Award Community & Cultural**

Upper Riccarton Community and School Library Christchurch, New Zealand Warren and Mahoney Limited A new facility integrates a new community library with a local high school's existing collection and IT resources. The Upper Riccarton Community and School Library draws on Australian precedents for joint-use facilities and proposes a dynamic new structure in which school and community can interact. The new library incorporates outdoor reading areas, a dedicated café, a children’s library, community meeting rooms and comprehensive multi-media learning and research tools. Four shared teaching suites provide research and tuition opportunities for students and allow school computer resources to be available to community groups after hours.

A linear ‘one box’ volume, the steel-framed glazed collection enclosure is book-ended by a ramped entry porch (where school and public interact before moving into the building) at the south and an outdoor reading room to the north. A transverse service component, clad in timber paneling, slides east-to-west across the main space and encloses back-of-house workrooms, staff facilities and the community meeting room. The cruciform plan is extended by four teaching spaces adjoining its eastern edge, which looks out to a new quadrangle and the existing music school beyond. The design represents a considered response to the Local Authority’s environmental policies and includes a number of sustainable design strategies, which have been deliberately exposed for educational purposes. The new library enclosure is passively ventilated, with motorized operable windows at high and low levels to generate cross ventilation with high-level extraction over the summer months. Passive ventilation is augmented by roof-mounted extract fans at times of peak temperature. Full-height motorized vertical louvers (automatically tracking with the sun) screen east and west-facing glazing. A raised floor slab incorporates a highly efficient pump-driven waterborne heating/cooling matrix, which responds to

seasonal temperature requirements. Solar water heating, low energy lighting, double glazing, higher-than-code insulation levels and strategically placed thermal mass complete the environmental design strategy. Stormwater collected from the building's roof is stored in an in-ground tank for reuse in the toilets and the irrigation system. Low water-use plumbing fittings have been specified to further reduce the building's annual water consumption. Runoff from asphalt parking lots, together with excess roof water, is distributed to a rain garden and drainage swales to minimize impact on local stormwater infrastructure.

<http://archrecord.construction.com>

This building is a notable New Zealand first: a purpose-built, mixed-use facility that integrates a new community library with the Upper Riccarton High School's existing collection and IT resources.

Drawing on Australian precedents, the concept provides a dynamic new structure in which school and community can interact. It also builds on the success of the South Christchurch Library, incorporating outdoor reading areas, a dedicated cafe, a children's library, and comprehensive multi-media learning and research tools. Four shared teaching suites provide group research and tuition opportunities for students during the school day while allowing the school's computer resources to be made available to community groups after hours.

The new library enclosure is passively ventilated, and uses environmentally sustainable design principles to minimise requirements for air-conditioning and its associated energy use.

In-slab heating and cooling capacity, motorised external louvers, daylight-sensitive lighting, and electronically-controlled operable glazing are some of the mechanisms that allow the building's fabric to monitor climatic changes and reconfigure itself to accommodate them on a continuous basis.

The library is a landmark structure, providing a valuable community resource as well as a much needed gateway to Riccarton High School's western precinct. (Warren)

### **Karori Library, Wellington – New Zealand 2005**

#### **Awards:**

**2006 NZIA Architecture Award Community & Cultural**

The Wellington City Council brief for a community facility included a library, public toilets, café, community centre and public urban spaces. Fronting Karori's main road and located in the heart of Karori's shopping centre, the Karori Community Centre is highly visible and easily accessible.

A staged landscaping design proposal provides access and linkages to the Library and Community Centre, the existing Art and Craft Centre, Recreation Centre, and public toilets.

The two storey library presents two main facades; a town square entrance, highly glazed with sheltering roof form to the north, and street façade, glazed at pedestrian level with upper wall, perforated with glazing to reduce solar gain, but allowing views of interior activities at the upper library level. The cladding uses hardiflex panelling set to shallow angles, providing a textured surface to the street, modulated by the regular glazing set out at ground level.

Internally, the upper level is set back from the street façade for visual, air circulation and stair connections between floors. Interior public volumes form large spaces with generous scaled ceiling heights to suit. A precast double T floor system provides floor loading requirements for library stack collections, and a reflective surface of painted patterned ribs aid lighting. Concrete surfaces are exposed providing thermal mass assisting mechanical air ventilation system, which is circulated within the concrete ground floor, to high level collection grilles along the building's length. This reduced the need for ducting services. Glazing is Low E solar control quality which has allowed greater glazed zones for visibility to the street. The client encouraged these linkages to make the library accessible. Back of house activities for staff are located along the rear of the building, away from public areas and direct sunlight. The café, run by separate tenants, is accessed from both the library, and town square, allowing interaction with library users. Provision for all the library collection requirements have been met, including a specialised spaces for children's reading, computers, video displays, and local heritage documents.

A palette of materials includes painted red walls, local artworks, and timber veneer. Flooring combines colour carpet strip inserts linking with the exterior paving patterns to the town square and proposed stage two urban areas. Reuse of existing laid commemorative pavers and a historic ramp have been incorporated into the town square's access ramp linking to the Recreation Community Centre. (Warren)

### **Whangaparaoa Library, Whangaparaoa – New Zealand 2004**

#### **Awards:**

**2006**

**New Zealand Property Council  
Education & Arts, Merit Award**

**2005**

**NZIA Local Award  
Community & Cultural**

This new generation library was designed to provide a range of community services while, at the same time, helping to regenerate and develop the Whangaparaoa civic space through high quality urban design.

The library's corner location creates a strong entrance to the Main Street shopping precinct. Window boxes cantilever out, making visual connections to Whangaparaoa's sea views. And the modest civic square that surrounds the library's entry, and aligns with the adjacent shopping centre entrance, creates an integrated community environment. In addition to the library, the structure includes a Plunket centre and a community meeting room.

From the outset, the brief was to produce a quality urban design outcome for the Whangaparaoa community. This was achieved through coordinated consultation, collaboration, and design, with careful consideration being given to energy efficient solutions and resource conservation – including a storm water retention and re-use system.

The design focuses on expressing the building's materials – double-skinned honed concrete block walls, and low emission double glazing. The natural textural finish of the walls provides a durable low-maintenance and sustainable primary structure for the project. A light-weight steel roof folds and waves over the walls, hovering lightly, and opening up to allow natural light and passive ventilation throughout the depth of the plan.

The project also provides a setting for three specially-commissioned works by local artists. A delicate freestanding bronze and stone sculpture by Peter Oxborough is located in the outdoor courtyard. While, inside, works by Lindsey Kerr and Jaqueline Oust enhance the order and rhythm of the architecture.

External lighting design also provided an opportunity to integrate art and architecture. Peter Stoneham worked with Warren and Mahoney to design the luminous blue and white lighting that animates the building, creating a presence for both day and night.

There is no doubt that the success of this project has contributed to enhancement of the built environment and to the community's connections with Whangaparaoa's Town Centre. (Warren)

## [Kristin School Library and Senior Study Centre, Auckland-Albany – New Zealand 2004](#)

### **Awards:**

**2004**

**NZIA Local Award**

**Education, (Kristin School Library & Information Centre)**

...This iconic building is built around a central gully area and surrounds the well-developed bush with the trees being preserved to add to the character and aesthetics of the building.

Effectively several buildings in one, this is a multi-purpose facility, which incorporates the Library and Information Centre, Senior Study Centre, Senior Administration and Public Gallery and Conference facilities.

The Library and Information Centre occupies the first floor of the building and houses the main library for the Middle and Senior Schools as well as a separate Junior School library. It also includes reading and seminar rooms that class groups can use for supervised reading or research-based lessons.

The Senior Study Centre on the ground floor includes a study room as well as a senior common room with an external courtyard for Year 13 students.

The large open central space has been utilised for parent dinners, art exhibitions, the Xmas shop, Middle School socials and much more....

<http://www.kristin.school.nz/web/portal/business-services/world-class-facilities>

Kristin School is, in essence, three schools – a primary school, a middle school, and a senior school – nestled within one campus. And over the past decade, Warren and Mahoney has undertaken two major projects for this innovative organisation.

The first project, completed in 2004, was an Information Centre and Library. This takes the form of a rectangular east wing and a larger, curved west wing, with the two wings linked by a gallery.

The east wing houses the school's administration area at ground level, with a junior library and associated teaching spaces above.

The west wing houses a senior study and common room at ground level, with a further library on the first floor.

In keeping with the school's green ethos, the building's form and orientation maximises the benefits of solar gain as the sun moves around the building. Extensive north and east facing glazing maximises winter sunlight, while air-foil louver blades or composite aluminium-clad blades at high level shade the interior from the summer sun.

All linea fluorescent luminaires use energy-efficient T5 lamps. Automated lighting control conserves energy use in intermittently-occupied spaces. And lights adjacent to the extensive perimeter glazing are linked and controlled via photocells which automatically turn off the lights when there is an adequate level of natural daylight.

In addition to providing daylight, a series of roof lights promote summer cooling, naturally extracting air from the interior.

Electrically-operated sashes located within the roof lights generate a draught stream which draws the warm air out of the space.

Overhangs for roof lights ensure spaces can be ventilated without the risk of rain entering.

Low-level external louvers, equipped with motorised dampers, combine with high-level motorised sashes in the roof lights to enhance ventilation during the day.

During summer, the only areas with mechanical ventilation are the computer room of the senior study, the senior library computer area, and the junior library. These are areas where equipment requires a controlled atmosphere, or where acoustic separation is required between adjacent naturally ventilated spaces.

The second project, a Humanities & Commerce Faculty and Middle School Learning Centre, was completed in 2009.

The high-profile site of the new development – bordering a predominantly residential area and North Shore Golf Course – provided an opportunity to show off the school to the wider community. At the same time, the extent of the site enabled large distances to be maintained between the new buildings and the neighbouring residences, and ensured that the neighbours' visual and aural privacy would not be adversely affected.

As the brief developed, it became evident that the school required two blocks of 12 additional classrooms. An approximate footprint for additional classrooms had been identified in the global resource consent, with each block intended to be a separate stage.

The new classrooms would be in addition to the original classroom blocks established when Kristin School opened in 1973. The first stage, the Humanities and Commerce building, would include six humanities classrooms, six commerce classrooms, faculty administration and resource areas, an ICT hub, a reception area, and workspace.

The second stage, the Middle School building, would include six Year Seven classrooms, six Year Eight classrooms, Middle School administration and resource areas, and student social space.

The classroom block is comprised of three wings, reflecting to optimise the north-orientated court, sheltering it from winter south-westerly winds and opening it to summer breezes. This green, landscaped space forms the heart of the middle school development.

Combined with the landscaped court between Stages One and Two, it helps to reduce the apparent mass of the development. A maximum depth of one classroom also ensures that natural light and ventilation are optimised, while creating a transparent learning environment.

In addition, the building form and material palette of precast concrete and cedar rusticated weatherboard plains, linked by an atrium and structured landscape, continues the architectural language established in the earlier Library and Information Centre.

(Warren)

## [Glen Eden Library, Auckland –New Zealand 2004](#)

This community library is the result of an intense design process involving architecture, landscape, art and local iwi. The library is intended to form a local community focus, connecting the commercial part of Glen Eden with the cultural facilities across Glendale Road to the west and a park across Oates Road to the south.

The building comprises two main elements that express their function, and also relate to their surroundings in appropriate ways. A narrow wing containing a Citizen's Advice Bureau and a community meeting room are located at the Glenmall end of the building and form an end to the commercial street.

This element is clad in dark-painted timber strips, and is sheltered by a large overhanging roof. The main library is housed in a dramatic space that becomes wider and taller towards the dramatic Waitakere ranges view to the southwest. Saw-tooth roofs allow natural light deep into the space, and culminate in a 4.5 metre high window wall, protected from late afternoon sun by sail-like sun shades.

Large windows to the west allow views to Glendale Road and are protected by adjustable horizontal louvres. Acoustically treated openings allow natural ventilation to the main library space. Provision for art showcases have been integrated into the design of the façade. A new urban plaza has been created at the Glenmall end of the site. A grove of kauri trees defines the other street corner and references the forests that formerly covered the area. (Warren)

## **Paraparaumu Library, Paraparaumu – New Zealand 2003**

### **Awards:**

**2004 ACENZ Silver Award of Merit**

**NZIA Supreme Architecture Award Community & Cultural**

**NZIA Architecture Award Community & Cultural**

The Paraparaumu Library is the first element of a new Civic Core for the Kapiti Coast District Council. Eventually this core will include new civic offices, a public swimming pool, and an arts centre.

The new library needed to house a growing book collection. It also needed to provide spaces for study, relaxed reading, and computer-based learning. There was also a requirement to provide archive facilities for historical material. In addition to these practical matters, the council wanted the new building to be a focus for community pride and awareness.

The 2,175m<sup>2</sup> structure is arranged on two levels. A double-height main collection volume is the dominant space. This is orientated to ensure that local hills and Kapiti Island are engaged in the building's axial plan. The landscape features also act as opposing vanishing points for the rectangular tubular form of the upper level.

The sense of density and enclosure at the entrance is increased by a three metre overhang of the upper form along the entire street elevation, while 4.5 metre cantilevers at each end of the building generate a sense of reaching out to Kapiti Island and the coastal ranges. The visual weight of the upper floor is further increased by black zinc cladding hovering over the translucent glass sheathing of the lower form. (Warren)

## **South Christchurch Library and Service Centre, Christchurch – New Zealand 2003**

### **Awards:**

**2005 ACENZ Innovate NZ Merit Award**

**NZEE Excellence Award**

**2004**

**DINZ Best Awards Commercial**

**NZIA Architecture Award Community & Cultural**

**New Zealand Property Council Education & Arts, Merit Award**

**NZIA Supreme Architecture Award Community & Cultural**

This single-storey building was designed to serve a wide range of community needs. Among these were a traditional library, a council service centre, meeting rooms, a learning centre with an IT suite servicing local schools, and an independent café.

The brief was developed through consultation with the local community which expressed a strong preference for an informal building that was responsive to the environment and acknowledged the building's unique site, bounded as it is on one edge by Heathcote River. The core concept for the building was then developed with the help of The Natural Step, and it later became a pilot for the development of the Christchurch City Council's Target Zero Strategy.

With a footprint of 2,400m<sup>2</sup>, the building is comprised of four long pavilions with mono-pitch roofs. Longitudinal circulation is provided by a sequence of corridors, with the southernmost clearly defined as enfilade and stretching the entire length of the building.

The single-storey approach was chosen for both cost and operational reasons, and ensures that all functions are readily accessible. It also allows for the book collection to be laid out in a simple, logical manner.

Users enter a light-filled space bounded to the north by screen walls that float between glazed bands above and below, and dissolve into curtains of glass to the east and west. Reducing the length of each pavilion created opportunities to form light-filled reading spaces which, to the west, open onto timber decks floating in the moat. The interior's expansive feel is enhanced by shoulder-height book stacks, making it possible to take in almost the entire space at a glance.

External decks are surrounded by a shallow moat and set in a shaded landscape of lawn and mature trees. The moat adds an element of security, while the water helps to blur the lines between private and public space.

### **ESD Features**

Sustainability features make the complex one of the most environmentally friendly buildings in Christchurch providing substantial long-term benefits for the community.

**Water use.** Rainwater from the roof is collected and stored in the moat for use in the toilets and irrigation system while low water-use plumbing fittings and waterless urinals further reduce water use.

**Material selection.** All timber has been sourced from certified sustainable sources. Where possible, non-toxic materials were used to reduce indoor air pollutants as well as minimise pollution of the environment resulting from their manufacture. Durable materials including glass and unpainted zincalume roofing minimise the use of surface finishes.

**Waste minimisation.** Preference was given to the use of building materials with recycled content. For example, the acoustic insulation is manufactured from 100% recycled wool scraps and the cement has 75% recycled content. The building was constructed in accordance with a waste management plan, drawn up in conjunction with the Christchurch City Council Target Zero Waste team, to reduce the amount of waste created during the construction process.

**Site ecology.** Planted drainage swales and retention ponds help to slow down the speed of storm water leaving the site, while at the same time filtering out pollutants such as petrol and diesel residues from roads and carparks. The overall design has been responsive to the topography and ecology - minimising earth movement and the removal of trees. (Warren)

## **New Brighton Library, Christchurch – New Zealand 1999**

### **Awards:**

**2000 NZIA Local Award Community & Cultural, NZIA Architecture Award Community & Cultural**

**1999 NZIA Local Award, NZIA Colour Award**

The brief for this project was to develop an icon for New Brighton with its underutilised foreshore. The Christchurch City Council had committed to construct a new 300m pier in conjunction with local community interests, and a terminus building housing a library and cafes was required to complete the complex.

The library is a 'new generation,' highly interactive, highly accessible and socially appropriate structure which acts as a centre for the community.

Numerous constraints needed to be overcome such as constructing a public building effectively on the beach. This meant that special erosion and tsunami conditions needed to be carefully considered. Particularly harsh environmental conditions meant that air-conditioning was required, however, though the use of roof overhangs to the north, Teflon sunshades to the west façade and high performance glazing, the energy loads were effectively managed.

The architectural team worked closely with the local community with several designs explored before the final scheme was agreed and adopted. A close working relationship with Council staff was also developed which facilitated an integrated approach to traffic concerns, parking, foreshore management and budget control. (Warren)



## Norway

### **a-lab Arkitekturlaboratoriet AS, Oslo - Norway**

<http://www.a-lab.no>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Town Hall extension and library, Søgne – Norway (2008 1<sup>st</sup> Prize) 2012**

3.800 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: Søgne Komune

The concept is to strengthen the (adjacent) surroundings and the existing building. Our wish was to make a rational expansion of the office building and a new library, which is extrovert and inviting. (These two functions in coherence/together will give Søgne's culture and administration a powerful and (obliging) presence.) The added volume on top of the existing municipality an exciting form. The library and the reception area in the existing building opens toward the square, and works as an expansion of the outdoor square. The library should be perceived as a mental and visual expansion of the square and the service-area inside. It should express the spatial context between the square on the west side and the park on the eastside, The city square forces its way through the existing municipality via the service area, and forms the library. (a-lab)

The construction of the new library and renovation of City Hall in Søgne, Norway is starting this September, Architects A-Lab is behind the new project. For images of the future library and renovated city hall, just follow us after the break.

The parish hall will be rebuilt, and the building will get a new third floor, which will allow for an outdoor scene. The future-oriented new library will be twice as large as the current one.

The old library has for many years been located in the basement and has not been easily accessible. By moving parts of the city's office space in the new top floor, an area has been liberated on the ground floor to the library. The new premises will be bright and open. Walls of glass are used between corridors and common areas to spread as much light as possible.

By incorporating the library in the expansion of the city hall, the building's identity and role in Søgne center enhances. The new building volume stands out above the Town Hall Square and forms a protective canopy for the library below. This also weaves together old and new, giving the hall an exciting look. The library and reception areas on the ground floor opens up to the surroundings and serves as an extension of City Hall in Søgne. The new building exterior will get a golden expression in the form of perforated metal plates, while the existing concrete walls and window profiles will be painted. The use of vertical glass surfaces will make the whole expression modern and inviting.

In the planning the architects used contrast actively to make the building easy to navigate for all the city's inhabitants, including the disabled. A-lab has developed a concept that will provide Søgne's culture and management in the municipality a welcoming and inviting presence in the city.

The building will be completed in autumn 2012. Hank Jarz 15.08.2011 Archdaily (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

### **Atelier Oslo Architects, Oslo – Norway**

<http://www.atelieroslo.no>

#### **Deichman Main Library Oslo – Norway on design**

#### **Libraries:**

see: **Lund Hagem architects** <http://www.lundhagem.no>

1. Holds pre-qualified competition for Deichman axis with the proposal "Diagonal" Startup - Awaiting political treatment.

Size - about 18 000m<sup>2</sup> library, approximately 37 500 commercial areas. Client - Oslo / Sea Property Cooperation - Lund Hagem Architects AS, Agence Ter landscape architects, Can Energy

Deichman Main Library Oslo is the new public library that will be in Bjørvika, as part of the Deichman axis. Library is building an environment where everything from the façade of interior meets stringent environmental standards. Intentions To integrate Deichman axis into Bjørvikabebbyggelsen and give buildings a human scale, shared buildings into three volumes. A diagonal street is established to provide the opera better access from the east, and also creates two smaller plassen in the area. The library is placed in the plot against the Common Opera to create the shortest distance to public transport, and the best views of the city, the fjord and the surrounding green hills. The building is made visible at the top of the building collars out, and announces his presence to the visitors who come from Railway Square and Central Station. Large cuts in the facade marks the entrances on three sides of the building and invite the audience in from all sides of town. The same cuts allow passersby to see into and through the diagonal lines run in the library, and at the various library environments. The library has a flexibility that allows it to absorb many future features, and divided into different audio zones. The translucent facade diffuses daylight and provides a soothing feeling to the interior. At night the building will glow and change appearance, and one can glimpse from outside the various activities and events taking place inside the library. (Atelier Oslo )

The Diagonale solution for the new Deichman Library proposes: To divide the site into three buildings. By doing this, we give each building a human scale and integrate the project into the city. To place the Library on the site towards Operaallmenningen. Library visitors are offered the best views towards the city, the fjord and the surrounding green hills of Oslo; and the shortest connection to public transport. To make the Library visible to the public. The top of the library cantilevers out to announce its presence to the visitors arriving from down town Oslo and the Central Station. At the same time the view to the opera is secured by a large cut in the volume. To create entrances to the east, west, and south. Big cuts in the facade mark the entrances on three sides of the building, inviting the public coming from all parts of the city. The same cuts give views into the different environments of the library.

To create a spectacular interior. The core of the new Deichman library is based on light and space and continuous diagonal views established between the library interior and the surrounding streets/square. Through atriums and openings in the different floors the library is united with the city outside. To communicate with the city. The façade diffuses the sunlight, giving a calm feeling to the interior. At night, the building will glow and change (<http://www.e-architect.co.uk>)

## **Dyrvik Arkitekter, Oslo – Norway**

<http://www.dyrvik.no>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Asker Culture, Asker – Norway 2004**

1. premium limited project competition 1999, Asker Kommune, Extension / conversion of content: cinema, concert and theater, libraries, youth and elderly, rental offices and business, 24 000 m2 gross area, Pilot project in October 2001, Detailed Project in collaboration with Link sheet. 2002-2003, Completed Autumn 2004, Official opening October 23, 2004

Asker culture was completed 23 October 2004. The municipality invited in 1999 to a restricted project competition was won by Dyrvik Architects A / S. The mission was to rebuild and to the existing culture from 1982. The building was constructed in cooperation between Dyrvik Architects A / S and Link Architects A / S. The cultural center is located right in the center Asker Asker culture consists of 25,000 square feet over six floors and can accommodate a large theater / concert hall, two black box theaters, meeting rooms, festal, rehearsal hall, cinema, library, gallery, youth club with a clean coffee shop, senior center and several restaurants. 7000 square meters of office space on the 5th and 6 floor used by the South Eastern Health. Entrance from Church Road. West Viken health rents offices in parts of 3 floor. Also, these offices have access from Church Road.

(<http://www.askerkulturhus.no/Om-kulturhuset>)

#### **Kolbotn Kultur- og Aktivitetshus Oppegård-Kolbotn – Norway 2005**

1. premie i prosjekt konkurranse 1998, Kolbotn Torg AS, 10800 m2 BTA, Byggestart sommer 2003, Ferdig oktober 2005

Kultur- og aktivitetshus med saler for teater, musikk og dans, verksted, kulturskole, bibliotek, eldrecenter og samfunnshus (Dyrvik)

## **Helen & Hard As, Stavanger – Norway**

Siv Helene Stangeland, Reinhard Kropf

<http://www.hha.no>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Flekkefjord Cultural House, Flekkefjord – Norway 2013**

Team: Dag Strass, Elliot Spring, Moritz Groba (competition)

The project, on the waterfront of Flekkefjord as town on Norway's south coast, incorporates a theater hall, a cinema, a library, a gallery, a youth club and a cultural school. The project has recently been approved for construction.

Flekkefjord's narrow streets are lined with traditional timber houses, whose small scale contrasts starkly with the massive volumes of the new Cultural Center. Mediating between these different scales drove the design process. The diverse functions of the project were divided into four individual "houses" and the spaces between them creating gathering and circulation spaces. The "between spaces" have been filled with a fanned, continuous stair which links the forecourt, the façade and the levels of the foyer within. The facades of the houses, both interior and exterior, are woven together to create three-dimensional public concourse. (Helen)

#### **Vennesla Bibliothek, Vennesla – Norway 2011**

Client: Vennesla Kommune, Team Helen & Hard: Reinhard Kropf, Siv Helene Stangeland, Håkon Minnesjord Solheim, Caleb Reed, Randi Augenstein, Competition entry: 2009, Completion: 2011, Budget: 66,4 mill NOK (excl.tax), Area: 1938 sqm gross

The new library in Vennesla comprises a library, a café, meeting places and administrative areas and links an existing community house and learning centre together. Supporting the idea of an inviting public space, all main public functions have been gathered into one generous space allowing the structure combined with furniture and multiple spatial interfaces to be visible in the interior and from the exterior. An integrated passage brings the city life into and through the building. Furthermore, the new building was open and easy accessible from the main city square, knitting together the existing urban fabric. This was achieved by a large glass facade and urban loggia providing a protected outdoor seating area. In this project, we further developed a rib concept to create useable hybrid structures that combine a timber construction with all technical devices and the interior. The whole library consists of 27 ribs made of prefabricated glue-laminated timber elements and CNC cut plywood boards. These ribs inform the geometry of the roof, as well as the undulating orientation of the generous open space, with personal study zones nestled along the perimeter. Each rib consists of a glue laminated timber beam and column, acoustic absorbents which contain the air conditioning ducts, bent glass panes that serve as lighting covers and signs, and integrated reading niches and shelves. The gradually shifting shapes of the ribs are generated through adapting to the two adjacent buildings and also through spatial quality and functional demands for the different compartments of the library. Each end façade has been shaped according to the specific requirements of the site. At the main entrance, the rib forms the loggia which spans the width of the entire square. A main intention has also been to reduce the energy need for all three buildings through the infill concept and the use of high standard energy saving solutions in all new parts. A symbiosis of structure, technical infrastructure, furniture and interior in one architectonic element creates a strong spatial identity that meets the client's original intent to mark the city's cultural centre. The winning competition entry for a new library in Vennesla comprises library, café, meeting places and administration. The project links an existing community house and learning center together and is planned to be a new high quality urban space reinforcing the city's cultural center. The project is based on 5 concepts woven together: - To bring the city life into and through the building. To create multiple layers of use and flow to be visible in the interior and exterior. To develop a timber frame construction which also contains technical installations, bookshelves, seating ect. To establish an urban loggia with a roof that covers the entry facade and is an interpretation of the existing city's facade towards the main street. Through the infill concept reduce the energy need for all three buildings. The combination of structure, technical infrastructure and furniture in one architectonic element creates a strong spatial identity which met the clients original intent to mark the cultural significance of the city enter. (Helen)

## **HRTB AS Arkitekter MNAL, Oslo – Norway**

<http://www.hrtb.no>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universitæt Stavanger – Norway 2006**

1.prize open EEA competition 2000. Won in collaboration with Stein Halvorsen Architects AS., Mission of Public Construction. Conducted by HRTB. Completed in January 2006.

The project consists of two buildings. Arne Rettedal house is a central building for the University of Stavanger, and includes the central feature with auditoriums, administration, drama and media. Building for Teacher Education is an extension of existing buildings and also the Department of science.

Total floor area is 13.700m<sup>2</sup>.

### **Rådhus med Hovedbibliotek, Tromsø – Norway 2003 -2005**

Total floor area is 20.500m<sup>2</sup> BRA. Total costs for the building (including tax) is estimated at 02 550.mill. kr.

Fokuskvartalet ( Focus District (Tromsø Town Hall, cinema and library)), Tromsø, Architect: HRTB AS Arkitekter MNAL, Client: Tromsø Municipality, Construction System / Materials: Concrete; steel; glass , Building Type: Office; library; village hall

### **Literature:**

Byggekunst 7/2005, pp. 52-58

The town hall complex also houses a cinema and library. It is located on the street Grønnegata, which also happens to be one of the town's busiest streets. However, the town hall's official façade overlooks the town square. This façade has slender soaring concrete columns that support a thin roof. The town square extends from Torghuken, by the Tromsø Sound, beyond and up the hill towards the old town hall (Rådstua), terminating above the town centre in the west. The cultural centre (1984) and the town hall are situated alongside the south-side of the town square. In general, this area has a strong communal quality. The library's glass façade and its uniquely shaped roof (a hyperbole paraboloid) make it the most characteristic building in the town centre. It has upheld this reputation since it was built as a cinema in the 1970s. In its conversion into a library, the structure underwent a significant transformation. The dense walls were torn down, along with the entire interior of the building. Only the roof shell structure and the four supporting points remained standing. In order to make room for a well functioning town hall, the old town hall was also eradicated.

Assignments for Tromsø by Beata Nemeth Winther. The project was begun in 2000 and was completed in 2005. The purpose of the building project is to collect the municipal administration and library in the "Town Hall Quarter, and to establish a new cinema with 6 halls and an open" venue "for use at important occasions for the town. Competition draft showed how three existing buildings, if necessary, could be integrated into a total new project with great ability to adapt to changing application requirements. Of the three buildings are now in the roof of Focus cinema that will be left. When the main building is finished and new movie theaters are used to the old movie theater torn out and a new library listed under the distinctive roof.

### **Jarmund / Vignæs AS, Oslo – Norway**

<http://www.jva.no>

### **Libraries:**

### **Oslo School of Architecture, Oslo – Norway 2002**

Architects: Jarmund/Vignæs AS Architects MNAL / Einar Jarmund & Håkon Vignæs, Client: Statsbygg / Directorate of Public Construction and Property, Gross Area: 10.900 sqm

### **Awards:**

Anton Christian Houens Fonds Diplom 2003

Oslo Bys Arkitekturpris 2002

Blueprint Architecture Award 2002

finalist best refurbished public building, Norsk Lyspris 2001

Sited in an old factory block the new internal court of the school is connected to the adjacent riverside bank. Parts of the complex are torn down to bring light into the deeper parts of the building, structures are sandblasted to expose the consistency of the concrete, and the new building parts and walls are made transparent to secure an aimed social transparency of the institution. (Jarmund)

The new Oslo School of Architecture is based in an existing building from 1938, located by the Akerselva River in the eastern part of Oslo. The school is part of a larger effort to revitalise this former industrial area for education-related use. The long-term aim is a campus for arts education along the riverbank.

The project won 1st prize in an open architectural competition in 1998. The exterior of the existing building has a conservation status. The architects have kept the block open towards the river, and combined the new programme with the logic of the existing building together with the surroundings in one spatial sequence.

An access court has been cut out of the existing 1st floor slab, marking the entrance and bringing daylight in to the ground floor foyer. A strip has been cut out of the existing slab along the inside of the existing building, bringing daylight to the surrounding functions. A simple U-shaped circulation zone is established along the strip. A new string of teaching rooms completes the U and forms a bridge across the entrance area.

The ground floor is occupied by communal functions such as canteen, auditoria an exhibition spaces, workshops an library. All design studios and teaching rooms are on the 1st floor, with a view of the open interior courtyard. Offices for the research- and administration staff are on the 2nd floor.

New external walls are made by an insulated facade system, with double-glazing units in three different colours. The interior is intended to retain the workshop character of the existing building. The existing concrete structure has been exposed an chalk-blasted, and all cutting surfaces are left untreated. Floors in the main circulation spaces are polished concrete, with linoleum elsewhere and special oiled ash on floor and walls of the auditorium. Internal partitions on ground and 1st floor are covered with varnished fibrocement boards, with painted plasterboards partitions on the 2nd floor. Extensive use of glass partitions serves to retain a maximum overview and transparency.

Roof garden and covered areas have diffusion watering systems. Lawn areas subject to heavy wear and tear have been reinforced with metal grilles.

New service installations have been concentrated into seven exposed ventilation plats on the roof, to minimise horizontal ducting. The building has sprinkler projection throughout. 13.06.2008 Archdaily (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

### **L2 Arkitekter AS, Oslo – Norway**

<http://www.l2.no>

### **Libraries:**

### **Sandnessjøen Bad og Kulturhus, Sandnessjøen - Norway in design**

The victory in the competition coming cultural focal point on the coast of Helgeland went to L2 Architects. Alstahaug invited five architects to compete in the limited planning and design competition for cultural and bathhouse in Sandnessjøen. The house will loom in the area as a building with a library, gallery, hall, cinema, café and swimming complex with several pools, so it is important that the solution contains goals.

The five layers were Nils Tveit Architects / Architecture Griff, Asplan Viak, L2 Architects, Heggelund & Koxvold and Helen & Hard / NUNO Architecture.

L2 Architects drew the longest straw and was unanimously named the winner with his proposal, "Sky." It shows a compact project with small footprint, a building of four storeys that are adapted quarter situation and provide a good starting point for area efficiency and energy saving.

Civic body is laid on the street level of the library clearly visible, with stairwell integrated into the facade and lobby as a unifying meeting with seating, dining and direct contact with the floor. The jury is "very positive" to the solution of the main entrance. Great hall and cinema also has optimal conditions, says the jury, but the gallery is unfortunate located and bathing facility has received too little space.

Much glass

The plant consists of three main parts in the longitudinal direction. Each part can be further developed for them. The concept is flexible, turn the jury fixed.

Meanwhile, the house has a horizontal layering with a contemporary style that is "conducive to creating a distinctive building." The extensive use of concrete, glass and metal sturgeon during the term, but the jury will reduce the use of glass in the facade and reveal a more energy and environmentally friendly buildings.

All fourteen architects with L2 Architects contributed in various ways: Ivar Lunde, Jon Inge Bruland, Jon Flatebø, Helge Ness, Martin Christensen, Sunniva Simonsen, Meriadeg Jan, Katrin Häusler, Thomas Løvdal, Michael Ross, Line Woxen, Sigrun Berg, Tove Linn Tjersland and Heiki Fretheim. Adviser on the landscape was the landscape architect Atsite MDL Truelsen Anne Schultz. Two teams got split second, Heggelund & Koxvold with "1,2-Northern Lights" and Architects Nils Tveit / Griff Architecture with "Sabakuhus."

The jury had six members. Among these was the architect stone hammers and architect Astrid Reikvam, which also was the jury secretary, both elected from the municipality. (<http://www.arkitektnytt.no>)

### Rommen School and Cultural Center, Oslo-Rommen – Norway 2010

Landscape Architect: Østengen & Bergo AS

The former school building was too small, and had to be replaced. The new building includes a large multipurpose sports hall, its own performance hall and an open library. Offices for the community culture school and part of the local council is also located here. The school houses 770 pupils from 1st to 10th grade. The facilities both indoor and outdoor will serve the whole community. The school is located to an almost flat site, slightly rising to the north, in a valley surrounded by hills. East of the site there are ravines with grassy slopes and valuable vegetation belts. Two power lines are crossing the area. With the largest line to the west, the project and the landscape design therefore pays more attention to the east. The vegetation belts in the east are reinforced and continue into the campus. Closer to the building, they get more cultured, and "finger-merged" with the building wings.

The concept is based on:

- Finger-merge east west

between vegetation belts and building wings in the east

between vegetation belts and parking lots in the west

- A belt of activity north south

activities and playground for all ages

Several features is incorporated on the site:

"The square " is to the south, gathers many people on special occasions and will be a nice and sunny meeting place with a variety of informal seating options.

Zones for activities are located along the "activity belt" and zones for more quiet playing closer to the building. There are a variety of seating options. Access, drop off and parking to the site is in the north and west. Drop off is mainly for transport of children in the 1-4th grades, SFO and "family learning ". The total parking capacity is 88 of which 4 HC.

Existing walkways to the school are maintained, access from south and southeast improved. A walkway from the south turns into the main axis of the plan. East of these axis are areas for residence and activities, and in the west are traffic areas and parking lots.

Existing footpaths are steep, and do not satisfy the requirements of universal design / accessibility. A new walkway is with a gradient of 1:20 is therefore built from the sports grounds in the lowest parts of the valley and up to the school. This path can also be used by the youngest school-children who do not want to pass the older kids on the way to their classroom. There are two areas for bicycle parking, a total of 224 bicycles.

Outdoor classroom: The elevated wooden decks in the quiet zones between the wings of the building, can be used as outdoor classrooms. The children can sit, lie down or eat lunch. The digital outdoor computer ground provides exciting opportunities for teaching and learning outdoors. Letters and characters are painted on the school grounds for outdoor learning. In the outer zones of the site is a green zone of existing trees and newly planted trees and shrubs. The trees are named with small signs so that children can learn the name and family of the common Norwegian forest species. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

### Kulturhus Longyearbyen, Svalbard (Spitsbergen) – Norway 2010

Construction of Longyearbyen culture was begun in spring 2009, and the building was officially opened by the Minister of Justice Knut Storberget 2 December 2010.

The Cultural Centre is located in the center of Longyearbyen as extensions to existing buildings. The buildings are connected on multiple floor levels in the culture house vestibule area so that culture may eventually rent space in the office building to expand its functions, including the library.

Access to the public is from the walkway through the center, and access to equipment, etc.. is from the parking lot at the "rear" of the building.

Architect Øyvind Lind PW Architects describe the building as an inclined prism is greater over the stage area and the lowest of the vestibule area. The building functions in a simple and robust form. This means that the building marks a distance and settle down in the face of the audience. Near the building is an old trestles as building shape playing against.

The roof and wall scene, the two inclined surfaces are covered with roofing felt. On stage wall is placed horizontal battens under the roof covering so that it is shelving the snow settles on the winter and provide variety in building expressions. Side facades are clad in Siberian larch mounted vertically, but the horizontal overlapping bands. Doors and glass fields are in lacquered aluminum.

The building's features include an auditorium for 244 people in the sliding amphitheater, cinema engine, control rooms, a recording studio, space and artist features.

Sober materials

hall has a window with curtains so that by some arrangement can bring in daylight. Acoustic is cinema operation priority. At stage performances used sound system. Skyveamfiets center section can be moved when it is pushed along so that it becomes directly dorforbindelse between the vestibule and the saddle on the main level.

It is suitable for connection of sound and lighting equipment for performances in the hall.

The interior materials used are sober. Apart from the hall which has a parquet floor, all rooms have vinyl coating on the floor and painted plates with a distinctive color portions of the walls. Ceilings are generally suspended ceilings.

Turnkey Sandmo & Svenkerud have built the new culture in a turnkey contract for 44 million including changes and tilt transport of stage equipment.

- Cultural center should be built as an extension to existing buildings, and it had done some preliminary work on and in existing buildings before construction starts on the culture, says project manager Arne Boe in Sandmo & Svenkerud. These started about 1 May 2009 and includes the closure of the existing escape routes and establishing new ones, so that security and working for them at all times stayed in the office building were not affected or impaired during construction. This led to a very good cooperation between the contractor and the neighbors in the office building.

**Planning and Logistics**

- Challenges in building such a complex building on Svalbard are many, but the two most important is to get control over design and logistics. Project because the planners must change the way of thinking in terms of time and progress. In Svalbard, we need engineering materials a minimum of 3-4 months before it physically be performed on site. The reason is that the items to be ordered and manufactured in Norway or abroad, transported to Bodø and Tromsø to Svalbard. Båtankomster up here, we did not everyday. Logistics is very important, because we do not have any building trade we can detour back, if we have forgotten something. Once construction materials are in place, and we've embedded, is not building that much different from the mainland, with the exception of occasional extreme weather and six months of darkness, he said.

**Freezing Plate**

Culture is embedded in a freeze plate is one of several foundation methods used here.

- Freezing plate works by "pulling" of the permafrost under the building. When the process is finished, built on massive permafrost which is a good and stable foundation way

The most commonly used method is piles inserted in the permafrost. Both pelefundamentering and freeze plate is time consuming and expensive methods compared with traditional foundations on the mainland. In some cases when buildings are listed near the shoreline where the sea penetrates the ground so that there is no permafrost, buildings' foundations on the strip / dot foundations in compressed filling, explains Boe. (<http://www.bygg.no>)

**Tønsberg og Nøtterøy Bibliotek, Tønsberg – Norway 1992**

Competition: 1 prize in 1987 (113 participants), Client: Tønsberg and Nøtterøy Municipality, Size: 5,000 m2, Budget: 70 million NZ  
Completion: 1992

**Awards:**

The Norwegian Steel Prize, the European steel prices, Zandt Scandinavian Architecture price and not least Houen Fonds Diploma awarded by the Ministry of Culture.

Tønsberg Library is library of Tønsberg and Nøtterøy Municipality and County of Vestfold. The building is located in Tønsberg, the historical ground of Viking graves and a monastery plants from the early Middle Ages. The ruins of the abbey's walls and outdoor space is recovered in the library's interior and has been a source of inspiration for design. A continuous, curved forms teglmur distinguish between open and closed areas, lending library internal functions. The wall shows the monastery's original appraisal of the sea and framing a "urban" to the main street. Closest to the wall is covered urban space with curved headroom held up by branched steel columns, with associations to the convent vaults, and trees in a monastery garden that may have been central to the historic facility. The construction is poured concrete in the wall plates and covers and steel columns and roof. Facades are forblendet with bricks. Glass Facades against the city is built with braced bearing glass plates without the use of profile systems.

The Tønsberg and Nøtterøy Library is run as a mutual library for the boroughs of Tønsberg and Nøtterøy. The library was founded in 1909 and moved to this new building in Tønsberg's city centre in 1992. It was built on the site of the ruins of St Olav's Monastery and the remains of two viking ship graves, which provides an exiting contrast to the modern technology and architecture of the building. The fan-shaped glass façade gives the building a fully transparent character. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

**Arkitektgruppen Lille Frøen as, Oslo – Norway**

<http://www.arklf.no>

**Libraries:**

**Høgskolen i Vestfold, Tønsberg – Norway 2010**

Byggherre: Statsbygg Bruker: Høgskolen i Vestfold Byggeår: Ferdig 2010 Areal: Tilbygg 16600 m2 Ombygging 3300 m2

Prosjektet er en følge av beslutningen om å samlokalisere lærerutdanningen til eksisterende bygg på Bakkenteigen. Organiseringen av anlegget er en videreføring av planprinsippet til eksisterende bygg: parallelle fløyer med mellomliggende glassgater.

Kommunikasjon i hele anlegget styrkes med en tverrgående akse som binder fløyene sammen. Til denne aksens legges også utadvendte fellesfunksjoner og læringscenteret. I enden av aksens dannes det en godt eksponert inngangshall som tydeliggjør hovedadkomsten til det samlede anlegget. Se video: <http://youtu.be/XaVkegkBXhqs> (Lille)

**Sentrum videregående skole og folkebibliotek,**

**Kongsvinger bibliotek, Kongsvinger Municipality, Hedmark County – Norway 2008**

City high school and public library, Client: Hedmark County and Municipal Kongsvinger, User: Kongsvinger high school  
Year built:2008, Area: 13,500 m2

The project is a continuation of the winning proposal for a limited architectural competition organized by the Hedmark County and Kongsvinger municipality. The project consists of a new secondary school, a library and a city park. The facility is located in Kongsvinger center between Glomma and castle. ( Lille )

**Historisk-filosofisk bibliotek Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen – Norway 2005**

Historical-Philosophical Library University of Bergen, The library is centrally located on Nygårdshøyden in green surroundings. The building was erected in 1961 as a result of a national architectural competition won by Svare and Kvilhaug. Conversion to an open and modern library of the Faculty Faculty of Arts included 7.500m2. The rebuilding was completed in 2005. ( Lille )



## Politihøgskolen i Oslo – Norway 1995 - 1996

Police Academy in Oslo, Client: Public Construction, Use: Police Academy in Oslo, Year built: 1995-1996, Area: 8200 m<sup>2</sup>

The new building represents the three phases of the Police Academy and consists of a five-storey wing along Gydas way, and a single storey wing to Trudvang Road. The new building is linked to existing school facilities with a footbridge in the 3rd storey level. The buildings are tightening up the existing block structure in the area and amplifier characteristics. The new building contains the student functions in the three lower floors with a large library and reading rooms, auditorium with 200 seats, spacious classrooms, seminar rooms and group rooms. In the two upper floors are offices and meeting rooms for teachers and trainers. (Lille)

## LPO Arkitekter as, Oslo – Norway

<http://www.lpo.no>

**Libraries:**

### Hermetikken Kulturfabrikk, Sortland – Norway in design

Employer: Hermetikken AS

LPO is in the process of planning and design of a new cultural center in the "Blue City" Sortland. Here will be built a new library and concert hall. It is supplied pre-project. (LPO)

**Kulturfabrikken being built!**

Municipal Council in Sortland decided in June 2011 that Kulturfabrikken be built subject to realization of new hotel. Blåbyen Invest AS announced during Christmas that the hotel is being built, and thus are ready for a new arts event in downtown Sortland and Vesterålen. Demolition work will start in a few weeks, and in March 2014 the building can be used.

There have been thorough preparations before the decision to build was made. The basis for the content of Kulturfabrikken that were added in the program document and visualized through sketches (see details below), has given assurance that this will be a future cultural center with a multitude of opportunities for all groups. In addition, we are creating a new and different venue in the center of Sortland. Concurrent with the municipal council for the construction of Kulturfabrikken gave Nordland County Council a commitment of 20.0 million in funding for this project (absent play and county funds). From before the county council supported the project with 2.0 million is later given tilsang from the county with care plan for Culture Factory and the new hotel with kr. 2.75 million music scene expressed great joy when the Music arrangement just before Christmas gave support to 5 of rehearsal rooms built with £. 1.25 million new arts Sortland Sortland presidency decided in the meeting 28.09.07, implementation of the project New arts in Sortland. The decision was taken in conjunction with Urban Development Programme and the municipal sector plan for Sortland strategic part 2007-2019. following mandate was given for arts project: "The development of a project library, cultural hall, cinema, gallery and cultural workshops with activity facilities for arts, young and old can co-located. One such collection is necessary for the creation of the key meeting place, but also to achieve operational efficiency. "

(<http://www.kulturfabrikkensortland.no>)

### Dance House Vulkan – Oslo 2008

The total gross area is about 3500m<sup>2</sup>.

Employer: Vulcan Real Estate Ltd

Employer's Vulcan Real Estate Ltd, owned by Aspelin-Ramm Property and Anthon B. Nilsen Property.

**Interior design is a collaboration between Snøhetta and LPO.**

Dance House has become within the shell of an old machine shop located along the Aker River at Vulkan at Grünerløkka in Oslo. Dance House should be a national stage for performances of Norwegian and international contemporary dance performances and expertise place for dance. The project includes a main stage with room for 350 people, BISC, a foyer with café, operations, administration of Dance House and Dance Information, the Norwegian Information Office of dance with dance library and a video library. (LPO)

### Diakon, Library and Learning Center, Oslo – Norway 2008

Employer: Diakonhjemmets property department

The building contains offices for Diakonhjemmets hospitals and Diakonhjemmets college. The central location in Diakonhjemmets parkland, between the hospital and the college's main buildings provide an ideal base for the development of this common feature. Auditorium, library and group and lecture rooms will have a major impact on both institutions. In addition, the new building a Learning and Mastering Center (LMS) for patients and their families. The building was officially opened by Bishop Kvarme August 26th, 2011. (LPO)

### Papirbredden | School and Library, Drammen – Norway 2007

Employer: Entra in cooperation with Drammen Property KF

Transforming Union Paper Mill at Drammenselva for educational and cultural purposes. Besides facilities for College of Buskerud, Telemark College and BI, contains plant library Drammen, Norway's first co-location of a library attached to both schools, the county and municipality. Most functions are brought together in a new building on the river. The building is designed with regular floors which encloses a high atrium. Against this atrium are lecture and other special functions together in a cylindrical main form with reference to the old industrial silos in the square outside. In addition to these silos is the original "beater" restored as part of the new library. The entire facility is "The Blue Room" which both binds together and manages a continuity from the city, through the new building and out to the river. The project is developed with great rationality and implemented in a very short time after a so-called interaction model between the client, the planners and contractors. Artistic decoration of the cylindrical body shape is performed by Jon Arne Mogstad. concept for the facility and the preparation of "The Blue Room" was developed in collaboration with architect Kristine Jensen Tegnestue in Aarhus. (LPO)

In order to exploit to the full the library resources of Drammen and create a high-class, future-oriented library, three library organizations were brought together under one roof. Together they form the Combined Library/Drammensbiblioteket, which in turn is part of the Papirbredden Knowledge Centre, an integrated campus. The new library building was completed in the beginning of December 2006 and the library opened officially on 2 March 2007. Drammensbiblioteket is a coalition of three separate library organisations working together. The three partners are the county library, the municipal library and the university college library. To the visitor Drammensbiblioteket is one unit. The Combined Library serves as a link between the municipality and the university

college, helping to remove any barriers between the two worlds. The library is a creative meeting place for all and a centre of knowledge for researchers, students at all levels as well as citizens in general. (<http://www.librarybuildings.com> )

### **Møllebyen Moss, Library, cinema and museum, Moss – Norway 2003**

Employer: Møllebyen Moss

Møllebyen Moss was completed in 2003 and has since received much attention. The project won the National Building in 2004, Moss bys price for good urban architecture in 2003, and the Directorate decided in January 05 for using the project as a reference project for transformation and densification of existing urban areas.

The project's vision was to preserve and revitalize the old town by creating a public-oriented forum for knowledge and culture and integrate new architecture in the old context. Library, City Museum and cinema facilities are co-located in existing buildings, while a new building contains college center. Through proportions and orientation of the college building, the choice of design elements and materials (zinc, brick, aluminum), it is important that new buildings should show reverence and contribute to the positive promotion of the historic buildings and adjacent industrial plants. Sundby architects as and Berg & Dyring landscape architects as has also been involved in the project. Project has previously received Moss bys price for good construction practices. (LPO)

### **Lund Hagem Arkitekter, Oslo – Norway**

<http://www.lundhagem.no>

**Libraries:**

#### **Deichman Library, Oslo – Norway on design**

in collaboration with Atelier Oslo <http://www.atelieroslo.no>

The Diagonale solution for the new Deichman Library proposes:

To divide the site into three buildings. By doing this, we give each building a human scale and integrate the project into the city.

To place the Library on the site towards Operaallmenningen. Library visitors are offered the best views towards the city, the fjord and the surrounding green hills of Oslo; and the shortest connection to public transport. To make the Library visible to the public.

The top of the library cantilevers out to announce its presence to the visitors arriving from down town Oslo and the Central Station.

At the same time the view to the opera is secured by a large cut in the volume. To create entrances to the east, west, and south. Big cuts in the facade mark the entrances on three sides of the building, inviting the public coming from all parts of the city. The same cuts give views into the different environments of the library. To create a spectacular interior. The core of the new Deichman library is based on light and space and continuous diagonal views established between the library interior and the surrounding streets/square. Through atriums and openings in the different floors the library is united with the city outside. To communicate with the city. The façade diffuses the sunlight, giving a calm feeling to the interior. At night, the building will glow and change appearance as a reflection of all the different activities and events inside the library. (Lund)

Description

Deichmanske Main Oslo is the new public library that will be in Bjørvika, as part of Deichmanaksen. The library is an environmental building, where everything from exterior to interior meets stringent environmental standards.

Intentions

To integrate the Deichman axis into Bjørvikabebbyggelsen and give buildings a human scale, divided the buildings into three volumes. A diagonal street is established to provide the opera better access from the east, and also creates two small courtyard area. The library is placed in the plot of the Opera Allmenningen to create the shortest route to public transportation, and the best view of the city, the bay and the surrounding green hills. The building is made visible at the top of the building stands out and announces its presence to the visitors coming from Railway Square and Central Station. Large cuts in the facade marks the entrances on three sides of the building, inviting the audience in from all corners of the city. The same cuts allow passersby to see into and through the diagonal visibility in the library, and the various library environments. The library has a flexibility that allows it to absorb many future features, and divided into different audio zones. The translucent facade diffuses the light and gives a soothing feeling to the interior. At night the building will glow and change the look, and you can from the outside make out the various activities and events taking place inside the library. (Atelier Oslo)

### **Lusparken Arkitekter, Trondheim – Norway**

<http://www.lusparken.no>

**Libraries:**

#### **Stjørdal Kulturhus (Library) – Norway Competition 2010**

1 prize together Reulf Ramstad Architects AS, JST Arkitekter AS and Schönherr Norway AS

STATUS: Proposal Competition, AREA: 17,500 m<sup>2</sup>

Stjørdal Culture should be an important meeting place both locally and regionally in Stjørdal for Central Norway. A place where everyone interested in culture will come, and people of all kinds to develop their creative and practical abilities. The culture of the church will serve as a worthy venue for the city and the region's inhabitants. In addition, the hotel will accommodate visitors and help to rejuvenate the plant and the site further. The architecture will radiate the building's modern and contemporary pulse function at any time. At the same time, the project is anchored and inspired in its history and culture. Stjørdal Culture is a diverse platform for culture, art, dance and music. The building is a local meeting place for all the week's seven days. The project will be perceived as welcoming and inclusive to all. It is emphasized that the project itself is also an indigenous attraction.

### **Moe & Lovseth (Lunde & Lovseth), Oslo – Norway**

<http://www.moelo.no>

**Libraries:**

#### **Universitet i Agder (Bibliotek), Kristiansand – Norway 2002**

Konkurranse: 1. premie åpen konkurranse 1995, Oppdragsgiver: Statsbygg, Størrelse: 40.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Priser: Murprisen

Bygget ligger i et stort parkområde, tidligere Gimlemoen militærleir. De 6 avdelingene er samlet i 6 avdelingsbygg rundt en grønn campus. I enden av Campus ligger en glassoverdekket sentralhall, Inntil hallen ligger det metallkledde hovedbygget m/ fellesfunksjoner og bibliotek, et administrasjonstårn og en auditorieblokk. Fra sentralhallen er det gangbroer til avdelingsbyggene. Thomas Jeffersons University of West Virginia var inspirasjonskilde. (Moe)

## **PW Arkitekter, Harstad – Norway**

<http://www.pw.no>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Cultural Centre, Harstad – Norway 1992**

Cost: 217 million, Area: 12,000 m2

### **Literature:**

Literature: Jacobsen, Yngve, "Harstad kulturhus av internasjonalt format" in Kulturnytt 3/1992, pp. 20-21

Bruun, Ola og Jim Myrstad, "Porten mot byen - Bylandskap Harstad 100 år 2004" in Harstad Tidene 04.01.02, pp. 28-29

Bruun, Ola og Jim Myrstad, "Ved havet - Bylandskap Harstad 100 år 2004" in Harstad Tidene 04.01.02, pp. 30-31

Steinnes, Kristian, Ved egne krefter - Harstads historie 1904-2004, Harstad 2003, pp. 513-516

The Harstad cultural centre is located on the fringe of Hamneset opposite of the quay Dampskipskaia where the Express boats dock. Its closest neighbour is Harstad University College. Since the beginning of the 20th century, this area was characterised by industry and transport, but towards the end of the 1980s this era had drawn to a close. The establishment of the cultural centre was a turning point for this area and in 1996, the University College also moved here. The cultural centre houses Northern Norway's largest concert hall with a seating capacity of 1,000. This is very practical during the Festival of North Norway (FINN) which is held each June in Harstad. This building also holds a library and hotel, in addition to multiple functions related to cultural operations. The building's total area measures 12,000 square metres - including roughly 8,000 square metres previously used as an industrial area which was rebuilt as a part of the new complex. Glass is the dominating material on the south side and the building opens in this direction. A tall narrow wing, which is reminiscent of a tower, is located in the central section of the building. This divides the main façade into two. This wing is eight-storied and makes the building both distinct and easily visible - from the town centre and from the sea. (<http://www.ub.uit.no>)

Hinn Culture is a project implemented in cooperation Per Knudsen Arkitektkontor AS, Trondheim. The building houses a concert hall for 1000 people, a smaller hall for 200 people as well as the city's public library and a host of other cultural features. The project is integrated into a business hotel with 75 rooms, besides restaurant, bar and banqueting rooms.

## **Rintala Eggertsson Architects, Oslo – Norway**

<http://www.rintalaeggertsson.com>

### **Library in Thailand, Tha Song Yang – Thailand 2009**

Workshop with NTNU Trondheim architects students 2009

In two weeks during 12.-25.1. 2009 fifteen NTNU Trondheim architect students designed and built a two storey library building for Safe Haven orphanage in Ban Tha Song Yang village near Burma border. The inhabitants of the orphanage are 42 Karen children of different age.

The task was to use local materials and building technics to create a building that would solve the problems of education in the orphanage the best possible way. At the same time, natural ventilation systems and sunshades were studied and introduced into the building.

Materials: natural lava stone from the site, concrete bricks, wood and bamboo.

Organizing party: Tyin Tegnestue, Trondheim Norway

Workshop leader: Sami Rintala, NTNU teacher: Hans Skotte (Rintala)

sami rintala of rintala eggertsson architects lead a group of NTNU trondheim university (norway) architect students on a social project. they worked together to build a two storey library building for safe haven orphanage in ban tha song yan village, thailand near the burma border for 42 children ranging in different ages. the task was to utilize local materials and building techniques to create a building that would solve the problems of education in the orphanage in the most practical way. at the same time, the design also worked with the surrounding environment, with research on natural ventilation systems and sunshades completed and incorporated into the building. the structure was built from natural lava stone from the site, concrete bricks, wood and bamboo. the lower level of the library houses the books and a computer area while the upper level is more for lounging, play and enjoying the books. The project was organized by tyin tegnestue, trondheim, norway and NTNU teacher hans skotte. (<http://www.designboom.com>)

## **RRA Reiulf Ramstad Arkitekter, Oslo - Norway**

<http://www.reiulfamstadarkitekter.no>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Cultural Center Stjordal – Norway 2010**

program: New Cultural Center with concert halls, library, church, cinema, hotel and the culture and music school of Stjordal  
client: Stjordal Municipality and Stjordal Cultural development AS, size: 17.500m2, commission type: 1st prize with Lusparken Architects, JSTA Architects and Sheönherr Landscaping. Invited competition (2010), status: Competition proposal year: 2010

The Cultural Center of Stjordal will be an important node, both locally and in the region. The center will become an inviting place for all people interested in culture in one way or another; a building where people of all kinds can explore and develop their abilities and talent. With its church, the Cultural Center will function as a worthy venue for all kinds of ceremonies for the inhabitants. In addition to this, the visitors at the hotel will contribute to vitalize the house and the park.

The project is anchored in, and inspired by the place's history and culture. At the same time the architecture should emit its modern function and the pulse of the time and place. The Center will be a platform for a wide cultural concept; a wide range of art, dance, music, film and other media. The Cultural Center of Stjordal should become an inspiring place that gives the visitors experiences and opportunities for personal display and development. (RRA)

## University College Østfold, Halden/Remmen – Norway 2005 – 2006

location: Remmen in Halden, Norway, client: Statsbygg, Norwegian Public Construction and Property Management  
size: 28 000 m<sup>2</sup>, commission type: Invited Competition 1st prize (1998), status: Phase 1 completed 2005. Phase 2 completed 2006

The key notion of the architectural strategy is the location's natural features and the use of a limited material palette. The project is situated in an old "culturscape" and special attention is paid to integrate it into its surroundings. The design is based on simple geometrical prisms, lines and slabs composed into a complex lay-out of rooms and functions. Critical functions and lines of communication are emphasised and the building expresses a balance of functional efficiency and open perspectives. (RRA)

New outlook for landmark University building in Norway: Completed in 2006, the HiØ is a building of national and regional importance. Situated between Oslo and Sweden this University building is a melting pot for many cultures and people. The challenge was to refurbish the existing complex, originally completed in the 70s, modernising it to suit the College's current and future needs, whilst adding to it new functions and spaces that would complement the existing. The key notion of the architectural strategy is the location's natural features and the use of a limited material palette. The project is situated in an old rural landscape and special attention is paid to integrate it into its surroundings. The design is based on simple geometrical prisms, lines and slabs composed into a complex lay-out of rooms and functions. More than 900 rooms are organized around common spaces, small "forums" or "agoras", reminders of what a University life is all about. Informal meeting spaces, debating arenas, and areas of personal exploration punctuate all the buildings. Hovering over all the other buildings, tracing the east-west natural ridge between two forests, is a long wood-clad volume which houses the new study rooms and office spaces. This structure is the articulating element and the spine of the whole complex. *Where this block intersects the new Library, it opens up in a series of dynamic spaces. Boxes hang from the ceiling defying the laws of physics, light pours in from sky lights and from the continuous glazed façade inviting one out onto the Library's roof terrace.* The careful choice of materials enhances the experience of this building. Concrete and glass are counterbalanced with colour and softer / warmer materials, such as wood and brick. They blend new and old together creating a unique feeling of accord and defiance, an ideal environment for learning and personal development. The double and triple height spaces created through the main buildings are changed, their volumes sculpted, shaped by the changing light conditions during the dramatically diverse Norwegian seasons. The glazed façade and multiple openings are not however a detriment to the buildings energy efficiency. In fact they reduce the need for artificial light by bringing light deep into the complex. Furthermore, by the use of mass and a structured planning strategy, the building is able to keep its internal temperature fairly constant all year long with limited heating / cooling costs for a building of this size. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

## Snøhetta, Oslo, New York – Norway

<http://www.snoarc.no>

### **Libraries:**

#### James B. Hunt Jr. Library, North Carolina State University, Raleigh – USA on design (2012)

20.439 m<sup>2</sup>

Snøhetta, the lead designer for North Carolina State University's planned James B. Hunt Jr. Library, has been honored as co-recipient of the 2010 European Prize for Urban Public Space. The prize is a biennial competition organized by six European institutions with the aim to recognize and encourage recovery projects and the defense of public space in European cities. The honor was awarded for the design of the National Opera House in Oslo, Norway, the largest cultural center built in the country in 700 years. Rapidly becoming an iconic building for Norway in the way that the Sydney Opera House is for Australia, the National Opera House is known for its dramatic integration with the surrounding landscape. Its sloping roof rises out of the adjacent fjord so that the building itself is not clearly distinguishable from the water that fronts it. As the committee that awarded the prize remarked, the design of the Opera House is especially noted for its ability to create a welcoming environment: "through its capacity to merge with topography and as topography, it generously offers itself to the public . . . . It draws people to the space." Snøhetta is working with Pearce Brinkley Cease + Lee, the North Carolina-based executive architect for the new Hunt Library, to deliver a signature building and a similarly iconic heart for NC State's Centennial Campus. Located on the Centennial Campus academic oval, the new library will embody the spirit of NC State's competitive advantage in science, engineering, textiles and technology, providing a research library that will be a major factor in attracting and retaining the best faculty, students and corporate partners. Hunt Library is also expected to become an international destination for those watching how research and learning can be a strong catalyst in a modern economy. The new library will also help close a serious seating gap for the NCSU Libraries, which can currently seat less than five percent of NC State's students. Hunt Library will double the amount of seats, moving NC State closer to the UNC system mandate to provide library study seating for twenty percent of the student body. Hunt Library will also reinforce the strong emphasis the NCSU Libraries places on acting as a technology incubator for the university. From its bold design, to its robotic automatic retrieval system, to the latest in computing and collaboration technologies, Hunt Library will continue to prepare the NC State community to lead in a technology-driven economy. NC State broke ground on the Hunt Library in October 2009; construction is expected to be completed in 2012. (<http://news.lib.ncsu.edu>) 13.04.10 North Carolina State University is among the most prestigious educational institutions in the United States. For over a century it has been expanding its curriculum and influence in a wide range of engineering and arts studies. Its central campus is composed of well preserved neo-Georgian brick structures connected by a series of lush quadrangles. As the university has grown steadily it has stressed the limits of its historical center and since the late 1970's it has begun to develop in a nearby area known as the Centennial Campus. The new James B. Hunt Jr. Library is among the most prestigious new buildings on campus and is seen as the flagship design for the new Centennial campus. In addition to the design of the building, Snøhetta has been involved in the refinement of the master plan. The most prominent exterior feature, a large grass plane known as the Centennial Oval, was modified to accommodate the new Library and also to more forcefully integrate the existing natural forestation and valleys of the pre-existing terrain. With 1700 new seats in a range of reading and learning commons areas, the new James B. Hunt Jr. Library is a showcase for contemporary library planning. A wide range of collaborative atmospheres are carefully planned to promote use and activity while also including quiet, protected reading areas throughout. The highest level of Audio Visual technology is also planned throughout the building to ensure ease of access to both local and remote visualization. An Automated Retrieval System is used to store books and allow for virtual browsing to two-million volumes of book. Further enhancing the library use are Graduate Reading Commons and a center for Humanities Studies. A 400 and 100 person auditorium is available for academic use to the remainder of the campus. The highest level of the building is home to the Skyline Reading Room with an outdoor terrace providing a dramatic view of the surrounding natural landscape. In addition to the library and academic functions, the building also houses the Institute for Emerging Issues, a non-profit socio-

political resource and lobbying organization. The Institute is among the most prestigious in the state and is also recognized nationally for its efforts. Each year the institute hosts a national forum dedicated to the most pressing contemporary issues affecting the world and in particular North Carolina. The building houses a large gallery dedicated to social and political issues affecting North Carolina as well as a changing exhibition area. A large common foyer joins the many institutions together and leads from the Oval level down to the lower garden connecting the building to the western portions of Centennial campus. The general character of the building opens up towards the terracing terrain and the nearby Lake Raleigh. Local industry has in the past been based upon the textile arts and the current campus houses one of the country's most prominent textile manufacture and the building seems to weave itself through the landscape. (Snøhetta )

### **King Abdulaziz Center for Knowledge and Culture, Dhahran – Saudi Arabia 2011**

The King Abdulaziz Center for Knowledge and Culture is a bold new initiative on the part of the Saudi Aramco Oil Company to promote cultural development within the Kingdom. Following an invited architectural design competition in 2007 Snøhetta has been selected to design this prestigious cultural facility. Located in Dhahran in the Eastern Province the Cultural Center will provide for a wide range of activities serving the local population and becoming a cultural landmark on both a regional, national and global horizon. When completed, the project will contain some 50 000m<sup>2</sup> of diverse cultural facilities, including an auditorium, cinema, library, exhibition hall, museum and archive. The auditorium will seat 1000 visitors and will provide for a wide range of events ranging from opera, symphony concerts, musicals and speeches etc. Together with the smaller cinema, this will be an unrivalled venue for the performing arts in the Kingdom. The library will become a center of learning containing some 300 000 books on open access and catering for all ages and categories of users. The great exhibition hall will accommodate large scale travelling exhibitions, as well as providing the setting for social events, banquets and conferences. The museum and archive facilities connect the vibrant cultural life of the center to the past and to the very roots of the society from which this center is conceived. On May 20th 2008 The foundation stone was laid by King Abdullah, the Cultural Center will be completed in 2011. (Snøhetta)

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#### **The Past and the Future**

Culture grows out of the past, without culture no community or company can create a future. The design for the Saudi Aramco Cultural Center embraces both past and future, captured in the present. Both in terms of architectural expression and internal logic this proposal digs down into the past and reaches up in to the future.

#### **Introvert and Extrovert**

The King Abdulaziz Center for Knowledge and Culture concept is both introverted and extroverted. Below grade the museum and archive functions are grouped around the inner void looking inwards to the truths and knowledge to be found within Saudi Aramco and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Above grade, the composition reaches out of the ground, connecting to the world beyond.

#### **Repository and Beacon**

Located below grade the Museum and Archive becomes a true repository of knowledge, in protective surroundings and stored for posterity. In contrast the Library, Children's Exhibit and Visitor Centre are expressed as beacons to scholars cross the world.

#### **Diversity and Unity**

This design takes the form of a complex composition, consisting of a number of individual and discrete components. Balance and harmony is created through interdependence. Each component is fashioned as a unique and tailor- made entity, conforming to and expressive of its own individual needs and requirements.

#### **Teamwork**

No one component can be removed. All are interdependent and rely upon each other. The resulting composition is an expression of team work. Each part can be endlessly adjusted to suit the individual and specific needs. This form for flexibility is not general or universal, but specific and individual.

#### **Energy**

The balance and harmony of the King Abdulaziz Center for Knowledge and Culture composition is not static, but dynamic, expressive of the team work and above all of the energy to be found in the people that comprise Saudi Aramco and Saudi Arabia. Evoking wonder and bearing memory of the steadfast endurance and hard labour under severe conditions in the pioneer striking of oil. (<http://www.e-architekt.co.uk>)

### **Alexandria Library, Alexandria – Egypt 2002**

Scope: Full Contract, Size: 80,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: Ministry of Education, Schedule: 1st prize int. comp., built 2001

In 2002 the new library of Alexandria in Egypt reopened its doors for the first time in nearly 2000 years. The culmination of an international effort lasting over 12 years, the library is one of the most contemporary in the world. In its over 800,000 square feet a range of museums and public assembly areas can also be found. Despite its large size, the building often feels humane and intimate in scale, while also having an atmosphere of dignity and calm repose. Outside of the library a large reflecting pool and public plaza link the building to the nearby Mediterranean and the city of Alexandria. The pools help to cool the area around the building and naturally collect dust to clean the air near the building. The building's unusual tilting form links the architecture directly with the landscape creating a unifying atmosphere that extends into the interior of the building. The building and grounds change atmosphere throughout the day and seasons. The water, vegetation and shape of the building help allay the sound of the nearby busy streets, creating a calm and comfortable, yet public and open space for those visiting the building and those simply passing by. (Snøhetta)



## Niels Torp Architects, Oslo – Norway

<http://www.nielstorp.no>

### Libraries:

#### BI Campus (Business and Economics School) Library, Oslo-Nydalen – Norway 2001 – 2005

Location: Oslo, Norway, Size: 100 000m<sup>2</sup>, Client:

### Awards:

Recognition: FIABI's International Property Prize 2008

European commercial Property Awards 2010

The natural lighting throughout the building along with the open walkways and courtyards all serve to create the feeling of a small town where everybody feels at home and welcome. Architect Nils Torp's vision is that there will be 8000 people in the building who are constantly on the move and that this feeling of motion and activity should be conveyed to people passing by outside.

The building has been designed like an open town where, by looking up, down and sideways, you can see activity going on. Students and lecturers can communicate openly and actively. Open terraces, galleries, small nooks and quiet areas have been created as special meeting places to add life. Each group of students -bachelor, master and executive- has its own particular area with teaching rooms, meeting areas and special facilities adapted to the students' needs. The building does not close anybody in, neither does it shut anybody out. The thousands and thousands of square metres of windows let people on the outside get a feeling of the busy life going on inside. The building is covered by a glass ceiling and comprises four blocks on seven levels. Three of the blocks are dedicated to BI. The fourth block contains offices, shops, a health centre and a large gym. There is a strong focus on future-oriented learning at the new BI campus. This is a place where 8000 students enjoy learning and feel inspired in their daily lives. There are now around 18,000 people going about their daily business in Nydalen. Half of these are students or staff of BI Norwegian School of Management. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info>)

Oslo's independent business and economics school 'BI' have established a new unified campus in Nydalen, a regenerated commercial area in the centre of Oslo. Situated adjacent to the refurbished underground station, Campus Nydalen combines Oslo's three previous separate business schools at Sandvika, Schous and Ekerberg under one roof. Each school originally offered different specialised courses, and it was an objective of BI to maintain each school's identity within the unified campus.

The new campus is a permeable, open and transparent building that exposes the activities in the building against the surrounding streets and public spaces. In addition to its educational function, the building acts as a meeting place, and is a focal point between the student environment and the surrounding business activities. Approximately 95,200m<sup>2</sup> (GEA), the campus can accommodate 10-12,000 students, tutors and administration staff. The campus is a commercial investment for BI, consisting of four buildings under one roof, three of which are occupied by the three original schools, one specialising in Executive studies, a second specialising in undergraduate courses in business marketing, and a third specialising in post graduate and masters courses in business studies. The fourth building consists of commercially let shops, office space and Nydalen Athletic fitness centre.

Set within a regenerated urban environment north of the city centre, the campus occupies one large city block, and is subdivided into four smaller blocks by two wide internal streets which slice through the campus forming a cross in plan. The building has ten levels, consisting of three levels of underground parking and a service bay, with seven levels of the student campus above ground. Externally a limited pallet of materials has been used to create a unified composition. The different functions of the campus are highlighted to provide articulation to the spaces. The auditoria with their large coloured brick walls anchor the building into the site. The library, set within its glass box on the upper levels of the building, emphasised by the horizontal lines of the solar shading cap the building unifying it as one. The reclining northern facade facing away from the city is played down and clad in copper, whilst the remaining facades expose the asymmetrical rhythm of the stairs and structural concrete columns to provide a vertical emphasis which is further articulated by the timber clad classrooms rooms and offices that are allowed to puncture through the facade between the columns.

Internally there is a hierarchical grid of streets providing a permeable network through the campus. This hierarchy is expressed in the use of differing materials throughout. The floors to the main streets and common areas consist of polished concrete and robust laminated timber parquet flooring. Carpet is used in the library to soften the noise, whilst vinyl is used in the remaining areas. The two main streets cut through the campus on a north-south and east-west axis, with the main entrance facing the underground station to the west. These streets are not only lines of communication, but also accommodate galleries of flexible areas of seating and breakout spaces providing informal meeting points for the students. The streets step down to lower ground level where they open out creating a central room that accommodates the cafeteria. The most important communication lines are easy to read in the central room, with the main stairs and lifts placed central at the intersection of the two streets, and this is also the departure point for an escalator that runs up to the Library at the fifth floor.

It has been important to create meeting places with different characters. These consist of exposed galleries on the main street near to the cafeteria, and quieter group working places and social areas in atria within each internal building, and along the facades.

The structural grid is used to define the layout of the campus. The large auditoria, classrooms and office floor plates are placed in open areas within the wide spans of the structural columns, while stairs, riser shafts and social zones are placed around secondary atria at the centre of each of the four individual buildings. This creates a flexible building that will be possible to be adapted to suit the future needs of the campus, or converted for other uses. The building is layered, with the large auditoria spanning over two floors at ground and lower ground level, classrooms located on the first floor, offices for professional and administration staff located on the second and third floors, and the library with the best location on the fourth and fifth floors offering a panoramic view over the city of Oslo towards the fjord. Additionally each building has undergraduate, masters and corporate study areas, each with their own area and meeting place located on first floor level in the atria area.

The vertical campus is open seven days a week, and is continuously animated by the students and staff that can be seen occupying the meeting and breakout spaces, or in motion on the streets, stairs, bridges, escalator and arcades as they make their way to and from their different activities. (Torp)

## Oman

### **COWI, Ruwi – Oman**

<http://www.cowi.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **University of Nizwa, Main Library, Nizwa – Oman in construction**

##### **Cultural capital**

Nizwa is the third largest urban community in the Sultanate of Oman, located 140 km south-west of Muscat. Nizwa was once the ancient capital of the country, the seat of Imam and the traditional centre of Islamic arts and learning. With establishment of the new

University, the Government of Oman is striving to continue this ancient tradition by providing a learning environment that will be conducive

to study and enriching in experience for all parties of education process.

##### **Mission**

The mission of the University is to promote positive thinking, and preserve the nation's Islamic and cultural heritage and identity. Its purpose is to broadly educate students and to equip them with the values, knowledge and life skills needed to enrich their lives, and to

empower them to contribute meaningfully to the progress of the society. To achieve this mission, the University shall develop dynamic,

integrative programs that would be able to provide high quality academic training and intensive intellectual development. COWI is involved in development of the new Nizwa University, which

will provide learning environment for more than 20,000 students

COWI's services: • Master Planning, • Architectural Concept, • Preliminary Design, • Detailed Design. Project Period: 2003-ongoing

Client: Higher Foundation Committee of the University of Nizwa

The doors of the new University opened to its inaugural class on October 16, 2004, welcoming around 1,200 students for the first academic year. Since the proper training facilities were not yet available, His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said generously allowed the use of a Royal Boarding School as an initial campus and this site is used for educational activities until the new campus is finally created and launched.

##### **New Facilities**

The new campus is planned to be constructed on a 1,500,000 m<sup>2</sup> (1.5 km x 1.0 km) site east of Nizwa town and will ultimately house a total of 20,000 students in six faculty colleges.

##### **Master Planning and Design**

Work on the new University began in 2003, when COWI was responsible for development of the Master Plan for the new facilities.

Having completed the Master Plan, COWI has since been appointed to undertake the conceptual and detailed design for a number of buildings and facilities of the campus,

including:

- Main Administration Building
- Faculty of Engineering &

##### **Architecture**

- Faculty of Arts and Science
- Main library
- The Mosque
- Classroom Blocks
- Student Accommodation Blocks
- Entire Site Infrastructure

##### **Progress**

Design works are currently under way and construction of the new campus will begin during 2010-2011 academic year. Mosque Library.(COWI)

## Peru

### **Edificio Metropolis, Lima – Peru**

<http://www.metropolisperu.com>

#### **Sucursal de Universidad del Pacífico, Lima – Peru 2012**

...The proximity of this building to the University Campus allows students use some areas of the main venue, such as: the library, computer labs, workshops, staff rooms and recreation areas. Also, the auditorium, magna classrooms and showrooms of the new building will be available.

The project is located in an area of 2,000.00 m<sup>2</sup>. 100% of the building is destined for educational purposes. The first floor are located the reception hall, exhibition areas and a cafeteria. On the second floor you can find the administrative offices and classrooms.

Finally, from the third to the fifth floor are located more classrooms and two lecture halls....

(<http://www.archdaily.com/295825/universidad-del-pacifico-branch-office-metropolis>)

Sucursal de Universidad del Pacífico / Metropolis

por Karina Duque

....En este Edificio Nuevo Sucursal de la Universidad Del Pacifico y ha sido pensado como un campus desarrollado alrededor de un espacio circular en 5 niveles. Acá se desarrollará la Especialidad de Ciencias Económicas, el uso será de Pre grado. La cercanía de este Edificio al CAMPUS UNIVERSITARIO de la UNIVERSIDAD DEL PACIFICO facilita la complementación de usos de este Edificio Nuevo y la Sede Principal, es decir el Edificio Nuevo hará uso de algunas áreas de la Sede Principal, tales como: La Biblioteca, Los Laboratorios de Computación e Informática, Los Talleres, Salas de Profesores y de las Áreas de Recreación y Deporte y la Sede Principal también hará uso de ambientes como el Auditorio, Las Aulas Magna y Las Salas de Exposición del Nuevo Edificio, además en corto tiempo de acuerdo a la expansión de la Universidad del Pacifico, dejará de ser una Sucursal para ser parte del CAMPUS UNIVERSITARIO....

(<http://www.plataformaarquitectura.cl/2012/09/07/universidad-del-pacifico-branch-office-metropolis>)

### **Eduardo de Pierola Arquitecto, Lima - Peru**

<http://www.eduardodepierloa.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca de la Universidad de Lima – Peru 2009**

La Biblioteca es uno de los edificios más representativos de una Universidad, por ello había que darle un carácter majestuoso y moderno, que resalte de los edificios colindantes, para que muestre su importancia. Era un edificio de poca altura, con respecto a sus vecinos, y es por eso que había de darle fuerza y protagonismo y es por ello que se le consideró darle un carácter monumental, modificando su percepción fundamentalmente horizontal y chata, a una vertical, que se imponga respecto a los edificios colaterales. El uso del muro cortina con cristal transparente, del acero y el revestimiento en ciertas paredes de fachada en granito color beige, crea volumen ligero y moderno. Se utilizó en las fachadas los muro cortina, subdividido en cristales de secciones verticales, de color natural con láminas arenadas que cubren las vigas y losas ya existentes, y con láminas transparentes el resto y con protección contra las radiaciones infrarrojas y ultravioletas. La fachada principal tiene una parte de mayor altura que remarca el nuevo ingreso al edificio. Las escaleras, mas retiradas de la plomada de fachada, tienen en cada nivel una jardinera exterior sembrada con helechos, para darle una percepción más natural, al incorporarle zonas verdes en la fachada. El ingreso está definido por una bóveda acartelada, en cristal templado, sujeta por estructura de fierro color acero y apoyada en 2 columnas para darle ligereza a su volumetría. La Plaza de la Biblioteca, se encuentra limitada por el edificio "E", la Biblioteca y el Edificio "D", en el Campus De la Universidad. Su área es, aproximadamente, 1,221.00 m<sup>2</sup>, y las características del proyecto arquitectónico se explican a continuación. (Pierola)

## Poland

### Archico-Project Ltd., Warsaw – Poland

<http://archico.pl>

#### Libraries:

#### University of Gdansk, Library – Poland 2006

The Library of the University of Gdansk, apart from being an academic unit, serves as an educational and service centre of the University information system. The Central Library of the University of Gdansk in Gdansk-Oliwa, together with seven specialist libraries and UG British Library constitutes the basis for the academic library and information system. It is available for all readers, with the scientific library and a public centre of science and culture accessible for inhabitants of the whole region. 15.000 m<sup>2</sup> (<http://www.mimoa.eu>)

### Badowski Budzynski Kowalewski Architekci, Warszawa – Poland

<http://mbarch.pl>

#### Libraries:

#### Warszawa University Library – Poland 2000

Project competition for the library was founded in 1993, the fourth year of the new Polish. Years of hope, confusion, loss of old and new. For me, it was the time to really look for, identify their world and fight for simple survival. Generally, I try to follow in the direction of what we call sustainable development.

The mood and symbolism of the forms library is a result of both the direction and the fascination with the design team established by the University Library of the idea of combining free access to the collections of formalized access the catalog and service along with the simultaneous possibility of earning a computer information from international collections of university libraries. Equally exciting for us was the established way of financing investment and associated spatial link library of commercial space.

The basic design decision is the structure of the building resulting from the above. urban planning principles and guidelines that restrict the height of the building and ordering a reference to the street frontage of the building. The property generally fills a 100% land within the line of demarcation development. It has two floors underground and four above-ground. At the lowest level of 8 meters underground are parking and technical rooms, at 5 meters below the ground floor constituting a reserve for the development of storage library, planned in the first phase as a floor for rent for commercial purposes, currently rented for family entertainment center Hula Kula.

From the ground floor - reduced about 80 cm from the surrounding area to the roof, the building is divided into two parts. Library of the Vistula, and the commercial part of the city. Both these parts are connected so. "Alley". Space symbol of the unity of opposites, the space in which a variety of often conflicting events can occur. This part thanks to Robert Rzesosia commercial bank imperative undoubtedly began to live, and certainly at this stage began to displace the Library. I wonder if the University might reflect and find the will and the power balance.

All above-ground and below-ground floors are connected by shafts 7-mioma jumper divisions plumbing and electrical, elevators, stairwells and toilets.

This structure has its exterior and interior.

The exterior of the building speaks of coexistence of nature and culture, has aspirations to Mark. It has a roof and three facades so. "Organic".

The guidelines resulted urban neighborhood of the Botanical Garden Library. We proposed unity of these two assumptions - Symbol of unity of opposites of Nature and Culture - garden surrounds and covers the exterior of the library, its roof and three facades so.

"Organic", making them biologically active. Their mood determine the distribution racks and drain water from the roof to the nets, climbing over them, vegetation and green stains of patina copper laying on rough concrete. These naturally growing plants are to be ornament Structures. The fifth element of the exterior - facade of the town called "Cultures" he says about the relationship with the past. The diversity of civilizations, says the Greek - Roman and Judeo-Christian source of Polish culture. 8 tables of alphabets and codes, and form the entire façade symbolizes the facts.

It also binds with the system inputs in building the unity of the organization of the city. For six inputs from the street. Good life penetrates into the interior, to the "streets" for the binding and separating the commercial part of the library and the outer green. The system inputs and symbols library Facades imposed on some music is an expression of hope that the people have reached a state of absolute reflection of commerce and their system of values will be modified in the direction of balancing Me and My, and a reminder that tradition is about us.

The interior of the Library is the world of isolation, a world of special, artificially created a climate in which the book is as important as the reader, is the spirit world culture. The space of this world is, like any Euclidean, formed on three mutually perpendicular axes, defining relationships. The first one, oblong, designating compounds of the Temple of Knowledge in everyday life leads from the "streets" steps called "Propylaea" with "colonnade philosophers' information into the hall and then to the main reading room. The second axis, perpendicular to the first sets relationship with nature, with the surrounding park mounted electro on and covering the area of the Library. At the intersection of the first two passes third axis vertical, symbolically defining the relationship of culture and the universe. This is the backbone of ideas, faith, transcendental matters.

It consciously shape the mood to help achieve a state of sacred culture, a reminder of the need to strive for the unity of the truths of reason and revelation.

On these three axes around the lobby information is stretched network with a collection of individual compounds. Network pass through the aisles on three levels connected by stairs and elevators creates a kind of city planning books with their culmination in Agora hall information. Navigating the space determines its fourth dimension and brings vivid sense of space. It strengthens the commitment to trade with the whole culture, helps you find your place in the infinite relationships around us.

Stores closed, inaccessible to the reader and delivery, are at ground level, in the open space of the Library. From the Wislostrada and st. Linden at all levels of the band room studio preparation and upkeep.

The idea of the meaning was, and is determined by a low budget and hence each occurrence of an element is purely technological. The design of cast concrete and steel remains unfinished, gipskarton walls, floors and carpet tiles. All installations are on top, showing how a technically complex procedure is to maintain a proper atmosphere in the library. Basic spatial effects are extracted natural and artificial light.

The main problem of the project was, and is, that the idea of ideological functions and enforces the library of all the participants of the investment process somehow growing to the problem, and that it all takes place under conditions known to us all, the Polish transformation, the amount of time and energy used to achieve the objective has been repeatedly greater than average, and thus the state of the start of operations in an infinite library and fully equipped building. Initiating state's legitimate discontent, but unfortunately the creation writing at the same time focus on moving away from the provided solutions. It is a state effort to maintain the unity of the plan. I believe that the people of the University of the case of the unity of ideas and space are able to internalize and defend.

## **HS99 Architekci, Koszalin (Köslin) – Poland**

<http://www.hs99.pl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **CINiBA – The Scientific Information Centre and Academic Library, Katowice - Poland 2009 – 2012**

project: 2002-12 (competition, 1st prize), design team: dariusz herman, wojciech subalski, piotr smierzewski, rafal sobieraj, adam kulesza, jacek moczała, wojciech słupczyński, Building Footprint: 2 910 m<sup>2</sup>, Total Floor Area: 10562 m<sup>2</sup>, Volume: 62 560 m<sup>3</sup>  
Net Floor Area: 12 273 m<sup>2</sup>, Gross Floor Area: 13 260 m<sup>2</sup>, Maximum Volume Storage: 2 000 000 books

The Silesian University is currently housed in a complex of buildings adapted from the facilities of the former Teachers' Training College. This unpremeditated development did not suitably reflect the prestige of this institution which is well-renowned throughout Poland. Thus, the design of the new library has become a catalyst for establishing a new campus redevelopment plan to be implemented in the coming years.

Located at the intersection of the east-west axis that forms the spine of the campus, and the north-south axis which connects the recreational grounds by the river to land set aside for further university expansion, the library reinforces the axial organization which has so far been poorly articulated. A central university square at the foot of the library, the FORUM, generates a civic gathering place that opens onto the library's grand three storey atrium.

The height of the library has been determined by the average height of buildings on the university campus. The north elevation surpassing this height is directed towards the FORUM and houses the library's closed stacks. This elevation emphasizes the rank and function of the FORUM and is in dialogue with the existing tall buildings which close the east-west axis.

The facades, clad in a repetitious fabric of rich kahan red sandstone, relate to the raw clay bricks on the neighbouring buildings without the connotation of scale inherent to a singular brick element. The exterior treatment abstracts the building's function of organized book storing while introducing a notion of mystery inseparably connected to books.

The lack of discernible scale produces a monolith when seen from afar that is gradually familiarized. Details such as the decreasing proportions of the façade tiling, the irregular cut of the sandstone slabs, as well as the windows carefully nested inside become visible.

The fenestration projects a stunning patchwork of light onto the FORUM at night, yet in the daytime allows diffused light to permeate into the library's reading rooms. The resulting strongly introverted interior composition of the library floors focuses one's attention onto the books while calming the space. Partial isolation from the external world not only influences the atmosphere within but also introduces a flow of time detached from the pulse of the surrounding city. (HS99)

## **JEMS Architekci, Poznań – Poland**

<http://www.jems.pl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Raczyński Library Expansion, Poznań – Poland 2012**

The Raczyński Library has been a major cultural institution in Poznań since its establishment in 1829. In a competition, completed in 2003, for the expansion of its historic seat, the first award was won by an entry from JEMS. The design almost triples the floor area of the historic building. The underlying decision behind the design provided for placing interiors of primary importance accessible to the general public – the information desk catalogues and reading room – on the executive first floor ( piano nobile ) level, thereby continuing main architectural arrangements of the existing building. The solution became possible owing to the location of three levels of library storage suspended above the public zone. This also provided an opportunity to open up the ground-floor area to the facilities associated with the library: a bookshop, gallery and cafe. After the expansion, the light, filigree, almost transparent cast-iron colonnade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century building will remain the main entrance facade. Multiple perspective and uniformity of the facade is also reflected by the newly designed elevation facing Karola Marcinkowskiego Avenue, its piano nobile level being discreetly separated from the other levels, mainly owing to its greater transparency. The effect is present mainly in a close contact with the building. Viewed from a distance, the facade becomes much more uniform, providing a neutral background to the historic building. (JEMS)

## **NeoStudio Architects, Poznań – Poland**

<http://www.neostudioweb.eu>

### **Libraries:**

#### **University of Poznan, Library, Poznań – Poland 2009**

Client: Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Site area: 7308 m<sup>2</sup>, Building area: 564 m<sup>2</sup>, Usable floor area: 2062 m<sup>2</sup>, Total floor area: 2464 m<sup>2</sup>, Volume: 9970 m<sup>3</sup>, Competition design: 2005, Design: 2005-2006, Construction: 2007-2009

Polish and Classical Philology Faculty Library of Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland

Architects: Jacek Bulat, Bartosz Jarosz, Joanna Kapturczak, Michał Kapturczak, Paweł Swierkowski

Interior design: Jacek Bulat, Bartosz Jarosz, Paweł Swierkowski, Katarzyna Kwiesielewicz - Broniarz



Polish and Classical Philology Faculty Library of Adam Mickiewicz University is located in the heart of Poznan - in the close proximity to historical buildings from the beginning of twentieth century, in the immediate vicinity of the Poznan Opera House and the Prussian Imperial Castle. It was designed as an extension of the Collegium Maius - the former building of "Hakata" - the Royal Prussian Colonization Commission. The parcel is hidden at three sides by the Collegium Maius and by the building of Regional Government Office. Our aim was to design of a functional and modern building, restrained in form and yet adjusted to the historical function and context. We have concentrated on the future building users - the students - the design was dictated by their taste and responded to their needs. Another tough task was to design within very strict area limits given in the local urban plan and by specified parcel use - and at the same time we had to satisfy client's programme which was very extensive in function terms. As a result a very functional yet interesting plan was created - we exploited very carefully the maximum available area without losing the leitmotiv of our idea. Additional unexpected difficulty was the parcel's ground-water situation - building was supposed to be located partially above the reminiscence of Poznan city wall and also on an underground watercourse that was disturbed by new structure. The project was an architectural competition resolved in September 2005. New library building received a form that is a structure divided horizontally in half with a massive sandstone bottom and light glass top - to represent a merge of historical content with a very contemporary form. Building facades finishes are dominated by two materials - glass and sandstone. Used stone pattern is identical to the existing one at the facades of Collegium Mains facility. At the same time some light rhythm disturbances were introduced - we like to call them "razor blades" - those sandstone forms that are led throughout the entire building elevations and are also further reflected in a floor pattern and in the interiors. (Neostudio)

## **Jacek Rzycki – NBM Architecture, Warszawa – Poland**

<http://www.rzycki.pl>

### **Libraries:**

#### **University Library, Wroclaw – Poland 2012**

The new Library building will be located on the banks of Odra River, in the street block between Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski St. and Szczytnicka St.

The building has been designed in a form of two solid structures. The first one will contain circulation department, general collection stacks, acquisition department and technical services for newly acquired items. The second will contain additional stacks and preservation section for special collections. Both will be separated by a pedestrian passage. Internal design of the main hall calls for a flexibility in its arrangement and setting.

(<http://www.bu.uni-wroc.pl/en/about-library/new-library>)

## Portugal

### **Aires Mateus & Associados, LDA, Lisboa – Portugal**

<http://www.airesmateus.com>

**Libraries :**

#### **Sines Art Centre, Sines – Portugal 2005**

The building is situated at the start of the main street – the Rua Cândido dos Reis - linking the town to the sea and marking the traditional entrance to the historic centre. This building combines diverse activities: exhibition rooms, a library, cinema-and-theatre and a documentation centre. Its exterior copies the volumes of the monumental scale of the castle walls. At street level the building offers an unbroken view right across the inside of the building, including the activity of the centre in the daily life of the town. On top of the building, near the library, is a bar with a terrace, which offers an amazing panoramic view over the historic city and the ocean. The design was one of the 7 nominated projects for the Mies van der Rohe Award 2007.

### **ARX Portugal Architectos, Lisboa – Portugal**

<http://www.arx.pt>

**Libraries:**

#### **Ílhavo City Library, Ílhavo - Portugal 2004 - 2005**

Ílhavo City Library is located in the remains of the Manor Visconde de Almeida, a noble house from the 17th-18th century, later transformed and demolished. From the original building only the main façade, oriented southeast, and the chapel, both in ruins, were left. There was no trace from the carriage porch which completed the building on the southwestern end. However, all elements remaining from the old construction were examples of qualified architecture, in their proportion and elegance of the masonry. This type of legacy is rare in Ílhavo and it was therefore assumed that it should be preserved and integrated in the new project. The building is located on the periphery of the town, an area with little urban expansion, still fairly inarticulated and problematic. We chose not only to design an object, the library, but to intervene in the clarification and consolidation of urban fragments and volumes with no apparent overall coherence. The preliminary program, whose extension could not be confined to the space of the remaining manor, determined the intention of building three autonomous nuclei: Library, Chapel and Youth Forum. The limits of the manor and the line of the old façade were chosen as an anchorage point, where administrative areas and programmes compatible with the façade's rhythm were placed, restoring the character of the original building, which was then only a decadent scenario. There is nevertheless a clear identification of the new, which exists in symbiosis with the pre-existence. The concept behind the rest evolves from an understanding of the public and civic character of the building, whose urban role was reinforced. The design of the reading rooms and youth forum, external to the manor, establish direct morphological relations with the surroundings, thus making the architecture work in context as a closing piece which incorporates the physiomy and traces of the surroundings. This strategy would not make sense in any other context. The chapel, deprived of its most important decorative elements, like tiles, woodwork, tomb stones and furniture was restored in essence preserving all possible evidence of its lost past. The furniture and the new altar panels by Pedro Calapez, were designed in an unequivocally contemporary style, which rediscovers the typology of original polichromic work. The chapel has been reopened for religious service, just as it was before restoration. (ARX)

### **a.s\* -Atelier de Santos, Lisboa – Portugal**

<http://www.projects.as>

**Libraries :**

#### **Escola Secundária EB3 Luís de Freitas Branco, Paço de Arcos (Oeiras) - Portugal under construction**

Client : Parque Escolar EPE, 17 216 m2

O complexo escolar está dividido em 9 edifícios distintos, sendo que dos quais 4 são pré-existentes (3 edifícios com salas de aula e 1 pavilhão gimno-desportivo) e 5 serão construídos de raiz. Os restantes 5 edifícios existentes serão demolidos.

Nos 3 Pavilhões existentes ficará localizada a totalidade dos espaços destinados ao Ensino Geral: Salas de Aula de 25 Alunos, Salas de Pequenos Grupos, Sala para Grandes Grupos, bem como os respetivos espaços de apoio. Nos edifícios novos serão albergados os espaços sociais, as salas TIC, a portaria, os espaços especializados para as artes e expressões, bem como as oficinas de mecânica e eletricidade.

Prevê-se uma circulação exterior coberta para ligação entre o Pavilhão Central e as Instalações para Educação Física e Desporto, que serão ampliadas de modo a conter um novo Campo de Jogos para Basquete, Voleibol e Andebol, bem como uma Pista de Saltos. Nestas instalações incluem-se novos balneários para professores e alunos, em estreita ligação com o Pavilhão Gimno-desportivo. Para a ligação entre o Complexo Escolar e o Pavilhão Gimno-desportivo prevê-se a criação de um novo acesso em rampa elevada. (<http://www.afaconsult.com>)

### **Azores University's Library, Ponta Delgada, Azores – Portugal 1997 – 2004**

Project : Projecto de Recuperação e Ampliação do Edifício dos Serviços de Documentação da Universidade dos Açores/Biblioteca Central, Location : Campus Universitário de Ponta Delgada, Rua de São Gonçalo, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel, Açores, Client : Universidade dos Açores

The Central Library stands on a periphery site of the University Campus, occupying a narrow parcel near the parking area of the institution, next to the city limits of Ponta Delgada. Following the competition brief, the project had to maintain a small existing building. The library's functional organization takes over the existing building, which is overlapped by an assemblage of different open spaces, that are divided within themselves by different levels. Joining those plateaux at diverse highs, a system of ramps crosses through all the central space, connecting therefore the campus and the city from the inside, inviting users to pass by each of the reading rooms, in-between shelves filled by books.

In this public circulation circuit, an enormous skylight that accompanies the ramp structure gives the ambient luminance.

One other functional circulation circuit, only to be used by the library's staff, crosses the same spaces in another route, linking it to book storage areas and bibliographic deposits. The three main Reading Rooms are in between those two functional circuits; and each of the rooms is the formal result of those circuit's correlations. Each reading room assumes its own character, according to its specific contents and functions, sharing visual and formal relations with others. The sunlight exposure variation throughout the day contributes to the distinction of the library's internal spaces, adapting them to their distinct functions. plastered masonry in concrete blocks; white joinery. (<http://habitarportugal.arquitectos.pt>)

## **Ricardo Bak Gordon Arquitectos, Lisboa – Portugal**

<http://www.bakgordon.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Modernization of Garcia da Orta Secondary School (Library), Porto – Portugal 2007 – 2011**

Construction: 3.200 m<sup>2</sup>, Refurbishment: 9.300 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: Parque Escolar. E.P.E, Lisboa

This is a project that takes part of the portuguese government program parque escolar, consisting on the modernization of portugal's secondary schools, updating them to the new needs of the contemporary society. In garcia da orta school the program included some new facilities like a library, auditorium, and others. due to its particular site shape and the pavillions location, it became obvious the configuration of a new building designing a new central place. (Bak)

The architect Ricardo Bak Gordon has converted a school in Porto, which is reminiscent of a modern-style chicken incubator. In a deep red ceiling lights above the courtyard. Implementation and expansion of Garcia da Orta in the wake of a state grammar school was realized modernization measure Portuguese secondary schools and recently put into operation. Three large building blocks have been integrated into the school complex. As the ensemble is a distorted triptych of three two-storey pavilion buildings staggered between the existing buildings, the abtreppt accordingly for easy hillside. Used the buildings for a school library, an auditorium, a gymnasium and a cafeteria with a cafe and bar are on this, the covered outdoor space is connected, which lies between the library and gymnasium. This column-free space as the spaces within the building marked by his red beams. The upper long edge wall closes off the space though, but cleverly draws attention to the environment of the protected from the sun's outer space. Also in the auditorium and gymnasium in the ground-floor windows were installed. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

#### **Modernization of Amora Secondary School (Library), Seixal – Portugal 2010**

Construction : 3.600 m<sup>2</sup>, Refurbishment : 8.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: Parque Escolar. E.P.E, Lisboa

The intervention project of the Amora Secondary School is integrated in the Modernization Program of the Scholarly Park of Secondary Schools, that includes the rehabilitation of the existing buildings (significantly improving its infrastructural conditions), the total or partial construction of the remaining buildings (introducing new programmatic areas capable of making an effective modernization within the school environment at the organizational-functional space level) and requalification of the exterior spaces. The interdisciplinary coordination assumed a key role, from bases defined by the Architecture and made viable by the structure, with the optimization of general network infrastructure layouts, minimizing conflict points and using energy efficient lighting systems, cooling and pumping.

Given the school size and the consumption associated, in a sustainable development perspective, allowing the rationalization of the drinking-water consumption, it was adopted gray water and rainwater reuse system for non-potable purposes.

The buildings surrounding area was carefully treated in order to minimize the influence of the outside weather, to create a better environment and rationalize the energy consumption. Accordingly, and with the greatest respect for architecture, the solutions passed through the: thermally insulating the entire exterior surface, select the glazing and promote efficient glazing shading systems. (<http://www.afaconsult.com>)

#### **Modernization of D.Dinis Secondary School (Library), Lisboa - Portugal 2007**

Construction : 2.200 m<sup>2</sup>, Refurbishment : 6.200 m<sup>2</sup>, Client: Parque Escolar. E.P.E, Lisboa

This is a project that takes part of the portuguese government program parque escolar, consisting on the modernization of portugal's secondary schools, updating them to the new needs of the contemporary society. In d.dinis school the program includes some new facilities like a library, auditorium, but also the need of linking the 5 pavillions in a central social place. this is configured into a new building that fits itself between the existing ones, connecting and concentrating the social school activities into it. (Bak)

## **António Carvalho, Arquitectura e Urbanismo, Lisboa – Portugal**

<http://www.antoniocarvalho-au.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Escola Frei Gonçalo de Azevedo S. Domingos de Rana, Cascais - Portugal under construction**

Client : Parque Escolar EPE, Lda 13 313 m<sup>2</sup>

A escola Frei Gonçalo de Azevedo foi construída em 1989, segundo uma tipologia pavilhonar, corrente para as escolas datadas desta época. O actual recinto da Escola Básica e Secundária compreende uma área total de lote 18968,17 m<sup>2</sup>, com uma área edificada de 9384 m<sup>2</sup>.

O complexo escolar existente é constituído por sete pavilhões, seis com salas de aulas, serviços administrativos e departamentos docentes e um pavilhão onde se concentram os espaços recreativos para convívio dos alunos e o refeitório Os diversos pavilhões são interligados por uma estrutura de circulação exterior materializada por um sistema de palas. A construção existente baseia-se essencialmente em edifícios de dois pisos, à excepção do edifício do refeitório que compreende apenas um piso. As paredes são em betão armado sem isolamento e coberturas em fibrocimento, inclusivamente a da estrutura de circulação exterior. As salas de aulas, de uma maneira geral, não estão dotadas de aquecimento ou arrefecimento. Encontram-se instaladas produções localizadas de As propostas apresentadas no novo projecto compreendem a reabilitação de seis dos sete edifícios modulares existentes e a demolição integral dos restantes edifícios. Com este projecto pretende-se reabilitar o património edificado existente (melhorando significativamente as suas condições infra-estruturais) e introduzir novas áreas programáticas capazes de conferir uma efectiva modernização no ambiente escolar ao nível da organização espaço-funcional (como é o caso das salas polivalentes, bibliotecas e centros de recursos, salas de trabalho livre para professores e alunos, espaços departamentais, etc). Trata-se ainda de requalificar todos os espaços exteriores, que assumem particular importância uma vez que são eles mesmo os espaços de encontro e recreio da Escola. (<http://www.afaconsult.com>)

## **Ricardo Carvalho + Joana Vilhena Architectos, Lisboa – Portugal**

<http://www.rcjv.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Escola Secundária Lima de Freitas, Setúbal – Portugal 2010**

Client : Parque Escolar EPE, 23 708 m<sup>2</sup>

O objetivo da Parque Escolar com esta intervenção é o de reabilitar o património edificado existente (melhorando significativamente as suas condições infra-estruturais) introduzindo novas áreas programáticas capazes de conferir uma efetiva modernização no ambiente escolar ao nível da organização espaço-funcional. A requalificação de todos os espaços exteriores, é também prevista, face à sua importante utilização.

A Escola Secundária Lima de Freitas, em Setúbal apresenta uma estrutura pavilhonar característica das escolas construídas entre finais de 1960 e a década de 80. A intervenção compreende uma área de construção de aproximadamente 20 328 m<sup>2</sup>, com aproximadamente 16 350m<sup>2</sup> de áreas exteriores. O espaço escolar é atualmente constituído por sete pavilhões, quatro com salas de aulas, um com laboratórios e salas de informática, o bloco do refeitório e um de serviços administrativos onde se concentram as áreas de direção, administração e áreas sociais da escola.

Os diversos pavilhões são interligados por um edifício novo, que promoverá a circulação coberta entre unidades de ensino. Tendo em consideração que a escola confronta directamente com o início da serra da Arrábida, o declive faz-se sentir no seu interior, razão pela qual os pavilhões se encontram implantados a diferentes cotas. (<http://www.afaconsult.com>)

## **jlcg arquitectos – João Luis Carrilho de Graça -, Lisboa – Portugal**

<http://www.jlcv.pt>

with : inês lobo architectos ida, Lisboa, Portugal <http://www.ilobo.pt>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Libreria Pública, Arquivo e Centro de Cultura, angra do heroísmo, Ílha Terceira, Azores – Portugal 2006 – 2007 in construction**

A garden-cover for public use unifies and houses the spaces of a low and discrete building set. With a free geometry, interspersed by patios that light the reading rooms and the exhibition areas, it sets a new topographic reference: a flat ground, the “chã”, that exalts the built mass of the existing Palace and the sinuous contour of Mount Brazil. The graphics of its pattern evokes the topography, the colours and the geometry of the fragmented land division of the fields of Terceira.

#### **Biblioteca municipal Álvaro de Campos, Tavira – Portugal 2005**

1.696 m<sup>2</sup>, 1.276.000 € Rehabilitation of an old Prison into a Public Library

#### **De prisión civil a Biblioteca Pública**

Este edificio que fuera una prisión civil del siglo XX, fue reconvertida en la actual Biblioteca Municipal con un proyecto del Arquitecto Carrilho de Graça. Es un local agradable que tiene una biblioteca infantil, otra de adultos, un Auditorio, Hemeroteca o Sala de periódicos, un bar y espacios verdes que pretende garantizar la calidad de vida de la comunidad en los aspectos culturales, educativos y científicos. La creación de esta biblioteca se debió al legado monetario realizado por José Joaquim Jara al Ayuntamiento o Cámara Municipal con la finalidad de edificar una escuela y comprar sus muebles. También donó todos los libros que hubiese en su casa a la fecha de su muerte más el dinero suficiente como para ir aumentando la cantidad de textos y formar la biblioteca para uso de la escuela y del público en general. Esta biblioteca en la actualidad integra la Red Nacional de Lectura Pública. (<http://www.minube.com>)

## **J(osé) A(ntónio) Lopes da Costa, Atelier d’Arquitectura, João de Ovar – Portugal**

<http://www.jalopesdacosta.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Ferreira de Castro Municipal Library, Oliveira de Azeméis - Portugal 2007**

Authority and authority type: Município de Oliveira de Azeméis, Size of library: 4.200m<sup>2</sup>

The library has been built on an area of relatively reduced dimensions, which slopes sharply. These conditions naturally affected the architectural project and necessitated a construction of more than one storey.

The architects José António Lopes da Costa and Tiago Meireles aimed to ensure that all the library’s possible functions linked together well, while avoiding a volumetrically high and compact design. They attempted to establish a balanced relationship with the building’s envelope, creating an exterior space that could be taken advantage of by the library’s users.

The library is principally laid out over two storeys. On the ground floor, the entrance, atrium and multi-functional room are to be found in the North wing. The East wing contains the children’s and young adult sections.

The first floor contains the adult section, which opens onto the inner courtyard.

The basement (floor -1), which is completely subterranean, contains the public car park as well as the ramp that gives access to the archives and stacks.

The library relates to the exterior above all through its inner courtyard, onto which all the sections open and by way of which they relate to each other.

The courtyard has two levels, separated by a mirror of water and by a line of orange trees that ends at the open-air theatre. The courtyard can function as a continuation of the bar’s open-air café. The theatre can be used for various activities and shows. There is also a covered terrace in the children’s section that can be used for open-air exhibitions.

From a formal perspective, the aim was to create a rational building, which relates well to the exterior space, a building that is transparent but not exposed, volumetrically simple while still lively, and that translates the richness and differences of its spaces. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info>)

#### **Biblioteca Municipal de Monção – Portugal 1997 – 2000**

Cliente/Client: Câmara Municipal de Monção (City Hall of Monção) Projecto/Project:1997-99 Obra/Construction:2000

## **Eduardo Souto de Moura, Portugal**

Pritzker Prize 2011

### **Libraries :**

#### **Paula Rego Museum, Bibliothek, Cascais – Portugal 2009**

Bauherr: Stadtverwaltung Cascais, Planung: Eduardo Souto de Moura, Grundstücksfläche: 8896 m<sup>2</sup>, Bebaute Fläche: 3.307m<sup>2</sup>  
Nutzfläche: 2.648 m<sup>2</sup>, Planungsbeginn: 2005, Fertigstellung: 2009, Baukosten: 5 Mio. Euro

2009 wurde in Cascais/Portugal ein bemerkenswertes Museum, das dem Werk der portugiesischen Künstlerin Paula Rego gewidmet ist, eröffnet. Das in roten Farben gehaltene „Casa das Histórias Paula Rego“ wurde von dem portugiesischen Architekten Eduardo Souto de Moura entworfen. Er gilt als einer der prominentesten Vertreter der Escola do Porto (die Escola do Porto ist eine Stilbewegung in der modernen Architektur Portugals. Begründet von Fernando Távora an der Fakultät für Architektur der Universität Porto). 2011 hat er den wohl bedeutendsten Architekturpreis der Gegenwart erhalten – den Pritzker-Preis. Gelernt hat Souto de Moura beim Großmeister der portugiesischen Moderne, Alvaro Siza. Aber während Siza – er erhielt den Pritzker-Preis 1992 – eine Weltkarriere startete, blieb Souto de Moura mit seinen Arbeiten eher in Nordportugal beheimatet. Während der jahrzehntelangen Salazar-Diktatur, unter der auch die Architektur korrumpiert wurde, waren Siza genauso wie Souto de Moura unter denjenigen, die in den 1970er-Jahren den Aufbruch wagten. Sie wollten eine neue, künstlerisch ambitionierte und doch volksnahe Architektur, die die drängende Wohnungsnot lösen sollte. Andererseits wollten sie bei allen Notwendigkeiten eben auch die Architektur als Kunst neu etablieren. Dass Portugal heute für das zeitgenössische Bauen eines der interessantesten Länder Europas ist, verdankt es eben dieser Mischung aus sozialer Verantwortung und Kunst- und Kulturbewusstsein. Mit den 2 Türmen in Form von Pyramiden und seinen schlichten Mauern ist das Museum im Stil den historischen Gebäuden angenähert. Der Einfluss der Architektur des Sintra-Nationalpalastes und des Klosters von Alcobaça ist unverkennbar. Souto de Moura wiederum hat seine Vorbilder in Mies van der Rohe mit seiner Suche nach der perfekten Form und Luigi Nervi mit seiner Lust an der freigelegten Konstruktion. Wie viele portugiesische Architekten ist auch Souto de Moura ein Intellektueller, einer, der gut lesbare Essays und Bücher über Architektur schreibt, die sich nicht wie viele Werke seiner Berufskollegen in Formdebatten und Prachtfotos erschöpfen. Leider sind sie viel zu selten über die Grenzen Portugals hinaus bekannt und wirkungsvoll geworden. Die Idee zu dem Museum entstand auf Initiative der Stadtverwaltung von Cascais. Da die international bekannte Künstlerin Paula Rego lange Zeit in Estoril, der Nachbarstadt von Cascais, gelebt hat, sollte für ihre Werke eine angemessene Plattform geschaffen werden. Auf den insgesamt 750 m<sup>2</sup> finden Besucher neben den Ausstellungsflächen auch ein Café, einen Shop und eine Bibliothek. Diese befinden sich in den beiden pyramidenförmigen Türmen des Museums. Die Cafeteria öffnet sich in einen grünen Garten. Zusätzlich gibt es ein Auditorium mit rund 200 Plätzen für Veranstaltungen. Das gesamte Gebäude gliedert sich in vier Trakte. Sie variieren in Höhe und Form, die Räume gehen ineinander über und sind um einen höheren Zentralraum, der die Hauptausstellung beherbergt, angeordnet. Die Farbgestaltung ist in unauffälligen, zurückhaltenden, neutralen Tönen gehalten, und der Boden ist durchgängig aus einem blau-grauen Marmor aus der Gegend um Cascais. Überall hat man als Besucher das Gefühl, willkommen geheiß zu werden, alles fließt und öffnet sich in immer wieder neuen Sichtachsen. Es gibt keine übertriebenen, modernen Abstraktionen und Ausdruckspriolen in dieser Architektur, sie ist von einer fast archaischen Anmutung geprägt – ein modernes Museum der heutigen Zeit! (<http://www.architektur-online.com>)

## **Raj Rewal Associates, New Delhi – India**

<http://www.rajrewal.org>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Lisbon Ismaili Centre (Library), Lisbon – Portugal 2000**

The design of Raj Rewal draws inspiration from Islamic philosophy and vocabulary of design assimilates Iberian Peninsula's architectural traditions and is innovative in terms of contemporary construction technology. It is influenced by morphology of traditional spatial arrangements of courtyards (Allahmbra, Fatehpur Sikri) concept of the paradise garden and Islamic patterns. In the Ismaili Centre architectural heritage is reinterpreted in terms of functional requirements and the concept of the site in Lisbon. The public spaces of design like Jamatkhana, Social Hall and Community facilities are grouped around separate courtyards on the ground floor. The first floor is reserved for educational, institutional and Aga Khan Foundation areas around smaller enclosures of courtyards. The six courtyards and external spaces are landscaped with fountains, running water and appropriate foliage. (Ray Rewal)

see also:

#### **Indian Parliament Library, New Delhi – India 2002**

##### **Awards:**

**IBC award 2002 by the Indian Building Congress for Excellence in Built Environment for Parliament Library Building, New Delhi**

Symbolically a house of knowledge, the Parliament Library has its site next to the Parliament House in Lutyens Delhi. Both visually and symbolically, the central hall of the existing Parliament denotes power, consensus and democracy and is linked to the central core of the new complex. For the library, a formal structure is conceived within the Indian tradition, built in a contemporary idiom to capture the essence without mimicry of past historical styles. The site measures 10 acres with a built-up area of 50,000 sqm. The design for the existing Parliament follows the "Beaux Arts", the central line axis planning criteria. It is circular in plan with three axes culminating in a central dome. Courtyards form an important feature of the design vocabulary, keeping in mind Delhi's extreme climate. They help in creating a dust free atmosphere and in reducing the summer heat. The height of the building is restricted to the podium level of the Parliament House. (Rewal)

#### **National Center for Biological Sciences, Bangalore – India 2000**

The research laboratories function around serene surroundings and provide ample space for interaction amongst scientists. The roof terraces and green enclosures are an important feature of the design. The 20 acres of site gently sloping from north to south forms part of an agricultural university. Phase-I consists of research laboratories seminar rooms, lecture theaters, administration, library, canteen, animal house, student's hostels and part of staff housing. The aim of the design was to locate various functions of the phase-I in such a manner that it would look complete and harmonious in all respects yet allow flexibility for future expansion. The concept is based on a series of inter-linked courtyards surrounded by programmatic elements that facilitated the phasing of the project. (Rewal)



## **Seródio Furtado Arquitectos, Porto – Portugal**

<http://www.serodiodfurtado.com>

### **Libraries:**

**[Escola Secundária de Ponte de Lima, Ponte de Lima - Portugal under construction](#)**

Client: Parque Escolar EPE, 18 669 m2

Com este projecto pretendeu-se reabilitar o património edificado existente (melhorando significativamente as suas condições infra-estruturais) introduzindo novas áreas programáticas capazes de conferir uma efectiva modernização no ambiente escolar ao nível da organização espaço-funcional.

A intervenção compreendeu:

- 1- a reabilitação dos três edifícios de sala de aulas existentes: Blocos 2, 4 e 5,
- 2- a demolição integral de um edifício de oficinas e mecânicas a substituir por um novo: Bloco 1,
- 3- a demolição integral do pavilhão polivalente: Bloco 6 que deverá ser substituído por um novo edifício com espaços de utilização idênticos;
- 4- a substituição da cobertura do pavilhão gimnodesportivo,
- 5- a reconstrução dos balneários: Bloco 3;
- 6- a construção nova de um edifício sobre o campo de jogos exterior destinado essencialmente a laboratórios.

Salienta-se a Estrutura do Edifício que enquadra o Campo de Jogos e os Laboratórios, que face às exigências do programa funcional condicionou o afastamento dos elementos verticais, pelo que temos uma solução de afastamento de 14.00m numa direcção e 31.50m na outra. A vencer o vão de 31.50m existem vigas transversais pré-esforçadas distanciadas de 7.00m entre si. Ou seja, estas vigas pré-esforçadas vão apoiar alternadamente sobre os pilares ou sobre as vigas parede longitudinais da fachada. (Serodio)

## **Alvaro Siza Vieira, Porto – Portugal**

### **Awards:**

**RIBA Gold Medal 2009**

<http://alvarosizavieira.com>

### **Libraries:**

**[Biblioteca Municipal, Viana do Castelo – Portugal 2007](#)**

3.130m<sup>2</sup>, Furniture supplier: Design by Álvaro Siza Vieira, Overall Cost: €4.500.000

It is a two storey square shaped building, formed by an elevated volume of 45x45 meters, including a void of 20x20 meters, prolonged eastward on the first floor by a L shaped volume. The library headquarters, the library events area and the bar are on the first floor and the reading rooms are on the second floor. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info>)

**[Faculty of Architecture \(Library\), Porto – Portugal 1995](#)**

The buildings of the Porto architecture school are set on a terraced site high above the estuary of the Douro River. This area is bordered on three sides by highway exits and by Campo Alegre street, and on the east by the former estate of Quinta da Povoa - the site of the architecture school before its expansion, which houses an earlier project by Siza - the first-year Carlos Ramos Pavilion. Adjacent to the rusticated stone wall of the estate, the new faculty buildings stretch out along two vertices of a triangular site, enclosing between them a courtyard and central meeting space.

The main building on the northern side, a continuous volume which provides visual and acoustic protection from the road above, contains departmental offices, lecture halls, an auditorium and a library. Across the courtyard on the southern side are four individual studio towers, which are placed several meters apart to allow views to the river, their different heights and facade configurations conforming to variations in the program. These are connected to the main building by a series of corridors below the plaza.

The volumes of the main building and towers converge westward, where a cafe pavilion and outdoor terrace mark the entrance to the site. At the opposite end, the courtyard leads to an elevated grass platform, which in turn climbs up by a series of ramps and stairs to the former estate and garden, giving access through a narrow gate to the Carlos Ramos Pavilion. Set at the apex of the estate, this simple two-story structure is a succinct summary of the courtyard plan - a U-shaped classroom building with its two wings converging at a sharp angle. While its exterior facades are blind, the large pivoting windows facing the interior courtyard allow complete transparency between the classrooms on either side of the building, and views beyond to the garden and river.

The materials used in the interior of the more recent addition include exotic wood for the floors and wainscots, marble in the foyers and stairs, specially-designed furniture for the classrooms, auditorium and library, and skylights which draw natural light into the main spaces. (<http://www.galinsky.com>)

**[Campus Universitário de Santiago, University Library, Aveiro – Portugal 1994](#)**

The library plays a central role in the organisation of the university campus situated on the edge of the city of Aveiro. A free-standing curving wall characterises the western façade and expresses the reinforced concrete structure of the building. (Siza)

## **José Manuel Soares, Porto – Portugal**

### **Libraries :**

**[Almeida Garrett Library, Porto – Portugal 2001](#)**

This building has two great functions: Public Library and a new exposition hall. There is also an auditorium for 200 people determined to conferences, films projection and other shows. Its location, between the street "Entrequintas" and the gardens of the crystal palace has an intense presence with the nature giving it a peaceful environment to build a library. With a great attention to details, the main façade is covered with pine wood to create a shield from the sun to the exposition rooms. The library has to floors with a big opening that connects visually the two levels. (Soares)

## **Russia**

**Asadov Architectural Studio, Moscow – Russia**

<http://www.asadov.ru>

**Libraries:**

**Reconstruction of I.Turgenev Library, Moscow – Russia 1995 - 2003**

The project stipulates reconstruction of apartment houses of the end of XIX century for accommodation of the first public library reading room named after I.S. Turgenev. That building was demolished in the seventieth years. Tactful impregnation of modern architecture in the form of extensions and superstructures allowed to increase greatly the useful area, including again created cellar with a book-depository, keeping character and scale of a building. Existing planning structure of a building was added by two-light atrium, by tower and romantic hall in a penthouse. (Asadov)

## Singapore

### **Look Architects Pte. Ltd., Singapore – Singapore**

<http://www.lookarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Bishan Public Library, Singapore – Singapore 2006**

Site area : 1,400 sqm, Gross floor area : 4,322 sqm

4-storey public library with basement and roof terrace. The prominent 'pods' cantilevered from the facade serve as intimate niches for quiet contemplation. Taking reference from the treehouse, the library interior is animated by natural light filtering through colored glass panels, resembling dappled light passing through the tree canopy.

The metaphor of a tree house was invoked from the onset of design conceptualization to create an environment for learning via a journey of discovery and play. The use of skylights, trellises and colored glass transforms incoming daylight into a myriad of shades and colours, creating an intriguing dappled light quality within the library that simulates light filtered through the foliage of trees. 'Pods' cantilevered off the main building facade exude a distinctive charisma on the exterior and create suspended alcoves at an intimate scale from the building interior. The library is raised above the anonymity of its mixed used neighborhood and sets out to stir the curiosity of the community. (Look)

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### **RSP ( Raglan Squire Partners ) Architects Planners & Engineers, Singapore – Singapore**

<http://www.rsp.com.sg>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Lasalle College of Arts, Singapore – Singapore 2007**

Total construction cost: \$ 56,000,000

Program: A 375,000-square-foot arts campus with classrooms, studios, offices, an art shop, exhibition space, student center, faculty lounge, library, and study pods. Design concept and solution: The project was designed to accommodate various arts disciplines and to connect the school to its urban context. The complex occupies a full block in the heart of Singapore; six entrances from four different streets make the building accessible to both students and the public. The exterior walls, made of aluminum and black stone, enclose a canyon-like interior surrounded by glass and steel volumes. Bridges link the volumes and serve as performance platforms. A Teflon membrane roof arches across the interior ravine and shelters the court below. (<http://archrecord.construction.com>)

## Slovenia

### **Ark Arhitektura Krušec, Ljubljana – Slovenia**

<http://arhitekturakrussec.si>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Biotechnical Faculty (Library), Ljubljana, - Slovenia 2009 – 2010**

The building was built within a larger area in which the planting of fruit trees arranged in different buildings pavilion Biotechnical Faculty. House and form a functional complex continuation of the existing faculty. The new building is located is representative of a large lecture hall, dean's office and the Central Library. Despite the poor condition of the existing building construction, it is both a design as well as the organizational level, represented the only context in which it was concerned the design of new buildings. In accordance with the above, all communication channels in the new facility are inherent in the hallways in the existing building. The main entrance to the facility is organized from the west, so that together with the entrance of the existing building forms a large input platform with benches. Input platform and perceptual functionally connects two otherwise remote input into a single, complete whole form. Linking to an existing facility is also evident at the level of design facade layer, as it summarizes the compositional scheme, which is typical of the existing building. The dynamics of the facade is a reflection of the functional arrangement of interior space and load-bearing structure. The library is a "temple of learning" is symbolic of the main entrance to the facility. As a place where the food writing skills faculty library has a dominant position in both the direction of the entrance to the university, as well as from the direction of the main hall. Special attention is devoted to orientation corridors, because they never completed a "blind alley", but generally expire at the ends of the glass wall that allows users to views of the nearby natural landscape. (Ark)

### **A.Biro, Ljubljana - Slovenia**

<http://www.a.biro.net>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Public Library Grosuplje – Slovenia 2007**

1.800 m<sup>2</sup> / 8.900 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.500.000

#### **Awards:**

Plecnik Award 2007

#### **Literature:**

db deutsche Bauzeitung, Slowenien und Kroatien 2008

A 10, # 15, 2007

Celik, Mateviž, New Architecture in Slovenia. Wien: Springer 2007

Municipal public library of Grosuplje is located in the heart of the city and represents one of the most vivid parts of public life in the community with 18.500 inhabitants. Nowadays library members represent 35% of regional population and the percentage grows noticeably every year. Library activity in the community started before the Second World War with social and trade union libraries. Independent public library was established in 1962 and later in 1967 the first professional librarian was employed. The development of the new library information system, technology, social and economic relations resulted the need for a modern library building. Library with modern technical facilities, better access to the library collection and more spacious reading room. In 2003, municipality of Grosuplje started the renovation and in 2007 the new library has been opened. With a quality ICT equipment and services and adequate respond on demanding requirements of modern learning the library fulfilled its role as a knowledge provider. Today library employs nine librarians who provide professional librarian service for each and everyone that grounds in personal and trusting relation between users and services. Library has approximately 750 visitors per day. It provides large amount of contemporary literature, electronic journals, free access to the internet and comfortable reading and studying areas. The latter are sufficiently equipped with a well chosen collection of key literature, reference material and journals. Visitors can also visit exhibitions in the gallery, drink a cup of coffee in cafeteria or join evening cultural events. For the youngest members library organises special storytelling hours. The image and identity of this library arise also from tight cooperation with local schools, kinder-gardens, cultural and other associations. ( <http://www.librarybuildings.info> )

### **Nataša Filipčič, Brežice - Slovenia**

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Brežice Library, Brežice – Slovenia 2006**

2.029 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.703.000

The Public Library BREZICE in Slovenia, is a work of architects and Nataša Filipčič Univ. Grad Arch., Completed in 2006. The origins of the Library date back to 1880, although they began their activities until a total area of 2.029m<sup>2</sup> 1945. Té spread over two floors and houses a collection of more than 100,000 volumes. The area for children and adolescents are on the ground floor, while the adult section is on the top floor. It features the large window side, in corner , occupying the entire height of the building, and that have been embedded in the words of local writer Otto Zupančič as well as the central skylight , which means an empty space in the middle, daylight contributes to the Library. (<http://www.facebook.com>)

The Brežice library's roots go back to the year 1880, and it began to officially operate in 1945. The library kept growing despite numerous relocations to new premises and different organizational forms. Today it serves the area of Brežice municipality, with 24.500 inhabitants, and also offers basic services to people beyond its borders. This house of wisdom is a meeting point for multiple

generations. The library collection covers over 100.000 items. However, it's not just a place for housing books but a multi-purpose learning centre offering: computer literacy, reading culture, homeland material, lifelong learning and official library events. On entering the library, there is the central circulation desk with a self-service book borrowing machine. The entrance area has selected books on the walls, a literature collection and an AV-collection in the adult section. The service has been upgraded by the RFID technology. Books and non-book material for children are located on the ground floor. This is also the area for the so called Mini Bologna – a permanent exhibition of youth books in foreign languages. The collection consists of 505 rich illustrated youth books from 44 countries. The books inform children about foreign cultures, and languages and provide scripts in the original form as well. In the upper floor there is the adult section, reference and homeland collections, self-study points and e-library. The department of professional books houses a permanent collection of the local recognized Slovenian language expert, academic Jože Toporišič, PhD. The library visitors meet in a multi-purpose hall named after Savica Zorko, the library's first manager. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info>)



## South Africa

### **dhk Architects, Cape Town – South Africa**

<http://www.dhk.co.za>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Ahmed Baba Institute Library, Sankore precinct, Timbuktu – Mali 2009**

Gross square footage: 50,000 sq.ft., Total construction cost: \$8.36 million

Just a few miles from the Niger River Delta in Mali, Timbuktu appears as a labyrinth of single-story mud buildings. A city of near-mythic status, it is the last outpost before the great Sahara Desert, a place synonymous with being almost impossible to reach. Despite its remote location, the city boasts a heritage of scholarship that has produced an astounding number of manuscripts. The new Ahmed Baba Institute of Higher Islamic Studies and Research, completed in 2009, introduces state-of-the-art techniques for conserving, exhibiting, and studying these famous Timbuktu manuscripts. The new institute is part of a 10-year initiative to replace its aging predecessor, founded in 1970 and located less than a mile away. After French colonial rule ended in 1960, Timbuktu slid into decline and scholars went to great lengths to protect the city's legacy, even burying manuscripts in the sand. An estimated 60 to 80 private libraries formed a grassroots conservation effort in Africa. According to UNESCO, a staggering 300,000 manuscripts exist in the Timbuktu region alone. In recent years, African leaders have used architecture to reclaim their countries' intellectual heritages. Egypt, for example, commissioned the Norwegian firm Snøhetta to design a grand library in Alexandria with the goal of rekindling the city's reputation as a seat of learning. In 2001, a year before the inauguration of the library in Alexandria, then South African president Thabo Mbeki traveled to Timbuktu on an official visit, helping to found the Timbuktu Manuscripts Project and set in motion plans to construct an impressive new home for the manuscripts. dhk Architects of Cape Town designed phase one of the \$8.36 million, 50,000-square-foot Institute, creating an archive of 20,000 manuscripts and a public library with reference materials on the culture of the region. Andre Spies, the project architect for dhk, designed the institute and now heads his own practice in Cape Town called twothink architecture, which completed phase two — fitting out the interiors. Spies describes Timbuktu as being “like a dry Venice.” Just as Venice must resist sinking into its lagoon, present-day Timbuktu must fight against the encroaching Sahara Desert. The ancient city unfolds as a series of garden courtyards tucked behind imposing walls along narrow streets cloaked in deep sand drifts. Spies derived his design concept from the juxtaposition of ancient and modern Timbuktu. “The new city is much more rigid and is laid out on a grid, while [the old city] grew sporadically over time.” His design creates a hybrid of building and street, contemporary and traditional. Circulation paths create “wall play” similar to the organization of the city's streets, where openings between buildings vary in width and are “very organic,” according to Spies. The complex connects the new city to the old city via outdoor hallways and aligns its main artery with the minaret of the Sankoré mosque, a 15th-century structure made with mud and declared by UNESCO to be a World Heritage Site. To respect the vernacular architecture of the region, Spies chose to build primarily with mud, which requires maintenance after the annual rains. He found a local mason who mixed mud with concrete to make the facade rain-repellent, and he purchased mud bricks from craftsmen on the streets. Because the archive and conservation lab required more protection, the architect specified standard concrete-block cavity walls for this portion of the building. By placing the conservation lab so it faces a hallway, he let visitors watch technicians at work. And by bringing visitors down a long ramp to the subterranean archive and a small exhibition space, he created a sense of procession. An air-conditioned, 300-seat auditorium and an outdoor amphitheater can accommodate symposia and lectures. To connect the various programmatic elements, Spies designed expansive outdoor hallways that converge at a courtyard. Head librarian Baba Tandina says he enjoys watching schoolchildren fill the library, which is particularly cheerful in the late afternoon when light filters through ornate, carved screens. The screen configurations — radiating diagonals, zigzags, and pyramids — derive from manuscript graphics and West African textile patterns. The airy double-height main gathering space hosts rows of desks and shelves of books, while the upstairs provides space for private study. To reduce the amount of sand blowing into the library, the architect placed entry doors off the courtyard (rather than the street) and designed the courtyard so scholars could congregate there and enjoy air cooled by a fountain. Overall, Tandina prefers the new institute to the old one, which he describes as stuffy and too warm for the manuscripts. He knows that air conditioning is a rare luxury in Timbuktu and that many visitors will have never encountered a glass exhibition cabinet before. Yet Tandina and his staff are concerned about the dependability of the building's modern conveniences. If machines break down in the desert, technicians are 500 miles away. To test the consequences of an outage, they shut off power for two weeks, and they were reassured when the temperature of the archive room remained nearly constant. He also wishes the new fire management system had manual controls. The introduction of a new building is challenging in the low-tech, mud-built setting of Timbuktu. Albakaye Ousmane Kounta, the Malian writer, poet, and storyteller, criticizes the building as “too modern.” Whereas fortresslike walls concealed the internal configuration of the former institute, the new one blurs inside and out with outdoor hallways arrayed along a “free plan.” This modern approach is uncommon in West Africa, where public and private spaces are strictly demarcated to keep out sand, roving donkeys, and itinerant people. The new design encourages access and openness, but it has drawbacks as well. In addition, some spaces — such as the auditorium — have rigid functions not easily adapted to other uses. Since the Institute is not yet equipped to host conferences, the auditorium will probably go unused for a while. In time, the staff of the Ahmed Baba Institute will adapt to their new complex, which will enrich Timbuktu and become a locus for international scholarship. For the time being, though, Timbuktu is adjusting to the new facility. This illustrates how architecture pushes change, which is exactly what Andre Spies intended to do with this remarkable project. by Caroline James (Caroline James has worked extensively in product design and architecture. She is currently pursuing an M.Arch. at Harvard.) (<http://archrecord.construction.com>) Design concept (06-05-2005)

Professional Team: Adam Essa Shabodien Roomanay COESSA Holdings Peter Fehrsen Faghmie Christians Andre Spies dhk architects, Ganief Dollie Jaco van Heerden Letshabile Structural Engineers, Graham Clarence Target Project Management Ashley Ruiters LDV Quantity Surveyors, Goesain Johardien Taib Ogier GJA Mechanical & Electrical

concept Timbuktu was shaped over-time and the complexity of its urban patterns can be explained by the way in which people moved through the city. With the first conceptual take on this unique project, much thought was given to the movement patterns and the experiential qualities of the streets of Timbuktu. The buildings form a microcosm of the greater Timbuktu, an amazing experiential route which ties the main auditorium and outdoor amphitheatre to the library, restoration spaces and guest rooms, to form an interactive educational centre. The siting of the project is a pivotal point in the city of Timbuktu. Three main arterial roads lead to the site. The two outer roads surround the old city whilst the middle one splits it in half. This connects the site directly to the airport. Furthermore the site is at the top end of the old city, in-between the “old “ and the “new” city. The architecture relates to this interstitial zone directly in that it is a combination of sun baked mud bricks (reminiscent of the “old” city) and off shutter concrete (reminiscent of “new” city). These two materials form the main structural materials and are tectonically separated with glass. Sun filters will be hand chiseled lime stone panels of varying sizes (about 2m x 1,5m). These panels accentuate the Moroccan influence in Malian vernacular architecture. Together these materials create a contrast between older techniques of building and modern construction methods, which in turn relates directly to the position of the site. (dhk)

## **Jeremie Malan Architects & Interiors, Pretoria – South Africa**

Jermie Malan, Maré Malan

<http://www.malanarchitects.ca.za>

### **Libraries:**

#### **National Library of South Africa, Pretoria CBD – South Africa 2008**

Client: Department of Public Works, Floor Area: 33 000m<sup>2</sup>, Cost: R310m

Located on Pretoria’s Government Boulevard which links the CBD with the Union Buildings, the new National Library of South Africa is a focal point. Visitors walk up the pedestrian ramp to an open public square and the main entrance, where face brick, concrete, steel and glass have been utilized to build the most modern library on the continent, a cultural symbol in the city of Pretoria and the country of South Africa. The library will hold 3.5million books and can accommodate 1500 seated researchers with approximately 4000 users per day. (Malan)

#### **Building future history- the new Pretoria campus building**

The National Library of South Africa plays a leadership role in Library and Information Services (LIS) sector. It provides library resources to all communities in South Africa, including previously disadvantaged communities. The Department of Arts and Culture is erecting a new building for the National Library of South Africa in Pretoria, which is worth more than R200-million. The project is being executed by the Department of Public Works. The National Library will gain approximately 33 000 usable square metres of space for its book collections, reading rooms and other facilities currently scattered in various Pretoria premises. The new building will also provide approximately 1800 seats for library users. The present library building can host only about 130 users. The new building will serve as a remedy for those people who queue on a daily basis to use the library services for hours on end. The new building is nearing completion. The project will result in the establishment of the most well equipped, effective and efficient National Library in Africa. It will serve as flagship for other library institutions in the country and present itself as a centre of excellence and a symbol of upliftment for all legal deposit libraries in Africa and the world. A well equipped new National Library building the day it opens its doors – computers will be available for the man in the street to use and to learn, thus removing the digital divide. A National Library serving its purpose in providing a repository for current electronic published documents and a preservation service for all legal deposit documents in South AfricaAll communities will have a place to go for studies, reading, research and online services and will not have to queue in the streets. The auditorium and meeting rooms will be used for training and meetings, and the necessary audio-visual equipment will be available. African literature will be available in all languages for the communities. Information on AIDS, poverty and indigenous matters will be available for all people to use in all formats, accessible from within in a complete electronic database (OPAC). The Cape Town campus and the Centre for the Book are housed in buildings that are landmarks in the historical nucleus of the city. The buildings were extensively renovated in the mid-1990s, and further repairs to the campus premises were carried out in the year under review. However, valuable collections are housed at various other Cape Town premises. At some of these, preservation conditions remain unsatisfactory, and solutions are being sought. Entrance to the building will be from a raised public piazza on the corner of Struben and Andries Streets. Large double volume reading rooms, one for general study and another for specialised research, will be featured on ground level with views into spaces from the streets. This will exhibit and reflect the use of a library to the public, therefore encouraging new users to use the facility. The proposed modern glass and brick building reflects the dynamic future envisaged for the National Library of South Africa. Steel and covered walkways and ramps lead users from street level towards the entrance piazza, which can also be used for public exhibition and street art forms. (<http://www.nlsa.ac.za/NLSA/about-us/history/building-future-history>)

## Spain

### **A + M Arquitectes, Barcelona – Spain**

Jaume Arderiu, Tomàs Morató

<http://www.amarq.net>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Can Saladrigas, Sant Martí, Barcelona – Spain 2006 - 2009**

Título del Proyecto: Proyecto de Rehabilitación de “Can Saladrigas” por Centro Cultural y Biblioteca del Distrito de Santo Martí en Barcelona

Autores: Tomàs Morató / Moisés Gallego, Localización: Pueblo Nuevo, Barcelona, Promotor: Ayuntamiento de Barcelona. Distrito de Santo Martí., Sup. Construida: 5.300 m2

#### **Literature:**

**Premios y Publicac.: Proyecto Obtenido por 1er. PREMIO en la selección del Concurso de Anteproyectos.**

**Publicado en Revista INDE enero 2004, y en publicación periódica del COAC**

El nuevo contenedor cultural de Can Saladrigas concentra todo el esfuerzo al mantener la forma y el aspecto del edificio, respetando la organización del Casal de abuelos y planteando las mínimas intervenciones para mejorar la relación con los espacios comunes de los varios servicios. Pasado el grueso de fachada aparece un gran espacio que sirve como vestíbulo general. Desde este espacio se accede tanto en la biblioteca como la sala de conferencias, al centro de imaginaria festiva y a las plantas superiores con programa cultural a definir. La biblioteca, se llega desde la planta baja. se accede a través del punto de acogida y servicio de préstamo, un espacio a doble levantada relaciona este vestibul con la superior hueso se encuentra el fondo general y todo el resto de dependencias de la biblioteca. (A+M)

#### **Biblioteca Ignasi Iglesias can Fabra, Sant Andreu, Eixample, Barcelona - Spain 2006**

Título del Proyecto: Rehabilitación de “Can Fabra” por Biblioteca Municipal

El edificio hoy conocido como Can Fabra es una de las naves que constituían el complejo industrial fundado por Ferran Puig i Gibert en 1838.( <http://w3.bcn.es>)

#### **Awards:**

**Pulses y Publicaciones: 1er PREMIO en concurso de propuestas Premio Bonaplata 2003**

#### **Literature:**

**Publicado a INDE enero 2004**

De las antiguas instalaciones de Fabra y Coats”, una de las naves, de propiedad municipal, se ubica enfrente de una nueva plaza. La singularidad del conjunto urbano no sólo viene determinada por el impresionante aspecto del edificio fabril, sino que también por los vacíos urbanos que lo rodean, por un lado una plaza pavimentada de gran medida amueblada con una fuente monumental, y por el otro el espacio libre lo forma un parque urbano. El edificio adquiere toda su relevancia precisamente por el vacío que se genera en su entorno. (A+M)

### **Abalos Sentkiewicz arquitectos, Madrid – Spain; Herreros Arquitectos, Madrid –**

#### **Spain**

Iñaki Ábalos, Renata Sentkiewicz, Juan Herreros

<http://www.abalos-sentkiewicz.com>

<http://www.herrer SARQUITECTOS.COM>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Publica Jose Hierro – Usera Public Library, Madrid – Spain 1995 – 2003**

Competition by invitation. First prize, Area:3,500 m2, cliente: Comunidad de Madrid, arquitectura: Ábalos & Herreros / directores del proyecto: Iñaki Ábalos, Juan Herreros, Ángel Jaramillo / colaboradores: Rocío Rein, Pablo Puertas, Miguel Kreisler

#### **Literature:**

**El Croquis, 118, 2006**

The plan for the library consisted of a bundle of pieces of medium size, autonomous and of similar importance and having a situation in which landscaping and institutional aspects possessed the same importance, so it was reasonable to think about the possibilities of a vertical organization of the plan not only in functional terms – minimizing cores and circulation space, simplifying the construction, offering diaphanous floors, etc. – but also figuratively, as the central element of the block. Designed as a mid-size tower, the library can serve as a catalytic converter which reorganizes this space of collective activity in Usera establishing it as a centrepiece and giving it urban meaning, connecting the adjacent parks, resolving inequality of the terrain and adding green and paved areas to the existing one in order to create a larger entity. The interior spaces are perceived with an atmosphere in semi-darkness communicating with the exterior through isolated openings which permit to select fragments of the nearby or more distant surroundings. High ceilings and wallpaper designed by Peter Halley create an atmosphere of silent reunions as we know it from casinos or classic cafés. (herrerros)

Estando el programa de la Biblioteca constituido por un conjunto de piezas de tamaño mediano, autónomas y de similar importancia, y teniendo además una situación en la que los aspectos paisajísticos e institucionales tienen un peso importante es razonable pensar en las posibilidades que abre una organización vertical del programa no sólo en términos funcionales- minimizando núcleos y recorridos, simplificando la construcción, ofreciendo plantas diáfanos, etc.-, sino también en clave figurativa, como pieza central de esta manzana. Conformada como una torre de mediano tamaño, la biblioteca puede actuar de catalizador que reorganiza este espacio de actividad colectiva en Usera al dotarlo de centralidad y sentido urbanístico, ligando entre sí los parques contiguos, resolviendo los desniveles y aportando un área ajardinada y pavimentada que aprovecha lo existente para dotarlo de una mayor entidad. Los espacios interiores se perciben como atmósfera en penumbra comunicando con el exterior a través de aperturas aisladas que permiten seleccionar fragmentos de la proximidad o de un entorno más lejano. Techos altos y papel pintado por Peter Halley están creando un ambiente de reuniones silenciosas como conocido de casinos o cafés clásicos. (Herrerros)

Sitting on a patch of high ground, the 'Biblioteca publica Jose Hierro' could be described as a castle for the safe keeping of books and other information. Upon entering, the first thing one encounters is a dramatic triple height entrance space, followed by the discovery that the the ground floor plan is actually quite extensive, and is not confined to the footprint of the tower above. A good way to experience the building is to take the lift up to the top floor and then walk back down the stairs. The plan of the tower is divided in a two-thirds/one-third split. There are several double height spaces occupying the larger portion, with mezzanine galleries - holding the toilets and quiet study rooms - forming the smaller part of the plan. Tall slit windows, arranged in an apparently random fashion, allow in natural light. The interior walls are covered in abstracted text in different colours. Structure is confined to the core and perimeter to leave a largely column-free interior. Contributed by davidb (<http://www.mimoa.eu>)

### **Munch Museum (Library), Oslo – Norway on design**

Restricted International Competition. First prize. Usable area: 12.300 m2. client: Oslo Kommune

The future complex formed by the Munch Museum and the Stenersen Museum Collections is not only to safeguard and disseminate a basic heritage of the history and character of Norwegian culture; we find ourselves faced with a unique opportunity to develop a contemporary museum concept drawn from a transcendental urban role and a historical responsibility as a cohesive element for the community not only of Oslo but of all the nation. The Museum is conceived as an institution which is open to the city and highly visible, which must be visited many times in a lifetime because of its dynamic programs but also because of its power as a place of concentration, walks and daily relaxation in its terraces and cafes or even because of its retail spaces. The proposal as a whole is notably involved with energy and environmental sensitivity issues. The detailed explanation of the operation of the Museum installations has been made clear. This is the moment to underscore our firm position that these housing facilities, inasmuch as every other proposed building, not least Lambda's public spaces must adhere to the sustainable criteria hereby proposed, beginning with the very reduction of cost as first. (Herrerros)

## **ACXT Arquitectos, Madrid – Spain**

Jesús María Susperrequi

<http://www.acxt.net>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Biblioteca Central del Campus Ourense de la Universitat de Vigo – Spain 2005**

5.250 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Awards:**

ENOR (Electromecánica del Noroeste) Architecture Award

#### **Literature:**

"Central Library: Ourense." In: Second Prize of Architecture 2006 Ascensores enormous . Vigo: Group Ascensores enormous, DL 2006. ISBN 84-690-0601-0, p. 254-263

"Central Library Campus Ourense Ourense Campus = Central Library." In: ACXT: Works and Projects = Works & Projects: 2001-2005 . Alcobendas: TF Editors, 2006. ISBN 978-84-96209-1, P. 102-115

As in the case of the Documentation Centre and Archives, University of A Coruña , the new Central Library Campus of Ourense (2005) of the University of Vigo was also a finalist for Galicia in the 2nd Prize of Architecture Ascensores enormous 2006 . Building architects Llamazares Jesus Castro Zayas and Carvajal Galo ( ACXT Architects ), the new library located on a slight slope inclination in a city park. The building is L shaped which differentiate the different uses of the building: the horizontal section is located below the main level of the slope, here we find the deposit of documents. In the vertical section, above the elevation and height, there are other offices, located in a 4-storey tower that aims to become an architectural landmark of the city and is inspired by the Roman milestones. The space and transition between these two sections can be found in the square has been created in the roof of the horizontal section. A place that makes the park depending on viewpoint, but above all acts of channeling communications, a deliberately horizontal communications. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

The building forms an elevated plaza overlooking the surrounding landscape, it is limited by the volume housing the book storage and by the tower. The latter is inspired by the baroque retables and assumes the role of an urban landmark, making the entrance to the campus. The interior space flows continuously between the various reading areas. (ACXT)

### **CEIBS Campus Library, Beijing – China 2010**

CEIBS (China Europe Internacional Business School) is the Business School leader in Asia. As part of it's growth has taken the decision of building a new Campus in Beijing contracting AXCT-IDOM Group as design architect. The new Campus occupies about 19,000 sqm in a three floors building and a basement floor in a plot 33,000 sqm in the Zhong Guan Cun Science Park in Beijing. The project is conditioned by the teaching function, the Zhong Guan Cun Science Park master planning which proposes a series of compact buildings scattered in the forest as small islands in the ocean and finally by the client's needs of building it in two phases and making it look as good and as finished also at the end of phase 1. A basement, which occupies completely the plot permitted with the more public, composes the building in phase 1 and main uses as the lecture hall, the amphitheatres classrooms, discussion rooms and bar. It is full of courtyards that like the Chinese traditional architecture give as a very good climate control and let us prioritize the relationship among different spaces not losing the complete vision of the building as it happens in the forbidden city in Beijing.

#### **Floor Plan**

In the other two floors we have some more discussion rooms and flat classrooms and other more not so public uses as professors and staff working spaces and organized as fingers linked to a long corridor. Each floor has a different shape and a different relationship with the forest. Basement relationship is with the trunk of the tree and with the courtyards full of green bamboo creating a introvert space, second floor with the crown with a similar ambient and is the third floor the one occupied by the staff and professors is the one that looks over the forest like a metaphor of a ship lookout. The traditional Chinese architecture and philosophy already fascinated us, and it has been the engine of our architectural ideas helping us to shape the project, and it is easy to recognize it in the election of the colors and materials as, mainly, in the spatial configuration of the building. This is the way the building represents CEIBS spirit of encounter between China and Europe.

#### **Section**

Now we can see finished the phase 1 ended but it will be in phase 2 when the building will be able to express the dynamic concept of balance of the Chinese yin yang in the Chinese architecture thanks to the feng shui art and, in this case,

interpreted from our European respectful point of view. (<http://www.archdaily.com>) 24.Nov. 2011

## **AH Asociados – Alonso Hernández Asociados Arquitectos S.L., Bilbao-Pamplona – Spain**

Miguel Ángel Alonso, Rufino J. Hernández Minguillón, Ane Zabata, Francisco Trujillo

<http://www.ahasociados.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Biblioteca Publica y Centro Sociocultural Mendillorri-Pamplona -Navarra – Spain 2005 / 06**

Promotor: Ayuntamiento de Pamplona y Gobierno de Navarra, Superficie construida: 3.327,70m<sup>2</sup>

In the surroundings of the central park in Mendillorri, a civic centre and library was proposed which keeps a relationship with the surrounding area, its views, and its functions. A type of monument which distances itself from people hasn't been sought out, but rather a constructed place which plays second fiddle to the park and the palace, to the lake and the inner landscape. For that reason the plot has been altered as if it were a matter of a stone pavement in a public place. The folds create different spaces which are intertwined and multiply whilst taking advantage of the lands' unevenness. Thus the building is a square and wall facing towards the street, with its empty space and arcade facing towards the park. (<http://www.mimoa.eu>)

In Mendillorri, the public installations aim to qualify the urban nature of the central park so as to make it a resource of resources. To this end, the building must break the limits of the theoretical plot to merge in with the large green area which lends structure to the urban centre. The plot of the library has the privilege of its view and orientation overlooking the lake, the palace and the basin of the city of Pamplona. Consequently, the building must be oriented. It must take the street as a functional connection and the park as its natural surroundings. Children and young people are the focus and main occupants of the area, and use it a lot. Consequently, the new resource must be lively, dynamic, open and related to the outside, the outside being the public space. The architecture must rise out of the park, from soil excavated and shaped as part of an urbanised area. The building must welcome its users and bring them into contact with the ground or raise them to create reading areas or areas of cultural leisure. The privileged position of the plot and the horizontal nature of the park favour the creation of the building in this dimension, the existing difference in level allowing for the creation of a ground floor for complementary purposes which solves the design without exceeding the capacity limits planned in the original programme. The building includes an access and reception platform, creating a distance from the street, and presents a more opaque front which is broken by the entrance. The area resulting from the folding of the façade and roof opens out to the east, towards the park and lake from areas which are more or less open, depending on use, making for a windowed balcony, patio or terrace over the lake as required. Consequently, the building opens out horizontally towards the park and vertically to the north and south to achieve good views over nearby buildings. In the same way that the building also folds towards the city to create an access area, it also folds towards the park to prevent a flat front towards the lake, the profile of the building merging in with its natural surroundings. As for internal operation, each of the main areas (Library and Socio-Cultural Centre) has its own individual floor space, more open in the case of the library, as a platform over the lake, and more closed for the second area so that it can be used as an extension of the exhibition area. (<http://www.pampolna.es> : Municipal Works)

#### **Educational Centre Virgen de Arrixaca, El Palmar-Murcia – Spain 2001**

The building earmarked to be the future Faculty of Medicine is an independent project which is being tailored to the two scales which exist on the site, at the edge of the hospital enclosure; on the one hand the level of access similar to that of the other buildings in the hospital complex, and on the other, the chief volume of access opposite the open countryside which surrounds it. A compact area of 67.90 x 33.40 m contains a low part double in height which clearly defines the entrance by means of an open north facing patio, which takes in the narrow current plot link to the hospital grounds. This enclosure is home to the pavilions' communal spaces; the hall, the cafeteria, the administrative offices and the courses room. On top, there's a quadruple height piece structured into teaching units. The great horizontal volume appears as a compact piece in local golden stone where the different spaces are transversally articulated around empty free spaces which serve as an external reference to the internal spaces, valuable as individual parts (Libraries, Reading Rooms, Lecture Halls, etc). All these rooms are qualified by contrasting treatments according to scale light, and materials used. Thus it is that the hall space arises from the opposition between two spaces of different character, an internal one of 15x 15 x 15 m, and an external one of 9 x 9 x 9 m, which compress it and tighten it vertically. The transitions between the successive sets of episodes- empty (access area), vertical hall space, and empty space (the internal patio) each one possessing its own properties, directs the spatial tempo of the project. The central space knits together various public uses on the access level- assembly halls, cafeteria and lecture rooms- with the library on the first floor. In the rest of the building the varying University departments are placed according to the longitudinal axis which are lighted through the empty spaces excavated in the volume and which are enshrouded in a second skin screen-printed in gold, which filters the light by using the reference of the stony texture used in the building, thus evoking a dialogue between the ways of limiting the existing volume of a transparent skin and another opaque one. The stone cladding continues a treatment started in other refurbished areas in the centre, but it is identifiable through its own material value, aspired to as an element of qualification in buildings which have traditionally been subjected to functional usage, but whose image usually requires the formal strength acquired through the use of stone. (<http://www.archello.com>)

#### **Biblioteca Fitero, Navarra – Spain 2001**

### **Literature:**

Detail 10, pp. 114-119

The internal space of this monastery turns out to be the prime factor in the intervention, since this space is recovered as a staged union of three public rooms, allowing a synthetic knowledge of the constructive process of the monastic complex. To achieve this, the original volumes are rehabilitated by new covering structures which reinterpretate the wooden traditional ones. This ensures the massive character of the historical construction in stone, brick and cast. The kitchen area turns out to be an alternative entrance to the monastery, and to its own library. Its stone entrance was recovered, as well as a section by means of a wooden pyramid structure which centrally aligns the old vaulted space. This hallway leads to the horizontal refectory space, suited for the exhibition of small items and audiovisual montages. From the coffered wood panelled ceiling, a stairway leads down giving access to the library floor. (<http://www.mimoa.eu>)

The internal space of this monastic creation turns out to be the prime factor in the intervention since this space is recovered as a staged union of three public rooms, which allow a synthetic knowledge of the constructive process of the monastic complex. To achieve this, the original volumes are recovered by means of new covering structures which reinterpretate the wooden traditional ones, and keep the massive character of the historical construction in stone, brick and cast. The kitchen area turns out to be an alternative entrance to the monastery, and to its own library, hence recovering its stone entrance, as well as a section by means of a wooden pyramid structure which centrally aligns the old vaulted space, thanks to a lantern which illuminates the place. This hallway leads to the horizontal refectory space, in shade, suited to the exhibition of small items and audiovisual montages, from whose



coffered wood panelled ceiling a stairway leads down giving access to the library floor underneath its great centrally located vault, whose vertical tension confers its appearance of great height. Once you get up to the top floor, the space is organised on two contrasted levels of contemplation. At the lower level, the exhibition area seems to be defined as a continuous piece of wooden and glass furniture fixture, inclined hence preventing the reflection of troubling images, and the other upper level, characterised by its vault and its decor from the nineteenth century. In short, the intervention is trying to maintain a careful balance between the recovery of a piece lingering in the recent memory and its adaptation to possible future uses via the introduction of basic elements of spatial organisation without any interference to the accepted reading of history, thus allowing full reconditioning and hence public enjoyment of the recovered spaces. (AH)

### Educational Centre Iturrama, Pamplona, Navarra – Spain 1993

A wide watercourse links the dense and uniform city of Pamplona with the tree-lined valley of the River Sadar. Next to a road that once belonged to the historic Camino de Santiago trail, an open urban space has been shaped, surrounded by schools, with playgrounds that are linked through an opening onto the landscape that is limited to the south by a road bridge. The new building aims to crown the urban skyline without detracting from the openness of this place, half way between the city and the countryside. Hence, the main volume is set parallel to the existing residential area, whereas the different wings are cut according to the primitive outline of the terrain, preserving a small group of trees and making the most of the views and sun exposure as elements inherent to the composition. Here, the urban skyline disappears and there is also no large horizontal platform on which the neighbourhood stands, although a series of terraced spaces are generated which respond to different uses and which are transformed into urban spaces of transition towards the park. The building volume responds to a complex programme with communal areas and independent bodies that create a succession of naves and patios intersecting with the main area of surgeries and offices. A shared entrance hall that links into the public room organises movement according to a variable sequence that permits the identification of different areas and constitutes one of the objectives of this project. Internal flexibility is guaranteed through a wide span construction and straight-forward building resources, placing all the emphasis on the linear distributors and the spatial fluidity between the interior and exterior. The complex is understood as an operation of adaptation to the place in which the entire plot of land is manipulated in accordance with a strategy of opposition between empty and full, between building and patios, between raised platform and trough; to such an extent that only in their interrelation is it possible to discover the meaning of an architecture of simple forms that acquires its own personality through its relationship with the place. (<http://www.worldarchitecture.org>)

Una amplia vaguada comunica la trama densa y uniforme de la ciudad de Pamplona con el valle arbolado del río Sadar. Junto a un vial que pertenece al histórico Camino de Santiago se ha ido configurando un espacio urbano abierto rodeado de centros escolares, cuyos patios se relacionan a través de una apertura sobre el paisaje que aparece limitada al sur por un puente de autovía. El nuevo edificio pretende rematar el perfil urbano sin que el lugar pierda su condición abierta, a medio camino entre la ciudad y el campo. Para ello, el volumen principal se sitúa en paralelo a la trama residencial existente, mientras las distintas alas se van recortando según el primitivo perfil del terreno, preservando un pequeño grupo de árboles y aprovechando las vistas y el soleamiento como elementos propios de la composición. Aquí la trama desaparece y tampoco existe la gran plataforma horizontal sobre la que se erige el barrio, aunque se generan una serie de espacios aterrizados que responden a distintos usos y que se transforman en espacios urbanos de transición hacia el parque. La volumetría construida responde a un programa complejo con áreas comunes y cuerpos independientes que crean una sucesión de naves y patios maclados con el cuerpo principal de consultorios y oficinas. Un vestíbulo común relacionado con el salón de actos organiza los recorridos según una secuencia cuya variedad permite la identificación de las distintas áreas y constituye uno de los objetivos del proyecto. La flexibilidad interna queda garantizada mediante una construcción de grandes luces y recursos constructivos nada sofisticados, poniéndose todo el acento en los distribuidores lineales y en la fluidez espacial entre interior y exterior. El conjunto se entiende como una operación de adaptación al lugar en la que todo el solar se manipula según una estrategia de oposición entre vacío y lleno, entre edificación y patios, entre plataforma y vaguada; de tal manera que solo en su interrelación es posible descubrir el sentido de una arquitectura de formas simples que adquiere su carácter propio en la relación con el lugar. Marina, 12. Mai (<http://www.de.urbarama.com>)

### Alcolea + Tárrego, Pamplona, Barcelona – Spain

Rubén A. Alcolea, Jorge Tárrego

<http://www.alcoleatarrago.com>

**Libraries :**

### Biblioteca Vilanova del Vallès – Spain 2011

The new urban development of Vilanova del Vallès is one of the most important challenges of the municipality. The library, next to the future Plaza del Països Catalans will be one more of the public equipment located throughout the Passeig del Centenari and its extension in Ronda de l'Eixample. This strategy helps to understand the first decisions of the proposal. In this sense, the representative image and the main access are located in Ronda. On the other hand, the future library will finish the Plaza. For this reason we delineate accurately this limit, raising the total occupation of the plot. In the rest of the alignments the library retreats slightly, by means of subtle curved lines. Together with the glass façades the volume has a perception very attractive, cradle in the delicate reflections of everything what happens around. The roof plan has a powerful image by means of the extensive use of conical skylights and a colourful gardening. (Alcolea) see also: **MX\_SI Architectural Studio, Barcelon** <http://www.mx-si.net>

**CASA DE CULTURA EN ENTRAMBASAGUAS. CANTABRIA**  
**ARQUITECTAS: ANA RUIZ DE APODACA Y CARMEN PÉREZ DÍAZ**  
**MEMORIA**

Entrambasaguas es una pequeña localidad del interior de Cantabria cercana a Santander. El carácter del pueblo, de pequeñas edificaciones aisladas se traduce en un paisaje dominado por verdes prados. Fruto del crecimiento experimentado en los últimos años y para atender a la nueva demanda de la población, el Ayuntamiento convoca un concurso de ideas para diseñar la casa de la cultura en una parcela junto al consultorio médico y cercana a la iglesia. El proyecto parte de una apuesta rotunda por generar una simbiosis entre espacio libre y construido dentro de la parcela. El edificio se sitúa ligeramente girado respecto al eje de la calle y el consultorio médico, creando tres espacios libres. En primer lugar un tapiz verde recibe al visitante y dota de perspectiva el acceso del edificio. Un segundo espacio destinado a aparcamiento situado en la zona menos visible de la parcela y limitado por el centro médico y el propio centro cultural, permite un uso compartido del mismo. Por último, un jardín como prolongación de la casa de cultura, acoge un parque saludable para mayores y zonas arboladas. El edificio se organiza en torno a una pieza central a partir de la cual se accede a tres espacios de iguales dimensiones que albergan dos salas multiusos y una biblioteca. El espacio de transición entre la pieza central y las otras piezas sirve para albergar los usos secundarios (aseos, almacén, control y administración e instalaciones). En

función del uso de cada sala el espacio interior se moldea a través de la forma y la luz de los lucernarios. Un espacio muy vertical de acceso se comprime para volver a expandirse en cada una de las salas. Este juego se traduce al exterior en la cubierta de zinc que se pliega creando una volumetría propia y potenciando el carácter singular del edificio. Una piel continua de piedra confiere unidad al conjunto y lo arraiga en el lugar. Utilizamos la piedra arenisca tradicional con un lenguaje propio, contemporáneo, como si de un lienzo se tratara. La piedra cizallada expresando rugosidad, sombra, en diálogo con la misma piedra al corte de sierra expresando luz, suavidad. Un juego compositivo entre las distintas texturas y modulaciones de la piedra y los huecos. Hacia el jardín el edificio se abre para dejar entrar la luz norte y el paisaje al interior de las salas. En el resto de fachadas predomina el carácter masivo de la piedra con la apertura de pequeños huecos. Durante la construcción del edificio el ayuntamiento adquiere la parcela contigua para albergar una segunda zona de aparcamiento. Se modifica la urbanización con la intención de crear un espacio de transición que permita conectar el aparcamiento con la casa de cultura. El límite del jardín se pliega, se eleva, evocando las formas de la cubierta y permitiendo que la visión del aparcamiento quede parcialmente oculta por la vegetación

## **aq4 arquitectura, Barcelona – Spain**

<http://www.aq4arquitectura.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Casa de cultura I biblioteca, Ortuella (Biscaia) – Spain 2010**

En mitad del municipio de Ortuella, entre la calle Catalina Gibaja y el parque de Otxartaga, se encuentra el enorme almacén de su nueva casa de cultura. A falta de unos últimos retoques, el edificio presenta una estampa casi acabada mientras los trabajos que faltan se aceleran con la vista puesta en mayo. El proyecto se ha convertido en la piedra angular de la gestión de la legislatura para el alcalde, el penevista Oskar Martínez, que se ha centrado en cumplir su promesa electoral de levantarlo sea cual sea su coste. Un empeño que no ha salido barato: Ortuella está entre los municipios más endeudados del territorio.

«Los cuatro últimos años se han echado a la basura para Ortuella, han hipotecado nuestro futuro a costa de este proyecto», critica Daniel Arranz, portavoz local del PSE. «Y lo peor de todo es que aún no saben qué uso le van a dar», añade. Nacida hace ya ocho años, la idea de construir una nueva y faraónica casa de cultura no pudo arrancar hasta 2008 debido a las discusiones y parones motivados por su elevado coste. A comienzos de aquel año se adjudicaron las obras por valor de 3,8 millones de euros. El año pasado el Ayuntamiento tuvo que inyectar otros 700.000 para cubrir varios sobrecostes y para 2011 preveía destinar otro millón más en concepto de mobiliario.

«Al final, la propia Diputación ha tenido que pararle los pies al alcalde porque incumplía la normativa foral de endeudamiento y sólo van a poder aportar medio millón, con lo que, además, van a dejar el edificio medio vacío», se queja Arranz. El concejal socialista explica que el aval mostrado para argumentar que se podrá pagar el préstamo «han sido los remanentes de tesorería, por lo que a Ortuella le espera un futuro muy negro». Sumando todo el capital invertido hasta la fecha, más los gastos que genere la sociedad pública que se va a crear para su gestión, el personal de mantenimiento y demás servicios para su puesta en funcionamiento, el coste total fácilmente superará los seis millones de euros. Una suma astronómica para un municipio que apenas llega a recaudar dos millones de euros al año en concepto de impuestos.

#### **Retraso en las subvenciones**

El edificio, en cuya construcción se han empleado más de 1.500 metros cúbicos de hormigón y por encima de 150 toneladas de acero, no acaba de encajar dentro de la fisonomía de una localidad de apenas 8.500 habitantes. A juicio de Iñaki Beitia, portavoz de la asociación cultural Plural Anitzak de Ortuella, las instalaciones están «sobredimensionadas». «A día de hoy tenemos una biblioteca en el pueblo que apenas tiene media docena de lectores al día. ¿Para qué necesitamos una tan grande?», lanza.

Esta agrupación de vecinos se dedica desde hace años a ofrecer sin ánimo de lucro la única oferta de cine en Ortuella. Proyectan películas una vez al mes en la sala Gorbea, para lo cual tienen firmado un convenio de colaboración por el que la Administración local se compromete a financiarles con 3.000 euros al año para pagar los derechos de proyección de las cintas. El Consistorio lleva ya dos años de atrasos en estos pagos para una actuación que, desde el punto de vista del colectivo, «sí que fomenta la cultura».

«¿Realmente quieren ese edificio para hacer cultura? ¿Han pensado en cómo lo van a emplear», se pregunta Beitia.

Tanto el PSE de Ortuella como Plural Anitzak coinciden igualmente en su crítica a la forma en que se está decidiendo el uso final de la construcción. «Los mecanismos de participación ciudadana para elaborar los estatutos de la empresa que lo gestione son muy deficientes, no hemos podido aportar nada», comenta Iñaki Beitia. Daniel Arranz le respalda sin dudar en este sentido: «Todavía no se han sentado a hablar con los partidos políticos ni con los grupos culturales del pueblo». (<http://www.elcorreo.com>)

## **aSZ Arquitectes, Barcelona – Spain**

Antonio Sanmartín G. de Azcón, Elena Cánovas Méndez

<http://www.aszarquitectes.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **La Remodelació de Biblioteca de Can Casacuberta i Espai Betulia, Badolina - Spain 1993 – 2010**

Constituent Ajuntament de Badalona, 4.800 m<sup>2</sup>, € 3.125.000

#### **Literature:**

“Remodelació de la Biblioteca de Can Casacuberta i l’Espai Betúlia a Badalona, Barcelona”. En: ArqCAT 1 2 3. Barcelona: COAC, DL 2008, p. 280-281, ISBN 978-84-96842-35-9

La remodelación de la Biblioteca de Can Casacuberta le ha llevado a cabo el equipo de arquitectos aSZ Arquitectos en 2007. Se ha trabajado sobre una superficie de 2.800m<sup>2</sup>, y el proyecto ha tenido un coste de prácticamente 43 millones de euros.

Lo más significativo de la remodelación es la nueva cubierta, terminada en zinc y en forma de acordeón. En el eje central encontramos los cristales, verticales, que matizan y distorsionan la entrada de luz directa en el interior. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

## **AV62 Arquitectos, Barcelona - Spain**

Toño Foraster, Victoria Garriga

<http://www.av62arquitectos.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Municipal Sant Pol de Mar –2008 Primer Premio del Concurso Público, en fase de proyecto ejecutivo**

Promotor : Diputación de Barcelona y Ayuntamiento de San Pol de Mar, Superficie edificada 850m<sup>2</sup>

Este edificio se plantea con la voluntad de recrear en términos contemporáneo, el positivo espíritu creativo que se intuye en el proyecto original del edificio modernista del arquitecto Ignasi Mas i Morell. Quisiéramos poder mantener, reinterpretando-la, esta manera tan particular de mirar el mundo y entender la arquitectura. Este carácter lúdico y desinhibido que era capaz de jugar con las hojas de acanto de la arquitectura clásica, ponerlos con remate de barandilla, haciendo que parezcan algo totalmente diferente y además hacerles de cerámica y brillantes. Nosotros quisiéramos hacer arquitectura modernista contemporánea, mediterránea, lúdica y seria a la vez. Espacios claros y luminosos, con color y con la vegetación con tema principal. El edificio de Ignasi Mas i Morell utiliza las flores y los motivos vegetales como elementos ornamentales. Nuestra propuesta plantea que la fachada de la parte nueva a través de la cual nos entrará la luz y veremos fuera sea vegetal. En cuanto al programa funcional planteamos mantener la entrada principal a la puerta de la torre de la calle de Santa Clara y un posible el acceso a la sala polivalente para el otro puerta de la fachada principal del edificio. En la planta baja de la torre se ubica el vestíbulo, conectando con la zona infantil, con la zona de revistas y con la sala polivalente, espacios todos ellos situados en planta baja a cota de la calle de Santa Clara. Desde el vestíbulo sale la escalera que nos lleva al área de fondo general, construida excavando debajo del actual patio. En la planta están las zonas de trabajo interno, despachos y zona de descanso del personal, con un acceso independiente desde la zona infantil. La zona de revistas y prensa diaria es en realidad el único elemento volumétricamente nuevo que incorporamos en el edificio. Ocupa una superficie del 15% de la del patio actual y la entendemos como un elemento muy transparente y ligero, se relaciona muy bien con el lenguaje de la parte central del edificio, construida a base de ventanas. El espacio de fondo general es un volumen único con una gran fachada abierta a sur y filtrada mediante un sencillo sistema de celosía metálica ligera mezclada con elementos vegetales trepadores caducos guiados. La fachada respondería a las necesidades térmicas y de control de luz independientemente de la vegetación, que se considera en realidad como un elemento de acabado y de confort sensorial y visual, aunque a la larga acabaría contribuyendo en una medida mucho mayor el confort térmico y ambiental, así como la renovación del aire y aporte de oxígeno al entorno. En la cubierta del fondo general, o sea en el patio, colocamos unos lucernarios cilíndricos, que, con un sencillo mecanismo motorizado de apertura, a la vez que permiten la entrada de luz natural, con el consiguiente ahorro energético, combinados con la posibilidad de apertura de la fachada frontal, permiten una intensa ventilación cruzada y refrigerada por la vegetación de fachada. ( AV62)

(<http://www.europaconcorsi.com>)

### **Biblioteca Central Jordi Rubió i Balaguer Sant Boi de Llobregat (Barcelona) – Spain 2006**

Parc de la Muntanyeta, Sant Boi de Llobregat (Barcelona), Promotor: Ajuntament de Sant Boi de Llobregat, Superficie Edificación 3.974m<sup>2</sup>, Urbanización y accesos 1.500m<sup>2</sup>, Urbanización y patios 1.710m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Awards:**

2006 Obra Seleccionada para el Premio a la innovación en la construcción. Premios Catalunya Construcción 2004-2006 (CAATB)

2004 Finalista Triennial d'Arquitectura del Baix Llobregat, Alt Penedès i Garraf

2002 Primer premio del Concurso Público Abierto

#### **Literature:**

Abril 2009 Libro: Biblioteche.Architettura e Progetto. Scenari e strategie di progettazione. Autor: Marco Muscogiuri. Ed. Maggioli Editore, BDA(Biblioteca di architettura)

Noviembre 2007 Benzina: On són els llibres?

Abril 2007 Infodorus. Construcción Sostenible y Edificios Inteligentes. N°8

Febrero 2007 L'Informatiu', n°283 .Colegio de Aparejadores y Arquitectos Técnicos de Barcelona

Enero 2007 Arquitectura Ibérica ' Bibliotecas' #017

Septiembre 2006 Quaderns, de Arquitectura y Urbanismo n° 251

Junio 2005 Arquitectura Viva N°100

2004 Reportaje en BTV ' Saló de Lectura'

20.11.2002 La Vanguardia

Cultura 21.cat. 'Biblioteques. Nous papers. Una mirada arquitectònica' num 2

L'edifici parteix d'un principi de respecte a l'entorn natural privilegiat que representa un parc com el de la Muntanyeta per a la ciutat de Sant Boi. El projecte manté el màxim de zona verda amb el mínim impacte volumètric que imposa un programa tant extens com és el de la biblioteca. És per això que l'edifici es soterra en la seva planta baixa construint una coberta ajardinada amb total continuïtat amb la resta del parc. L'edifici deixa 4 forats d'entrega amb el terreny a la part posterior, i un de central, que seran patis exteriors que donaran llum i vistes a la biblioteca, garantint així la qualitat espacial a totes les estances de l'edifici. La planta 1ª de l'edifici, emergeix sobre un talús, per donar una façana més representativa a la biblioteca. (AV62)

### **Estudio Arquitectura Campo Baeza, Madrid – Spain**

Alberto Campo Baeza

<http://www.campobaeza.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Biblioteca Universidad Alicante – Spain 1995**

The project is located on a 126 by 66 meter lot on the University of Alicante campus, still with relatively few structures. "What is a library? A man, a book, and sufficient light to be able to read well". Thus understanding light as the main theme, the scheme formulates the reading rooms as double bayed spaces, each measuring 7 meters. The double height first bay diagonally connects with the second, of the same height, creating a well illuminated, wide space. The high windows open to the northern light. The library tables, in three stepped horizontal planes, search for and find that light. The inside of these "podium" efficiently serve to contain the bookshelves. This intervention, simple, logical, and efficient, is resolved in four large boxes, filled by light and silence, which rise above the rest of the building which responds with a functional scheme to the programmatic requirements. The first two floors are conceived of as a great stereotomic stone base. The last floor, as white boxes of steel and glass which emerge as tectonic elements in counterpoint with the first. The whole structure rests upon the earth with courtyards filled by lemon trees. Here there is a search, constant in the architect's work, for a possible typology. (Baeza)

### **Public Library Alicante – Spain 1992**

in collaboration with Pedro L. Valle López

The building, raised in stone upon the outlines of an old palace, is conceived of as a courtyard building, generated by the dialogue between two "L" shaped pieces. The first contains the two historic facades, which re-elaborate in stone all of their elements. The character of the wall is underlined not only in the treatment of the stone (with horizontal striations) but in the greater depth of all its openings. The second "L" is also elaborated in stone, in this case treated with the polish of a skin. The openings appear scratched into its surface, flush. The corridors to the courtyard appear as light elements. On the ground floor the volume of the conference

room advances upon the courtyard in the gesture of an opening fan. The main stair rests upon it, and continues with the same unfolding rhythm. This gesture is completed by the strong prismatic prow containing the general stair. Finally, a third element is introduced, the white-painted metallic structure supporting the glazed skylight that covers the courtyard. The introduction of this tectonic element gives value to the structural stone box that contains it. The white structure formed by telescoping columns and delicate triangular trusses has a double function. On one hand it is an effective architectural mechanism, causing light to vibrate, materializing, when intersecting with it. On the other hand, the compositional axis defined by the main facade and the great arched entry is turned ninety degrees, ordering the space longitudinally with the columns. (Baeza)

## **Juan Navarro Baldeweg, Madrid – Spain**

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Publica Pedro Salinas (Plaza Puerta de Toledo), Madrid – Spain 1992**

Area: 2764 m<sup>2</sup>

### **Literature:**

BIA. - Madrid: Association of Technical Architects. (1993) 168, November-December Title: Library at Glorieta Puerta de Toledo [Madrid]

Architects. - Madrid: Council of Colleges of Architects of Spain. (1996), No. 130. Title: Library at the Puerta de Toledo: a floating dome

Interior Design. - Madrid: Globus-Communication. (1994), No. 38. Title: Puerta de Toledo Library

Library Puerta de Toledo, Puerta de Toledo Madrid = Library, Madrid Source: AV Monographs. - Madrid: Arquitectura Viva. (1994), No. 45-46 January to April.

Social Service Center and Library in Toledo Gate = Gate Toledo Social Services Centre and Library: Madrid, 1985/1988/1992, El Croquis. - Madrid: El Croquis editorial. (1992), No. 54.

In 1982 one of the most important core to build in the area of San Francisco el Grande in Madrid was formed by the Library and Social Services centers around the square of the Puerta de Toledo. The proposed Juan Navarro Baldeweg for the redevelopment of the area around the Puerta de Toledo was awarded in the competition, building the Social Services in 1985 and the Library in 1992. As the opening years of the same 1994. To understand the orientation of this project is necessary to consider the overall design of the Puerta de Toledo. On one hand, has redefined the soil, which is of great importance in the formation of the backs of the roundabout and at the mouth of Toledo Street uptown. The plane of the square before the church Virgen de la Paloma, remains almost the same height, following its natural slope, reaching the roundabout, looking as flat balcony accessed by ramp from the plaza. This leaves it the slope, covering the development of the second installment of the Gran Via de San Francisco el Grande. This retaining wall and ramp are on the other side of the street Toledo, symmetric response in the basement of the Library. An intention very clearly explains how this building is very precise care in the scale and presence of it in the Glorieta. A disproportionate buildings on the perimeter of the square would have darkened the door of Lopez Aguado and had detached from the fire station to conservar. La pureza simple volumes, in this case the circle inscribed on an irregular polygon, the balance of these volumes, the play of solids and voids, is part of the formation of a low-level ring around the door, aiming it at the limits of appropriate scale. The high vacuum of the square across the street from Toledo dialogue with full complementarity with the drum-shaped dome of the Library. The tension in the simultaneous presence of a concavity and convexity effects are essential in the spatial experience of the roundabout. The drum volume resolved, in most of the way, very different requirements that the treatment of urban space required at that point. The exterior walls of the basement are offered in the appearance of gray granite, and the upper part of the Library stone beehive. In the design of these walls, cutting of the stone, in the composition of the holes and covered the treatment has been taken into account at all times the necessary conjunction with the Center buildings across Social Services Toledo street. The constructive solution of the cover is innovative because it uses a metal radial nerve that support a lower conical surface rusted steel wire and are secured with concrete cylinders 1m. high. It acts as a radial system bell with segments that rely on the lower structure, which allows the introduction of daylight through the upper torch and other lights at the bottom peripheral edge. The building has round, like a historical solution to these institutions. The building has four floors that have differentiated the functions of the overall program of the Library District. On the ground floor (basement) and lateral entrance houses a children's library. To this can be accessed from the top floor which allows flexible operation. This lower level also has a general repository of books and a machine room. The upper floor or street level floor contains a hall loan, and the hall. From this floor is accessible by stairs and elevators to the upper floors that correspond to the reading room, which is circular and at different levels, whereas the other services have other ways. This room also has a separate entrance from the roundabout of the Puerta de Toledo by the ramp-staircase. The room is arranged on two floors with double height area in which libraries are arranged in stages. One completes the area of audiovisual

(<http://www.loscincoseminariopiedra.blogspot.com>)

#### **Biblioteca Hertziana, Rom – Italy 2011**

Bauherr: Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e. V., München, Architekten/Bauleitung Juan Navarro Baldeweg, Madrid / Enrico Da Gai, Rom, Hauptnutzfläche: 2.150m<sup>2</sup>, Bruttorauminhalt: 12.600m<sup>3</sup>, Gesamtbaukosten 24 Mio. EUR, Bauzeit 2002 – 2011, 1995 Wettbewerbsentscheidung für Neubau – 1. Preis Juan Navarro Baldeweg, 1999 Genehmigung des Projektes durch die Stadtregierung von Rom (19. 12. 1999), 2000 Beginn der Ausführungsplanung, 2001 endgültige Genehmigung der Finanzierung des Projektes durch die Bund-Länder-Kommission (10. 5. 2001), 2002 Archäologische Probestrabungen zur Erkundung des Erdreichs Baustelleneinrichtung, Europäische Ausschreibung der Bauarbeiten, 2003 Vergabe der Arbeiten an die Firma Consorzio Coopertive Costruzioni CCC Beginn der Bauarbeiten, 2003-2004 Bohrung und Einlassung der Mikropfähle, 2004-2006 Ausführung Trägergeschoß, 2006-2007 Montage Stahlskelettkonstruktion, 2007-2008 Herstellung der einzelnen Geschoßdecken in Stahlverbundbauweise, 2003-2008 Archäologische Grabungen von der Ebene -0,00m bis -9,00m, 2008 Richtfest 2010-2011 Installation der 2009 Haustechnischen Anlagen. Ausbaurbeiten in den Obergeschossen, Mai-Juni 2011 Fertigstellung der neuen Fassade, November 2011 Beendigung der Bauarbeiten. (<http://www.biblhertz.it>)

#### **Kunsthal KadE (Library), Ammersfoort – The Netherlands 2009**

Client Rijksgebouwendienst, Main designer, Architect Juan Navarro Baldeweg Main designer, Architect ADP Architecten, consultant DHV, contractor Visser en Smit bouw Papendrecht, Floor area/size 15286 m<sup>2</sup>, building costs Cost € 36.500.000,-

KAdE occupies its own premises within the new building of the Dutch national cultural heritage department (De Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed), designed by the acclaimed Spanish architect Juan Navarro Baldeweg. The main feature of the eye catching new building is its large, slightly backward-tilted glass façade. The tilt on the façade has the effect of reflecting the light and reducing the visual impact of the massive edifice. This has allowed Baldeweg to make a major contemporary architectural statement on a site immediately beside the historic heart of Amersfoort, without in any way overshadowing the

adjacent medieval city gateway (the Koppelpoort). KAdE occupies the right-hand section of the 16,000 square metre building. The exhibition space covers an area of around 1000 square metres on the lower floor, with two half-floors. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

### [Woolworth Center, Mendel Music Library, University of Princeton – USA 1994 – 1997](#)

#### **Literature:**

**Raymond Menzez, in: Architectural Review 01 April 1999**

Music box - architecture of music library and rehearsal facility at Princeton University's conservatory of music by Raymond Mendez

Housing the [Schiede Music Library](#), rehearsal rooms and faculty offices, Juan Navarro Baldeweg's new building at Princeton University extends the existing Woolworth Conservatory of Music. The Princeton campus is an Arcadian haven of object buildings from various eras set in a mature landscape, and Baldeweg's discreet contemporary contribution adds to this lineage. Eased into the north flank of the existing Woolworth block, the new building's nougat-like mixture of different sorts and sizes of spaces is expressed through an irregular (though not capriciously so) geometry that relieves the rather stern brick orthogonality of its neighbour. Baldeweg also uses brick (a soft warm red against existing burnt umber), partnered with cream metal cladding and bands of horizontal glazing that sit immaculately flush within the taut brick skin. The handling of materials displays a quiet assurance; nothing is forced or flashy and detailing is consistently simple and refined. The west flank of the new extension opens up towards Prospect House, a nineteenth-century mansion, now recolonized as a faculty building. Given over to quieter, more contemplative activities such as the library reading room and cellular staff offices, this wing is more permeable and transparent, protected from the glare of the afternoon sun by a row of green brises-soleil. The new library, rehearsal space and staff offices are arranged around a central circulation court gouged into the heart of the building. Daylight is funnelled into this luminous gorge through two large clerestory windows. The angular V-shaped profile of the skylight roofs rises like a pair of periscopes above the brick-clad, earthbound volumes. Gently grafting together old and new parts, the tall court forms the complex's spatial and organizational fulcrum, bounded by processional flights of stairs and a huge glass wall (reminiscent of an oversized shop window or fish tank) that simultaneously encloses and reveals the music library. As it extends towards the fan-shaped lobby of the main entrance, the glass wall is transformed into a curved prow, like a sleek ocean liner. Cool white wall planes subtly reinforce the nautical allusion. A trapezoidal rehearsal hall, sunk into the lower ground level, adjoins the main entrance. Here too, a glass wall visually connects the rehearsal space with the circulation court. (<http://www.findarticles.com>)

### **Berta Barrio Arquitectes, Barcelona – Spain**

Sergi Godia Fran, Berta Barrio Uria

<http://www.bertabarrio.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### [Parque Can Llaureador, 1º, 2º Fase de Proyecto de Biblioteca: Parque y Masia, Teià, Maresme, Catalunya – Spain 2007 – 2009 1º Fase, 2º Fase 2011](#)

Des d'ahir, Teià ja té biblioteca. Al matí va obrir per primer cop les portes després que divendres fos inaugurada en un acte amb prop de 200 persones. Amb l'obertura d'aquest nou centre, Teià resol una mancança històrica ja que era dels pocs municipis de 6.000 habitants que no tenien biblioteca. L'alcalde, Andreu Bosch (ERC), que a finals de mes deixa l'alcaldia, va mostrar la seva confiança que l'equipament es convertirà d'aquí a poc temps en un centre de dinamització social i cultural. La biblioteca serà la primera del municipi. Ocupa una superfície de 1.167 m<sup>2</sup>, té 70 punts de lectura, sis punts de consulta d'internet i un fons bibliogràfic de 15.000 llibres i 1.300 documents audiovisuals. Una de les principals peculiaritats és que es tracta d'un edifici semisubterrani, que passa totalment inadvertit des del carrer que hi ha al darrere de l'equipament. En canvi, des del passeig de la Riera, cap on està situada la façana, és totalment visible. Els arquitectes encarregats del disseny han estat Berta Barrio i Sergi Gòdia. L'execució del projecte i l'enjardinament del perímetre han costat 3,3 milions, una bona part dels quals s'han finançat amb inversió municipal. La Generalitat hi va aportar 400.000 euros a través del PUOSC, i la Diputació de Barcelona, que integra la biblioteca de Teià en la seva xarxa, 300.000. El nou equipament es va inaugurar divendres a la tarda amb la presència del conseller de Cultura, Joan Manuel Tresserras; el president de la Diputació de Barcelona, Antoni Fogué, i diverses autoritats locals. L'alcalde de Teià, Andreu Bosch (ERC), mostrava la seva satisfacció per la inauguració del que considera un «equipament indispensable» per al municipi. «Serà un punt de referència, de moviment social i lligat a la cultura», va afirmar. Bosch, que deixa el càrrec a finals de mes, veurà com la seva etapa com a alcalde acaba amb l'estrena de tres dels seus projectes principals: la plaça de la Cooperativa (inaugurada al maig), la biblioteca de Can Llaureador i la cel·la vinera, que s'inaugura el dia 20 que ve, juntament amb el centre d'acollida turística. La finca de Can Llaureador, on està situada la biblioteca, té una superfície total de 27.000 m<sup>2</sup>. En una segona fase, que començarà l'any vinent, es condicionarà la casa antiga com a arxiu municipal. (<http://www.72dpinet.blogspot.com>)

### **Battle i Roig, Esplugues de Llobregat – Spain**

Battle, Joan Roig, architects

<http://www.battleiroig.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### [Biblioteca Pública \(Torres Amat\), Salent – Spain 1997](#)

Client: Servei de Patrimoni Arquitectònic, Diputació de Barcelona, Design date: 1989, Contractor: URCOTEX, Area: 1.375 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Awards:**

1998 Bonaplata Award Category: Joint first prize for Restoration '98, Project: Public library in the former Torres factory, Sallent

#### **Literature:**

" Battle & Roig ". In: Architecture Barcelona [Accessed: 7 October 2007

"Public Library, Salient." In: Documents of Architecture , n. 44 (Feb. 2000), p. 41-48

"Public Library Torres Amat". In: TC Cuadernos , no 91 (2009), p. 116-123

Designed by the architecture of Enric Battle and Joan Roig (Project, 1991-1992; work, 1994-1997), the Public Library St. Anthony Mary Claret de Sallent is located in the old house factory Torres Amat , textile industry heritage of the past that developed over the centuries following the upper reaches of the Llobregat. It has a total area of 1.375m<sup>2</sup>. The whole building is next to the river and up the house-factory (now converted into a Museum) and an industrial house, rectangular. It is in this ship in its last two plants on one side, which houses the Public Library. The original entrance is at the bottom of a steep street, near the Llobregat, and so far removed from access to the Library. It changed the main entrance at the top of the street, on the opposite side of river. The



rectangular shape of the Library. We can distinguish different areas. The mezzanine, a large gap open, rectangular and down to the roof of the building, and where the most important element of the library: a monumental staircase to access the different rooms, located on floors higher. This scale is very important because they set different access to different uses of the library. The first section, with a gradient smoother and wider, giving access to the first floor where the rooms open access funds, seating, etc. ... and a second section, divided into two more narrow, with a stronger slope, to get to the second floor in the zone file, and thus a more restricted area and difficult access. Here we also find the elevator, the office staff and the different service areas. The first floor, with shelves placed in parallel along a straight line inside the building, in areas of vertical communication, and tables and seating discharged to the large windows. And the second floor, where the highlight of the roof trusses and follows the same arrangement of furniture and features the first floor. 1 December 2007 Daniel Gil Uncategorized [Übersetzung], in: <http://www.bauenblog.info>)

## **Equip BCPN, Barcelona – Spain**

Richard Pié Ninot, Josep M. Vilanova

<http://www.equibcpn.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Mediateca de la Fundació Blanquerna, Barcelona – Spain 2008 - 2010**

The library is located on the corner of Valldonzella and Montalegre streets, in Barcelona, and occupies a surface area of 2.365 m<sup>2</sup>. This is a facility in which technology defines the building design, as well as the multiple services it offers. Its location is the result of the special circumstances and particularities of the place and a general analysis of the geometries of the main facilities in that area. (<http://www.ondisegno.com>)

## **Jordi Bosch Genover Arquitectos, Barcelona - Spain**

### **Libraries:**

#### **Amplició Convent de Sant Domènec, Girona – Spain 2007**

The building has a very simple structure. It is organized from a trapezoidal configuration structure that attaches to the ground floor of the convent, in a physical environment clearly determined by the existing buildings. The solution adopted in plant is resolved against a decision by default, also develops in successive different levels to facilitate the organization of interior space. The building has three levels. The inlet body parallel to the facade of Sant Domènec available at elevation 0.00, coinciding with the actual floor of the library, and two-story reading rooms, classrooms and book storage in the intermediate levels. The body of the new lobby entrance with general library and the desk is a low volume of a single level open to a courtyard. (<http://www.ondiseno.com>)

## **Brullet – De Luna Arquitects, Barcelona**

Manuel Brullet Tenas, Alfonso de Luna

<http://www.brulletedeluna.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Centre Cultural al Prat del Llobregat – Spain 2010**

Promoter: Ajuntament del Prat del Llobregat, Surface area of site: 4700 m<sup>2</sup>, BUilt surface: 16390 m<sup>2</sup>, Project date: 2007  
Completed work date: 2010

The cultural centre of El Prat is situated in the Plaça Catalunya of El Prat, and contains a library, the historical archives of El prat and a meeting hall. The exterior volume of the cultural complex, covered by an elegant zinc skin, takes the form of a round body only fragmented by the bursting in of the meeting hall and the central empty space that serves as an entrance courtyard. The interior of the building contrasts with its exterior aggressiveness; the spatial successions, the work in section, the use of warm materials or the serenity afforded by the overhead light, produce an interesting atmospheric experience, particularly spectacular in the triple space that makes up the entrance to the library. (Brullet)

#### **Escuela Elisabeth, Salou – Spain 2008**

Project date: 2005-2006, Work Start Date: Agost 2006, Completed work date: 2008, Built surface area: 10.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Surface area of site: 24.371 m<sup>2</sup>

The school programme includes the whole educational cycle, from infant school, through to primary and secondary school. The general approach of the project is based on desire to establish a close relationship between all the pedagogic groups of the school, adapting personalised spaces for each one of them, yet facilitating exchanges. The idea of organising the whole complex comes from the desire to structure the school as a “small city”, with its centre, streets, facilities and green zones. In the “agora”, the centre of the school, we find the main entrance, the library, the gymnasium, the main hall, the dining rooms, the offices and the head teacher’s office. From this square with porches, towards the left we enter the primary and infant area, and to the right we come to the secondary area. There is a clear desire for the school to touch the ground and for all the conventional classrooms to have their natural extension in the garden classes. Through different pavilions and exterior spaces, which are closely related, the whole school is gradually structured. Nearly all the programme of the school is undertaken on the ground floor, except for the secondary zone which has a pavilion with three levels. With the work in an advanced stage the constructive programme has been extended with the need to cover an outdoor sports centre measuring 40 x 20 metres. From the point of view of the general consolidation plan, the project makes a commitment to generosity, extending the ground floor a great deal and, in contrast, has opted for simple and economical construction materials and techniques in order to reduce costs. (Brullet)

#### **Rehabilitació de la Biblioteca Jujol en el Ateneu, Barcelona – Spain 2008**

Property: Ateneu Barcelonès, Built surface area Ateneu: 6.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Built surface area Biblioteca: 1050 m<sup>2</sup>, Ateneu project date: 1999  
Biblioteca project date: 2005, Ateneu work start date: 2001, Ateneu completed work date: 2002, Biblioteca completed work date: 2008

The Ateneu Barcelonès is in the Palau Savassona, a late 18th-century building that has housed the offices of this institution since the 19th century. On the first body built of the palace, in 1906 the architects Maria Jujol and R. Font-Gumà adapted the space on the main floor to house the library. This early reform was superimposed over the original elements of the palace, preserving the most notable ones. Later, at the end of the 1970s, another very important reform was undertaken that added three storeys to the building

and corrupted it notably. The intervention on the palace is planned by necessity in stages and aims to improve the building technically and architecturally. The first stage of the intervention project involves a rationalisation of the use of the existing building, the strengthening of its most characteristic elements and the adaptation of the building to current needs. Specifically, three spheres of work are planned. Firstly, the search for an improvement in the vertical communication and the lighting; the second sphere of work consists of opening up the ground floor to the city and giving it uses; and finally, the third sphere envisages a new emergency stairway linked to the general vestibule where the new service for the whole building are concentrated. The second stage of the reform is concerned with the library and has been thoroughly executed. The library of the Ateneu Barcelonés is, due to the number of volumes and its collection, the most important civil library in Catalonia. The reform of this highly symbolic space faced a twofold challenge: the necessary loyalty to the historical legacy and the transformation of its functioning as a library. The space had four elements of heritage to preserve: the bibliographical collection, the classical architectural heritage, the Baroque pictorial heritage and the Jujol intervention. With this in mind, the restoration, the cleaning of the obsolete elements and the care of original forms and materials meant a continuous re-encountering of forgotten attributes. On the one hand, there was a requirement to adapt the structure, installations, heating and air-conditioning and protection technologically: in short, to equip the space so that it could deal with the impulse of a new functioning. (Brullet)

## **Carroquino / Finner Arquitectos, Zaragoza – Spain**

<http://www.carroquino finner.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Biblioteca y Centro de Convivencia Actur Norte, Zaragoza – Spain 2008**

La Biblioteca Benjamín Jarnés está ubicada en el Distrito Actur de Zaragoza y tiene actualmente una superficie insuficiente para desarrollar su función. A propuesta del Consejo de Patronato se propone la construcción de un nuevo equipamiento sociocultural, en el que se reubicará la Biblioteca. Siguiendo criterios de racionalidad y economización de recursos materiales y medios humanos se acuerda la creación de un edificio que albergue un nuevo Centro de Convivencia para Mayores y la reubicación de la Biblioteca Benjamín Jarnés. Emplazada en el angular de las calles Pedro Laín Entralgo y Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, la Biblioteca se presenta ante su entorno inmediato como un elemento con vocación urbana. El Actur es un barrio de expansión de 70-80, con una anodina trama de inmensas avenidas y un desarrollo residencial acelerado. Por el contrario las especies arbóreas son de las de mayor porte de la ciudad. Es un barrio que desde el coche te invita a pasear pero que debido al binomio cierzo-sección vial no lo permite.

Con la misma idea se ha considerado que una construcción que genera confort ambiental no debe descuidar los criterios de excelencia medioambiental. Así pues se han utilizado otros mecanismos de arquitectura bioclimática: fachada ventilada, acumuladores solares en cubierta para calefacción y ACS, carpinterías con rotura de puente térmico, uso de maderas con documento de reforestación, control de soleamientos, etc. El Centro de Mayores y Biblioteca se conforma como una pieza de tres plantas y sótano. El proyecto ha surgido teniendo en cuenta la prefabricación como método de control y celeridad en la ejecución de la obra. El programa se desarrolla en cuatro plantas. Se plantea un esquema de planta con patio central abierto que comunica las 4 plantas del edificio y que proporciona una gran iluminación y una relación entre los distintos espacios. Las zonas de servicios se han concentrado en la misma vertical del edificio con el objetivo de economizar y facilitar el paso vertical de las instalaciones. Las estancias destinadas a personas mayores se han ubicado lo más próximas a la cota de la calle para facilitar el acceso a ellas. El acceso principal se produce a través de un porche situado en la esquina Norte de la Calle Pedro Laín Entralgo, lugar donde se produce la máxima apertura hacia la parcela. El vestíbulo se propone como un gran espacio pasante que comunica el interior del edificio con las dos calles laterales, provocando una prolongación del espacio público de la calle hacia el interior del edificio propuesto. El salón de actos se sitúa cercano al acceso, junto a una sala multiusos que ofrece la posibilidad de albergar actividades relacionadas con los eventos celebrados en el salón de actos y una posible utilización de este espacio tras los espectáculos. La biblioteca se sitúa en la zona Norte del edificio, garantizando una correcta iluminación de este espacio. Ocupa parte de las plantas primera y segunda, relacionándolas entre sí con un gran espacio de doble altura que comunica las distintas áreas. Las zonas más transitadas se sitúan dentro de este gran espacio dejando en un lateral del edificio la sala de estudio que es la zona más silenciosa de la biblioteca. Otra característica del proyecto es la posibilidad de abrir al público diferentes áreas sin que el resto interfiera en la circulación general. De esta manera, es posible la utilización del edificio con el cierre de las dependencias que no se desea utilizar. El área del edificio destinada a personas mayores se dispone principalmente en planta baja, con el salón de actos; sótano, con el aula de dinámica y primera, con las aulas y talleres. Las aulas y talleres se separan mediante sistemas de tabiquería móvil que permiten la unión de los dos en uno, posibilitando un espacio más amplio para más alumnos. En los acabados exteriores se han seguido los criterios antes citados cubierta plana, fachada ventilada con acabado de tableros aglomerados de madera-cemento, tipo VIROC de acabado natural y carpinterías de acero y madera con rotura de puente térmico. El mínimo número de huecos aumenta el control del perímetro. En los patios, protegidos del ambiente exterior se permite la opción contraria con carpinterías de muro cortina con rotura de puente térmico Jansen y vidrios bajo-emisivos de control solar. La biblioteca trata de conciliar al paseante-usuario con el tejido. El edificio seduce con un juego de vistas cruzadas en un aparente prisma ciego. El emplazamiento nos ofrecía un retranqueo de alineación que hemos canalizado en la entrada atravesando visualmente la planta aun sin entrar en ella. Se regala una pausa en el recorrido y una invitación a entrar. Interiormente el edificio es muy sencillo comprensible en un flash a través del patio. El programa de biblioteca y centro de ocio para mayores se ordena en un tetrís de cuatro plantas entorno al vacío central aprovechando fachadas y orientaciones. De dentro hacia fuera se generan panorámicas con la tutela del edificio hacia los parking y aprovechando el porte de las especies cercanas. (<http://www.noticiasarquitectura.info>)

## **Ch+qs Churtichaga+Quadra-Salcedo, Madrid - Spain**

<http://www.chqs.net>

### **Libraries:**

**Biblioteca Publica “Lázaro Carreter”, Villanueva de la Cañada, Madrid – Spain 2002**

935 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.500.000

### **Awards :**

Selected Mies van der Rohe Prize 2003

Comunidad de Madrid Prize 2003

Enor Prize 2005

### **Literature:**

Casabella 2008, 761/762, pp. 84-94

DETAIL 2005/3  
AIT Architectur 2004/5  
The Architectural Review 2004/1283  
Architectura Viva 2003/92

El Proyecto para la nueva Biblioteca Pública de Villanueva de la Cañada responde a la necesidad de complementar los servicios que se están desarrollando en el Centro Cultural vecino, edificio del arquitecto Juan Navarro Baldeweg. La Biblioteca se ha entendido como nudo de comunicación, investigación, encuentro y conocimiento. Este tipo de edificios son cada vez menos autónomas, y dependen de estímulos y conexiones externas que les dotan y relacionan con el mundo y el conocimiento. Las comunicaciones por Internet, la consultas de bases de datos, las nuevas tecnologías de la comunicación obligan a las bibliotecas a adaptarse arquitectónicamente a estos usos, contando con ellos y encontrando una expresión arquitectónica que los defina. Desde el punto de vista arquitectónico, todo este nudo de encuentros, con usos y exigencias muy diversas, se ha resuelto espacialmente enlazando sus usos con una "espiral" ascendente de libros a través de un sistema de rampas, que al enroscarse, va distribuyendo y atendiendo a su paso los espacios que se distribuyen a su alrededor. A medida que asciende, los usos asociados a los distintos niveles, se corresponden con tareas más específicas, más complejas, más dependientes de la comunicación exterior, por lo que el camino desde la Biblioteca de Niños, hasta las salas de estudio e Internet, encuentran una expresión arquitectónica representativa del aprendizaje y el conocimiento, objetivo último de una Biblioteca Pública. Los espacios y usos diferenciados se han pensado y resuelto constructivamente de modo austero y uniforme, buscando definir estancias confortables y acogedoras sin más intervención que la de materiales naturales y la introducción de luz natural valorada de forma distinta en cada espacio. La estructura será de cerámica armada, dejando sus muros vistos al interior y encalándolos de blanco, mientras los suelos serán de tarima industrial de roble en todo el edificio, persiguiendo espacios continuos, sin interferencias visuales en sus acabados, pero definiendo muy claramente los ámbitos con la organización de sus paredes y los huecos al exterior. (<http://www.en.urbarama.com>)

## **Lluís Clotet i. Ass., Barcelona – Spain**

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona – Spain 1999**

The University Library of the Universitat Pompeu Fabra, designed by the architects Lluís Clotet and Ignacio Paricio 1999, has been awarded the Years 2009, awarded each year Foundation Oscar Tusquets Blanca a work built 10 years earlier. The Library is located in the old deposit of Water Park of the Citadel, built by architect Joseph Fontserè and Master 1874. According to the records of the jury, made only by the Italian architect Alessandro Mendini, this award is due, according to him at: "The value of the transformation of an engineering building on a magical place designed to library, or rather, a reading room. The language of the intervention on the old water tank, 1874 is perfectly highlighted, and leads to an atmosphere distant, abstract and concentration, can be isolated from the outside this small city of books" (...) (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

Think tank: in Barcelona, an extraordinary industrial relic from the nineteenth century has been imaginatively and sensitively transformed into a new university library. (Interior Design).

Dating from 1990, Barcelona's University Pompeu Fabra is a relative newcomer to the city's educational pantheon, yet today it is considered one of the most prestigious universities in Spain. With a student population of around seven thousand, it offers a range of graduate courses, along with doctoral, postgraduate and masters degrees. Emphasizing the role of a university as part of society, Pompeu Fabra has a distinctly urban character unlike most new campuses which tend to be exiled to the periphery. Installed in a series of remodelled buildings of diverse historical origin, the various faculties are clustered around la Ciutadella, near the city zoo and Olympic Village on the eastern edge of the Cerda grid. Projects such as MBM's imaginative remodelling of the Roger de Lluria barracks (AR November 2001) into lecture halls and seminar rooms are typical of the ongoing development programme which seeks to invigorate and sustain the public realm, through a process of historical consolidation and repair.

This latest project by the young Barcelona-based partnership of Lluís Clotet and Ignacio Paricio Ansuategui involves the refurbishment and conversion of the Diposit de les Aigües into a new university library. Acquired by Pompeu Fabra in the mid 1980s, the building was originally a water reservoir, designed by Josep Fontserè's and Josep Comet in 1874 as part of a lake and cascade complex sited at Parc de la Ciutadella. An outstanding example of nineteenth-century industrial architecture, the building's robust brick construction echoes the massive Roman engineering of the Mirabilis Pool in Naples, an enormous reservoir of drinking water built for the Roman fleet during the reign of Augustus.

Since it ceased to operate as a reservoir, the Diposit has undergone many different incarnations—a World's Fair pavilion, archive, fire station, film set and old people's home. This most recent use involved the construction of internal partition walls, which Clotet and Paricio have removed as part of their intention to preserve the original structure and enhance the dramatic quality of the internal spaces. The urge to impinge as little as possible on the historic fabric strongly underscores the entire project.

The building's new function responds both to the drama and practical constraints of the existing structural geometry. The rooftop water tank is supported by a dense grid of 1m thick parallel brick walls penetrated by arches to create a series of 4m wide vaults. Around the perimeter, massive brick buttresses provide lateral restraint. The resulting interior is a cavernous, cathedral-like volume made up of a rhythmic labyrinth of vaults. This heroically scaled space has been sensitively transformed into a reading room and library, the rows of desks and book stacks slotted with precise economy into the regimented structural grid. Subsequent interventions have been stripped out—for instance, the existing upper floor has been cut back to form a reading balcony around the perimeter, giving views out over the scholars toiling below. A modular precast concrete structure, independent from the brickwork, permitted the installation of a raised floor. All the necessary building services (wiring, plumbing, furniture) were installed without disturbing the original structure.

Despite the monumental character of the space, the architects have managed to create many different sorts of work and study areas, ranging from intimate, individual enclaves, to communal spaces dwarfed by the towering structure and vast vaulted vistas. The most ingenious new interventions are the skylights on the roofs tank. Each consists of an inverted mirror-glass pyramid set in a clear glass casing which funnels sunlight reflected off the water into the deep plan of the reading room below. Other interventions are more prosaic, bringing the nineteenth-century structure in line with current planning and seismological legislation. Overall, the architects have accomplished the often difficult task of injecting new life into a distinguished historic building with a mixture of rigour and sensuality. Pompeu Fabra has another happily revitalized relic. (<http://www.thefreelibrary.com>)

## **Contell – Martínez Arquitectos, Valencia – Spain**

<http://www.contell-martinez.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Library and Young Center, Alguazas – Spain 2011**

PROMOTOR: Ayuntamiento de Alguazas, ARQUITECTOS: M<sup>a</sup> Dolores Contell - Juan Miguel Martínez, Alguazas, Murcia / 2011

Dos son los aspectos más importantes que hemos intentado abordar en este proyecto: el primer punto se centra en trabajar el límite de lo construido, donde la ciudad se diluye con el paisaje. Transformar un no lugar, donde puntualmente toma vida en forma de mercado, en un lugar de uso para la ciudad.

El segundo aspecto trata de poner en valor la construcción existente, buscando que un nuevo uso no suponga de ninguna manera una pérdida de identidad.

Proponemos la rehabilitación de la cubierta, para que se produzca el paso de la ruina estructural a una pérgola que sirva de soporte a la vegetación, generando así espacios de sombra y una transición entre interior y exterior.

La nueva biblioteca y espacio joven se desarrollan en una serie de espacios que juegan bajo la pérgola vegetal fundiéndose con la plataforma de la estación, difuminando el límite de la actuación y abriéndose estratégicamente al exterior para captar de forma controlada las instantáneas de una nueva realidad generada por el proyecto.

Para dotar de una mayor accesibilidad urbana al centro joven y a la biblioteca, proponemos la construcción de un nuevo acceso tangencial a la plataforma de la estación, con lo que se consiguen a su vez nuevos flujos de personas en esta zona, dinamizando estos espacios.

Hacia las vías del tren el edificio se muestra rotundo, protegido tras una barrera de enredaderas, que treparán por la cubierta existente, transformada ahora en un tamiz verde.

El podium sobre el que descansa la cubierta actual se elimina, haciendo accesible la nueva construcción. Los oxidados perfiles metálicos se recuperan ahora como estructura ingrávida.

El nuevo edificio se construye con muros de hormigón, contrastando con la ligereza y estaticidad de la cubierta. Un esquema sencillo organiza las circulaciones a través de un corredor, que hace las veces de filtro y barrera hacia las vías del tren, sirve a los distintos espacios permitiendo que la biblioteca y el centro joven se puedan usar de forma diferenciada.

Los pavimentos de madera salen al exterior como alfombras de traviesas de madera que recuperan de nuevo un uso perdido, integrándose con bancos y árboles que extienden los límites de la actuación.

Las distintas estancias se abren al cielo para no contagiarse del caos del entorno, dejando pasar la luz filtrada a través de la antigua cubierta transformada en umbráculo, recordándonos que ese montón de hierros aparcados en una explanada, que un día tuvieron una función ya olvidada, son útiles de nuevo y que con el ruido de los trenes se mezclan ahora la música de los ensayos, las voces de unos amigos sentados bajo un árbol, el brillo metálico de las esculturas de una exposición, las sombras recortadas en los muros y el susurro de las hojas de los libros. (Contell)

## **Cruz y Ortiz, Sevilla – Spain**

<http://www.cruz-ortiz.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Biblioteca Provincial Biblioteca del Estado Infanta Elena, Sevilla – Spain 1995 – 1999**

The current library building is located in the Parque de Maria Luisa. This was the site of the Ibero-American Exposition of 1929. It lies between the Pavilion of the United States and the Pavilion of Peru, which now holds the Science Center and the consulate of Peru. The architects Cruz y Ortiz were selected to undertake the project, which started in 1995. The building conforms to the shape of the site, with six sides in all. One of the sides faces the park while another faces the Guadalquivir River. The building was inaugurated in 1999 by the Infanta Elena, Duchess of Lugo. It was nominated for the Mies van der Rohe Award for European Architecture in 2001. The two-story building conceals an interior courtyard, invisible from outside, which provides a second source of natural light for the reading rooms. The courtyard itself can be used as an open-air reading room. The structure defines a C-shaped space with the rooms fully open to the interior façade. The two floors have a combined area of 5,000 square metres (54,000 sq ft). The building is built of exposed brick and black metalwork. The ground floor is almost entirely open to the outside, while the first floor is taller and has a denser appearance. This is where the exposed brick is used. The roof is made of zinc that slopes slightly inward to the courtyard. (<http://en.wikipedia.org>)

## **Arquitectura Diaz Font + Martin-Granizo, León-Madrid – Spain**

<http://www.dmgarquitectura.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Central Campus del Bierzo en Ponferrada – Spain 2004**

Biblioteca Central, Cafetería y Edificio de Servicios Generales del Campus del Bierzo en Ponferrada.

En 1998 la Universidad de León convocó varios concursos simultáneos para construir los equipamientos centrales del incipiente Campus del Bierzo. Contraviniendo las bases, optamos por una estrategia ambiciosa que, resolviendo independientemente cada edificio, ordenase el conjunto de modo unitario y fuese capaz de proponer una manera de colonizar mejor una ladera y dotar de carácter a este extremo de la ciudad aportando cualidades inabundables desde la fragmentación inicial planteada funcionalmente, solucionando la topografía existente facilitando la interconexión de programas y centrizando la

## **DMG Arquitectura (Daniel Diaz Font + Bélen Martin-Granizo), León-Madrid – Spain**

<http://www.dmgarquitectura.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Biblioteca Central Campus del Bierzo en Ponferrada – Spain 2004**

El proyecto para la construcción del aula en el Campus del Bierzo en Ponferrada se adjudicó mediante concurso restringido al estudio DMG Arquitectos, liderado por Belén Martín-Granizo y Daniel Díaz. El edificio se enmarca en una zona de pendiente leve aunque de perfil inclinado y con urbanización a través de bancadas y aterrazamientos. Para ello se eligió una morfología lineal componiendo un edificio formado por dos cuerpos paralelos alargados relativamente estrechos, de sección constante e interior

diáfano como si de una extrusión se tratase, expresión de la voluntad tipológica y funcional de la propuesta. Según explican los arquitectos, “ésta pretende definir espacios construidos versátiles, capaces de alojar el programa de aulas requerido y también modificaciones futuras. Entendidos como contenedores didácticos, podrán ampliarse más adelante, extendiendo la extrusión”. Ambos cuerpos se separan ligeramente abriendo un espacio entre ellos que, “en contraposición a la hermeticidad de los volúmenes principales, conforma un intersticio abierto (de cerramientos vítreos) entorno al que se articulan los accesos”. Los volúmenes se dimensionan y disponen en el paisaje ligeramente decalados y de tamaños descompensados, “en un juego compositivo medido, que por otro lado configura los espacios exteriores de relación previos a los accesos, como ágoras para la vida universitaria”. Por las dimensiones del solar y el programa, los autores consideran necesaria una construcción en altura: “se opta por disponer como sistemas de comunicación vertical escaleras y rampas, de manera que resuelven las necesidades de evacuación y accesibilidad, evitan la necesidad de disponer un ascensor y proporcionan al edificio mayor fluidez espacial y de circulación”. Se aprovecha el gran espacio de la rampa para generar un juego de luz y vistas. De manera análoga al estiramiento y dilatación de la cámara de este muro, así lo hacen las ventanas que en él se habían definido, “pasando de ser láminas transparentes sin espesor a volúmenes cúbicos de cristal”. Así lo explican los arquitectos: “estas burbujas ingravidas sobre la rampa, atraviesan este espacio completamente hasta abrir un hueco en el muro opuesto, del pasillo interior, así dotado de luz y generando una suerte de prisma cristalino que abren vistas, luces y reflejos en todas sus direcciones. Cada uno de éstos cubos pone en relación todos los espacios que en él confluyen, son sucesivamente un mirador, un gran banco-ventana y finalmente un gran hueco que enmarca el cielo”.

(<http://www.viaconstruccion.com>)

## **Donaire Arquitectos, Sevilla – Spain**

Juan Pedro Denaire Barbero

<http://www.donairearquitectos.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca pública y Escuela de Música, Almonte – Spain 2004 – 2010**

Rehabilitación de Bodega

Promotor Ayuntamiento de Almonte, Superficie 1.177,35 m<sup>2</sup>, Presupuesto 1.200.000,00 €

The project is centered on the “Los Reales de Almonte Warehouse”, registered as being of Cultural Interest, which has been rehabilitated for use as a public library, and School of Arts. Enclosed within a public square, the building is located in the “Ciudad de la Cultura” in Almonte and next to the town’s new Theatre. The library is located in a former wine cellar, a typical structure of the local area. Opened on three sides, the building is 78m long and 10.5m wide, with a total area of 821 sqm. Work included the construction of a gallery without alerting the original structure of the building to maintain and incorporate the original features. The library occupies 14 of the 17 modules, the 3 remaining modules are in the East Wing house the Arts Schools. The main Entrance is in the South-East of the building, giving it a spacious feel. Book control / loaning / administration is the first area encountered and has a controlled height. The following areas are the Press and Reading Room, which use the full height of the Warehouse. The last areas are the Children’s Area, lit by large and diffused light sources, and a small storage area and a second flight of stairs. In the upper floor there is a Reading Room and Audio-Visuals room. The project accentuates the original features of the Warehouse building, creating different spaces with each adapted to its new use. The interior design and furniture forms a fundamental part of the work, with simple designs easily repeatable within the different needs and varied program of the library and public services offered in this space. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

El proyecto se centra en “Los Reales de Almonte Almacén”, registrado como Bien de Interés Cultural, que ha sido rehabilitado para ser usado como una biblioteca pública y una escuela de Artes. Encerrado dentro de una plaza pública, el edificio se ubica en la “Ciudad de la Cultura” en Almonte y junto al nuevo Teatro de la ciudad. La biblioteca está situada en una Antigua bodega, una estructura típica del área local. Abierto en tres lados, el edificio tiene 78 metros de largo y 10,5 metros de ancho, con una superficie total de 821 metros cuadrados. El trabajo incluyó la construcción de una galería sin alterar la estructura del edificio para mantener e incorporar las características originales. La biblioteca ocupa 14 de los 17 módulos, y los tres módulos restantes están en la casa de la Escuela de Artes. La entrada principal está en el Sur-Este del edificio, dándole una sensación más espaciosa. El control de libros/préstamos/administración es el primer espacio y tiene una altura controlada. Las siguientes áreas son la Prensa y la Sala de Lectura, que utilizan la altura de la galería. Los últimos espacios son la zona de los niños, iluminado por grandes y difusas fuentes de luz, y un área para un pequeño almacén y un segundo tramo de escaleras. En el piso superior hay una lectura y una sala de audiovisuales. El proyecto acentúa las características originales del edificio de almacenamiento, creando diferentes espacios adaptados a sus nuevos usos. El diseño interior y el mobiliario forman una parte fundamental de la obra, con diseños simples fácilmente repetibles, en donde las diferentes necesidades y programas variados de la biblioteca y los servicios públicos son ofrecidos en este espacio. (<http://www.plataformaarquitectura.cl>)

Dos de los más innovadores proyectos arquitectónicos realizados en León en los últimos dos años han sido seleccionados dentro del escogido grupo de obras que representará lo mejor de la arquitectura española en la VIII Bienal de Arquitectura de España. Se trata de los edificios de biblioteca, cafetería y edificio de servicios centrales del Campus del Bierzo, realizado por los arquitectos Daniel Díaz Font y Belén Martín Granizo, del estudio leonés DMG Arquitectura; y el Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Castilla y León realizado por Luis M. Mansilla y Emilio Tuñón. La bienal de arquitectura es una distinción promovida por el Consejo Superior de los Colegios de Arquitectos de España, el Ministerio de la Vivienda, las universidades Menéndez Pelayo y Alcalá, la Fundación Caja de Arquitectos y la Escuela Municipal de la Vivienda de Madrid; y realiza una selección de las mejores obras arquitectónicas realizadas en España en los dos últimos años. Esta convocatoria premia la labor de los arquitectos españoles en el 2003 y el 2004, y se ha caracterizado por la gran cantidad de obras presentadas para su selección: más de 350 propuestas, entre las que se realizó una primera selección de 19 trabajos que ya incluía las dos edificaciones realizadas en la provincia. Sin embargo, finalmente se realizó una ampliación del número de trabajos seleccionados hasta llegar a las 35 obras, mucho más amplia de lo habitual, debido al elevado nivel arquitectónico. El premio de arquitectura Manuel de la Dehesa recayó en el Parlamento de Edimburgo, realizado por EMBT Arquitectes Associats; la mención fue para la explanada Forum 2004 en Barcelona, de Martínez Lapeña y Torres i Tur; y el premio de arquitectura Enric Miralles para el estadio de fútbol de Lasasarre, en Barakaldo, de Eduardo Arroyo. (María Jesús Muñoz - león María Jesús Muñoz 16/04/2005, <http://www.diariodeleon.es>)



## **dosmasuno arquitectos, Madrid – Spain**

<http://www.dosmasunoarquitectos.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Central de la Universidad de Alcalá, Madrid – Spain 2008 – on construction**

Project name: Central Library and Museum for the University of Alcalá de Henares, Year: Design: 2007 (competition, 1st prize)

Client: Universidad de Alcalá de Henares

We thought that the project for the new Central Library of Alcalá de Henares University should not be strictly limited to a refurbishment task, in which a new program and furniture are to supersede the original ones. It should be understood as an insertion into an existing party-wall, acquiring its shape, absorbing light and fresh air, and opening towards the sky as the only possible way out. This implies the creation of a new space within an existing heritage building which features its own identity, and which is as well respectfully introduced into a formerly built context. The development of spatial strategies to occupy a given volume, as well as the generation of an inner façade to link and accommodate the new uses into the already existent building, are some of the keys through which the project evolved. Besides, it was equally important to develop an independent and flexible constructive process, neutral and nuanced at the same time, which ensured the adaptation of the new program without constraining it physically.

#### **Intervention:**

Therefore, our proposal had to be respectful with the former urban layout of Cuartel del Príncipe, as well as with its presence and material condition-the whole original wrapping-, so the interior could be completely scooped out, thus transformed into a 'plot' where to carry out a Project for a library and a museum. This plot is limited by a built boundary, which binds not only its perimeter, but also its upper and lower 'façades': no basements can be dug, neither an extra volume can protrude beyond the existing roofline or alignments towards Patio Cultural or Plaza de San Diego. Hence, our proposal turned out to be a building inside a building, which emphasizes this condition through its 'non-façade' and its new storey distribution.

#### **Free space. Connectivity:**

Thus, the main access to the new library, through the front façade of the existing main building, turns out to be a filter to Patio Cultural, through where the future public courtyard will be reached. Likewise, the new Salón de la Ciudad can be reached through the building destined to host the new museum from San Pedro Street. Therefore, two aims are achieved through this strategy: on the one hand, to provide the city with new connections between the new public spaces and the already existing and, on the other hand, to provide these connections with a clear use-for them not to become superfluous, residual spaces-, concentrating in them the main accesses to the Library and the Museum.

#### **Library of libraries:**

The Project for the new Central Library is a 'Library of Libraries': a complex system of supports and accesses to these supports which must be organized from a single, controlled entrance. Hence, a clear programmatic organization seems crucial in order to understand the whole building's operation, subsequently enforcing the parts' functionality. Through a deeper analysis of the required program, a primary organigram is distilled. It concentrates the General Hall and the Specialty Collections Area inside the main bay facing San Diego Square, leaving other uses such as the mediatheque, computer rooms or newspaper library in the northern auxiliary bay. Adjacent to the main body and within the secondary wings of the main building, two vertical cores are set. The northern one is the buildings' main vertical core, as it links the main access with the whole bunch of auxiliary libraries. The access to the southern core is restricted to the library staff: it is independent from the main controlled access, and it links every single workspace with the restricted areas. The timetable flexibility of the General Hall and the Specialty Collections Area is granted by concentrating both these inside the main bay, accessed through a 24h controlled entrance. The non-24h-use program is set beyond the northern core, into the auxiliary bay, so it can be easily isolated when necessary.

#### **Piano nobile, access and vertical communication:**

Just as some of the most notorious classic libraries, such as Asplund's Stockholm Library or Plecnik's Ljubljana Library, the General Hall-the library's main space-is set on the building's piano nobile. As the main access control is left behind, the General Hall can be reached through an immaterial staircase. Then, the General Hall appears as a huge void of air and light, flanked by two 'book-walls' which isolate this space from any external bother, separating, at the same time, the uses of the main hall: the lecture room and the searching area. The general void is crossed by several volumes which host teamwork study rooms, nuancing this main space and somehow complexizing the achieved naturalness of the programmatic organization.

#### **Seat organization: general hall/specialty collection. Individual seats + teamwork halls:**

The General Hall is a deep, continuous space, but it cannot be walked through, for the reading places are placed from side to side of the hall, relegating the circulations to the peripheral book-flanked loggias. On the one hand, the General Hall hosts 500 seats (for individual or group study), while the Specialty Collections Area is furnished with 300 places within the same continuous space, but placed on top of the hovering volumes which cross the light and air void. Although these volumes dwell inside of the main space, they are acoustically isolated, enhancing teamwork efficiency.

#### **Auxiliary bay organization:**

The remaining program is developed within the auxiliary bay located beyond the northern vertical core. Depending on the hosted use, each storey is organized following two different strategies. However, both are continuous and transformable, therefore granting any possible variation which may take place throughout the building's lifetime. The auxiliary libraries scheme, together with the computer rooms, is based on a peripheral circulation system, which offsets the working space from the façade, providing the whole space with smooth, natural lighting. The second scheme, implemented in personal working spaces or meeting rooms, consists of a central corridor which allows every single room to be placed along the façade of the building. Both systems are installed once the main structure is cast, so they can be exchanged if necessary.

#### **The heritage building:**

The whole constructive process is carried out taking an extreme care for the heritage building in which the new program is inserted in, as well as for the historic surroundings, for the building itself actually plays a role in a heritage complex of an indisputable value which, therefore, must be preserved. However, this criteria does not prevent both parts of the building-the ancient wrapping and the new interior-from being regarded independently.

#### **External homogeneity:**

A full restoration of the façade is proposed, so the building shall retrieve and consolidate its presence without distorting its original appearance in terms of wall openings or materials used. Moreover, the inner façades facing the Patio Cultural will be dignified, and this space is also to be restored in a neutral way.

#### **Inner volume insertion:**

The insertion of the new volume into the existent Cuartel del Príncipe skin is carried out with a clear 'material confrontation' criterion. Concrete, wood, steel, glass and polycarbonate now face the elder brick and masonry external walls. Just like an uncut jewel placed inside an old chest.

#### **Structure/canopy:**

The structure of the library's main space is based on two bearing 'book-walls' which flank the General Hall. They are huge 'cages' made up of steel bookshelves and supports, which bear the volumes that cross the main void, as well as the light peripheral corridor slabs. The structure of the northern wing is made up of supports and slabs of cast-in-situ concrete. The canopy preserves and re-uses the original roof trusses, modifying their actual position to allow skylight into the main space. Domansono arquitectos (<http://www.architecturenewsplus.com>)

## **EMBT – Enric Miralles, Benedetta Tagliabue, Barcelona – Spain**

<http://www.mirallestagliabue.com>

### **Libraries:**

**[Biblioteca Pública, Palafolls– Spain 2007](#)**

### **Awards:**

**DAD Award (Foment de le Arts Decoratives) 2008**

**3° Edition Trophee Archizing. Great Prize of the Jury 2008**

### **Literature:**

**EL CROQUIS, N. 144. EMBT 2000 2009 Enric Miralles Benedetta Tagliabue After-life in progress, Publisher: El Croquis Editorial, Madrid, Spain 2009, Technical Details: 24 x 34 cm, 261 pp, 4 colors**

**Biblioteche. Architettura e Progetto.Scenari e strategie di progettazione by Marco Muscogiuri. Maggioli Editore, S.p.A. Milano 2009**

**PÚBLICO PRIVADO EFÍMERO La cerámica en Arquitectura by Giacomo Delbene, ACTAR and Ascer, (Asociación Española de Fabricantes de Azulejos y Pavimentos Cerámicos) 2008**

**La Biblioteca Pública Enric Miralles, AA VV, Edicions del Roig, Palafolls 2007. Technical Details: 23 x 23 cm, Comentary: Full color, original sketches and drawings included**

**Enric Miralles Benedetta Tagliabue / Work in Progress by EMBT Benedetta Tagliabue, COAC, Col.legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya, ACTAR 2006 Comentary: Including DVD by Bigas Luna with EMBT and Miguel Rubio with EMBT**

**EMBT Enric Miralles / Benedetta Tagliabue, Work in progress by EMBT - Benedetta Tagliabue, COAC, Col.legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya 2004. Technical Details: 21 x 30 cm, 272 pages, 4 colours. Comentary: Including DVD by Bigas Luna with EMBT**

Some books and a dream...

The building is a construction like any in a garden. It doesn't hold any memories of the institutional character of libraries...

They are some walls which may have been in this place. We have tried in different ways to give the library an appearance of a labyrinth. A serie of rooms and gardens put together in a non-linear way. The building is an experiment, that shows every part of the development of the project. It's continuing changes and variations, as well as the authority of accepting the final result.The sportshall of Isozaki is our neighbour. Palafolls is building a city, as directed by the mayor Valentí Agustí, where he asks every architect to construct according to our dreams. (EMBT)

## **Campus of Fudan University School of Management, Fudan - Sha nghai- China Allocation Date June 2011**

Fudan is a part of a network of universities and their respective buildings located in Shanghai. Is also a very special and unique university with an extensive history and a very unique character. Besides the main Campus, there are two new components. These components are not closely located, they are separate pieces, so in order to establish the connection the buildings must convey the identity of Fudan and contemporary life. The footprint of the campus will be an essential element in generating an urban mixture. We strongly believe that the central Green spine between the blocks of the campus will play a major role in creating the mixture. The existing structure of the area does not have the capacity to generate any public life, the new fudan campus will create a new core in the new community. The Project has two main external landscapes. Both areas are treated differently. The central Boulevard is more urban and has big trees and water features. The internal zone introduces vegetation in between the buildings and mixes with the interior. The master plan for this new zone defines the density and heights. The new buildings must have a relationship to the surrounding buildings, the volumes must relate to the urban context, and be adjustable to the different functions. We modified the volumes of the master plan within the given specification to create that mixture. The buildings become part of a network of connections, instead of forming borders.

Fudan University is one of the oldest and most selective universities in China. The program of the business school is expected to engage about 8000 people in the complex at peak times. In this aspect the building require an easy and clear organization of the complex program. All public activities like Big Auditorium, library, museum, student food core, shops are placed on the first level, second level, and level minus one. All those public levels connect with the campus garden. The main classrooms are on the third and fourth floors. The blocks on the west side connected with bridges to establish an easy and continous circulation route for the students. On top of the classroom and lounge route are located the separate units of administration, incubator, research, conference center, etc. The theater and the museum are on the ground floor of the block on the east, and the alumni club is linked to the museum so that they can share facilities. (EMBT)

## **Roberto Ercilla Arquitectura, Vitoria – Gasteiz – Spain**

<http://www.robertoercilla.com>

### **Libraries:**

**[Biblioteca Universidad Politècnica de Catalunya Barcelona, Castelldefels – Spain 2002 – 2006](#)**

6.000 m<sup>2</sup>, € 4.600.000

This project comes from a restricted competition organized by the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya. The project's main approach was the search for maximum energy efficiency by means of diverse strategies: On the east-west sides, opaque strips are laid out to hold circulation and service areas. The strictly modulated central area has dome lighting from the north, and holds the classrooms and library. White walls contribute to the maximum use of natural light. The south façade is glass, protected by open tile work that does not allow sunlight to reach the interior of the building. The trans-ventilated tile façades help to seal out noise from nearby air traffic. The permanent water of the subsoil is used as in radiant heating and air conditioning. Support of multiple solar panels, controlled dehumidification, the use of healthy materials, etc., contribute to the aforementioned efficiency of the building. (Ercilla)

## **Espinet Ubach Architectes, Barcelona – Spain**

Miquel Espinet i Mestre, Antoni Ubach i Nuet

<http://www.espinet-ubach.com>

### **Libraries:**

**La Biblioteca i Hemeroteca de la Facultat de Ciències de la Comunicació de la UAB (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona) Campus de Bellaterra, Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona – Spain 1997 – 2002**  
(General and Periodicals Library of the UBA)

### **Literature:**

Tot l'àlbum amb més biblioteques de la UAB a: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/danielgil/sets/72157603589069231/>

Biblioteca y Hemeroteca, Bellaterra, Barcelona 1997-2002". En: Espinet/Ubach: treinta años = thirty years. Valencia: Pencil, DL 2009 (Monográficos Arquitectura ISBN 978-84-935145-9-4, p. 264-277

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A la imatge, la Biblioteca de Comunicació i Hemeroteca General de la UAB, obra de l'equip d'arquitectes Espinet/Ubach (Miquel Espinet i Mestre i Antoni Ubach i Nuet), construïda entre 1997 i 2002. Està situada a l'extrem sud del Campus de Bellaterra, a tocar d'una massa boscosa molt frondosa. El mateix edifici serveix per a salvar el desnivell entre la Plaça Cívica, on es troba l'accés principal, i el bosc. A la façana principal hi trobem una gran àrea vidriada. L'edifici té 5 plantes: les 3 primeres estan orientades a la Plaça, mentre que les 2 superiors ho fan en direcció al bosc posterior. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

The campus of the Autonomous University of Barcelona is built over the Can Magrans watercourse. The differences in level of the valley's singular topography are made up by a series of hypostyle structures that underpin the Plaça Cívica, which rises above the watercourse and rests on the colonnade. On the western side, where the library stands, a retaining wall and a ditch channel movement between the Plaça Cívica and the splendid pine trees above. These various elements form a unique setting among Catalan universities as a whole, with buildings and nature existing side by side in exemplary harmony. The ground floor of the building occupies the same level as the Plaça Cívica. In addition to entrances, control, information and student services, it contains a multipurpose hall. The first level is given over to library management services, and the other three are occupied by the actual libraries. The upper floor, on the same level as the pine trees, is a construction that opens up to the woods, since the building inverts its façade depending on the level. The solid wall facing the openings serves to store books. The lower floors as far as the Plaça Cívica, conversely, overlook this plaza and use the blind wall to house all the book stacks. In terms of spatial layout, this façade faces north, the most suitable direction for a library. The building, then, is turned around to give meaning to its points of reference: The Plaça Cívica to one side, and the small wood and landscaped plaza to the other. (Espinet)

**La Biblioteca Pública Can Peixauet, Santa Coloma de Gramenet – Spain 2001**

### **Literature:**

"Biblioteca Can Peixauet: Santa Coloma de Gramenet, Barcelona 1998-2001". En: *Espinet/Ubach: treinta años = thirty years*.

Valencia: Pencil, DL 2009 (Monográficos Arquitectura ISBN 978-84-935145-9-4, p. 226-239

Obra realitzada per l'equip d'arquitectes Espinet/Ubach (format per Miquel Espinet i Mestre i Antoni Ubach i Nuet) entre 1998 i 2001, la Biblioteca de Can Peixauet està ubicada a l'antiga masia del mateix nom, situada a Santa Coloma de Gramenet. Està ja documentada el segle XII (l'estat actual, però, és fruit de les reformes efectuades durant el segle XVII i la primera dècada del XIX). El nou edifici està totalment reformat, tot i que s'hi han conservat alguns elements característics, com ara la torre central que corona l'edifici. La Biblioteca i el seu programa funcional, però, es desenvolupen en el subsòl, ocupant la plaça de nova construcció adjacent a la Biblioteca... mentre que l'edifici es configura com un accés a l'equipament. En aquest sentit, un dels elements més característics de la Biblioteca són les tres claraboies que sobresurten de l'estructura de la plaça, i que serveixen per a canalitzar i abocar la llum a l'interior de l'equipament. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

## **Exit Architects, Madrid – Spain**

<http://exit-architects.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Cultural Civic Center, Palencia – Spain 2011**

Rehabilitation of former prison of Palencia As Cultural Civic Center

The former Palencia Provincial Prison complex was created at the end of the XIX century, built with brick bearing walls following the "neomudéjar" style, and composed mainly of four two-storey wings and some other with one storey. On this building was planned a comprehensive refurbishment to transform the former use and convert it into a center that promotes the social and cultural activity in this part of the town.

Our proposal intends to convert the former prison into a meeting place, recovering some of the old spaces, and creating at the same time new structures that make possible the new planned activities. It is a project that respects the existing building, which is given a contemporary, lighter appearance, and where the natural light will play a key role.

With this aim the main two-storey wings have been refurbished, emptying their interior and placing a new independent structure to bear the new floors and roofs. Besides, between the main wings have been built new connecting pavilions, which form the new complex perimeter and give it a modern and friendly aspect.

To introduce the light in the building we had to remove the old covered with tiles which were in very poor condition, and have been replaced by others of zinc that open large skylights which introduce light into the open halls of the Center.

The entire building is organized around a great hall that connects the 4 pavilions of the former prison. It is a diaphanous space based only on a few mild cylindrical courtyards of glass that illuminate and provide the backbone of the stay. Due to its central location in relation to the pavilions, this space acts as a nerve center and distributor of users, across the Pavilion access and reception, directed towards the rest of the areas of the Centre.

The hall gives way to the lateral pavilions where the auditorium and various music and art classrooms are. On the upper floor, under a large glass skylights, are two multi-purpose areas dedicated to more numerous groups.

In the area where the cells of prisoners were, we placed the library. The reading rooms are articulated around a central space of high-rise under a lantern of octagonal shape that acts as a distributor for the different areas and that arrives vertical communication and control areas and offices.

Finally, access to the Centre are carried out through a very light and bright glazed perimeter that pretends to be a filter between the city and the activity of the interior. A structural steel beam travels abroad tying areas glazed with the former factory walls getting an alleged industrial air.

The use of metallic materials in all intervention, as the zinc in facades and roofs, glass and uglass in the lower bodies and skylights and the aluminium lattices as lightfilters also contributes to this.

(<http://europaconcorsi.com/projects/199479-Rehabilitation-of-former-prison-of-Palencia-As-Cultural-Civic-Center/image/3205445>)

## **Manuel Ferrer Sala Arquitecto, Pamplona – Spain**

### **Libraries:**

[Biblioteca y Filmoteca de Navarra, Pamplona – Spain 2011](#)

### **Literature:**

ON Diseño 321/322: Libraries: Architecture and their types  
Ondisño.com

The new library is located on Paseo de Antonio Perez Goyena, No. 3, Mendabaldea (Pamplona), on a plot of 8450 meters square. The work has been executed by the joint venture Navarre Library, constitutive of "Fomento de Construcciones y Contratos, Construction, SA" and Navarra Construction Company, "SANCO", under the direction of architect Manuel Ferrer Sala. The new facilities are designed as a "general library" with superior bibliographic organ functions of the Autonomous Region. Also, additionally, act as the coordinating center for the Public Library System of Navarre, composed of 93 local (23 of them new or renovated in recent years), urban central public library Pamplona and its region, and public library Mendabaldea urban and environment. It features a center develop universal access to information and knowledge, information center, both on the library's own resources, external resources as other information of interest to society training center and self-learning; center to promote reading, to support education and research, entertainment and cultural meeting place, and Film of Navarre.

(<http://www.viaconstruction.com>)

La nueva biblioteca está emplazada en el paseo de Antonio Pérez Goyena, nº 3, de Mendabaldea (Pamplona), en una parcela de 8.450 metros cuadrados. Tiene planta baja, dos alturas y sótano, con una superficie construida de en torno a 19.000 metros cuadrados. La obra ha sido ejecutada por la UTE Biblioteca de Navarra, constituida por "Fomento de Construcciones y Contratos, Construcción, S.A." y la Sociedad Anónima Navarra de Construcción, "SANCO", bajo la dirección del arquitecto Manuel Ferrer Sala. Las nuevas instalaciones se conciben como una "biblioteca general", con funciones de órgano bibliográfico superior de la Comunidad Foral. Asimismo, de forma subsidiaria, desempeñará las funciones de centro coordinador del Sistema de Bibliotecas Públicas de Navarra, compuesto por 93 locales (23 de ellas nuevas o renovadas en los últimos años), biblioteca pública central urbana de Pamplona y su comarca, y biblioteca pública urbana de Mendabaldea y su entorno. En ella se desarrollarán las funciones de centro de acceso universal a la información y al conocimiento; centro de información, tanto sobre los recursos propios de la biblioteca, como sobre otros recursos externos de interés informativo para la sociedad; centro de formación permanente y autoaprendizaje; centro de promoción de la lectura; de apoyo a la educación y a la investigación; de ocio y de encuentro cultural; y Filmoteca de Navarra.

(<http://www.construirnavarra.com>)

La construcción de esta dotación cultural, promovida por el Gobierno de Navarra, correrá a cargo de FCC y Navarra SANCO. El proyecto, del arquitecto barcelonés Manel Ferrer Sala, estará distribuido en cuatro plantas, incluyendo el sótano. El propio arquitecto comenta que "se trata de un espacio proyectado hacia el exterior, sobre todo en su planta baja". Un juego de tonos y texturas caracteriza el exterior del edificio, "con una clara voluntad de transparencia y de integración en el territorio". De ahí que los materiales de la urbanización exterior sean los mismos que los del entorno. Asimismo, las fachadas son multicapas -con piedra natural- en granito azul oscuro y cristal, que proporciona buena protección térmica, no exige mantenimiento, permite una reposición fácil de las piezas y mejores niveles de acabado. El edificio, albergará la biblioteca de referencia de la Comunidad Foral y su patrimonio bibliográfico. Además ofrecerá otros servicios como el préstamo de documentos, hemeroteca y gestión del sistema de bibliotecas públicas de Navarra; por su parte, la Filmoteca custodiará y difundirá el patrimonio audiovisual.

### **Datos técnicos del proyecto**

Los planos horizontales son losas de hormigón que se soportan mediante jácenas de hormigón postensadas cuya utilización permite grandes luces y mayor flexibilidad de los espacios, lo que en una biblioteca significa una mayor amplitud en la percepción de los espacios y una mejor distribución del espacio interior que se confía a la ubicación del mobiliario. Las fachadas de la zona de lectura tienen, además de la protección solar, un doble acristalamiento que optimiza el rendimiento térmico. La cubierta está concebida en varios planos con revestimiento de piedra natural, que permiten recubrir las superficies inclinadas de los lucernarios y de las zonas más horizontales de la cubierta, donde se colocarán paneles de energía solar. Las divisiones interiores del espacio responden al mismo criterio de flexibilidad y optimización de los espacios y, excepto en los núcleos de comunicación y servicios, se realizan mediante bastidores de perfiles metálicos galvanizados y paneles de madera o de cartón yeso según las zonas. Los pavimentos de uso público y áreas de trabajo son de piedra natural; únicamente se emplean otros pavimentos en la zona de actos culturales, un pavimento de madera en la sala de exposiciones y moqueta en la sala de proyecciones del sótano. (<http://www.navarra.es>)

## **fondaRius architecture, Barcelona – Spain**

<http://www.fondarius.com>

### **Libraries :**

[San Giorgio Biblioteca, Pistoia – Italy 2007](#)

Il tema della memoria nella biblioteca di San Giorgio a Pistoia si presenta già nel nome: il progetto infatti recupera uno degli edifici delle officine San Giorgio nell'area ex-Breda dove, fino al 1973, venivano realizzati inizialmente carri a trazione tipica e poi carrozze per convogli ferroviari. L'intervento si colloca in una zona prossima al centro storico della città e risultava da esso separata proprio per la presenza dell'impianto industriale ormai dismesso: obiettivo primario del piano di recupero, quindi, è stato quello di restituire ai cittadini uno spazio pubblico in grado di porsi come generatore di identità urbana: la biblioteca, in quest'ottica, non si limita a soddisfare una richiesta funzionale ma diventa strumento di

riqualificazione e perno tra le diverse attività che l'area è in grado di ospitare. Punto cardine del progetto è, come si è detto, il senso della memoria che emerge grazie alla particolare attenzione con cui le trasformazioni vengono legate alla preesistenza, alla volontà di conservare tracce di un passato fortemente radicato in quest'area, ma anche al ruolo simbolicamente affidato alla biblioteca come "fabbrica della cultura". Le tre navate realizzate, che riprendono quelle esistenti utilizzandone le strutture verticali e sostituendone le volte con altre in legno lamellare, organizzano gli spazi interni improntandoli su una forte gerarchia: il corridoio centrale, l'unico a tutt'altezza, è l'elemento che regola l'intero impianto planimetrico dell'edificio. Permettendo l'accesso ai diversi servizi e ai diversi ambienti ponendosi come cuore dell'edificio. La scelta di uno spazio di questo tipo che si contrappone a zone laterali a più piani è sicuramente una scelta simbolica e di disposizione funzionale ma è anche legata al risparmio energetico. Sulla copertura infatti si aprono dei "camini di sole" che permettono di avere illuminazione naturale in gran parte dell'edificio e, tramite un sistema di rifrazione della luce ottenuto con lamelle esterne, garantiscono il confort illuminotecnico all'interno delle sale di lettura. Dal punto di vista della ventilazione i camini permettono l'estrazione dell'aria viziata per differenza di pressione e, in caso questa sia insufficiente, un sistema mette in funzione dei ventilatori posti nelle intercapedini dei camini, garantendo un continuo ricambio d'aria. Il controllo climatico è assicurato anche da una vasca posizionata all'esterno che garantisce un ulteriore raffrescamento naturale. Accanto all'utilizzo di materiali ecocompatibili come il laterizio usato come rivestimento esterno ma utilizzato anche all'interno, un altro elemento di attenzione alla sostenibilità è costituito dal trattamento delle acque piovane: il sistema antincendio e l'impianto di irrigazione utilizzano prevalentemente acqua proveniente dalla copertura e accumulata in appositi bacini. L'intero progetto pone il problema della relazione tra esistente e nuovo edificio, del dialogo tra progetto e condizioni al contorno e cerca di mediare tra questi due aspetti proponendo soluzioni spaziali e tecnologiche legate alla cultura della modernità che fossero però in grado di mantenere e valorizzare segni e valori di una tradizione passata per poterle dare un rinnovato ruolo all'interno della città contemporanea. (<http://www.architetturaecososteibile.it>)

## **Hoz Fontan Arquitectos, Donastia – San Sebastián – Spain**

<http://www.hozfontanarquitectos.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Facultad de Ciencias Emporejarias Universidad de Mondragón, Oñati - Spain 2011**

Architecture: Angel de la Hoz, Pablo de la Hoz, Cristina Fontán / Collaborators: Marta Porroy / Executive project and construction management: LKS, Hoz y Fontán Arquitectos

The university required a space in which to impart regulated and continuous education, lodge the administration's office, a library and the assembly room. The building meets all these requirements divided in four volumes. The first three volumes are destined to hold the educational and administration sections, and are formed with specific characteristics for the development of its activities; it is in contact with the ground and organized in such way that can function autonomously. Nevertheless, the fourth volume is the one that best represents the building's identity. The library, the assembly hall and the teaching staff's offices are arranged in a lifted volume that allows having view-points on the trees that surround the building, capturing a general view of Oñati. This lifting creates a great porch entry to the building and at the same time a generous hall, constituting both of them the building's main relational areas. Areas that, seen as public squares and watchtowers from which admire the scenery, will allow the connection between students and surrounding environment, acting the university not only as knowledge media, but also as a mediation support between local culture, natural landscape and university life. (Hoz)

## **IMB arquitectos, Bilbao – Spain**

<http://www.imbarquitectos.es>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Regional Library of Bizkaia - Biblioteca Foral de Vizcaya, Bilbao – Spain 2007**

Architects: Architects IMB / Gloria Iriarte, Eduardo Mugica, Agustín de la Brena

Client: Diputación Foral de Bizkaia, foru Bizkaiko Aldundia

The project, an open competition of ideas open, influenced an entire unit of the urban network of Bilbao. The area includes an existing building, which had to be remodeled, and an open space, allowing new construction in response to customer demand. The main argument of this project is the organization of the "old" and the "new" built in three volumes belonging to the three main functions, however, clearly separated. The current building has been renovated to achieve open and flexible interior spaces, which will be used as public rooms for reading and research. The new construction includes two new volumes built. The first, covered with stone, includes administration of the houses. The second is for storing books and is designed as a glass box that expresses and symbolizes the light of the new city library. The texture of the book is used as an excuse to establish a claim obvious cultural and dialogue between the building and public space outside. During the day the image of the silkscreen print, representing the written content of the books, are predominant. In contrast, at night, artificial lighting intensifies the domain of books stored on shelves. The storage building is spread over a moving sheet of water that represents the progress of knowledge in evolution. Materializes in the top of a glass surface that allows light to pass through an auditorium in the basement. The architectural complex is formed around the courtyards, which contribute to natural light living spaces.

by Karina Duque: (<http://www.plataformaarquitectura.cl/2011/10/08/biblioteca-foral-de-vizcaya-imb-arquitectos/>)

## **JAAM Sociedad de Arquitectura, Bilbao – Spain**

Juncal Aldamizechevarría Gonzáles de Durana, Ander Marquet Ryan, June Gómez Alonso

<http://www.jaam.es>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Centro de datos avanzados y biblioteca Carlos Santamaría, San Sebastián – Spain 2008 – 2010**

24.000m<sup>2</sup> · Costes · 21.500.000,00 €

El Centro Carlos Santamaría, ubicado en San Sebastián es un equipamiento universitario destinado a centro avanzado de documentación y biblioteca vinculado al Campus Universitario de Ibaeta y resultado de un concurso público promovido por la Universidad del País Vasco (UPV-EHU). JAAM Sociedad de Arquitectura, es el estudio finalista junto a otros dos equipos y, tras un procedimiento negociado, se les adjudica el proyecto. El resultado final es un edificio de trazo espontáneo, sencillo, ordenado y funcional. Con fecha diciembre de 2005, la Universidad del País Vasco (UPV- EHU) anuncia la convocatoria del concurso de ideas para la construcción del "Centro Avanzado de Documentación y Biblioteca" en el Campus de Guipuzcoa, como actuación dentro del



marco de colaboración suscrito por la UPV-EHU, el Ayuntamiento de Donostia-San Sebastián y el DEUI del Gobierno Vasco "Protocolo Interinstitucional para la ampliación del Campus Universitario de Ibaeta (Donostia)". En septiembre de 2008 se da comienzo a la construcción del edificio, a cargo de la empresa Construcciones Moyua. El edificio se configura a partir de un trazo espontáneo siguiendo la curvatura natural de la parcela. Este trazo queda interrumpido por un punto de inflexión, un vértice elevado en la entrada al edificio dirigido hacia el este, donde se encuentra la rotonda que articula la Avenida de Tolosa, hito urbano. Este vértice se abre como una gran boca, invitando a la entrada a un espacio protegido, cubierto y exterior, antesala del vestíbulo principal. La envolvente curva queda dividida en dos bloques separados por una calle que atraviesa el edificio de norte a sur. Esta gran hendidura baña de luz natural el edificio y permite la creación de un jardín privado interior como una prolongación de los espacios que vuelcan sobre él. Se trata de un espacio tranquilo, accesible para el paseo, la lectura y la reunión de grupos, iluminado siempre desde el sur y el norte, un contrapunto exterior al ruido urbano, en el interior del edificio. La posición de los huecos de fachada se determina desde el interior, colocándose siempre al final de los ejes de comunicación, en fachada se trabaja la proporción de estos huecos hasta obtener una composición satisfactoria. Puntualmente alguno de estos huecos se manifiesta volado al exterior, son prolongaciones del espacio interior, en lugares estratégicos, equipados con luz y bancadas, dispuestos para la lectura y el descanso. El edificio, que consta de planta sótano, planta baja y planta primera, se presenta amable al peatón, manteniéndose siempre por debajo de la altura de los edificios de su entorno.

#### Programa, volumetría y funcionamiento interno

El trazo espontáneo que configura el edificio es el cerramiento contenedor que ordena su programa de necesidades y estructura según el norte y el sur, acusando un vértice hacia el este, en el lugar que se considera más importante: la rotonda que articula la Avenida de Tolosa. En este vértice se ubica el acceso principal del edificio. Al oeste, aprovechando el vial perimetral se sitúa el acceso al garaje. Otras razones señalan el lugar adecuado para el acceso; en él coinciden los pasos de peatones más frecuentados para el acceso a la parcela: los dos de la avenida de Tolosa a cada lado de la rotonda y el proveniente del eje peatonal interno de las facultades. También, consecuencia de asomarse a la avenida de Tolosa, se aproxima a las paradas de autobús. Dentro de la parcela, el edificio se retranquea liberando al espacio de su entorno para permitir la perspectiva y alejarse de las referencias. Asimismo, las curvas de la parcela aportan al edificio un valor singular, no obstante sus cualidades no subordinan la función a la forma. Se plantea un edificio, con una ordenación del programa de necesidades en extensión horizontal y evitando la altura. Interiormente el edificio se estructura en dos partes, enfatizando la claridad de recorridos y la autonomía funcional. Las dos partes quedan separadas por el espacio exterior central, manifestándose en apariencia como dos bloques diferentes. El primero frente al acceso contiene en planta baja las áreas de acogida, las zonas de trabajo interno, las aulas, salas de reunión y el auditorio. En los niveles superiores se ordenan las sedes, institutos y cátedras. El segundo bloque contiene la Biblioteca con sus salas de lectura, de recursos informatizados y mediateca. Se plantea también la segregación de recorridos para facilitar la utilización de los diferentes usuarios sin cruce de flujos. A su vez se unen los bloques con comunicaciones verticales para reducir las distancias permitiendo la interacción de los usos especializados. El acceso se produce a través de un gran vestíbulo de doble altura organizador de las cuatro partes principales del programa: la biblioteca; las sedes de cátedras e institutos; las aulas, salas y auditorio y finalmente, la zona de trabajo interno, menos expuesta al visitante pero estratégicamente situada entre el resto de las áreas permitiendo operatividad al personal interno.

Al margen de este acceso principal el edificio dispone de otras dos entradas: un acceso para el personal del centro a través del patio situado al norte, y un acceso rodado al garaje ubicado en planta sótano. También, por razones normativas de evacuación, el edificio dispone de salidas de emergencia de planta, en algunos casos son coincidentes con las cuatro salidas del garaje a superficie que se reparten en el perímetro del edificio.

#### Construcción y materiales

Constructivamente, la fachada principal del edificio es una envolvente curva, autoportante, de hormigón autocompactable blanco de 25cm de espesor. Este cierre se apoya sobre el muro de sótano y es independiente de los forjados para permitir el paso del aislamiento térmico en toda su altura. Al interior el muro de hormigón se trasdosa con cartón yeso, dejando una cámara de aire en la que se coloca un aislamiento de lana de roca. En la calle que divide el edificio, tanto los pavimentos como las fachadas se realizan con madera. Al exterior lamas de madera de IPE, alternando zonas opacas con huecos de vidrio. Las lamas de madera, dispuestas tanto en vertical como en horizontal, se fijan sobre rastreles de madera de pino hidrofugada, que a su vez van fijadas a un panel OSB con impermeabilización exterior. La subestructura de este cerramiento está formada por una serie de montantes y travesaños de madera laminada entre los que se dispone aislamiento de lana de roca. En la cara interior se coloca una lámina paravapor, sobre otro panel OSB, trasdosándose el conjunto con contrachapado de eucalipto visto hacia el interior. En los fondos de esta calle y en la fachada principal, la fachada se resuelve con muros cortina con estructura autoportante de madera laminada. En el interior no existen pavimentos, el acabado de los suelos se resuelve con un pulido del hormigón para el que se ha buscado un equilibrio entre la resbaladidad permitida y el brillo deseado, dejando que el árido del hormigón quede a la vista. Al exterior los pavimentos son de madera, una tarima de ipe tratada para exteriores sobre enrastrelado de madera de pino hidrofugada. Es importante en el interior del edificio el tablero contrachapado de eucalipto. Utilizado como revestimiento interior en las fachadas de madera, se emplea también en el diseño de los mostradores de atención, mesas y otro mobiliario auxiliar, en revestimiento de lucernarios, taquillas o acabado de las paredes del auditorio. Finalmente el acero inoxidable, es el cuarto material del edificio, tras el hormigón, la madera y el vidrio. El acero inoxidable se emplea para las carpinterías, las barandillas, ascensores, letras del nombre del edificio y otros complementos puntuales.

#### Diseño sostenible

La principal característica a destacar es la forma curva de la envolvente. Gracias a esta curvatura se evita una exposición directa de las fachadas, con lo que se reducen las pérdidas térmicas a través de las mismas. Por otra parte, el vestíbulo principal se concibe como un gran invernadero. La fachada exterior está compuesta por un vidrio sencillo y el aislamiento se encuentra en la fachada interior, de manera que el vestíbulo es un espacio no calefactado con cubierta y fachada de vidrio. En invierno este espacio acumula el aporte energético solar, para distribuirlo después al resto del edificio. Esto permite la obtención de ganancias energéticas naturales, reduciendo el consumo en calefacción. En verano, las aperturas dispuestas en la parte superior del muro cortina y las puertas practicables de los extremos del vestíbulo permiten la salida del aire caliente, refrescando este espacio. En cuanto a las soluciones constructivas empleadas, la envolvente principal del edificio, un muro de hormigón armado autocompactable de 25cm de espesor, aislado al interior con lana de roca, confiere al edificio una gran inercia, de manera que se limitan las transmisiones térmicas entre el interior y el exterior. Además, el muro de fachada es exento, es decir, no está conectado directamente a los forjados, de manera que se evitan los puentes térmicos. El hormigón autocompactable, por otra parte, implica una más sencilla puesta en obra del hormigón y un menor gasto energético. El color blanco refleja la luz evitando el sobrecalentamiento del interior y por tanto el consumo para su enfriamiento. Destacar también el uso de la madera, material natural y renovable, en solución monolítica de fachadas resolviendo tanto los acabados como la estructura, en pavimentos exteriores, lucernarios, estructura de muros cortina y mobiliario permanente. (<http://www.bibliotheka-gipuzkoa.blogspot.com>)

## **San José Marques, Barcelona – Spain**

<http://www.sanjosearchitecto.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Biblioteca Montilivi de la Universidad Girona – Spain 1998 – 2007**

### **Literature :**

“Biblioteca universitària”. En: Guia d’arquitectura de Girona: àrea urbana. Girona: Col·legi d’Arquitectes de Catalunya, Demarcació de Girona, 2008. ISBN 978-84-96482-34-2, p. 137

Obra de l’arquitecte Javier San José, la Biblioteca Universitària de Girona està situada al Campus de Montilivi i es construí en dos fases (1998-2004, i 2004-2007). La Biblioteca es troba en la unió entre un fonadal i un petit bosc, frondós. El projecte es centre la idea de pont, de trànsit, entre el bosc i la resta de Campus. En efecte, el trànsit horitzontal entre dins-fora travessa tot l’edifici, generant un espai de 10 metres d’amplada (un carrer obert interior) que divideix i trenca tot l’edifici en dues parts. També en destacaria les dues grans façanes cegues, de dos colors diferents; i la coberta, oberta al nord per a captar la llum, però també per a absorbir el verd del bosc i tota la seua càrrega simbòlica, dins la Biblioteca. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

## **Jerónimo Junquera Arquitectos, Madrid – Spain**

<http://www.junqueraarquitectos.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Rehabilitación y Reforma de la Biblioteca Nacional Madrid – Spain 1987-2001**

El edificio concebido como “Palacio para Biblioteca Nacional y Museos Nacionales” fue proyectado por Francisco Jareño en 1.860. Modificado por Ruiz de Salces en 1.884 se inauguró en 1.892 para la conmemoración del IV Centenario del Descubrimiento de América.

Construido con grandes muros de carga y acero roblonado, tipológicamente era un edificio característico de su época: las salas perimetrales con circulación anular continua se destinaron a museo, y el núcleo central cruciforme a biblioteca, cada uno con accesos independiente. Esta distribución se repetía en las tres plantas originales del edificio, que carecía de electricidad, las salas se iluminaban cenitalmente y a través de los grandes huecos de fachadas y patios.

La separación de las instituciones: Museo Arqueológico y Biblioteca Nacional, y la consecuente partición física del edificio, cortó la circulación anular propiciando la descomposición tipológica y funcional del mismo, que se agravó en el tiempo por el crecimiento de las organismos y la falta de infraestructura tecnológica. (Junquera)

## **Laviña & de la Villa Arquitectura, Barcelona – Spain**

Julio Laviña i Battalé, Maria Pilar de la Villa i Ugas, Mariona Laviña i de la Villa

<http://www.lavinyladelavilla.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Biblioteca i Casal d’Avis a les Antigues Cotxeres de Borbó. Nou Barris, Barcelona – Spain 2009 – 2011**

2.716 m<sup>2</sup>, € 1.927.502

Primero fue un enclave donde guardar los tranvías de Barcelona. Con los años los autobuses los tomaron el lugar. Y con la llegada del siglo XXI, las Cocheras de Borbón se ha convertido en el nuevo eje de equipamientos cívicos del distrito de Nou Barris. Una transformación que comenzó en 2003 cuando la manzana comprendida entre las calles de Costa i Cuixart, Ramon Albó, Felipe II y la avenida de Borbón dejó de utilizarse como garaje para el transporte metropolitano. La zona recibe ahora el impulso definitivo con inauguración, en julio pasado, de un aparcamiento subterráneo y con la próxima apertura de una biblioteca y un casal para los mayores.

Vista del edificio principal de los nuevos equipamientos de las Cotxeres Borbó en los que se ubican el nuevo centro y la biblioteca. También incluye un aparcamiento. ÁLVARO MONGE Edición Impresa Versión en . PDF Información publicada en la página 36 de la sección de distritos de la edición impresa del día 24 de agosto de 2011 VER ARCHIVO (. PDF) PDF . PDF

La voluntad del proyecto es convertir las antiguas cocheras en un «área de nueva centralidad en la zona sur que dé respuesta a una serie de necesidades largamente reivindicadas por los vecinos», aseguran fuentes del distrito de Nou Barris. De hecho, desde que comenzó el proyecto el Ayuntamiento ha mantenido conversaciones con varias asociaciones del barrio para decidir qué equipamientos eran más necesarios para un distrito que cuenta con más de 168.000 habitantes.

PRIMERO CASAL PÚBLICO DE PERSONAS MAYORES / Es así como, en una primera fase, se creó el Centro Integral de Salud Cotxeres, que cuenta con un total de seis equipamientos sanitarios, entre los que destacan un hospital de día y un centro de atención primaria que ha servido para descongestionar los de Turó de la Peira, Río de Janeiro y Chafarinas y facilitar la vida a los vecinos. Es el caso de Nuria de la Arado, que vive en el barrio: «Antes tenía que coger el autobús para ir al médico y ahora puedo ir andando». Otras necesidades del barrio eran la creación de un centro para la tercera edad, ya que el barrio de Vilapiscina y la Torre Llobeta no tenía hasta ahora ninguna de titularidad pública. El centro, que tendrá unos 1.100 metros cuadrados y que estará situado en la planta baja del edificio que actualmente acoge el centro de salud, se abrirá durante el cuarto trimestre de este año. Una fecha que esperan muchos vecinos de la zona como Erminia Moreno, que cree que «era necesario un espacio para las más mayores del barrio». Este nuevo equipamiento contará con todas las particularidades de este tipo de centros. Así pues, los vecinos de más edad tendrán a su disposición salas polivalentes y aulas de talleres, además de un espacio con varios ordenadores para aprender a utilizar las nuevas tecnologías.

Como el resto de centros municipales de estas características, los mismos usuarios del centro serán los encargados de gestionar el centro bajo la tutela del Ayuntamiento.

DIEZ VECES MÁS ESPACIO // Al igual que la casa, la nueva biblioteca abrirá sus puertas durante los próximos meses. El nuevo espacio cultural sustituirá el histórico centro ubicado en la calle Santa Fe, que ya está cerrado. Con el cambio, el barrio pasará de tener una biblioteca de 108 metros cuadrados a otra con más de 1.100, y se equipará al resto de centros de este tipo que hay en el distrito, tanto en su volumen como a prestaciones.

Este aumento del espacio comportará un notable incremento del fondo bibliográfico, además de incorporar una zona de audiovisuales, un espacio para los más pequeños y varias salas de estudio y trabajo.

Biblioteca y hogar de ancianos compartirán un salón de actos totalmente equipado y adaptado para personas con movilidad reducida. La sala no sólo la utilizarán los usuarios de estos equipamientos, sino que estará abierta a todos los vecinos y asociaciones del distrito.

Para facilitar la movilidad de los vecinos y del resto de usuarios del nuevo eje cívico, el Ayuntamiento inauguró el 18 de julio pasado un aparcamiento subterráneo de 12.800 metros cuadrados. El garaje, que tiene la entrada situada en la confluencia entre las calles de Ramon Albó y Felipe II, está dividido en tres plantas y cuenta con capacidad para 467 vehículos. (<http://www.elperiodico.cat>)

## **Arquitecto Martin Lejarraga, Cartagena - Spain**

<http://www.lejarraga.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **MUCAB – Museo y Centro de Arte de Blanca, Blanca – Spain 2010**

MUCAB is a new cultural and services centre. It is located in front of the Segura river and will act like a urban core enhancing the riverside activities. The building has different uses: museum, nursery, music school, library and business centre for emerging local companies. The complex program is organized in three blocks connected by patios, so each of the blocks can be used independently. The first block houses the public social equipment; it is on the north side facing the urban centre. The second block houses the museum 'Pedro Cano Foundation', it is arranged in four stories; a staircase serves as a filter between the south façade and the exhibitions space. The third block, the nearest to the river, has one floor and houses the nursery and is wrapped with a metallic skin. (<http://mimoa.eu>)

El MUCAB es un nuevo centro cultural y de servicios para la localidad murciana de Blanca, diseñado por el estudio de Martín Lejarraga. Situado frente al río Segura, el MUCAB actuará como un nuevo núcleo urbano que potenciará la actividad en sus riberas. El edificio concentra usos muy diversos, por lo que el programa se agrupa en tres paquetes que configuran a su vez tres bloques diferentes conectados por patios (museo, equipamientos sociales públicos y guardería), de manera que sean independientes y permitan el solape de programas, la comunicación visual y su ocupación temporal. La planta sótano se extiende en toda la parcela con servicio de aparcamiento, mientras que el bloque de servicios públicos ocupa su frente urbano al norte, el museo se sitúa en el centro, y el bloque de la escuela infantil se desarrolla en planta baja, aprovechando la relación con el río. Arquitectura Viva 21.10.2010 (<http://www.arquitecturaviva.com>)

#### **Rehabilitación del Convento de San Joaquín y San Pascual como Biblioteca Pública Municipal, Cieza, – Spain 2006 – 2008**

Biblioteca Padre Salmerón

La primera vez que el Ayuntamiento intentó abordar, de una forma decidida, la instalación de una biblioteca en Cieza data de 1959. Con fecha 5 de enero de 1963, aparece publicado en el B.O.E. la Orden de 28 de noviembre de 1962 por la que se crea la Biblioteca Pública Municipal de Cieza y se aprueban sus reglamentos. La deseada primera biblioteca abrió sus puertas el 20 de octubre de 1963, y a partir esta fecha ha tenido cuatro ubicaciones. Desde el 26 de marzo de 2009, se encuentra en el rehabilitado Convento de San Joaquín y San Pascual.

La Biblioteca debe su nombre al fraile franciscano Pascual Salmerón Fernández, que nació en Cieza el día 1 de Enero de 1719 y murió a los 88 años, en el Convento de San Joaquín donde actualmente se ubica la biblioteca. Escribió varios libros entre los que destaca especialmente: La antigua Carteya, Carcesa, hoy Cieza, villa del Reino de Murcia..., publicada en 1777. El edificio, ex-Convento de San Joaquín y San Pascual (declarado Bien de Interés Cultural en el año 2000), es de finales del siglo XVII. La primera piedra se colocó en 1685 y la construcción se prolongó catorce años, inaugurándose oficialmente el 6 de noviembre de 1699. En 1988 hubo un litigio entre el Ayuntamiento y el Obispado por la propiedad del inmueble, llegándose al acuerdo salomónico de repartir el edificio entre ambas instituciones. El Ayuntamiento se quedó con las naves este y sur y el claustro. En el año 2008 concluyó, con el objetivo convertirlo en biblioteca, la rehabilitación la parte propiedad municipal del edificio. Esta fue llevada a cabo por el arquitecto Martín Lejarraga, y obtuvo la distinción de "mención" en la modalidad de "edificación" en los XV Premios de Arquitectura de la Región de Murcia. (<http://www.redbibliotecas.carm.es>)

#### **Biblioteca publica y Parque de Lecturas, Murcia, Torre Pacheco – Spain 2005 – 2007**

Client Torre Pacheco City Council, Floor area/size 2445 m2, Cost € 2.400.000

### **Awards:**

Mies van der Rohe Award 2009 –Nominated

European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture 2008

The project is generated from the creation of a new topography which places and qualifies this expansion area in Torre Pacheco, a plot of public facilities, an urban alternative of culture and enjoyment for the citizens. The folded of the terrain characterized the intervention in which the two facilities, library and park, adjust their relative position, setting sheltered spaces of host, communication and stay. The public space contains and protects the building. The built program was complete with an outdoor park that takes advantage from environmental and social conditions. (<http://mimoa.eu>)

## **José Ignacio Linazasoro Rodriguez, Madrid - Spain**

<http://www.linazasoro-arquitecto.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universidad de Valladolid en Segovia, Campus Maria Zambrano – Spain 2012**

Collaborating : Ricardo Sánchez, H. Sebastián de Erice

Una biblioteca de 4.000 metros cuadrados, que flota en el espacio central del edificio, determina la estructura del nuevo campus de la Universidad de Valladolid (UVA) en Segovia, que ya ha levantado su primera fase sobre los antiguos terrenos del regimiento y espera a la recepción de las obras que se producirá este mismo mes, según ha asegurado el delegado territorial de la Junta en Segovia, Javier López-Escobar. El delegado ha asistido este sábado a una de las primeras visitas al campus con los medios de comunicación, a la que también han acudido los arquitectos responsables del proyecto, José Ignacio Linazasoro y Ricardo Sánchez, y el vicerrector de la UVA en Segovia, José Vicente Álvarez. Las nuevas instalaciones, que se prevé empezar a utilizar en el primer semestre de 2012, tienen una superficie útil de 18.042 metros cuadrados y constan de 54 aulas, depósito, cuatro salas de informática, cafetería, gimnasio, espacios para delegación de alumnos y de trabajo, aparcamiento para más de 150 vehículos y almacenes. Abrazada por estas dependencias, la biblioteca se presenta como un llamativo núcleo de tres torres que 'vuela' por encima del atrio del inmueble, también de grandes dimensiones --2.000 metros cuadrados-- y concebido, según denotan los adoquines del suelo, como

una plaza cubierta. "Refleja la idea del saber y por eso ocupa ese lugar central", ha explicado Linazasoro. Recubierta por madera de iroko, de origen africano, presenta nueve salas de lectura repartidas en tres alturas y un gran espacio en la planta baja, construido a modo de hipogeo y destinado a control, préstamos y consulta rápida. Además, a ella están asociados varios puestos de investigación, una sala audiovisual, así como las salas de idiomas y multimedia. Una de sus ventajas es que cuenta con una entrada peatonal desde el exterior, que permite el acceso a los usuarios cuando la universidad esté cerrada. En su conjunto, el edificio del nuevo campus, que nace con el nombre de 'María Zambrana', destaca por su austeridad y por unos materiales resistentes --hormigón autocompactante de última tecnología, madera y acero-- que pretenden dar respuesta al uso "intenso y universitario" que se hará de las instalaciones. La entrada al mismo se produce por cuatro entradas, una en cada esquina si se entiende el espacio como un trapecio. Los arquitectos que le han dado forma, con experiencia en el diseño de otros espacios docentes como la Universidad de Salamanca en Ávila o la UNED en Madrid, han primado la materialidad, la luz natural y el espacio interior.

#### RECEPCIÓN Y EQUIPAMIENTO

La primera fase de construcción del campus, que comenzó en 2009, ha contado con una inversión de más de 16 millones y ha requerido 28 meses de ejecución, cuatro más de los previstos en un primer momento. Durante este mes, según ha señalado el delegado territorial de la Junta, se espera que las obras sean recepcionadas. A partir de ahí, falta por comenzar los trabajos de urbanización del entorno, para lo cual UVA y Ayuntamiento de Segovia deberán llegar a un acuerdo. Además, hay que empezar a equipar las instalaciones, que darán cabida a cerca de 3.000 alumnos. Para ello, la UVA cuenta con un presupuesto de 1,15 millones. El vicerrector ha indicado que ya se han sacado los concursos para equipar la biblioteca y las aulas y que con seguridad empezarán a correr los plazos la semana próxima, una vez los procesos se publiquen en el Boletín europeo. La UVA baraja el primer semestre de 2012 como fecha en que el nuevo edificio comience a funcionar, con el fin de que alumnos y profesores estén asentados en el próximo curso. Para entonces, empezarán a quedar inutilizadas las dependencias del Palacio de Mansilla y Mahonías, aunque seguirán operativas, por proximidad, las de la Facultad de Informática en Santa Eulalia.

#### SEGUNDA FASE

El proyecto del campus contempla una segunda fase, presupuestada en 14,6 millones, que prevé la creación de una superficie útil de 13.281 metros cuadrados, en la que se ubicará el vicerrectorado, las aulas específicas de las facultades de Ciencias Sociales y Jurídicas y de la Comunicación, la Escuela Universitaria de informática y la Escuela Universitaria de Magisterio. Aunque la Junta ha mantenido su compromiso, el inicio de las obras permanece paralizado por la crisis, una cuestión en la que hoy no ha querido entrar el delegado territorial en Segovia. (<http://www.que.es>)

It is a complex in the ancient poor quarter of Segovia which has been inhabited since the Middle Ages it replaces the ancient barracks of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and its structure is composed of classrooms, offices and common areas, including the library, which is in the centre of a sheltered space representing the core of the building. The construction is developed in two stages; the first stage is currently under construction. (Linazasoro)

#### Centro Cultural Escuelas Pías de Lavapiés, Madrid – Spain 1996 – 2004

##### Literature :

"Aulario y biblioteca en las Escuelas Pías de San Fernando, Lavapiés, Madrid". En:DAU, n. 29 (2007), p. 46-49.

"Biblioteca e Aulario nelle rovine de Las Escuelas Pías de Lavapiés: Madrid, 1996-2004". En: José Ignacio Linazasoro: progettare e costruire. A cura di Stefano Presi. Latina, Italia: Casa dell'Architettura Onlus, cop. 2007. ISBN 978-88-89002-03-2, p. 170-187.

"Biblioteca y Aulario en las antiguas Escuelas Pías: José Ignacio Linazasoro". En:Arquitectura COAM, n. 357, p. 8-15.

El edificio más emblemático del barrio son las Escuelas Pías, una mezcla de restauración, rehabilitación y nueva construcción situado frente a 'La Corrala'. Fundadas para la educación de niños pobres en 1729 (arquitecto de la orden Gabriel Escribano), Las Escuelas Pías fueron el primer colegio en Madrid de la orden de los Escolapios. El conjunto, realizado por el arquitecto José Ignacio Linazasoro (entre 1996 y 2004) pertenece a la UNED. El centro cultural consta de un aulario universitario, de nueva construcción y una biblioteca, que constituye la parte más emblemática del proyecto puesto que se sitúa en la antigua iglesia, construida entre 1763 y 1791, destruida durante la Guerra Civil. (19 Julio 1936). La rehabilitación se apoya en las ruinas de la iglesia que mantiene la tosquedad de sus materiales originales en contraste con el sutil uso de la madera y el mobiliario. La iluminación juega un papel clave en la biblioteca a través del inteligente uso de lucernarios. La iluminación artificial sorprende por la cantidad de bombillas que descienden del techo. (<http://www.otramiradaintomadrid.com>)

It constitutes a truly unique piece of work. An attempt of classification would be hard to accomplish, as it is a solid unit of restored, renovated and newly built parts. The ensemble is based on the church ruins of the ancient Piarist School of San Fernando. Although the church was destroyed during the Civil War, an adjoining piece of land was preserved furthermore, the ensemble is also part of a larger action plan that includes the Agustín Lara Square and an underground car park. The plan consists of a University Lecture Block and a Library. The first one is set on the empty plot of land and its newly built; whereas the library is located in the ruins area. Therefore, the latter became part of a new space. (Linazasoro)

#### Biblioteca de la U.N.E.D. (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia), Madrid - Spain 1989 – 1994

Interior-exterior contrast: sharpness in contrast to the feel for comfort provided by a generous use of wood and the plaster ceilings. The readers are isolated from the motorway environment. An alternative to 19<sup>th</sup> century libraries: occupying the perimeter instead of the central area. The bookshelves close the façade and together with the coffered ceiling, let the light in. Within the project concept, light does not mean views. Instead, the latter are far-off, silhouetted over the shelves against the narrow strips of high windows; appearance reminiscent of the fresco paintings in Labrouste's libraries. The layout is reserved upstairs: The central part is solid and the areas designated as the café, meeting room and offices are actually bay windows facing the historical buildings of Madrid and the Casa de Campo urban park. The entire layout is based on the spacious main entrance hall, a hypostyle space where the outer small square – almost an atrium – is attached to the building. Outdoors the use of brick is evocative of the first City University of Madrid in the 1930s. (Linazasoro)

#### Josep Llinás Carmona, Barcelona – Spain

<http://www.epdlp.com>

##### Libraries:

#### Biblioteca Jaume Fuster, Barcelona – Spain 2001 - 2005

Designed by Josep Llinas and Joan Vera in Barcelona, the Jaume Fuster Library was awarded the 2006 FAD Architecture Prize, the most prestigious contemporary design prize to receive in Spain. The project was honoured for its delicate implantation in the urban context and the way it opens up new perspectives on the plaza on which it is situated. The expressive volume of the exterior and the abundance of its interiors is richly appreciated. It is one of the most modern and biggest public libraries of the city with an auditorium, amphitheatre, exposition room and special kids-spaces. According to the magazine Descobrir Catalunya the Jaume Fuster library, the Gas Natural headquarters, the Fòrum building and the Torre Agbar by Jean Nouvel are some of the new symbols

of Barcelona architecture. Even though this public project is highly praised, some critics do say that “the human scale of the irregularly faceted library seems out of step with its urban context”. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

### **Biblioteca Can Ginestar, Sant Just Desvern – Spain 2004**

#### **Literature:**

**El Croquis 128 (2006): Josep Linàs 2000-2005**

El edificio forma parte de un programa más amplio previsto por el ayuntamiento de Sant Just Desvern, sobre las colinas de Barcelona, que prevé destinar la vieja masía a espacios públicos y añadir un cuerpo principal, a construir partiendo desde cero, que albergará la biblioteca. El proyectista ha tenido que enfrentarse con tres vínculos principales: un terreno inclinado, un parque/jardín con esencias arbóreas prestigiosas y el mantenimiento, expresamente requerido por el cliente en la regulación, de un acceso común a los edificios nuevos y a los preexistentes. Josep Llinas decidió dejar intacta la zona sur de la manzana de edificios, que resulta ser la más valiosa en términos de árboles, pero al mismo tiempo la más impracticable y menos accesible, y decidió intervenir en la zona situada al norte. La entrada de todo el complejo permanece donde ya estaba, en la zona central y expuesta al este, en esa parte aparece el nuevo edificio, un cuerpo bajo, de dos plantas, de forma alargada. Casi constituyendo una pared de construcción, el proyecto se convierte en diseño a escala urbana y representa el límite este de la manzana. Una pared ondulada termina en cambio el lado norte y crea, de este modo, un tipo de gran patio interno lleno de árboles y soluciona de este modo el desnivel entre la parte este, a mayor altura y la oeste y se convierte en la protección de dos escalinatas que conducen al parque. No es la primera vez que Josep Llinas afronta el tema de la biblioteca, han pasado casi veinte años de la biblioteca de Tarragona (1985-1986) y de la de Barcelona (1987-1989). El arquitecto ha abandonado algunos elementos peculiares de su 'modus operandi', quizás precisamente su lado más 'moderno', su regionalismo hispánico, para abrazar una velada contemporaneidad. Se declara amante de los materiales naturales pero admite considerarlos poco 'contemporáneos'. Prefiere materiales naturales porque son capaces de desaparecer, de envejecer con el proyecto y de perderse en el paisaje, al contrario de los nuevos, como el cristal, porque son infinitos. Así, por tanto, en el proyecto de la biblioteca de Sant Just Desvern la elección de los materiales recae sobre el cemento armado y el cristal, el arquitecto español soluciona de este modo la dicotomía: cemento para la naturaleza y cristal para la contemporaneidad, resumiendo y sintetizando en su obra arquitectura global y arquitectura local. El resultado, visible, es un cuerpo oblongo y ligero de un color cálido cortado por grandes tiras de cristal, casi una galería acristalada, las cuales buscan un intenso contacto con el exterior, una tensión hacia los árboles seculares. Formalmente se trata de elementos ligeros que rehuyen la imagen maciza de la granja y que pueden ser interpretados como un contrapunto suyo formal. Lo que resulta es un edificio distinguible por su solidez y transparencia, por la sencillez de las líneas y la esencialidad de las formas presentes desde siempre en la obra de Josep Llinàs. Daria Ricchi (<http://www.floornature.es>)

### **Biblioteca Vila de Gracia, Barcelona – Spain 2002**

La Biblioteca Vila de Gràcia fue inaugurada el 12 de mayo de 2002. Ocupa un edificio de nueva planta obra del arquitecto Josep Llinàs, profesional con experiencia en la construcción de este tipo de equipamientos y que ha recibido numerosos premios FAD y premios Ciutat de Barcelona de arquitectura por sus edificios. Tiene una superficie total de 1.029 m2 distribuidos en seis plantas. Esta biblioteca pública de proximidad es un centro de información y cultura pensado para permitir un acceso a la información y el autoaprendizaje a todos los ciudadanos. Trabajamos en red con el resto de bibliotecas de la ciudad, programando actividades dedicadas al fomento de la lectura y colaboramos con las asociaciones y entidades del barrio.

### **Biblioteca Central de Terrassa, Terrassa – Spain 1998**

A Biblioteca Central de Terrassa se inauguró con una gran fiesta popular el día 10 de mayo de 1998 . El edificio está ubicado en los límites del barrio del centro. Es la biblioteca del distrito I y jefe de red de bibliotecas públicas de la ciudad (bet red). Es el resultado de la fusión de las dos bibliotecas que ya existían en el distrito (la Biblioteca Soler i Palet y la Biblioteca Salvador Cardús). No hace muchos años toda la zona donde está ubicada la bet era prácticamente una zona industrial, heredera de la gran explosión de la industria de finales del siglo XIX y principios del XX. El espacio donde está ubicada la bet era la sede de una importante fábrica de Terrassa, la fábrica Torredemer . Es uno de los motivos por los que el arquitecto y autor del proyecto, Josep Llinàs , dio a todo el conjunto arquitectónico un aire que recuerda a las edificaciones industriales más emblemáticas de Terrassa, construidas en pleno modernismo. Josep Llinàs ganó por este proyecto el premio Manuel de la Dehesa , de la V Bienal de Arquitectura, en el año 1999. El edificio de la bet tiene una superficie útil de 3.425 metros cuadrados , distribuidos en tres plantas. (<http://www.bauneblog.info>)

## **M57 Arquitectos, Granada – Spain**

<http://m57.es>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Public Library, Ogijares - Spain 2011**

Ideas Competition (1st Prize), Date: 2008 – 2011, Site: Ogijares (Granada), Area: 612,72 m2, Client: Citycouncil of Ogijares  
Architect: Rubens Cortés, Associate Architect: Raúl Melguizo, Team: Álvaro Castellano David Garzón Sergio Páez, Quantity  
Surveyor: Carlos Guerrero, Engineer: Juan Fernández, Construction: Urbana + B.Solís

María Lejárraga library is situated in the park of San Sebastián in Ogijares. In course of time a part of the park was occupied by fairs and partly the natural ground was converted into solid asphalt.

Children's playground and drying building are situated in the same area. The latter element was chosen for the ideas competition with a double purpose: recover its activity and convert it into a public library.

The project consists of two phases: restoration of the existing drying building and extension of new construction. The important thing about this project is to create perfect atmosphere for the reading leaving a footprint of the drying building. We reproduce the idea of the hanging peppers through the illumination system dropping to the reading desks.

The main reading room represents the space close to nature. It is built of wood elondo and trees of the park serve as curtain in the background. This ephemeral architecture that respects the green space gains numerous lights and shadows, which allows the reader to submerge into the world that reading offers. (M57)

## **Luis Machuca Asociados Arquitectos, Malaga - Spain**

<http://www.luismachuca.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Facultat de Ciències Socials (Faculty of Social Sciences), Malaga – Spain on design**

Contractor: UTE FCC- Construcciones VERA, Project area: 33.301,65 sqm



The place usually helps us facing the blank paper before starting a project once we got to know the program. In our case the territory, the place on which we had to act had been modified by the urban project of the UMA campus extension. Therefore, we had to get a more distant view. We considered the project and its place as a part of the whole landscape. Looking north we find the skyline of the Malaga Mountains while on the south side the most diffuse city areas and the seashore can be seen. As the program described a building- a complex for the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences- that includes both the School of Business and the School of Social Science and Labour, became evident that we would have to deal with big proportions. In spite of all this we wanted to design a building that can be read as a part of the topography.

We treated the planning as an urban project, with the intention of creating a "place" within the university campus. The program suggested a small city in which the continuity of the public spaces remains permanent once we have entered the complex. Streets, different volumes and environment, mixture of uses ... we will find them all inside discovering the building.

The whole complex consists of three large rectangular blocks. This composition allows establishing pedestrian streets among them, which are parallel to the building and the campus roads as well. These interior streets have different roles, depending on the use of the blocks.

The main passage is covered by the computer classrooms. This space became a part of the entrance hall as well, as it includes all the modules that integrate general services: lecture hall, library, cafeteria, rooms for group work, direction, management, and classrooms at different heights.

The block of the departments enjoys the biggest independence; however, although the longitudinal way is the most prevailing, the block also helps the transversal communication by shortening the distance between the different special volumes.

The landscape, its topography with a north-to-south slope, and the inclined campus streets were determining from the beginning. On the other hand, this made possible that we can enter the building without having to pass the lower level. The result has a double advantage: from the main entrance the space dominates everything, furthermore allows the easy mobility of the users at this level of access where the activity of the complex is much higher. On the whole, three floors over the ground and one under it.

The exterior appearance of the complex consists of rectangular pieces in which the horizontal component dominates the vertical one. Each part expresses outwardly the function that fulfils inside. The light in our city is so intense that the architecture does not require colours to identify itself; on the contrary, its control has to be one of the most important objectives in any project.

It is the light that helps us discover architecture, both in the exterior and in the interior spaces that are set up as a result of the exterior volumes. The dominating colours of the project, gray and white, allow integrating the building into the landscape despite its huge dimensions. In the interior, the control of the light is just as important. This helps us creating comfortable spaces that fit to the designated use. The classrooms receive light from the north; meanwhile both the library and the computer classrooms have skylights. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

### Centro Cultural en Ollerías, Biblioteca Ollerías - Spain 2000

La fachada del edificio correspondiente a la calle Ollerías se escalona y retranquea, para intentar la articulación de la guardería infantil colindante con la envejecida arquitectura doméstica del siglo XIX que forma la calle; apenas un gesto de un panel de fachada indica el acceso desde la calle. En la nueva plaza, el centro cultural se abre paso hasta la zona pública, con prudencia pero indicando su situación: una amplia escalinata es la primera aproximación, la única referencia en la plaza. En el juego de volúmenes encuentran su papel las medianerías colindantes, entre las que se encaja el nuevo edificio.

Málaga, die andalusische Großstadt an der spanischen Costa des Sol, ist nicht nur ein beliebtes Urlaubsziel, sondern auch eine Universitätsstadt. Für ihren „Campus de Teatinos“ wurde nun eine Erweiterung aus drei Gebäudeteilen fertig gestellt. Der Entwurf dafür stammt von Luis Machuca Arquitectos (Málaga). Das neue Ensemble am Tal des Flusses Guadalhorce besteht aus einem Gebäude für die Bibliothek, für den Veranstaltungssaal, die Verwaltung und ein Restaurant, ein weiteres beherbergt die Aulen und Seminarräume, und das dritte ist im Grunde der überdachte Bereich zwischen den beiden, der die Räume der Fachbereiche aufnimmt. Dieser Bau wird von der Straße aus erschlossen und verbindet die beiden anderen Gebäude über Brücken, Passarellen sowie eine äußere Straße miteinander. Dem Prinzip eines „Lernens im Freien“ (Architekten) folgend, durchdringen sich hier Innen- und Außenräume. Die halb offenen Treppen, Gänge, Höfe und Galerien werden dabei zu Aufenthaltsorten und bieten Platz für informelle Gespräche und Treffen. Die Fassade ist geprägt durch großformatige dunkle Platten mit bündig angeordneten, schmal profilierten Öffnungen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

### MANSILLA+TUÑÓN Artistas, Madrid – Spain

<http://www.mansilla-tunon.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### Biblioteca Regional de Madrid Joaquín Leguina, Madrid – Spain 2004

Authority and authority type: Autonomous Community of Madrid, Size of library: 10.000m<sup>2</sup>

The Regional Library Joaquín Leguina of Madrid is located in the south-east of the capital city.

Currently, the library is placed in a former brewery called El Águila. The library shares the building with the Regional Archive of the Autonomous Community of Madrid and with the Legal Deposit. The original building was built between 1912 and 1914 by Eugenio Jiménez Corera (\*1853 Madrid - +1910 Madrid) and later on was extended by Luis Sainz de los Terreros (\*1876 Santander - +1936 Madrid). The Autonomous Community of Madrid started the building works in 1994. The restoration project of the building was managed by the Spanish architects Emilio Tuñón Álvarez and Luis Moreno García-Mansilla and was executed between 1998-2001. The new library was opened in 2002 with the name of one of the first presidents of the Autonomous Community, Joaquín Leguina (1983-1995), who opened the bit to do the restoration. The library services are distributed in four stores: Ground level and first floor: Reference section with 72 reading places and 68 internet and Opac posts. Second floor: Periodicals and cartography sections: Equipped with: 60 reading places, 12 internet and Opac posts and 2 microfilms readers. Third floor: Multimedia section. It also house the local researchers space. Equipped with: 20 reading places and 14 internet and Opac posts. There are also, two basements where are placed the bibliographic store.

Architectural idea or principle:

Restoration project of a former brewery, built in the early 20th century in the neomudéjar style. Example of the industrial architecture of the time that abounds in Art Nouveau as well as historicist elements like red bricks and handmade tiles that has been preserved. Also, the architect aim was to create a functional and comfortable building especially designed for a library purpose.

Detailed description: The library has upkept particular elements of the brewery like carriages, beer cellars, silos and freezers that give to the current building a picturesque appearance. The architectural project has created a good combination between preservation of the historical building and all the implementation of all facilities needed to a functional and comfortable modern library. (<http://www.librarybuildings.info>)

## **José Antonio Martínez Lapeña, Elías Torres Architects, Barcelona – Spain**

<http://www.jamlet.net>

### **Libraries:**

**Biblioteca Universitaria Tarragona – Spain 2003**

### **Literature:**

Gallego, Moisés. “Biblioteca Rovira i Virgili a Tarragona: José Antonio Martínez Lapeña i Elías Torres, arquitectes”. En: *Quaderns d’Arquitectura i Urbanisme*, n. 251 (tardor 2006), p. 38-45

Jamlet. “Biblioteca, sales d’estudi i aules específiques, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Sant Pere Sescelades, Tarragona”. En: *Quaderns d’Arquitectura i Urbanisme*, n. 251 (tardor 2006), p. 46-47

“Obra seleccionada: Biblioteca per a la Universitat Rovira i Virgili: Tarragona”. En: *IV Biennial d’Arquitectura Alejandro de la Sota*: 2005. Tarragona: Demarcació de Tarragona del COAC, 2005. ISBN 84-96185-59-1, p. 19

The project is a plaza with a public space, of relation between the library and the future service building, and a point of reference from the fluxes of the students that access the building from different directions. The library occupies most of the parcel with a compact building. The compact volume minimize the affects for the contextual surroundings of the future project. The access to the library is located either from the stairs or directly from Carrer del Mig. One of the intentions for the project is the presence of natural light and the disposition of the floor with a geometry that allows the possibility of maxim flexibility in the organization of the different areas. The enclosure of the building attends to the control of sun exposure without renouncing to the interior illumination. Only the northeast façade does not have solar protection. The principal hall of the library is organized as a free plan with windows to the exterior in three of the façades to obtain a good relation with the exterior and with a sky light that guarantees the natural illumination to the center of the building. (Martínez)

Posteriorment fa una petita descripció del Campus, amb edificis perimetrals resseguint els carrers perifèrics i amb tot l’espai lliure i de relax concentrat a l’interior d’aquestes grans illes, amb els edificis oberts a aquest espai. En aquest context tan negatiu, s’hi havia d’ubicar la Biblioteca del Campus. Els autors del projecte no van voler sotmetre’s a l’arquitectura imperant (tant del propi Campus com per l’urbanisme resultant), i van adoptar solucions subtils per a trencar aquests condicionants del lloc, i fer-ho sense stridències. Primer de tot cal destacar que la biblioteca es replega en si mateixa, en el seu propi edifici, intentant així- establir les mí-nimes relacions possibles amb el seu entorn, un entorn que no agrada. Així-, les façanes de l’edifici són neutres, llises, sense cap element que sobresurti ni que les identiqui ràpidament com a biblioteca. Per exemple, la interior, la sud, que dona al pati d’illa, es soluciona amb un seguit de finestres sense cap més significació. Així-, l’element extern més significatiu i identitari de la biblioteca seria el seu accés principal, en un dels laterals de l’edifici, a la façana sudoest. És un accés elevat, en què destaca una gran passarel·la, i un gran bloc unit a l’edifici, que serveix de “placeta” i d’element d’unió interior-exterior, i a on desemboca la passarel·la. A la façana externa d’aquest gran bloc hi podem trobar, en grans lletres, “Biblioteca”. Pel que fa al programa, descrit en l’article firmat per Jamlet, les sales d’estudi i d’informàtica es troben a la planta d’accés i a la inferior, mentre que la biblioteca s’expandeix entre la planta baixa i la superior. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

## **Mateoarquitectura, Barcelona – Spain**

Josep Lluís Mateo

<http://www.mateo-mparchitect.com>

### **Libraries:**

**FilMOTECA de Catalunya (Film Library of Catalonia), Barcelona – Spain 2004 – 2010**

First Prize. Restricted competition 2004. Client: ICIC (Institut Català de les Indústries Culturals), External collaborators: Structural Engineering: OMA, Agustí Obiol. Installations Engineering: Grupo JG, Surface: 7.000 m2

### **PROCESS**

My initial interest was in understanding the brief and the place. We built a model with fragments of what was to go inside, with no specific attempt to give form or unity. We arranged this conglomerate at a tangent to one of the sides of the site, constructing a street and freeing up a plaza in front of it. The next phase obviously required precision. The cinemas, a very important part of the project, were put in the basement to reduce the volumetric impact of the building. The context then became stronger: the plaza became the entire ground floor, and the material for its construction had to be concrete, uniting structure and finish in a continuous mass which, to me, seemed to establish a relation with the shabby, dilapidated masses of its neighbours. I was particularly interested in the volumetric expressivity of the short sides of the parallelepiped, and its potential to define the corners of the existing streets.

### **EXECUTIVE PROJECT. 2005**

With our structural engineers we developed the previously defined concept, seeking to leave all the installations on show with no false ceilings. We also sought to make everything tectonic and slightly primitive. This involved continuing the previous arguments.

### **CONSTRUCTION. 2007-2010**

The construction process is extremely complex, having started with a long archaeological dig and continuing with all the excavation and work involved in undergrounding the cinemas, a difficult task because the site is set in a former medieval lagoon. A building is always the expression of intelligence and a sustained will, brought to bear on a specific place. We cannot abandon the project to its fate. We have to accompany it until the idea, converted into matter and space, starts living its life. Then, we disappear; the building no longer belongs to us. (<http://www.e-architect.co.uk>)

## **MedioMundo Arquitectos, Sevilla – Spain**

Marta Pelegrin, Fernando Pérez

<http://www.mediomundo.es>

### **Libraries:**

**Biblioteca Cañada Rosal, Sevilla – Spain 2011**

Programme: Municipal Library, Location: Plaza Sta. Ana, Cañada Rosal (Seville), Dates, phases: Competition: 2005, Project: 2006 Built/Completion: 2009, Awards: 1st Prize, Category: Library and Social Services, Area: 200 m2, Developer: Empresa Pública de Suelo de Andalucía (EPSA part of the Regional Government of Andalusia), Collaborators: F. Orizia, A. Pérez, P. Alvarez, DimArq SL

#### Project description

In 2005 Cañada Rosal Town Council (Seville) launched an architectural competition in collaboration with the Empresa Pública de Suelo de Andalucía (EPSA - part of the regional government of Andalusia) to design a public library. MEDIOMUNDO arquitectos was awarded first prize for their proposal and the construction of the public library was completed in 2009.

When designing the public library we proposed creating a meeting point for information and culture. Under a continuous roof, whose folds create a dialogue with neighbouring constructions, consecutive interior spaces are defined by light entering via skylights. The homogeneity of the materials used in the construction is diminished due to sequences of light and shadow that create an increasing degree of privacy as one moves from the entrance to the most intimate part of the library located near the patio and the children's area. In this way the library becomes a gradual extension of public space.

The project proposed a very simple layout for the optimal use of space. Visitors enter via a double-height lobby, a place of exchange with the public space outside. In it shelves and a bulletin board hide a staircase that leads to the reading room on the top floor. The elevator and ancillary services are located on the ground floor immediately after the lobby. This transitional area makes way to a reference section, audio books, computers and press. Next comes a children's area accentuated by an overhead laylight that leads into the rear courtyard. (MedioMundo)

The reading room is located on the top floor. To reach the administration area visitors must cross a bridge that overlooks the children's area below. The folds in the roof define the spatial sequence on this floor. Two skylights, the courtyard and the openings in the facade are the sources of natural light. Meanwhile, the walls themselves have been converted into built-in shelves and bookcases to ensure maximum fluidity and continuity of space.

### **Miralles Tagliabue EMBT, Barcelona – Spain**

<http://www.mirallestagliabue.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Pública Enric Miralles, Palafolls – Spain 2007**

"Choosing the place for the building was the first step of the project. Since the beginning the library was surrounded by gardens... in the middle of a parc, the Parc de les Esplanes. Some books and a dream ... We were fascinated by the idea of a half buried building, lost between the trees..." The building is a construction like any in a garden... It doesn't hold any memories of the institutional character of libraries... They are some walls which may have been in this place. We have tried in different ways to give the library an appearance of a labyrinth. A serie of rooms and gardens put together in a non-linear way. The building is an experiment, that shows every part of the development of the project... It's continuing changes and variations, as well as the authority of accepting the final result... The sportshall of Isozaki is our neighbour. Palafolls is building a city, as directed by the mayor Valentí Agustí, where he asks every architect to construct according to our dreams. (Miralles)

### **Daniel Mòdol Deltell Arquitecte, Barcelona - Spain**

<http://www.demdeau.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Casa de la Cultura, Lloret de Mar – Spain 2011**

La volumetria mira de combinar el fet físic del front a la plaça Pere Torrent amb la cerca que cadascun dels edificis esdevinguin aparents i significats des de la percepció exterior. L'ordre i posició dels edificis aixecant-se cap el nord-oest respon per una banda al criteri d'orientació correcta com a principal estratègia de sostenibilitat i per altra fer explicatiu el final de l'edifici des de la plaça. La coberta més alta que recull la barra de l'escola de formació d'adults i la sala mirador cobreix el pati d'exposicions, posant en relació el conjunt amb les edificacions existents. El joc de nivells intenta allargar la plaça en el seu sentit longitudinal, fent reliscar el seu nivell actual fins a la sala polivalent, que esdevé un gran pati de llums cobert on s'hi aboquen tots els usos. Aquest gran buit permet al visitant identificar els diferents edificis que conformen el conjunt. El pati del fons connectat visualment amb la sala incorpora l'ús de pati d'exposicions i pati de lectura ocasional semicobert per la visera de l'edifici administratiu des d'on es percep al fons la plaça i el carrer lateral. Hem condicionat especialment l'edificació amb els següents criteris: Mirar, per una banda, d'interconnectar els nuclis d'escales; limitar el casal d'avis a planta baixa pensant en la comoditat dels usuaris; i prioritzar la relació en planta baixa amb el màxim de perímetre possible del Casal d'Avis amb la plaça i el carrer lateral, imaginant que durant el bon temps puguin gaudir de l'espai de la plaça més proper a la cafeteria del centre. (Mòdol)

### **José Rafael Moneo, Madrid - Spain**

Calle Cinca 5, 28002 Madrid, Spanien, Tel +34 (1) 564 22 57, Fax +34 (1) 563 52 17

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Universidad de Deusto, Bilbao – Spain 2008**

Floor area/size 22275 m2, Cost € 36.000.000,-

The new Library of the University of Deusto is open to students, researchers, institutions and companies worldwide. It seeks to pursue pedagogical innovation, while at the same time offering a dynamic and flexible architectural environment, in accordance with the new European Space for Higher Education. In this regard, the open access facilities have been conceived as a space where users may find the best conditions for learning and research. The development of the library must be seen in context of the wide range of actions carried out by Bilbao Town Council in the last few years, which seeks to consolidate Bilbao as a city of knowledge. The deep changes that this city has undergone have facilitated, among other things, the expansion of university campuses in the city centre, as in the case of the new library. The building is divided into five floors above ground and another five underground, all equipped with modern electronic resources. (<http://www.mimooa.eu>)

## Cultural Centre, Don Benito – Spain 1991 – 1997

### **Literature:**

Penny McGuire, in: *Architectural Review* 01.April 1999

Inner light - design of cultural center in Badajoz, Spain by Penny McGuire

Design of a cultural centre in a south-western province of Extremadura draws on memory and at the same time provides nurture for the future. Rafael Moneo's cultural centre in Don Benito, Badajoz, built on a conspicuous site within the town, is a rich contribution to the fabric and spirit of the place. Like previous works by this architect, the building asserts a very particular presence. Moneo's sensitive interpretation of the brief, his supple appreciation of history and place, characteristically produces complex responses - but couched in the language of restraint their complexity and sophistication tends to be masked. You can see it here. The exterior of this plainly detailed building may seem inscrutable at first glance, but a second one will reveal memories of local details, the aptness of scale and of the way it turns the corner, and so on. The poetry infusing design of the interior derives from Moneo's handling of light and materials. The site on the north-east corner of the Plaza de Espana was once that of the town hall and marks the intersection of Groisard and Villanueva streets. Moneo's centre which has an undeniably civic presence completes the square, addressing it (rather than the streets either side) with a corner tower under which is the main entrance. Across Villanueva street is the Colegiata church and like ships at sea these two buildings exchange signals. The restrained exterior of the old, the antique flourishes, the texture of old masonry, are answered by an equal restraint, roof lanterns and the fine etching over a white exterior of brick courses beneath. The white austerity of the centre's exterior gives little clue to the intricacy and richness within. Considering the brief which asked for a large lecture theatre, a library, museum, and a number of other provisions, the site was not particularly large and Moneo's dense compact architecture with its overlapping interior volumes fills it to the edges. Looked at on plan, the building clearly has a main core that is aligned with Villanueva street and contains the centre's main spaces. At its heart on the ground and first floors is the theatre seating 252 people; above it is the library and over that the museum. Around the core is arranged a series of ancillary rooms - galleries for exhibitions, archives, classrooms, offices and lavatories. Moneo's means of bringing light into the building centre is a source of enormous pleasure. Ten of the 18 glass lanterns which rise above the shallow roof illuminate the museum galleries. Light from the remaining ones is conducted down to the library and archives through big white tubes. Appearing as columns in the museum, they carry light into the archives, but in the library they terminate in the centre of false shallow vaults. The plywood from which these are formed gives these constructions a delicate aeronautical quality. Light diffused across their curving surfaces sheds a soft gold luminance over a wooden floor and handsome furniture, making the room the most agreeable of libraries. In the pleasingly proportioned theatre, the soft tones of the wood lining floors and walls are combined with rich red seating and ceiling. Elsewhere, for instance in the museum galleries, Moneo has simply allowed light to wash over white walls and accentuate volumetric modelling, and has used polished stone for the floors. (<http://www.findarticles.com>)

## Columbia University Northwest Corner Building, New York – USA 2011

With collaboration : Davis Brody Bond Aedas (<http://www.aedas.com>), and Moneo Brock

The design for the new science building at 120th St and Broadway has its origins in the historic Morningside Heights campus plan designed by McKim, Mead and White for Columbia University in 1897. The architects determined very early on that the new building should respect the McKim Meade & White plan; that it would measure just sixty-five feet in width, and would retain the same separation from its neighbors as indicated in that plan. Because of the construction of the Manhattanville Campus to the north, the new building was able to provide a much-needed gateway to the old campus for pedestrian traffic to and from the new campus to the north.

## Arenberg Campus Library, Catholic University of Leuven – Belgium 1997 – 2002

In 1997 the remains of the Celestine Convent were floating like a ship adrift between the roads and highways connecting the city of Leuven with its surroundings. The unmasted ship, once a living monastery, appeared to have lost its way, making it difficult to understand the meaning of the ruined cloister. With the disappearance of the church, three sides of the cloister remained. Brick prevailed, as did the pitched, slate roof. From the beginning the goal was to maintain the scale and the character of the place and make the tiny cloister the core of the new library. The design strategy relied on erecting a new building - not high, not mimetic - that would enclose the cloister. The organic geometry of this construction invigorates and animates the severe cloister and provides an unexpected space, a new courtyard, flanked by the restored dependencies of the monastery. The extension of the building mass containing the open stacks in the basement and the ground floor levels defines a new perimeter along the De Croylaan Road, anchoring the Celestine Convent once again to the road network. As a result of this strategy the existing volumes maintain their value and the rooftop of the old refectory continues to be the most striking element. The old monastery is a building rescued, one that has been newly integrated in the life of the city and of the University. The new Library reminds us that our present is written on the past, something always manifestly present in a city like Leuven and in a University that is one of the oldest in Europe.

(<http://gsd.harvard.edu/people/moneo/projects.html#moneo>)

## Mora-Sanvisens Arquitectes Associats, Barcelona – Spain

Gabriel Moro, Carmina Sanvisens

<http://www.morasanvisens.com>

### **Libraries:**

## Biblioteca Municipal – Esteve Paluzie - de Barberà, Barberà de Vallès – Spain 2009

La geometría del emplazamiento y su posición urbana en el entorno de un espacio libre de uso público, condicionan la volumetría de este edificio destinado a biblioteca pública, transformándose en un volumen sólido al que se le provocan diferentes vaciados, cuya inteligente estrategia permite caracterizar el proyecto. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

## MX\_SI Architectural Studio, Barcelona – Spain

Boris Bezan, Mónica Juvera

<http://www.mx-si.net>

### **Libraries:**

## Biblioteca Vilanova del Vallès – Spain 2011

Competition 1st. prize, 2007, Client: Ajuntament de Vilanova del Vallès, Budget: EUR 1.800.900,00, Area: 1.150 m2  
Construction first phase finished spring 2011, Architect: Boris Bezan + Monica Juvera

The library building connects old with new part of the town using its long volume with two “heads” on both ends. In the ground floor is organized the whole library with main multifunctional entrance hall which opens towards the plaza. Unfortunately during the construction phase, substantial modifications were made to the project whose authorship is not longer of MX\_SI architectural studio. (MX\_SI) see also: [Alcolea + Tàrrago http://www.alcoeatarrago.com](http://www.alcoeatarrago.com)

### **20th Century Collection Library, Cadima - Portugal Construction Estimated 2011**

Client: Private, Budget: EUR 2,250,328.00, Area: 900 sqm, Architect: Mara Partida + Héctor Mendoza

This library will be specialized in art and literature of twentieth century authors. It will house the whole private clients' collection. It could be figured either as future cultural centre and emblematic referent to the zone. The Library is presented as an object clearly identified and inter-penetrated deeply into the landscape, in order to dialogue and be rooted to the site. Thus, the library is designed as a singular geometric container, focusing its interior towards a main open view: an interesting wooded garden where contemporary sculptures will be placed. The building is gently placed on ground through different platforms. Before entering, it raises an entry plaza where a reflecting pool is located. There is also a terrace extending to the impressive view. On the interior, the library creates its own atmosphere. It is made by concrete and, its geometry is responsive to the careful search of introducing light by lateral courtyards and skylights. The library is entered through filter funnel that prepares the visitor to the indoor environment, where a double height exhibition room appears. The main reading space is completely open, but offers some options of differentiated and intimate ambits of staying. The main space combines a double height surrounded by two stories thematic open rooms. These rooms are continuously turning towards the central space where the book collection is always the main protagonist. As a parallel requirement, clients will have the possibility to celebrate concerts for more than 80 people at the interior space. Concerts will take place in the main space and the upper rooms could be used as balconies to extend the audience. All materials chosen, mainly concrete, are direct consequence of integrating Structure, Geometry, Aesthetic Experimentation and Spatial Expression. (MX-SI)

### **MYCC – Oficina de Arquitectura, Madrid – Spain**

Carmina Casajuana, Beatriz G. Casares, Marcos González

<http://www.mycc.es>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Biblioteca Frederic Alfonso i Orfila, Setmenat – Spain 2011**

El passat 11 de febrer d'enguany va tenir lloc la inauguració de la nova sala polivalent de la Biblioteca Frederic Alfonso i Orfila de Setmenat (blog). Es tracta de la Sala Noble de la Rectoria Vella de la localitat, que s'ha rehabilitat i que a partir d'ara acollirà l'activitat de pròpia de la Biblioteca, a banda d'altres activitats de petit format que es fan a Setmenat. Aquesta restauració forma part d'un projecte més ampli i integral, consistent en l'adequació de tota la rectoria, del seu entorn i dels seus accessos. La Rectoria es va reformar l'any 1999 i des de llavors acull la Biblioteca. Conserva elements gòtics com les arcades del segle XIII al XIV, així com altres elements arquitectònics datats entre els segles XVI i XVII. Aquesta actuació ha tingut un cost total de 95.160 euros, i s'ha beneficiat dels ajuts del Programa Específic de Biblioteques del període 2004-2007. (<http://www.archiblog.info>)

### **Nieto Sobejano, Barcelona, Berlin-Kreuzberg – Spain**

Enrique Nieto, Fuensanta Sobejano

<http://www.nietosobejano.com>

### **Barceló, Madrid – Spain 2009 – 2011**

Client: Madrid city council

The new Barceló market and its surroundings area project is in fact the result of various other projects: An urban combination of different scale and programme elements that have come together to significantly transform a dense central area of Madrid. The idea originates from the definition of new areas that connect and link the different structures and foreseen functions of the market, shopping centre, sports centre, public library, car parks, temporary market and outdoor areas. The built-up complex is made up of three independent structures joined to a new public square. The Market – nucleus and heart of the whole operation – is conveyed as being an autonomous structure, which is located at the confluence point where its different façades open out onto the calle Mejía Lequerica and calle Beneficiencia. Its main attraction is an indoor shopping arcade with contrasting vertical symmetry inspired by large urban shopping centres from the past, that concentrate the complex's vertical and horizontal traffic. The sports pavilion rises up over the market. Its roof is actually a large elevated square from which the roof tops of Madrid can be made out. The new public library overlooks the school playground built right beside to become part of an urban complex. Its materials and structure are the same as those of the market and sports centre. The geometric and physical appearance of the different buildings and their façades confirm that – despite their different functions – the new buildings belong to the same time period and place. A façade made up of large pieces of moulded glass, -white and opaline- unifies the new public buildings style -market, sports centre, library- to illuminate and unify the whole complex. The style of the public areas in the plazas de Alonso Martínez and Barceló, as well as that of the neighbouring streets, their mutual paving and street furniture, transmit the feeling of the past radical subtle change that has taken place in the neighbourhood. Like an escalated version of civic life, where places to live, study, teach, go shopping, have fun, do sport, read, go for a walk or relax have a common setting, the new buildings and outdoor areas come together in an surprise puzzle in which every single different piece only makes sense when they are all put other in their exact precise place. The building of the temporary market that will be used when the construction work of the new buildings is in progress, is intended to be an urban facility which can be recycled and that conveys the inspired ability of a temporary operation to change with its environment. As it has to house the numerous outlets that have to be maintained, the building is divided up into six pentagonal shaped floor areas, that are set at different heights and have different lay outs, thus preventing it being out of proportion with regard to the surrounding buildings. A linear double height structure along la calle Beneficiencia will be used for the handling areas, warehouses, cold storage rooms and installations. One of this building's fundamental features is its exterior facade made of glazed polycarbonate that covers the polygonal cylinders to let natural light filter through during the day and which become huge lanterns lighting up the square in the evening. Once the construction work has been completed, these cylinders will be taken down and could be used somewhere else in the city, so that the new Barceló square, whose paving, landscaping and street furniture blends in with the surroundings, will round off the change made to this historical areas of Madrid. (<http://www.dezeen.com>)



## **OAB Office of Architecture, Barcelona - Spain**

Xavier Martí Gallí, Lucía Ferrater, Borja Ferrater

<http://www.ferrater.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Biblioteca Municipal, Villarreal (Castellón) – Spain 2011**

### **Literature:**

Image [Accessed: 30 September 2009]

Curro Crespo. " Carlos Ferrater Proyecta the new library Villarreal . " In: Scalae (29 September 2009)

"OAB (Ferrater Peñín, Gimeno): = City Library Municipal Library Villarreal." In: AV Projects , n. 34 (2009), p. 12-13

"Cortinaje ceramic Municipal Library in Villarreal (Castellón)." In: Living Architecture , n. 135 (2010), p. 40-43.

As we read in Scalae, architect Carlos Ferrater (with Alberto Peñín and J. Gimeno) has been awarded the construction of the future new library Villarreal. Located on a plot of 4.685m<sup>2</sup>, the "building is a long rectangle of 40 × 115 meters, two floors and located on a site in the underground car park which is a municipal library is located in one of the corners of the site, leaving most of the site as a new public space as a square, and very close to a school. The building would highlight the double façade : an outdoor, covered with ceramic materials with cracks ... and an inner glass. This enables to qualify the entry of sunlight inside the library, and thus improve their conditioning. Access to the Library will be using two ramps , also made of ceramic. It will have 275 points in reading, and has prepared a document repository for books and in the basement, parking. It is a building on, and strict functional lines simple but at the same time strong. Access and Circulation areas are located on a street inside the building that crosses across the board, without affecting areas of reading and study . Can accommodate up to 75,000 volumes. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

**EL NUEVO CENTRO BIBLIOTECARIO ABRIRÁ SUS PUERTAS A FINALES DE MARZO O INICIOS DE ABRIL DEL 2011**

*La fachada del edificio se forrará con canutillos cerámicos, en apoyo al sector*

La actual crisis económica, sumada a la difícil situación por la que atraviesan los ayuntamientos y las altas tasas de paro hacen necesario que las nuevas obras que se realicen sean adjudicadas a empresas locales o, de lo contrario, se subcontrate a estas, para dar trabajo a parados del municipio. Al menos, así lo defienden desde el Ayuntamiento de Vila-real. Y es que las autoridades locales ponen como ejemplo de esta apuesta las obras de construcción de la nueva Biblioteca Central que, aunque adjudicada a Beca --con sede social en Castellón--, da empleo a 55 vila-realenses, a la vez que también se han subcontratado diferentes trabajos a mercantiles ubicadas en la ciudad. A todo ello se suma el compromiso de la firma castellanense a hacer uso de materiales fabricados en la zona para levantar el edificio. Los trabajos de construcción de la futura Biblioteca Central comenzaron a principios del 2010 y, según los técnicos responsables de la obra, está previsto que concluyan a finales de año, por lo que el archivo podría abrirse al público sobre últimos de marzo o principios del mes de abril del próximo año, según confirma el edil del área, Ignasi Clausell. Diseñado por el reconocido arquitecto Carlos Ferrater, el proyecto tiene un presupuesto de cuatro millones de euros, de los que gracias a un convenio con la Conselleria de Cultura, el consistorio solo aporta 1,7 millones. Actualmente, la infraestructura cuenta con la estructura, por lo que los trabajos se centran en el suministro eléctrico y de aire acondicionado, así como en los sistemas de aislamiento térmico y sonoro. La próxima fase será la construcción de la fachada, tanto exterior como interior. A este respecto, y para respaldar al sector cerámico local, el cerramiento exterior se realizará con canutillos de este material, mientras que el interior se forrará con paneles de vidrio, que dotarán al edificio de un sistema de ventilación e iluminación sostenible. El nuevo centro bibliotecario tendrá capacidad para 75.000 libros y 275 puestos de lectura. (<http://www.vila-real.com>)

## **Paredes Pedrosa arquitectos, Madrid – Spain**

Angela García de Paredes, Ignacio Pedrosa

<http://www.paredespedrosa.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Biblioteca Ceuta – Spain 2007 competition 1<sup>st</sup> prize, 2012**

La nueva Biblioteca, obra del equipo Paredes Pedrosa Arquitectos -ganadores del concurso que se convocó a tal efecto-, estará ubicada en el PERI Recinto Sur, en una parcela de 5.280 metros cuadrados. El edificio tendrá una superficie total de unos 7.000 metros cuadrados en 4 plantas, e integrará en su subsuelo los restos medievales de Huerta Rufino, un yacimiento de época meriní (siglo XIV); éstos se mostrarán bajo una superficie acristalada situada en el vestíbulo de la Biblioteca. Esta nueva Biblioteca Pública del Estado se crea a partir de una orden ministerial publicada en el BOE en marzo de este mismo año, en la que se describe el organigrama funcional de la misma, así como las competencias de las diferentes administraciones. Así, la Consejería de Cultura de Ceuta gestionará el edificio y dotará de personal a la Biblioteca, mientras que la aportación de los fondos bibliográficos necesarios irá a cargo del Ministerio de Cultura. Según las previsiones del Ministerio, las obras comenzarán este mismo año, y se prevé que finalicen en 2011. Por el momento ya se conoce la empresa adjudicataria de las obras de la futura nueva Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Ceuta. En concreto, las obras irán a cargo de Acciona Infraestructuras, y tendrán presupuesto de 6,8 millones de euros. Éste supone una importante rebaja del presupuesto base de licitación, que estaba cifrado en 8,3 millones. (<http://www.scalae.net>)

**Biblioteca Pública, Cordoba – Spain 2007 competition 1<sup>st</sup> prize 2012**

Ayuntamiento de Cordoba

El proyecto de Paredes Pedrosa resultó ganador del concurso convocado en 2007. El inicio de la obra está previsto para verano de 2010 y su finalización para finales de 2012. El viernes 04 de diciembre fue presentado en Córdoba el diseño definitivo de la Biblioteca Pública del Estado a cargo de sus autores, el estudio Paredes Pedrosa arquitectos. El proyecto de la Biblioteca Pública fue resultado de un concurso convocado en 2007. Ahora, dos años más tarde, solventados los trámites administrativos relativos a la cesión del suelo para su construcción, el proyecto reanuda su marcha, fijando el inicio de sus obras para el verano de 2010. La duración de las obras se estiman en 24 meses, por lo que se espera a finales de 2012 para su apertura pública y puesta en funcionamiento. La nueva Biblioteca se ubica en un lugar privilegiado: en el borde de los Jardines de Agricultura, un jardín público deprimido respecto a la cota de la avenida a donde dará la Biblioteca su fachada norte, la avenida de América, en el lugar donde tradicionalmente ha existido una rosaleta. Si algo caracteriza precisamente el proyecto es la forma de atender de manera sencilla y serena a las circunstancias del contexto. El punto de partida del proyecto se fija en la comprensión del edificio como una arquitectura que necesita dialogar con la naturaleza. Por ello conceptualmente se plantea, tal y como recoge la memoria del proyecto, como la "puerta del jardín". Así, en todo el edificio, está presente la transparencia visual hacia el sur, hacia donde queda el jardín, para que su presencia acompañe al usuario en su recorrido y estancia en los distintos niveles del edificio. La Biblioteca es un volumen de planta trapezoidal que al norte, a la avenida de América, se muestra compacto y rotundo, respondiendo a la escala urbana que impone tan importante arteria de tráfico. En esa fachada se localizan fundamentalmente despachos y dependencias administrativas. Al sur, sin embargo, el edificio se aterriza

buscando las vistas hacia el jardín, protegiéndose del sol por medio de un mirador lineal. Pero es en sección en donde se explica la organización funcional del edificio. En el desnivel existente entre la cota de acceso desde la avenida y el jardín se dispone la biblioteca infantil, comunicada con el jardín y con la rosaleda, que se trasplanta delante suya, visible en doble altura desde el nivel de acceso. La planta primera será la planta principal de lectura y fondo bibliográfico y la segunda estará reservada para el archivo histórico y para investigadores. Unos grandes tragaluz abiertos al sur fragmentan el volumen por distintos niveles, inundando el interior de luz y enriqueciendo la experiencia de su espacialidad. Siguiendo este discurso de máximos con estrategias sencillas, pero resolutivas, la materialidad de la Biblioteca se confía a muy pocos materiales: muros estructurales de hormigón blanco in situ, vidrio y celosías tridimensionales de aluminio que permitirán dotar de una cierta vibración a la fachada norte. El proyecto de la Biblioteca cuenta con una superficie construida de más de 7.000 m<sup>2</sup>. Su presupuesto asciende a los 12,3 millones de euros. Cuando esté finalizada se espera que preste servicio a 1.000 usuarios aproximadamente al día. (<http://www.scalae.net>)

#### **Bibliometro, Madrid – Spain 2004**

Bibliometro this extended service is a library designed to promote reading through the free loan of books in the Madrid Metro. Passengers can take a book in any Bibliometro and leave them in another metro station. The small pavilion (7,8 \* 2,5m) has a sinuous shape, following the flow of travellers. Translucent illuminated glass walls permits books to be seen from the subway. Sponsored jointly by the City of Madrid and in collaboration with Madrid Metro, the service is the first project joining the two systems of the City Council Public Libraries and the Community of Madrid.

#### **Biblioteca Maria Moliner en Vellila de San Antonio, Madrid – Spain 2000 – 2003**

1.005 sqft., € 786.000, Promotor: Comunidad de Madrid. Consejería de las Artes.

#### **Awards:**

**Premio a la Estética Edificios no residenciales 2005**

Se trata de una biblioteca muy pequeña, situada en la zona Sur del casco urbano, un mar de adosados nuevos sin carácter ni vistas hacia las que asomarse entre los cuales el pequeño edificio debe significar su presencia pública. Un muro de hormigón visto coloreado de una planta de altura sin huecos en fachada, envuelve la biblioteca. Se ha encofrado con planchas de metal estirado que dejan su huella en la superficie como un vallado. Sobre el muro se levantan los dos grandes lucernarios que iluminan las salas de lectura sin sobrepasar la altura de los adosados. El interior continuo se estructura en torno a los dos patios abiertos en forma de gran artesa y se domina prácticamente desde la entrada. El nivel del pavimento es el de la solera de hormigón pulido y está ligeramente rehundido respecto a la acera. Una retícula de ligeros pilares metálicos soporta la cubierta interiormente revestida de viroterm pintado, obedeciendo al reducido presupuesto. A los patios es posible salir para pasear o leer. Las cubiertas inclinadas en forma de prisma de las salas se revisten interiormente con paneles de madera de okume para dar calidez a los paramentos blancos y son visibles asimismo desde el exterior sobre el cerramiento de hormigón. (<http://www.madrid.org>)

#### **Peñín Estudió Arquitectura, Valencia – Spain**

Alberto Peñín Ibáñez, Pablo Peñín Llobell, Alberto Peñín Llobell

<http://www.penin.es>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Central (Municipal)Vila Real – Spain 2011**

see: **OAB Office of Architecture, Barcelona - Spain**

#### **Biblioteca Escuela Politécnica Superior de Gandía (Universidad Politécnica Universidad de Valencia) – Spain 2009**

Promotor: Universidad de Valencia, € 9.382.104, Superficies Cerrada: 8.589 m<sup>2</sup>, Superficies Abierta: 4.784 m<sup>2</sup>

The project deals with how to transform the building site, a wetland of Gandía Beach, at the entrance of the expansion of a campus building. A place of relationship and reflection. From the constant concern for scale, we find a succession of great public spaces – from the square, patio and access to others more private, refined and proper uses. The organization of a hybrid program means to establish a system of patios as an easy identification system. The project addresses the work of light as a conductor element of this equipment. A powerful concrete container is emptied by triple heights oriented from north to south to characterize the areas of reading and the main entrance. Under a strict control of sunlight and noise are opened and closed (computers) large glazed panels at north and smaller courtyards that run across the building. Small handlings of the traditional building permit certain structural achievements at a reasonable cost. (Penin)

#### **Andrés Perea Ortega Madrid – Spain**

<http://www.andrespereaarquitecto.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Pública en San Lázaro, Santiago de Compostela, La Coruña – Spain 2008**

For its construction we chose by a soft architecture or of difficult impact (physical, cultural and perceived), that bets by a nice constructive language and an argued innovating typology in the functional requirements and the evocation of open and transparent object. (Perea)

#### **Biblioteca Pública Rafael Alberti en Fuencarral, Madrid – Spain 1998**

In spite of the difficulties of the land's steep slope and its trapezoidal form, it has given rise to new, unusual and highly original architectural forms. Thus, the building was conceived as an inverted container, focused towards the exterior. This is manifest in the way all the ceilings of the library, except the second cellar floor, are slightly inclined. This reaches its maxim level, 36 degrees, with the roof of the Building. The access to the library is at the lowest point, through a little staircase. The distribution of the building is radial, without any right angles. The dependent spaces are located around an irregular central court and forma class "Box". (Perea)

#### **Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Granada – Spain 1995**

La biblioteca está ubicada en un edificio de nueva planta de 11.700 m<sup>2</sup> localizado en la calle Profesor Sainz Cantero, número 6. Inaugurada en 1994, ofrece todos los servicios requeridos por una biblioteca moderna. El edificio está considerado como uno de los diez más importantes de la ciudad. Obra de los arquitectos Andrés Perea, Cristóbal Vallhonrat y Carmen Mostaza, es una gran caja de cristal y cemento que, en su interior, quiere recordar a un palacio nazarí, con grandes patios interiores y vistas al cercano Monasterio de los Jerónimos. Con fecha 23 de mayo de 1994 (BOE 21-06-94) se firmó un Convenio con la Junta de Andalucía para la

instalación de la Biblioteca de Andalucía en la sede de la Biblioteca de titularidad estatal en Granada. La Biblioteca de Andalucía ocupa la planta baja y la Biblioteca Pública del Estado ocupa la planta primera. El edificio, con forma de ortoedro, es en su exterior de cemento y cristal, materiales que equilibran su aspecto contundente de fortaleza y ligero de los ventanales de las esquinas y muros laterales. En su interior se ha pretendido emular el estilo de arquitectura nazarí característico de Granada, disponiendo alrededor de un patio central alargado tres niveles principales y tres entreplantas (seis plantas en total) de salas abiertas y de comunicación directa en donde se ubican los diversos servicios de la biblioteca. Sólo el mobiliario, ligero y funcional, marca los límites entre cada espacio lo que le dota de una configuración muy flexible y adaptable a las necesidades de los usuarios y biblioteca. Espacios completamente abiertos con techos altos y finas columnas. La biblioteca busca la luz natural proveniente de los grandes ventanales y de un lucernario central situado sobre el patio. (<http://www.mch.es>)

## **Rafael Perera Leoz, Barcelona – Spain**

<http://www.rafaelperera.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Zona Nord, Torre Baró, Barcelona – Spain 2010**

Gründächer als Teil der Landschaft

Vorrangig Immigranten leben im Stadtviertel Torre Baró im nördlichen Teil von Barcelona. Hier wurde eine moderne Bücherei zum integralen Bestandteil der vorhandenen Topographie - einem Hanggrundstück an einer vielbefahrenen Schnellstraße nach Frankreich. Architekt Rafael Perera Leoz schuf ein Gebäude, das dem abfallenden Gelände angepasst und auf zwei Ebenen in den Hügel eingegraben ist. Die Geschosse sind untereinander versetzt und terrassieren den Hügel, flache Gründächer vollziehen einen sanften Übergang zur Landschaft. Auch der dynamisch gewundene Verlauf der Fassade orientiert sich an der Topographie. Ihre äußere Schicht besteht aus rhythmisch angeordneten, schmalen Elementen aus perforiertem, rostfreiem Stahl. Dazwischen entstehen vielfach Durchblicke auf die eigentliche Außenhaut der Bibliothek aus Glas und tragendem Beton. So fungiert die äußere Schicht als eine Art Sieb, im Tagesverlauf entstehen unterschiedliche Grade von Lichtdurchlässigkeit. Die Besucher gelangen über einen gläsernen Aufzug oder eine Stahltreppe direkt von der Straßen- zur weitläufigen Eingangsebene. Außerdem führen ein schmaler Fußweg zur einen und eine breite Zufahrt (entlang der Abfangmauern aus Beton) zur anderen Seite auf diese platzartige Erweiterung. Ein überraschend weiträumiges Foyer über zwei Geschosse eröffnet die Bücherei, eine Treppe ins Obergeschoss fungiert als Gelenk zwischen den Ebenen. Sie ermöglicht neben umfassenden Ausblicken zur Stadt den Überblick des gesamten Innenraums - vom Bereich für Kinder über den offenen Lesesaal im Erdgeschoss bis hin zur naturwissenschaftlichen Abteilung im Obergeschoss. Die Bereiche sind fließend gestaltet, so dass immer wieder neue interessante Blickbeziehungen entstehen. Vorherrschend sind die Farben Schwarz, Weiß und Grau, nur ein paar bunte Sitzpuffs in der Kinderabteilung setzen Akzente. Im übrigen entsteht Lebendigkeit durch die Bücher und nicht zuletzt die Besucher - viele Immigranten des Viertels, die in sehr beengten Verhältnissen leben, nutzen die Bücherei zum Lernen, Surfen und Chatten im Internet. Außer dem großen Lesesaal, einer Internetzone und dem Bereich für Kinder ist im Erdgeschoss ein multifunktionales Auditorium untergebracht, während im Obergeschoss die Sonderabteilung, Arbeitsräume und Büros liegen. Ein weiteres, schmales drittes Geschoss beherbergt hinten am Hang die Technik.

Flachdach

Die Bibliothek ist in einen Hang eingegraben, die Dächer sind als Gründächer ausgeführt und mit Gras bewachsen. Sie erstrecken sich auf zwei abgestuften Ebenen. Die obere Dachebene soll sich möglichst gut in die hügelige Umgebung einfügen und besteht aus einer großen zusammenhängenden Grünfläche mit variierendem Gefälle. Die 20 bis 30 cm dicke Substratschicht wird durch ein genähtes Netz aus hochdichter, perforierter Folie aus Polyethylen gehalten. Unterhalb dieser Folie liegt eine Geotextilmatte zur Absicherung gegen Erosion, es folgt eine Dämmung aus extrudiertem Polystyrol, eine weitere Geotextilmatte und schließlich eine wasserdichte Bitumenbahn, die direkt auf der Betonplatte verschweißt wurde. Die Bewässerung der Grünfläche erfolgt über eine Sprinkleranlage an den höchsten Punkten des Daches, um ein Abtropfen auf den Boden zu vermeiden. Das grasbewachsene Erdreich ist begrenzt durch einen 75 cm breiten Kiesstreifen, um eine Drainage zu gewährleisten. Überschüssiges Wasser wird über ein durchgehendes Gitter mit eingebauten Halterungen aus rostfreiem Stahl abgeleitet. Das Dach wird getragen durch eine Verbundplatte (aus bewehrtem Beton und vorgeformtem Stahl), die auf Stahlrahmen gelagert ist. Die Rahmen verteilen die Lasten einerseits auf eine Vielzahl schmaler Stahlstützen, die unauffällig in die Verglasungsebene der Fassade integriert sind und andererseits auf die bewehrten Betonstützen und -wände im Inneren des Gebäudes. Die untere Dachebene ist nur schwach geneigt, ein Erosionsschutz mit Geotextil ist nicht notwendig. Der übrige Aufbau entspricht der oberen Dachebene. –us (<http://www.baunetzwissen.de>)

## **Carme Pinós, Barcelona – Spain**

<http://www.cpinos.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca de Can Llaurador, Teià, Barcelona – Spain 2005 – 2009**

1.167 m<sup>2</sup>

0629TEIA imágenes del proyecto de la nueva biblioteca y del parque de Can Llaurador de Teià. Godia & Barrio [Sergi Gòdia Fran y Berta Barrio Uría] arquitectos 72dpi.net render, 3d, infografía | barcelona Teià resuelve una carencia histórica e inaugura la biblioteca El equipamiento, que ha costado 3,3 millones, será el nuevo centro cultural del municipio 14 / 06/09 02:00 - Teià - Gerard Ariño - El Punto Desde ayer, Teià ya tiene biblioteca. Por la mañana abrió por primera vez sus puertas tras que el viernes fuera inaugurada en un acto con cerca de 200 personas. Con la apertura de este nuevo centro, Teià resuelve una carencia histórica ya que era de los pocos municipios de 6.000 habitantes que no tenían biblioteca. El alcalde, Andreu Bosch (ERC), que a finales de mes deja la alcaldía, mostró su confianza en que el equipamiento se convertirá dentro de poco tiempo en un centro de dinamización social y cultural. La biblioteca será la primera del municipio. Ocupa una superficie de 1.167 m<sup>2</sup>, tiene 70 puntos de lectura, seis puntos de consulta de internet y un fondo bibliográfico de 15.000 libros y 1.300 documentos audiovisuales. Una de las principales peculiaridades es que se trata de un edificio semisubterráneo, que pasa totalmente inadvertido desde la calle que hay detrás del equipamiento. En cambio, desde el paseo de la Riera, hacia donde está situada la fachada, es totalmente visible. Los arquitectos encargados del diseño han sido Berta Barrio y Sergi Gòdia. La ejecución del proyecto y el ajardinamiento del perímetro han costado 3,3 millones, una buena parte de los cuales se han financiado con inversión municipal. La Generalitat aportó 400.000 euros a través del PUOSC, y la Diputación de Barcelona, que integra la biblioteca de Teià en su red, 300.000. El nuevo equipamiento se inauguró el viernes por la tarde con la presencia del conseller de Cultura, Joan Manuel Tresserras, el presidente de la Diputación de Barcelona, Antoni Fogué, y varias autoridades locales. El alcalde de Teià, Andreu Bosch (ERC), mostraba su satisfacción por la inauguración de lo que considera un «equipamiento indispensable» para el municipio. «Será un punto de referencia, de movimiento social y ligado a

la cultura», afirmó. Bosch, que deja el cargo a finales de mes, verá como su etapa como alcalde acaba con el estreno de tres de sus proyectos principales: la plaza de la Cooperativa (inaugurada en mayo), la biblioteca de Can Llaurador y la celda · la Viner, que se inaugura el día 20 próximo, junto con el centro de acogida turística. La finca de Can Llaurador, donde está situada la biblioteca, tiene una superficie total de 27.000 m<sup>2</sup>. En una segunda fase, que comenzará el próximo año, se acondicionará la casa antigua como archivo municipal. (<http://www.72dpinet.blogspot.com>)

### **Vienna University of Economics and Business, Wien – Austria on construction (2014)**

Client: WU , Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft (BIG)

Plot W1D – Departments. This two-part building, immediately adjoining the Executive Academy bears the hallmark of the Spanish architects Carme Pinós. This playful rhomboid structure houses seminar rooms and departments. The front with its dynamically arranged windows gives the building an exceptional appearance. A **special library (social sciences)** and the Lifestyle Cafe have their own entrance. The part of the building housing the seminar rooms is raised, with grassed hills in front and offers students a certain intimacy. The following departments will be housed here: finance, accounting and statistics, political economics and social economics. (<http://www.campus.at>)

### **Ravetllat & Ribas, Barcelona - Spain**

Pere Joan Ravetllat Mira, Carme Ribas Seix

<http://www.ravetllatribas.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **La Biblioteca del Distrito 3, Terrassa – Spain 2005 - 2011**

Ya ha finalizado la construcción de la Biblioteca del Distrito 3 de Terrassa , obra del equipo de arquitectos Ravetllat y Ribas (2005-2011), con la colaboración de Manuel Ribas Piera, Carlos Casamor, Marta Gabàs y Anna Ribas. Este nuevo equipamiento está ubicado en el Parque de Vallparadis, en una zona con un fuerte desnivel. Tendrá una superficie total de unos 1.000m<sup>2</sup> y dispondrá de un fondo inicial de 18.500 volúmenes. Ha tenido un coste total de 2,4 millones de euros. Se prevé que la inauguración será alrededor de Sant Jordi, mientras que la puesta en marcha de la nueva Biblioteca será el próximo 2 de mayo. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

#### **Biblioteca Can Regàs Pont Major, Girona – Spain 2000 - 2003**

El equipo ganador del concurso para convertir la antigua fábrica textil la Marfà de Santa Eugenia en un centro cultural ha proyectado un edificio anexo a la actual estructura. El equipo, formado por Pere Joan Ravetllat Mira, Carme Ribas Seix y Olga Schmid, ha proyectado la sala polivalente en la planta baja y un bar-cafetería. La biblioteca estará dividida. Una parte en la planta baja y otra en el primer piso. En el piso superior habrá buques para los grupos de música (ocho para ensayos y dos para grabaciones) y una sala polivalente auxiliar. El gabinete de arquitectos ganador se ha impuesto a cuatro opciones más que se habían presentado. Inmediatamente se empezará a redactar el proyecto ejecutivo, que se prevé tener listo en tres meses. Después ya se licitarán y adjudicarán las obras. Se prevé que a mediados del próximo año empiecen unas obras que estarán terminadas a mitad del año 2010. En total, el coste de la rehabilitación será de 3.296.743 euros, que pagan a partes iguales la Generalitat de Catalunya y el Ayuntamiento de Girona, como proyecto incluido en el Plan de Barrios. El equipo ganador del concurso ha pensado en ubicar la sala polivalente en la planta baja del edificio a rehabilitar y el bar-cafetería en el anexo que se construirá junto a la antigua fábrica. Sin embargo, la alcaldesa, Anna Pagans, explicó ayer que estudiarán si se pueden intercambiar los usos de los dos espacios. De esta manera, el bar-cafetería quedaría dentro del edificio y la sala polivalente, por su carácter más independiente se ubicaría en el anexo exterior y no interferiría el funcionamiento de la biblioteca. La sala polivalente está pensada para poder hacer hay diferentes actividades: conferencias, teatro tradicional y contemporáneo, cine, exposiciones, baile, cenas y banquetes. La música, los periódicos y las revistas que se podrán leer en la biblioteca serán en la planta baja, así como la zona de trabajo y de reposo. En la primera planta estará el fondo general, el área infantil y los depósitos. En uno de los laterales de la antigua fábrica, junto a la acequia, se mantendrán varias turbinas del siglo XIX que hicieron funcionar la factoría hasta prácticamente los años cincuenta. El proyecto pensado para Ravetllat-Ribas-Schmid integra los dos edificios en un parque público y tiene en cuenta la vinculación de la Marfà con el centro cívico Can Pupils, que dejará de ser el escenario de algunas actividades ya que la antigua textil, una vez reformada, permitirá un mayor aforo. El equipo que redactará el proyecto ya fue el encargado de reconvertir Can Regàs en el centro cívico del Pont Major de Girona. Otras obras acabadas de su currículum reciente son una pasarela para peatones sobre el Segre en Lleida, la urbanización del Turó de la Peira de Barcelona, la comisaría de los Mossos en Cornellà de Llobregat y la rehabilitación como centro cívico de la antigua escuela Orlandai de Sarrià en Barcelona, entre otros. Poco proceso participativo Aunque se había anunciado un proceso participativo similar al que en su momento permitió definir los usos de la bisagra de Santa Eugenia, este último quedará restringido prácticamente sólo en las posibles alegaciones o sugerencias que se puedan presentar durante el periodo de exposición pública. El teniente de alcalde de Urbanisme, Joan Pluma, quiso señalar, eso sí, que en la definición de los usos han participado multitud de áreas del Ayuntamiento (Participación, Servicios Sociales, Cultura, Juventud y Patrimonio, por ejemplo). También se ha debatido con la comisión de vecinos del barrio y en la mesa territorial. (<http://www.diariodegirona.cat>)

#### **Biblioteca Les Corts, Barcelona – Spain 1997 - 1999**

We project a municipal library established into a historical industrial building located in the district of Les Corts in Barcelona. We have collaborated with Franc Fernandez and Finite Front.

### **RCR Aranda Pigem Vilalta Arquitectes: Rafael Aranda, Carme Pigem, Ramon Vilalta, Olot – Spain**

<http://www.rcrarquitectes.es>

Mies van der Rohe Award 2009 Finalist

see also: F451 Arquitectura, Barcelona – Spain (<http://www.f451arquitectura.com>)

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca y Geriátrico, Barcelona – Spain 2009**

The mixed-use building, comprising a library, senior citizens' centre and childrens' playground, is situated within the interior space of an innercity block. Light filters through the facades of the Library into the reading rooms. The senior citizens' centre, in the form of a cul de sac, encloses the public spaces and encourages interaction between the children playing in the playground and the older people who are coming and going. Rafael Aranda (born 1961 in Vic, Spain), Ramon Vilalta (born 1962 in Olot, Spain) and Carme Pigem (born 1960 in Olot, Spain), established their studio RCR Aranda Pigem Vilalta Arquitectes in Olot in 1987. All three received

their diplomas from the Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura del Vallès (ETSAV), Barcelona. Among their most important works are: the Bell-Lloc Winery in Palamós, Spain; and the Tussols-Basil Athletic Stadium and Les Cols Restaurant, both in Olot. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

When the AR last featured a library in Barcelona, it was an object building set within the medieval grain of Gracia. Situated on the north-west edge of the city, beyond the tyranny of Eixample - Ildefons Cerda's distinctive grid - the Jaume Fuster Library (AR June 2006) demonstrated Catalan architect Josep Llinas' masterful handling of a rotund form negotiating its place in response to distinct urban adjacencies and complex internal dynamics. By contrast, this library by RCR Arquitectes - a practice based in Olot, north of Barcelona - is anything but an object building, clinging to the edges of its context and lining the interior of one of the city's distinctive chamfered urban blocks in the south-westerly district of Sant Antoni. This building serves a new city-wide vision of Catalan urbanism, commissioned by ProEixample, a company formed in 1996 to acquire land in block interiors for public use. So strong is its motivation, the programme was not even the project's principal driving force. Instead, a break in the continuity of the street generated the project, providing a rare opportunity to fill the gap and give a new use to the courtyard beyond. The original design competition proposed a relatively generic administrative office. Once the spatial and social opportunities of RCR's winning composition were understood, however, the client agreed that a public amenity would be far better suited. Thus the library now occupies the gateway building, setting up complementary social dynamics with the senior citizens' centre, which was part of the initial proposal, at the rear of the courtyard. Before remodelling began, this block was typical of many in the city: inaccessible to the public and occupied by low-rise light industrial workshops, sheds and occasional chimneys. In her analysis, presented to the Mies van der Rohe Award jury in a public lecture (the project was one of five shortlisted schemes, AR June 2009), practice co-founder Carme Pigem named aspects of the city that had failed to come to fruition. 'The reality of Cerda's plan was different,' she conceded. Describing how the engineer's aim was to have a number of open blocks, not impenetrable monoliths, she underlined the need to reopen them for public use. When this project began, a single-storey unit plugged the gap in the street, perpetuating a false understanding of the Cerda grid as being more about blocks than buildings. A quiet anxiety was evident in Pigem's description, identifying the desire to create buildings that read more clearly than the blocks, which explains the bold shift in articulation of the new library against its context. Glazed facades veiled in perforated steel sit conspicuously against render and stone, exaggerating in material expression what the building concedes in form, as it's stealthy figure quietly finds its place in the city. In both plan and section, the black form negotiates itself into a very settled state, with a five-storey block sitting within the existing vertical gap and double-height/single-storey wing forming a cranked armature that steps in and around the west and north boundaries. While the wish to make a more identifiable building may have drawn some to use exuberant forms to create a dialogue between new and old, RCR's trademark sensitivity to landscapes has been reapplied with skill and restraint here. The plans are logical and clearly arranged, and the section breaks up to bring light into the covered passageway. In terms of material application, however, their restraint fails to add any subtlety to the grain of the townscape. While the ambition to unify street and courtyard is clearly conveyed, extending the application of minimal black surfaces to the library's interior was perhaps a move too far. Some may also agree that the armature in the courtyard should have had its own, more distinctive cladding and lining. Moving from street to courtyard and further still into the stacked reading rooms, the spatial shifts are insufficient in making this a truly urban experience. A return trip to Jaume Fuster, with its diversity of interiors and interrelations, underlines this point with potency as the most successful spaces in this new building are those that deal with specifics of context, placing lightwells along boundary walls in the senior citizens' building. It would seem that the library structure was unable to shake off the corporate undertones of the previously planned office building. The use of steel also has a problem, relating to the recent addition of a children's playground in the easternmost corner of the site, on land acquired since these photographs were taken. While providing shade, enclosure and shelter for the cloister, the buckled steel fins serve too well as solar collectors, absorbing the scorching heat of the Catalan sun, to the point where unsuspecting hands or backs get a nasty shock when they brush the surface - another unfortunate consequence of having to retrofit a brief into a predetermined architectural proposition. Despite this, the experience and amenity offered to local residents is an exemplary model for future ProEixample initiatives. Sitting in the stepped reading room the library certainly provides welcome respite from the hustle and bustle of this vibrant market district, and the building is extremely busy. Pignon describes Barcelona's new libraries as 'cultural supermarkets', forming an essential part of day to day community life. Here then, despite the slightly topsy-turvy process of retrofitting a function into a form, RCR has produced another fine library for Barcelona, making the city an exemplary destination for any would-be library architects and clients from around the world. (<http://www.thefreelibrary.com>)

### **Biblioteca Joan Oliver, Sant Antoni-Barcelona – Spain 2007**

#### **Literature :**

De la imatge [Consulta: 4 de gener de 2008]

"Biblioteca, Casal d'avis i espai interior d'illa, a Barcelona: recuperació d'espai públics a l'Eixample". En: Arqcat 1. Barcelona: COAC, DL 2007, p. 46-47, ISBN 978-84-96482-06-9

"Biblioteca, Hogar de Jubilados y espacio interior de manzana". En: El Croquis, n. 138 (2007), p. 192-211.

"RCR, Aranda, Pigem & Vilalta: Biblioteca y hogar de jubilados, Barcelona". En: AV Monografías, n. 123-124 (2007), p. 132-139.

"RCR Aranda Pigem Vilalta Arquitectes: Library, Senior Citizens' Centre and City Block Core Zone in Sant Antoni's District: Barcelona, Spain 2002-2007". En: A+U, n. 452 (May 2008), p. 62-69

"Biblioteca Sant Antoni – Joan Oliver" [Consulta: 4 de gener de 2008]

"Library and Senior Citizens' Centre, Barcelona, Spain". En: The Architectural Review, n. 1.349 (July 2009), p. 40-47

"Biblioteca y hogar de jubilados = Library and Center for the Elderly". En: AV Monografías, 137 (2009), p. 102-107

Obra de l'equip d'arquitectes olotí RCR Arquitectes (2005-2007), la nova Biblioteca Sant Antoni-Joan Oliver es troba a l'interior d'un pati d'illa al barri de Sant Antoni de Barcelona, compartint espai amb un casal d'avis i el jardí interior, entre els carrers Manso, Ronda Sant Pau, Parlament i Comte Borrell. L'accés a l'interior, a través de la biblioteca, es fa per aquest últim carrer. És un edifici té 1.723 m2, distribuïts en 4 plantes més soterrani, que era antigament un fàbrica de caramels. La Biblioteca actúa com a element de sinergia, relació i transició entre el carrer, el casal d'avis (situat al final de l'interior d'illa), i el jardí urbà, amb els jocs per a nens. La Biblioteca destaca pels seus buits interiors, però l'element arquitectònic més destacat és, sens dubte, una grada interior ubicada a la segona planta, per a un lectura més informal i lúdica, en clara connexió amb l'exterior lúdic i juganer del parc urbà. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

La biblioteca Sant Antoni - Joan Oliver, situada en el interior de la manzana delimitada por la calle de Manso, la ronda de Sant Pau y las calles del Parlament y Borrell, constituye un equipamiento cultural y de proximidad para los vecinos del barrio y del Distrito del Eixample. Entre la calle y el jardín, la biblioteca es un mirador urbano en el Eixample. Desde el punto de vista social y arquitectónico, la biblioteca trabaja en sinergia con la residencia de ancianos y con los juegos para niños del patio de manzana. La biblioteca se encuentra junto al Mercado de Sant Antoni y lleva el nombre del escritor sabadellense que vivió en el barrio, Joan Oliver, conocido también por el nombre de Pere Quart. (<http://w3bcn.es>)



## **ruisánchez arquitectes, Barcelona – Spain**

<http://www.ruisanchez.net>

### **Libraries :**

**Biblioteca Sagrada y Centro Cultural, Barcelona – Spain 2007**

5.956 m<sup>2</sup>, € 5.514.000

### **Awards:**

Catalonia Construction Award - Finalist  
Aluminier-Technal. Architecture Awards

### **Publications :**

AV Monographs. Madrid  
QUADERNS. Barcelona.  
DETAIL. Edición española  
Arhitectura. Bucarest  
BARCELONA, GUÍA DE ARQUITECTURA CONTEMPORÁNEA 1979-2008  
a+t Civities II  
A10 New European Architecture  
Via Construcción

The Sagrada Familia Library was constructed by means of reforming an unused building in a public services complex formed by a market, a civic centre and a car park. The previous building, built in 1992 and intended to be a commercial centre, was never put to use. It was totally transformed by few though strong gestures: the reorganisation of the entrances to the complex, a profound modification in the building structure and the replacement of its envelope. In addition, these changes add new value to the block corner in the heart of Cerdà's 19th century Eixample district. A dim, shut-off construction has given way to a permeable building that is open to the light and to the city. Barcelona city council arranged a competition for the construction of the library, subject to the condition that it was not demolished, due to the manner in which the building is implanted within the complex. The competition proposal was based on two fundamental operations. The first was to flood the building with light by cutting open a large breach and transforming its shell. The second consisted of changing the existing system of scattered accesses that were lacking in hierarchy through a formula that would open up the building onto the street, by converting the main entrances into an extension of the public thoroughfare. In this way, the corner (which was formerly used as a residual space) is now highlighted and converted into an important feature. The shopping centre had been designed as a closed building, a compact block turning its back to the city. On the contrary, the concentration of the new library, the new entrance to the civic centre and the busy market form a unit that plays a principal role as a centre of activities for the district. Different complex programmes (the Library and Market – their services and supporting areas, the entrances to the Civil Centre and to the car park) are combined, thereby generating a structure that is open to the light. A vertical opening that emerges after the elimination of the central aisle gives shape to the building, dividing it up into two parallel bars, and inserting an area filled with light into the centre of the library; a courtyard flanked by two interior façades that opens up through a light shaft and is projected towards the exterior through a transparent wall. This new light-filled area is both the heart and the spinal column of the building. The need to provide natural light has also transformed the exterior facades. The blind wall gives way to a double skin that filters the light through. A perforated aluminium filter acts as an opaque surface that reflects the sun during the day and creates the illusion of the awakening of a lamp during the evening and at night. The building's appearance changes during the day according to the way in which the light falls on it. The system of screens, filters, transparencies and visuals contributes to creating a rich space that is forever changing. The central part of the building is extended towards the exterior, where diverse auxiliary components of the library and market come together to form a single iconic element, creating a new meaning for the block corner. Instead of being a problem element, the corner became the principal hinge that provides the building with its urban identity. That screen, covered by the metal veil, generates a vertical plane that recomposes the edges of the corner, acting as a backdrop and creating a public area, leading from the ramp to the rear of the hall. This element emerges to embrace the space and integrates into the façade. The corner of the block is converted into the main entrance to the library, to part of the civic centre and to the market, by means of two wide parallel ramps. From the interior, the space breathes before reaching the street. The access ramps, paved with material from the street itself, introduce the city into the building. The library entrance hall is a variation of the Barcelona mezzanine floor, with the only means of direct access being a slope, an extension of the public thoroughfare that runs underneath the building. The library is not oblivious to the public area of the exterior, but is joined to it. The stairs that sweep upwards from the entrance to the third floor form a combination of steps suspended in mid-air with the appearance of a reflection of the reversible perspective of Escher. The stairs and corridors cross the open space, generating a spiral path that passes through the whole building. The library areas can be discovered by walking through it. The pre-existing distance between the floors of the commercial building made it possible to leave generous heights for all the library rooms, thereby contributing to its condition of a "public building" in terms of space. The light filters through the space of the three floors in two colours: the white of the ceiling and central space and the black of the paving and outer part of the furnishings. Neutral colours were selected for most of the library to ensure that the necessary touch of colour would be added by the books themselves. The green of the children's library, different and bold, stains the light of the hall and consultation area. In the lay-out of the furnishings, the predominant features are experimentation and the idea that the interior space is like an urban maze: unique spaces can be identified, in which users are able to recognize places, streets, corners and squares; moments that conceal information: the library collections. The structure of the city and its spaces have changed in scale and been recreated inside through the system of shelves and tables. In the maze, two elements allow identification and orientation: the different colours used for the back of the shelves and a system of indicators inspired by urban signs and signposts. In addition, some of the furniture takes the form of a series of ribbons around the perimeter and, thanks to their location near the light, allow for the creation of reading, consultation and other areas. This ribbons system acts as an organizational element and colonizes the space. They move and all the furniture elements emerge from them. They change in shape and colour when they come into contact with the air and light. They are the ribbons of a gymnast which, when thrown into the air, take on different shapes and heights, depending on their functions. Light and emotion are scattered in space, opened by a breach that divides the building. There is no change, but a transformation in the environment already created in the new building: the library that is open to the light as it is to knowledge. (<http://www.arhitectura1906.ro>)

## **R SANABRIA Arquitectes Associats, Barcelona – Spain**

<http://www.ramonsanabria.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Comarcal, Blanes – Spain 1997 – 2002**

##### **Literature:**

“Biblioteca Comarcal de Blanes: Blanes, Girona: 1997/02”. En: Artigues & Sanabria. Lleida: COAC Lleida, 2006. (Inventaris d’arquitectura ; 13). ISBN 84-96185-88-5, p. 108-113.

Llorente Díaz, Marta. “Cinco bibliotecas de Artigues y Sanabria”. En: ON Diseño, n. 208 (1999), p. 210-241.

Obra del equipo de arquitectos Artigues & Sanabria (1997-2002), la Biblioteca Comarcal de Blanes está toda orientada con vistas al mar. Uno de los elementos más significativos del edificio es la gran plaza cubierta que se configura ante la fachada principal, una plaza cubierta por una gran visera que proporciona sombra al edificio y que sirve de punto de reunión y de encuentro, y que el mismo tiempo penetra dentro de la propia biblioteca, donde toma la forma de un vestíbulo de acceso de usos múltiples.

(<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

#### **Biblioteca Central Pare Miquel, D’Esplugues de Llobregat – Spain 1995 – 1999**

##### **Literature:**

“Biblioteca Central Pare Miquel d’Esplugues: Esplugues de Llobregat, Barcelona: 1995/99”. En: Artigues & Sanabria. Lleida: COAC Lleida, 2006. (Inventaris d’arquitectura ; 13). ISBN 84-96185-88-5, p. 96-99.

Llorente Díaz, Marta. “Cinco bibliotecas de Artigues y Sanabria”. En: ON Diseño, n. 208 (1999), p. 210-241.

Obra del equipo de arquitectos Artigues y Sanabria (1995-1999), la Biblioteca Central Pare Miquel de Esplugues de Llobregat (Baix Llobregat) es fruto de una reforma y ampliación de una antigua escuela ya existente. Del proyecto destacaría dos aspectos: el primero, el aprovechamiento de los espacios que antiguamente ocupaban los patios de la escuela, reconvertidos en una amplia sala de lectura iluminada con claraboyas en el techo. Parece lógico. El espacio que con el antiguo uso escolar era el más diáfano y amplio ... con el cambio a usos bibliotecarios lo continúe siendo. Las características no cambian, pero si lo hacen los usos. Las salas de lectura necesitan grandes espacios y sobre todo, luz ... tal y como lo necesitan los patios escolares. El otro aspecto a destacar sería la gran pantalla frontal que remata la fachada principal, y en la que se han incrustado las enormes letras que anuncian el nombre de la biblioteca. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

#### **Biblioteca Central, Santa Coloma de Gramenet - Spain 1997 – 1998**

##### **Literature:**

De la imatge: <http://www.diba.es/biblioteques/images/biblioteques/stacolomagranamet.jpg> [Consulta: 7 de febrer de 2007].

“Biblioteca Central (Santa Coloma de Gramenet – Barcelonès)”. En: Pobles de Catalunya [Consulta: 29 de març de 2009]

“Biblioteca Central, Santa Coloma de Gramenet”. En: Documentos de Arquitectura, n. 36 (abril 1997), p. 33-38.

“Biblioteca Central: Santa Coloma de Gramenet, Barcelona: 1992/97”. En: Artigues & Sanabria. Lleida: COAC Lleida, 2006. (Inventaris d’arquitectura ; 13). ISBN 84-96185-88-5, p. 70-73.

Llorente Díaz, Marta. “Cinco bibliotecas de Artigues y Sanabria”. En: ON Diseño, n. 208 (1999), p. 210-241.

“Biblioteca Central, Santa Coloma de Cervelló”. En: Vint-i-cinc biblioteques de la província de Barcelona. Diputació de Barcelona, 2008. ISBN 978-84-9803-285-7, p. 252-265.

Los que me conocéis sabéis que mantengo un lazos muy fuertes con la ciudad de Santa Coloma de Gramenet, así que era inevitable que tarde o temprano hablara de su Biblioteca Central. Obra del equipo de arquitectos Artigues y Sanabria (1992-1997), la biblioteca se encuentra en pleno centro de la ciudad, los Jardines de Can Sisteré, precedida de una de las pocas arboledas que aún quedan en el centro, ya escasos metros del Ayuntamiento. Tiene 2.000m2 y acoge un fondo de 70.000 volúmenes. Se trata de un edificio rectangular, de tres plantas, de color blanco, el elemento más significativo del que es, sin duda, su fachada curva, semielíptica. Fachada con una gran carga simbólica e intentificadora de todo el edificio. El hecho de que sea curva acentúa aún más su cierre y su integración sobre el su ubicación urbana. Sin embargo, la relación principal interior-exterior se efectúa sólo a nivel de la planta baja. Si bien el resto de la fachada resulta contundente, la planta baja resulta amable e invita a entrar. Esta interrelación se consigue con el uso intensivo del vidrio, en el que destaca la generosa entrada principal, una amplia puerta de cristal. Finalmente, esta diferenciación de usos de la fachada, se acentúa con el alerón que sobresale de la fachada principal y cubre la planta baja, creando así un espacio de transición exterior, un espacio de reunión y encuentro. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

#### **Biblioteca Central, Viladecans – Spain 1995 – 1998**

##### **Literature:**

De la imatge: <http://biblioteca.viladecans.org/uploads/pics/entrada.jpg> [Consulta: 28 de febrer de 2007]

Visita virtual a la biblioteca. <http://biblioteca.viladecans.org/VISITA.275.0.html> [Consulta: 28 de febrer de 2007]

“Biblioteca Central de Viladecans: Viladecans, Barcelona: 1995/98”. En: Artigues & Sanabria. Lleida: COAC Lleida, 2006.

(Inventaris d’arquitectura ; 13). ISBN 84-96185-88-5, p. 90-95.

Llorente Díaz, Marta. “Cinco bibliotecas de Artigues y Sanabria”. En: ON Diseño, n. 208 (1999), p. 210-241.

“Biblioteca Viladecans, Viladecans”. En: Vint-i-cinc biblioteques de la província de Barcelona. Diputació de Barcelona, 2008. ISBN 978-84-9803-285-7, p. 308-321.

Si en el artículo sobre la Biblioteca Rector Gabriel Ferraté vemos una separación de usos y funciones mediante una calle que cortaba el edificio, en la Biblioteca Central de Viladecans (Baix Llobregat) esta se lleva a cabo con la diferenciación volumétrica del edificio mismo, separado en dos partes bien diferenciadas. Obra del equipo de arquitectos Artigues & Sanabria (1995-1998), está situada en el Parque de Can Xic, en los terrenos de la antigua Masía del siglo XVIII del mismo, y tiene un total de 1.600m2. Se inauguró en enero de 1999, y es precisamente la diferenciación de usos uno de los dos aspectos más significativos del edificio. Por un lado encontramos un volumen en forma de prisma y de dos plantas de altura, en la planta baja se ubican la sala general de adultos, la hemeroteca, la música y el almacén, mientras que en la primera encontramos los despachos, el servicio de información y el área de referencia. Por otro lado, hay un conjunto de volúmenes dispuestos en semicírculo, sólo en planta baja, donde encontramos un salón de actos, la sala infantil y la zona de pequeños lectores. El otro aspecto a destacar es la zona de unión entre estas dos partes del edificio. En la intersección se ha creado un gran vestíbulo-distribuidor, a modo de acogida y de recepción, y que sirve de elemento canalizador de las diferentes circulaciones internas. De este vestíbulo también habría que destacar su función como elemento de transición entre el exterior y el interior (en este caso completamente dentro del edificio), ya que dispone de dos accesos, uno para cada fachada del edificio, lo que aumenta y facilita su relación con el entorno, e invita más aún a los usuarios a entrar. En cuanto al

entorno, el acceso norte del vestíbulo da a un jardín, con el que la biblioteca se relaciona intensamente, facilitando además su visión con una fachada de cristal. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

### **Biblioteca Rector Gabriel Ferraté, Universitat Politècnica Catalunya, Barcelona – Spain 1992 – 1997**

#### **Literature:**

“Biblioteca Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya: 1992/97”. En: Artigues & Sanabria. Lleida: COAC Lleida, 2006. (Inventaris d'arquitectura ; 13). ISBN 84-96185-88-5, p. 74-79.

Llorente Díaz, Marta. “Cinco bibliotecas de Artigues y Sanabria”. En: ON Diseño, n. 208 (1999), p. 210-241.

Obra del equipo de arquitectos Artigues & Sanabria (1992-1997), la **Biblioteca Rector Gabriel Ferraté** de la **Universidad Politècnica de Catalunya** se encuentra situada en una zona límite: entre la ciudad y el campus universitario. Esta especial condición de límite, de transición entre dos espacios, se tuvo mucho cuidado a la hora de diseñar el edificio. La biblioteca se ha concebido en forma de puerta: de puerta que invita a entrar en el edificio ... pero también de puerta, de entrada o de salida, entre el campus y la ciudad. Esta situación estratégica ha provocado que el edificio fuera capaz de generar actividad por sí mismo, como elemento vehiculador de relaciones, de múltiples relaciones. Muchas veces hemos hablado en el blog de la importancia que adquieren en los edificios de bibliotecas las zonas de relación entre el interior y el exterior. Hemos visto que adquirirían distintas formas (una pasarela elevada a la **biblioteca del Campus de Sescelades de Tarragona** , o **una plaza cubierta en la Biblioteca Nacional de Singapur** , entre muchos otros). En el caso de la BRGF, este espacio toma forma de calle, una calle de nueva creación, que actúa como elemento de encuentro, de reunión, y que canaliza todos los tráficos y toda la circulación por el edificio. Esta calle interior "corta" en dos partes todo el edificio, dividiéndolo claramente en dos zonas: las áreas servidas de las actividades, las funciones y los servicios que ofrece la biblioteca como servicio universitario, y las áreas servidas, las que reciben todas estas actividades, funciones y servicios. Hay, pues, una clara división funcional entre usuarios internos (los propios bibliotecarios) y usuarios externos (los estudiantes universitarios), que me ha parecido interesante remarcar. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

### **Sierra Rozas Arquitectos, Barcelona – Spain**

Ana Belén Rozas, Antonio Sierra

#### **Libraries:**

### **Biblioteca can Baró en Corbera de Llobregat – Spain 2010**

Emplazamiento: Corbera de Llobregat, Barcelona, Promotor: Ayuntamiento de Corbera de Llobregat

Crear un lenguaje único a través de los materiales de construcción, fue la mejor vía para integrar arquitectónicamente un edificio existente – que se ha rehabilitado – y un equipamiento anexo – de nueva creación –. La carpintería de Technal se muestra en la Biblioteca Can Baró, obra de los arquitectos Sierra-Rozas, como una solución óptima y envolvente que dota de transparencia y modernidad a un equipamiento ubicado en un entorno topográfico complejo.

La Biblioteca Can Baró situada en el municipio barcelonés de Corbera de Llobregat, combina la rehabilitación de un edificio existente con la creación de una pieza arquitectónica hecha a medida para el espacio existente. Los arquitectos Sierra-Rozas establecieron que el edificio original sólo conservara los paramentos de fachada, mientras que la ampliación se definiera a partir de la topografía del lugar, aprovechando el desnivel existente.

El resultado es que la cubierta del edificio anexo se transforma en una alfombra horizontal como prolongación de un espacio de acera de la calle superior. Ésta va descendiendo sobre el propio terreno del lugar, dando lugar a un juego de cubiertas que suben, bajan y se rompen. Dentro del edificio, se acaban generando espacios a doble altura, con formas de filtrar la luz natural para conseguir iluminar las salas más interiores.

La piel del nuevo edificio, en la planta baja, la define un cerramiento vidriado para dar una total transparencia y, a modo de escaparate, contar lo que sucede en el interior. Más arriba, los espacios solamente se abren al exterior en puntos muy concretos y controlados, buscando de forma selectiva las mejores vistas.

La intención de los arquitectos era establecer un mismo lenguaje en la forma para mezclar e interrelacionar los dos edificios. Para conseguir este efecto, se ha optado por utilizar materiales comunes, tanto en el interior como en el exterior. En la ampliación se ha optado por perfilera de Muro Cortina MX de parrilla tradicional, tanto en aberturas verticales como en el lucernario. En el edificio existente las aberturas se resuelven con ventanas Unicity de hoja oculta y el lucernario con perfilera MX y vidrios fotovoltaicos. Las puertas de acceso son PH. (<http://www.technal.es>)

La biblioteca como continuidad de la topografía del lugar

La ampliación, proyectada por el estudio Sierra Rozas Arquitectes, nace de la topografía como continuidad de la misma, buscando una fusión entre el edificio y el espacio público.

El lugar destinado a la ampliación y todo el entorno de Can Baró, conservaba el encanto de aquellas zonas donde la diversidad y la falta de unidad hace necesaria una respuesta contundente, lógica y meditada. La ampliación, proyectada por Antonio Sierra y Ana Belén Rozas (Sierra Rozas Arquitectes), nace de la topografía, como continuidad de la misma, buscando una fusión entre el edificio y el espacio público, de manera que el espacio público no es tratado como aquello que encontramos entre los edificios, sino que queda integrado en la propia arquitectura, y el espacio arquitectónico es aquello que encontramos escondido o camuflado dentro la topografía.

El edificio responde al entorno que le rodea, con unos condicionantes de partida: el edificio existente y un gran vacío irregular de geometría compleja y con un considerable desnivel topográfico. El nuevo edificio, en su aparente complejidad formal, se puede resumir sencillamente como una pieza hecha a medida del lugar, construida o modelada con aquello que no podemos tocar, pero sí percibir: luz-sombra, vacío-lleño, abierto-cerrado, cálido-frío... La reforma de Can Baró se aborda de forma íntegra conservando, únicamente, los cerramientos de fachada.

Aprovechando el fuerte desnivel, la biblioteca se muestra como una continuidad de la topografía del lugar, parte de la cubierta se transforma en alfombra horizontal como prolongación del espacio de acera de la calle superior constituyéndose en plaza pública. Esta plaza, que sube en pendiente buscando las mejores vistas, culmina en el punto más alto como mirador en un lugar privilegiado. A partir de aquí, el edificio no se entiende como edificio, sino que se trata del propio terreno del lugar que desciende y se modela para acabar transformándose en un espacio donde albergar el programa de la biblioteca, las cubiertas comienzan a romperse bajando como topografía que desciende buscando el diálogo y relación con las edificaciones vecinas. El juego de cubiertas que suben, bajan, se quebrantan...es el mecanismo que permite, simultáneamente, ganar altura a los espacios interiores y, a la vez, filtrar y captar la luz natural para iluminar los espacios más interiores.

Dentro, los dobles espacios acabarán de llevar la luz a los espacios más inferiores. A nivel de piel, en planta baja se opta por un cerramiento el máximo vidriado con el fin de dar transparencia y anunciar lo que dentro se produce, como si fuese un escaparate, más arriba los espacios tan solo se abren en puntos muy concretos y controlados, buscando de forma selectiva las mejores vistas,

permitiendo espacios más tranquilos y aptos para la lectura, preservando tanto la propia intimidad como la de las edificaciones vecinas que le rodean. En el interior todo se articula en secuencias y espacios que cambian constantemente con simultaneidad de espacios diáfanos, dobles espacios, visiones diagonalizadas, vistas muy controladas y múltiples entradas de luz cenital.

El proyecto de mobiliario interior acaba de reforzar las trazas arquitectónicas.

Aquello nuevo y aquello existente se relacionan entre sí, con el máximo respeto, por analogía y contraste. El uso de materiales comunes, tanto en el interior como en el exterior, y el uso de un mismo lenguaje formal y espacial acaban de maclar e interrelacionar los dos edificios.

La intervención supone también la urbanización de todo el entorno de la biblioteca, con claras mejoras de conectividad peatonal. (<http://www.viaconstruction.com>)

## **Soldevila Arquitectos, Barcelona – Spain**

Alfons Soldevila Barbosa, Alfons Soldevila Riera, David Soldevila Riera

<http://www.soldevilass.com>

**Libraries:**

### **Biblioteca de Sant Adria de la Mina, Barcelona – Spain 2005 - 2009**

Promotor: Consorci de la Mina, Sup. edif.: 4.200m<sup>2</sup>, Pressupost: 4.100.000 €

La Biblioteca de la Mina es un equipamiento público surgido en el corazón de uno de los barrios históricamente más conflictivos de Barcelona, por ser el lugar donde se reubicaron, en época franquista, muchas de las familias gitanas de la zona. En la última década el barrio ha sido objeto de una profunda transformación con el fin de romper definitivamente con su trayectoria de marginación social y urbana. La decisión de realizar aquí una gran biblioteca pública se inscribe en las políticas transformación social a partir de equipamientos públicos abiertos a la ciudad y capaces de desencadenar procesos de transformación urbana. Se plantea un edificio emblemático y representativo capaz de generar una imagen reconocible en el barrio y convertirse así en un lugar de encuentro y en una nueva centralidad para una zona que siempre había carecido de espacios públicos. La voluntad de ser un edificio receptivo y acogedor se traduce en una entrada urbana clara y amplia, con un gran voladizo que se extiende sobre la calle con el fin de atraer a las personas del barrio. Un primer proyecto, interrumpido, había sido diseñado en los años '90 por Enric Miralles y Carme Pinós. La presente propuesta recupera un fragmento de esta intervención, la sala polivalente, englobándolo en el nuevo edificio que actúa como contenedor. La sala se potencia mediante iluminación cenital, abriendo algunas de las paredes opacas perimetrales y facilitando su acceso para convertirla en el hall de entrada a la biblioteca y en un espacio para exposiciones temporales y acontecimientos singulares. La entrada de luz a través de las fachadas y de las claraboyas de cubierta proporciona un espacio interior diáfano y de gran calidad ambiental. Una segunda sala, paralela al hall, constituye la parte principal de la biblioteca. Esta zona también goza de iluminación cenital, tamizada con altillos y franjas de vegetación. Otros espacios menores están destinados a grupos de entidades, talleres, espacios de formación, oficina de ocupación, etc. by Karina Duque (<http://www.plataformaarquitectura.cl>)

### **Biblioteca les Roquetes a Via Favència, Barcelona – Spain 2005 - 2008**

Promotor: Pronoba. Diputació de Barcelona, Sup.: 1.430m<sup>2</sup>, Pressupost: 1.400.000 €

El primer objeto del encargo es la rehabilitación, ampliación y acondicionamiento para uso de biblioteca de un equipamiento existente, obra del arquitecto Marcia Codinach en vía Favència, en un tramo urbano habilitado sobre la cubierta de las “Rondas” (vías de circunvalación) de Barcelona. La segunda parte del proyecto consiste en la urbanización de los espacios adyacentes, en particular la zona entre los edificios existentes, donde se sitúa el acceso principal que convierte este espacio en un gran hall exterior abierto a la ciudad. Este equipamiento es una biblioteca de barrio que consta de una zona pública a nivel de la calle de acceso donde se ubican los espacios destinados a zona infantil, informática, prensa diaria, clases de formación y de estudio. El programa se organiza entre el edificio existente y un nuevo edificio anexo, adyacente al antiguo y conectado a este mediante un espacio de transición concebido como una sala de exposición: diáfano, con una gran rampa escalonada de conexión entre niveles. En planta baja, aprovechando la pendiente de las “Rondas”, se sitúan una sala de actos con acceso independiente y un área de trabajo interno. El planteamiento estructural, condicionado por la delicada situación del emplazamiento (encima de la cubierta de las vías de circunvalación), se resuelve con una estructura de acero a modo de puente, sobre tres bancadas corridas apoyadas sobre obra de fábrica existente, con luces de 15 mts aprox. Este principio estructural permite unos espacios diáfanos con iluminación natural que confieren al conjunto una gran calidad ambiental. En el edificio existente, unos lucernarios longitudinales corridos, orientados a Norte, proporcionan una luz homogénea constante y son a la vez el soporte de una instalación fotovoltaica. La imagen general del exterior pretende ser muy agresiva y monolítica, con geometrías contundentes y claras, en contraste con un ambiente cálido y de gran confort acústico y visual en el interior. Este efecto se consigue con el tratamiento de los materiales empleados, potenciando sus características y expresión propia: acero “corten” en el exterior i maderas claras (abedul) en el interior. El edificio anexo es un cuerpo rectangular de acero “corten” que queda suspendido y separado respecto al equipamiento existente. Este nuevo espacio se abre hacia el Este con un gran ventanal a doble altura y un cielo raso inclinado que acentúa el efecto de perspectiva y focaliza la visión hacia el panorama de la ciudad, mientras se cierra completamente al ruido de las calles laterales. La fachada principal, de chapa de “corten” perforada, permite jugar con unos gradientes de luz muy variables según las horas del día y de la noche, convirtiéndose en un filtro totalmente transparente o en una pantalla absolutamente opaca. La biblioteca se ha convertido en punto de reunión y referente en el barrio por las geometrías contundentes y de fácil lectura en el exterior y la organización muy clara de espacios y recorridos en el interior, donde los materiales empleados y la escala humana proporcionan un ambiente cálido e acogedor. by Karina Duque (<http://www.plataformaarquitectura.cl>)

## **Taller 9s (t9s) Architectes, Barcelona – Spain**

Irene Marzo Llovet, Oriol Cusidó I Gari

<http://www.t9sarquitectes.com>

**Libraries:**

### **Biblioteca Central Jordi Solé Tura, Mollet del Vallès – Spain (2009) on construction**

Client: Diputació de Barcelona (Barcelona Provincial Council), 4.500 m<sup>2</sup>

Construction of the Central Library of Mollet, as a result of a competition for the construction of the library and the police station on a parcel of municipal property. The library is part of an unitary project, that from the dialogue and the tension between the two buildings, articulates a new urban space, giving continuity to the parts around. (t9s)

El ayuntamiento de Mollet del Vallès proyecta su segunda biblioteca municipal en honor al político y académico Jordi Solé Tura, fallecido el pasado 4 de diciembre. La nueva biblioteca Jordi Solé Tura, que supondrá una inversión de 7,6 millones de euros, cuadruplicará la superficie útil de la actual, ubicada en la plaza Can Mulà de Mollet y su diseño permitirá ahorrar 136 toneladas de emisiones de CO2. La Diputación de Barcelona ha entregado hoy al Ayuntamiento de Mollet del Vallès el proyecto arquitectónico de la que será la nueva biblioteca central de la ciudad. El alcalde de Mollet del Vallès, Josep Monràs, ha destacado que la ciudad "pasará de tener una biblioteca de 900 metros cuadrados, a otra con más de 3.000 metros cuadrados". Monràs ha destacado la importancia del proyecto argumentado que "antes las bibliotecas eran sólo contenedores de libros, pero los centros bibliotecarios actuales se han convertido en el eje central de las políticas de cultura en la ciudad".

El nuevo edificio se ha diseñado de forma sostenible aplicando sistemas de captación de energías renovables, de aprovechamiento de la luz solar y medidas de eficiencia [...] <http://www.noticias.com>

### **Ludeca y C.R.E. (centro de recursos educativos deciuatat vella) en Edificio Existente, Barcelona – Spain 2008 - 2010**

Reciclar Ciudad. Reconversión de un 'rincón' del barrio gótico de Barcelona, transformando la edificación existente en desuso, cerrada y obsoleta, en un edificio público cualificado que aprovecha las potencialidades del lugar y genere urbanidad. Liberar la torre gótica. Con el escombros de parte de la edificación existente se recupera la torre gótica de Santa Maria del Pi, que se libera de las tensiones actuales, y se genera un patio a sus pies, futuro acceso en el interior de isla. Crujía vieja – Cuerpo nuevo. Se rehabilita la primera cruja del edificio existente para mantener el carácter histórico de la plaza. Y se construye un cuerpo nuevo detrás, de estructura metálica y piel de zinc, que dialoga con lo existente y deja libre la torre. La torre como telón de fondo. El nuevo contenedor metálico explosiona, gesticula y se desmaterializa al encontrar la torre. Los sillares de la torre devienen así el cuarto cierre del espacio en todas las plantas del edificio. Un espejo de fachadas. La fachada del nuevo cuerpo ante la torre, deviene una reinterpretación contemporánea del antiguo gótico. La materia pétreo, masiva, se transmuta en una piel de lamas semitransparente, las líneas de imposta son ahora UPE metálicas... Aire y luz como bisagras. Entre lo nuevo y lo viejo, una rendija de luz y aire relaciona visualmente todas las plantas y prolonga el exterior hacia dentro. En el cuerpo viejo la planta baja se aboca hacia la plaza favoreciendo la proximidad entre el espacio urbano cercano y los nuevos usos ciudadanos. Contenedor de usos sociales. Los espacios logísticos y la escalera se sitúan a la fachada de la Androna. El resto de espacio se libera posibilitando usos diversos. Así como en el cuerpo viejo los espacios se abocan hacia la plaza, en el cuerpo nuevo se encaran a la torre. Proceso constructivo innovador. El entramado estructural se montó previamente a la deconstrucción del edificio, para trabar los edificios adyacentes. A continuación, se trabajó simultáneamente en acabar las plantas superiores y en los trabajos de arqueología para rebajar el sótano, acortando el plazo de la obra 4 meses. Un lugar: una construcción. Estructura metálica, fachada ventilada, tabiques en seco, aplacados de resinas, pavimento de goma, estucado tradicional de cal... Los sistemas constructivos se diseñan para dar respuesta tanto a las dificultades del lugar como las demandas de minimización de residuos, eficiencia energética, durabilidad y fácil mantenimiento.

<http://www.hicarquitectura.com>

### **Biblioteca Salvador Cabre de Singuerlin, Santa Coloma de Gramenet – Spain 2005 – 2010**

Client: Ayuntamiento de Sancta Coloma de Gramenet (Diputación de Barcelona), 2.350 m<sup>2</sup>  
Ajuntament de Santa Coloma de Gramenet: 2.924.982,47 €, Diputació de Barcelona: 2.183.071,89 €

Renovation of the old market of Singuerlin into a main municipal library, integrating the building to the neighbourhood and giving to it the characters of representation that should have a public facility of its features. (t9s)

Inauguración de la Biblioteca Singuerlin - Salvador Cabré de Santa Coloma de Gramenet (Barcelonés)

Sábado, 15 de mayo de 2010, a las 13 horas. La biblioteca, de 1.748 m<sup>2</sup>, es la nueva sede de la Biblioteca Singuerlin, que ahora incorpora el nombre de Salvador Cabré, sacerdote de la parroquia del barrio del Singuerlin durante el franquismo e impulsor de la lengua y la cultura catalanas en la ciudad durante la década del setenta. El nuevo equipamiento es una biblioteca de proximidad, forma parte de la Red de Bibliotecas Municipales de la provincia de Barcelona y del Sistema de Lectura Pública de Cataluña. El proyecto, a cargo de Oriol Cusidó e Irene Marzo, ocupa una sola planta situada sobre el mercado municipal del barrio mencionado y destaca por su diseño de interiores diáfanos, con entradas de luz natural y con una fachada de gran personalidad formal. Se distribuye en cuatro zonas principales: área de acogida y promoción, zona de información y fondo bibliográfico general; biblioteca infantil y área de trabajo interno. La biblioteca cuenta con un fondo de 32.450 documentos y 166 suscripciones a diarios y revistas. Una de sus particularidades es el fondo especial de cine de autor y cine documental. Abrirá 40 horas, de lunes a sábado, y ofrecerá, entre otros, los servicios de información y préstamo, acceso a Internet, zona Wi - Fi, área de música, y sala polivalente que incluye una sala de cine con capacidad para 250 personas. El coste de la inversión inicial ha sido de 5.108.054,36 euros.

<http://www20.gencat.cat>

### **Biblioteca Roca Umbert en nave industrial, Granollers – Spain 2005 - 2010**

Coautoría con Agustí Mateos (<http://www.mateosarquitecto.com>), Client: Diputación de Barcelona, 1.809 m<sup>2</sup>

Renovation of an old factory of XIXth century sited in the industrial complex of Roca Umbert, to place a library adapted to the new technologies and to the different supports of knowledge. (t9s)

La Biblioteca està ubicada en una de les naus d'aquesta antiga fàbrica tèxtil reconvertida en centre cultural. Pel que fa a la seua arquitectura, com a element més significatiu destacaria el porxo cobert adossat a la façana principal. Aquest està dividit en dues parts longitudinals: la primera, és exterior; mentre que la segona està vidriada i representa una extensió de la Biblioteca cap a fora, un zona de relació dins-fora, fàbrica-cultura... d'invitació a entrar i mirar. En aquests espais s'hi han habilitat zones de lleure i lectura lúdica: la zona de còmics, premsa, etc. (<http://www.bauenblog.info>)

### **Biblioteca del Gótico, Barcelona – Spain 2006 – 2010**

Client: Foment de Ciutat Vella, 1.042 m<sup>2</sup>

El coste de la inversión inicial ha sido de 2.893.250,00 euros, con las siguientes aportaciones por administraciones:  
Ayuntamiento de Barcelona: 2.269.348,00 €, Consorcio de Bibliotecas de Barcelona: 43.112,86 €, Diputación de Barcelona: 326.088,89 €, Generalitat de Catalunya: 254.700,00 €

Renovation of the building, sited at Placeta del Pi in Barcelona, into the new library of the Gothic district. Part of the existing building is demolished to free the Gothic tower of the current tensions to open a patio at its feet. It's been built a new volume with metal skin and structure, which interacts with the part of the building that remains. (t9s)

Se inaugura la Biblioteca Gòtic – Andreu Nin de Barcelona (Barcelonés)

Domingo 2 de mayo de 2010, a las 11.00 horas



El nuevo equipamiento municipal, de 994 m2, dará servicio a los vecinos del barrio Gótico en un área de influencia de 34.000 habitantes. Constituye la cuarta biblioteca de Ciutat Vella, con lo cual se completa la estructura de este distrito de Barcelona de acuerdo con el Mapa de la Lectura Pública de Cataluña. Este nuevo equipamiento de Bibliotecas de Barcelona formará parte de la Xarxa de Biblioteques Municipals de la provincia de Barcelona y es la número 347 del Sistema de la Lectura Pública de Catalunya. La biblioteca se sitúa la antigua sede de la Universidad Pompeu Fabra (UPF), un edificio que durante la Guerra Civil acogió la sede del Partido Obrero de Unificación Marxista (POUM), del que fue secretario general el periodista y sindicalista Andreu Nin. El proyecto, a cargo de Ramon Farré - Escofet París y Massimo Preziosi, consiste en una reforma interior para adaptar los espacios de la antigua biblioteca universitaria a las exigencias de la nueva biblioteca municipal, cambiando, sin embargo, la ubicación del acceso que se sitúa de cara a la Rambla a través de un vestíbulo compartido con la Escuela Elisava que ocupa otra parte del edificio. La biblioteca cuenta con un fondo de 16.865 documentos, de los cuales 2.800 son fondos audiovisual y 65 suscripciones a diarios y revistas. Cabe destacar que dispone de un centro de interés sobre la Rambla; abrirá 38 horas y media, de lunes a sábado, y ofrecerá, entre otros, los servicios de información y asesoramiento, préstamo, apoyo a la formación y autoaprendizaje, formación en TIC, acceso a Internet, red Wi-Fi, apoyo a las escuelas, actividades culturales y difusión de la lectura. (<http://www20.gencat.cat>)

## **Joan Tarrús Galter Arquitectos, Barcelona – Spain**

see: Jordi Bosch Genover

## **Arquitecturas Torres Nadal, Alicante – Spain**

José Maria Torres Nadal

<http://www.torresnadal.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Murcia – Spain 1994**

Edificio versátil, con plantas abiertas, sin espacios condicionales y totalmente preparado para adoptar las nuevas tecnologías, está construido sobre una superficie de 10.533 m2 distribuido en tres plantas idénticas y un sótano. Cada planta es una concentración de la anterior ya que repite, condensa y precisa, lo que la otra propone. En este proyecto el arquitecto vuelca un estilo programático sobre una concepción fluctuante y versátil de los espacios. La planta baja es completamente transparente ya que transmite la sensación de claridad gracias a los grandes ventanales en su fachada sur y posterior. La planta primera, más formalizada y silenciosa, tiene dieciocho puestos para visionado de DVD y VHS, catorce para DVD, catorce para portátiles WI-FI y diez puestos con acceso a Internet. La sala de consulta y referencia tiene una capacidad de doscientas noventa plazas. La segunda planta tiene un formalismo estético basado en lucernarios que iluminan la planta inferior y que aparecen como enormes ánforas conectando el suelo con el techo. Están distribuidas de forma que dividen el espacio en una serie de recovecos agradables que favorecen la lectura en ciento setenta y siete puestos. El edificio posee zonas de almacenamiento de fondos históricos y hemerográficos en la planta sótano y en las entreplantas. Cuenta con espacios para exposiciones, (290 m2) reuniones, conferencias y actos culturales (cien plazas), aparcamiento de cuatro bibliobuses así como espacios para servicios internos, trabajos técnicos y administrativos en la segunda planta. (<http://www.mcu.es>)

## **Urgell Arquitectes, Barcelona – Spain**

Josep Urgell, Elisabet Urgell, David Urgell

<http://www.urgellarquitectes.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Municipal, Archivo y Sala de Exposiciones L'Arboç, Tarragona – Spain 2007**

Promotor: Diputació de Tarragona, 1.437 m<sup>2</sup>, € 871.000

## **Vaillo + Irigaray, Pamplona/Barcelona – Spain**

<http://www.vailloirigaray.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biomedical Research Centre, Pamplona – Spain 2011**

El edificio propone una imagen inherente a su intrínseca funcionalidad y por tanto se manifiesta mediante una envolvente que recubre sus determinaciones formales. De algún modo, se puede decir que la piel exterior 'calca' sus estructuras internas. Son las plantas extremas (baja: biblioteca y salón actos... y cubierta: instalaciones) las que engloban las partes del programa de mayor disparidad funcional.

Bio-mimesis: ...el camello, el oso polar y la hoja: el proyecto pretende enlazar con el contenido del programa: Investigación Bio-Médica, a través de la aplicación de la BIOMIMESIS (adaptación de sistemas biológicos a procedimientos y artefactos humanos) en el proceso de generación arquitectónica.(Vaillo)

## Sweden

### **FOJAB arkitekter, Lund – Sweden**

**s. Diener & Diener, Höskolas Bibliotek (Orkanbiblioteket), Malmö**

### **Henrick Jais-Nielsen Mats White Arkitekter, Helsingborg – Sweden**

<http://www.jais-nielsenwhite.se>

#### **Libraries:**

**Lomma Bibliotek, Lomma – Sweden 2009**

1.200 m<sup>2</sup>

Lomma new library, with its location on the border between the existing center and a new town district by the sea that suddenly emerge, is given a key position in the city with great symbolic value for the municipality. The Library building, situated close to the Høje river, is simple in its form, fully dressed with galvanized steel plates it relates to the port environment with boats and plate sheds. The building is located on an elevated granite plateau with an entrance ramp in all its width. Towards the water and the view is a less disconnected cafe building, as an architectural "little brother" to the library, from where it also can be reached.

Once in the building you meet a single large room into two floors height with a considerably raked roofs. A straight staircase, like a gangway leads up to an entresol, freely floating and completely fresh-cut from the outer contour. A core along the north facade contains administrative and personnel functions. The rest of the library is fully intended for the public. A unifying visual idea is the "Red wall" from floor to ceiling, as a cardiac wall decorated with the LIBRARY translated into 50 different languages by writing in silver. The wall is designed by graphic artist Gabor Palotai. The library is designed as a heavy house with concrete walls and ceilings. Floors are designed as 50 cm deep floor installation, which has the advantage that all electricity and plumbing installations are hidden. The only visible traces are three stainless steel chimneys at north facade. (Jais-Nielsen)

**Språk- och Literaturcentrum, Lunds Universitet, Lund 2004**

### **Malmström & Edström, Arkitektkontor, Göteborg – Sweden**

<http://www.malmstromedstrom.se>

#### **Libraries:**

**Stadsbibliotek Vaxholm, Vaxholm – Sweden Competition 2008**

BTA 900 m<sup>2</sup> gross area building with orangery 270 m<sup>2</sup>, 300 m<sup>2</sup> renovation

When the town of Vaxholm decided to build a new arts center was the place given to the central park camp adjacent to the older existing cinema theater. Our aim and intention was to make the arts center to a part of the park and the park to some of the arts center. The solution was the orangery, which can be regarded both park and cultural center, a borderland between the two.

Orangery linking indoors and outdoors but also the site of different height levels and culture house various business areas. Certain activities may also be made directly in this room as author evenings, musical performances, exhibitions and children's play. In winter, the room is a warm extension of the park and water-laden summer days, it acts as a ceiling for café guests. Year round, it is an inviting place, with a low "threshold", the city and visitors. (Malmström)

**Universitetsbibliotek Växjö – Sweden 2006**

Client: Videum AB, Completed in 2006, Area: 11300m<sup>2</sup> Total BTA which 7200m<sup>2</sup> building BTA

Conversion and extension of existing university library. (Malmström)

Växjö university library is located on campus and consists of two buildings, an older brick building dating from 1995 and a newer annex building, which was finalized in 2006. If and to the building was designed by Malmström & Edström Architects. Rooms for studies The library contains different types of learning environments to choose from, here are 54 meeting rooms of varying size, three quiet reading rooms and over 900 study places. More than a library The library has Pedagogical University Centre, UPC their premises. The library is also ICT workshop for the training of university staff, a Multimediaal with equipment for showing films, video conferencing and distance learning. There are also language and mediolab and Text Workshop, which provides support in academic writing. (<http://194.47.65.210/bib/om/fakta/index/xml>)

**Södertörns högskola, Huddinge – Sweden 2004**

11.000 m<sup>2</sup>

#### **Awards:**

**2004 Pristagare Kasper Salinpriset**

The building area is 10 800 sq-meters and the program organizer Including Areas library, restaurant, cafe and two large spaces for exam writing. The building is Tilted Slightly out of the General Of The grid area. Simplicity in plane (a Rectangle of 49x58 m) is contrasted in a more complex cross section. A study room Suspended enable visual contact diagonally Between the main levels of the library and Allows for daylight to reach the center of the building. No main-staircase Is to Be Found, Instead Vertical Communications are Organized by four Staircase Which "also work as fire-escape ways. The Demand for Flexibility resulted in a site-casted Concrete Construction regarding the large open spaces. Supplementary Structures, clad with industrially strongly Coloured panels or glass, are removable INSERTED AS VOLUME. A floor of massive wood (ash) Provides a silent and long-lasting Unifying horizontal surface in the library. The interior design was Developed Follo wing a special concept. Parts related to more permanent building-elements, Such as the Load-Bearing Structure and Staircase, were expressing Them Selves throughout Their on materiality (Concrete, steel, limestone ecc) While more temporary Instead element acted by means of the color. Less long-lasting elements were Defined as free-standing building VOLUME (Placed In The Open-Space Library), Book-Shelves, furniture's and even books. All of These were seen as "color", Which Implior that the character of The Library Will change over time. As Responsible Architect to the building we were also "Concerning collaborating's furniture and book-Shelves But the main Responsibility Were

Divided By; Bertil Harström / Furnishing Group (interior architect) in charge of all the furniture / Book Shelves, But For The "hanging" reading-room. (Malmström) (<http://sv.wikipedia.org>)

[Almedalsbiblioteket, Visby - Sweden 2001](#)

Client: Municipality of Gotland, Scope: 6900 m<sup>2</sup>

**Awards:**

**Nomination Mies van der Rohe Prize 2003**

Construction of integrated university and city library and the expansion of university entrance and restaurant. (Malmström)  
The architects Christer Malmström and Anders Grape wanted to build a building with modern design language and modern materials in harmony with the medieval world heritage city of Visby. The austere exterior form with its simple straight largely follows the Gotland building tradition, as well as the choice of materials and colors. By mixing concrete with cement and pigment has produced a color that is close to limestone. The whole color scheme of various shades of gray, white and gray / green is the color landscape of Gotland. In the large glass surfaces reflected the medieval city both from without and from within the building.  
Interior: Interior Architects Annika Tengstrand and Olle Salmonson has created a functional and beautiful interior that interact with the house and the architect's intentions. The library is decorated with compact shelving in straight lines to achieve a simplicity that matches the building. In the free and open areas are läseplatser, where you can fully enjoy the house's openness. The materials are oak, ash, gray homespun, black leather, black lacquer and a green shade that captures both the glass facade and the green Almedalen outside. The intention has been to shape an environment where architecture, interior and environment interact and create rooms that are both practical and beautiful restful. Environment and Technology: Almedal Library is an example of how architecture, technology and efficient use of the surrounding nature, can create an excellent environment, indoor climate and minimal burden on the environment. With the help of the Baltic Sea water and the sun keeps the library cool in summer and warm in winter. Facts: Facade Surfaces with a high degree of isolation. Glass Surfaces with optimized isolation. Systems for renewable energy sources. Cooling system with seawater as cooling source, the pump system powered by solar energy. Control systems with a high degree of individual control. Ventilation system with low flow rate. The transfer of heat to adjacent buildings. As a whole, the system is so energy efficient that the proportion of purchased electric energy for operating costs only amounts to approximately 10-12% of normal. Arts: Almedal Library foyer is in itself an aesthetic experience given the choice of building materials and the space that allows the glass room. The floor of limestone with a touch of marble were designed by Karin Fors Tyre. The fantastic view of Almedalen broken by a soft arches - a bridge between the inner and the outer room. "Crake" by Lars Vällinge, an expressive sculpture hanging in good agreement with the architecture and landscape. On Cramér Street hangs Korsman Marianne Ullmann-stained-glass window depicting the S: Nikolai church in Visby. The window to the Congress hall stands Pye Engström "sit", one of the works 'followed by' to Almedalen. The sculpture was bought for the inauguration of the library in Visby in 1960th. National Arts Council representative Kjell Strandqvist, which was responsible for the selection of newly acquired art to the library, the reasons for their choice this way: "A library fills that rule their walls with bookcases, therefore, is my choice of the so-called resolve art sculpture with one exception:" Echoes ", an acrylic painting on glass by Thomas Deyle. The painting hangs in the reading room on Level 2. In the fiction department are the major texting "We are on the wall", woven in the studio by Barbro Nilsson, Sven X: et Erixon model - a post in the neutrality debate 1942nd A key event in the history of Gotland linked this directly to the time when the current political situation. Here is also stone sculpture "Proceeds" of Lena Krister. The cheeky bunny by Amalia Årfelt visit the children's department. On the 3rd floor is Hans-Christer Ericson's "literally sculpture" in plastic, wood and paper - a choice that is based in the surrounding environment and in which language and the form may be concrete shape. Anders Thorlin is represented by two of its mighty stone, and books on Gotlandica department is Staffan Rosvall schooner "Hansina", Stina Lindholm's "Terra Gotlandica" and Pye Engström "gatepost Old Woman". In connection with Gotlandica archive is Bertil Nystrom's portrait busts in bronze by David Ahlqvist and Gustaf Larsson. (<http://mainweb.hgo.se>)

## **John Robert Nilsson Arkitektkontor, Stockholm – Sweden**

<http://jrn.nu>

**Libraries :**

[Bibliotek Forum Nacka, Nacka – Sweden 2008](#)

1.220 m<sup>2</sup>

In early 2007, decided Nacka Municipality in order to thoroughly transform the old main library, in the center of the plant transformation. We have already tied up in programming and planning stage to develop a proposal for a new library with the overall profile information and meeting place. The library should integrate information Nacka (municipal equivalent of the civic offices) as well as new elements such as exhibition space, cafe and tourist information. The result is a library that will provide an alternative to commerce in the center and could attract a well filled with programs for residents and visitors Nacka. The content is easy to change, the various components to grow and shrink. Library media collections are organized around four themes, World, Pleasure Readers, Family and Leisure & Culture / Entertainment. Each theme is represented by a department and each department has a core that is the nature of the fully furnished with seats and läsbord, they provide orientation points to form rooms in the room. Centrally located is square, a smaller event and meeting place for politicians hits or visits by authors. Square wall backs up stage performances and allow the wall paintings or views in large format. Café with newspapers and TV monitors, display / exposure, sales and service functions simpler is positioned closer to entrance to attract and serve visitors. At the far end of the hall are offices and storage, visible from the public area. Local conditions offers a simple rectangular room with a large inlet of daylight from the side. Here's ambition was to create a general and flexible due to a strong character and changing decor. The floor, a rubber mat laid in an irregular grid of reinforcing the shelf direction. The roof, cassettes of networks with different hole patterns and transparency interacts with the floor and may also be a varied appearance with the help of lights. Integrated in the roof are great opportunities for fixed and mobile lighting and electricity. Bookshelves are oriented perpendicular to the window facing to the maximum benefit from daylight. From a steady mass of the shelves are then spot situations created and carved out to make room for departmental core, access data locations and the square. Furniture and furnishings to express modernity without being trendy. Bookshelves dominate with a cool and harmonious colors. Kernels and café contrasting with a temperature scale to be seen. Nilsson)

## **Nyrens Arkitektkontor, Stockholm – Sweden**

<http://www.nyrens.se>

**Libraries:**

[Kulturhus och Bibliotek, Vallentuna – Sweden 2012](#)

3086 m<sup>2</sup>

Five years have passed since the politicians decided to build a new cultural center and library in Vallentuna center. Now it's finished and Vallentuna has a new landmark.

- It is amazing to see how good it has become. By investing in culture, we are investing in the development of the municipality, said Orjan Lid (M), Mayor.

Architecturally, the house stands out. It is designed by Lars Gauffin on Nyréns Architects and building design plays with the boundary between indoors and outdoors. But the real heart of the house is the business. There is something for everyone whether you are looking for speed and excitement, or peace and quiet. There are five scenes in the house, including an outdoor scene. There are also showrooms, one konstklub and a creative workshop.

- It's Vall Tunas new living room. You should be able to discover new things and create yourself. Equally important is to just be. Reading a newspaper, have a cup of coffee or listen to music, says Pernilla Wolverine Roth, cultural section.

Culture and the library is an exciting venue for both young and old Vallentunabor. Moreover, it is a natural gathering place for many local associations.

- Vallentuna is one of Sweden's fastest growing municipalities. People want to move here because it's a great place to live. We have nature on their doorstep, and very close to the capital. With the new arts center, we also get an even richer cultural life, says Orjan Lid.

### **Stifts- och Landesbiblioteket, Linköping – Sweden 2000**

Biblioteket har en enkel uppbyggnad med två huvudelement i form av de låga längorna mot Hunnebergsgatan och den stora bokhallen mot entréplatsen och parken. Biblioteket är uppbyggt av slitstarka och vackra naturmaterial och byggnaden släpper in rikligt med dagsljus.

Vi specialritade alla diskar, bokhyllor, ställ och förvaringsmöbler samt tog fram en ny hyll- och bordsbelysning. Två stora armaturer håller ihop inredningen – en 72 meter lång armatur som leder in i bokhallen och en stor rund armatur som dels binder ihop rummet för tidningsläsning på hyllan, dels fungerar som lykta mot entrén om kvällarna.

Formgivaren Gunilla Allard fick rita nya stolar och fätöljer till biblioteket. Landskapsplanering, byggnad och inredning samspelar till en sammanhållande helhet

Landskapsprojektet består av ett nytt entrétorg samt delar av Kungsträdgården med sina rötter i tidig medeltid. Biblioteksplatsen med sin övergripande triangulära form följs upp i beläggningen av specialgjutna betongplattor och placeringen av askträäd, belysning med mera. Mot parken finns en parterr av bokstäver i klippt bok.

### **sandellsandberg, Stockholm – Sweden**

<http://www.sandellsandberg.se>

**Libraries :**

#### **Alby Public Library, Botkyrka – Sweden 2008**

As part of a larger project to enrich the centre of Alby, a suburb outside Stockholm, the local municipality initiated a relocation of the public library. The aim of the project was to create a hub for the local residents and our ambition was to design a library that offers visitors something more than simply a supermarket-like platform for the exchanging of books. (Sandell)

### **Tham & Videgård Hansson Arkitekter, Stockholm – Sweden**

<http://www.tvh.se>

**Libraries:**

#### **Kalmar Museum of Art, Kalmar - Sweden 2007 – 2008**

Open international competition 2004 – 1st prize. Awarded the Kasper Salin prize for best new architecture in Sweden 2008.

Kalmar Museum of Art was opened to the public on May 10th 2008 and has been shortlisted for the Best new Cultural building at the World Architectural Festival in Barcelona 2008, the Mies van der Rohe Award 2009, the Helgo Prize 2008, and was finalist for the Forum AID Award for the best architecture in the nordic countries 2008. (Tham)

### **Tirsén & Aili Arkitekter, Luleå – Sweden**

<http://www.tirsen-aili.se>

**Libraries:**

#### **Sambiblioteket (Länsbiblioteket, Universitetsbiblioteket, Kommunbiblioteket), Härnösand – Sweden 2000**

**Awards:**

SAR Middle Norrland award as the best building in 2001 and the Year Award Library.

**Literature:**

Architecture 6 / 2000 and the Architectural Review febr/2003.

Combined city and university libraries that connects the city center of campus. After the win in a general architectural competition with 63 proposals submitted for the project was the house of FFNS Architects in Umeå with His Tirzah with us as a project architect and Martin Hall, although he is now with us, as Managing Agents architect. Client was in Umeå Akademiska Hus AB.

Härnösands Sambibliotek - will be a meeting point for all Härnösand residents. Situated beside the city park, between the city centre and the high school grounds, the emphasis of the Sambiblioteket is as a place for meetings and discussion. " We wanted the glass wall to be as "immaterial" as possible," says Sambiblioteket architect, Hans Tirsén. "We wanted just a thin membrane between the book halls and the beautiful park outside, with as few skirting-boards and other intrusive trimmings as possible. The height of the glass wall made proper reinforcement against wind loads essential. The SGS system incorporating spar like frames and fish-shaped tie rods was exactly what we were looking for." "The high glass wall could have caused irritating draughts for people sitting close by. We solved this by using horizontal wooden wings to lead the cold air away from the façade. SGS made an excellent job of constructing these components. SGS were capable of providing all the elegant fitting solutions while taking responsibility for function at the same time, and we found this ability invaluable. It would hardly have been feasible for us to attain such high quality design and execution by ourselves." The glassed area covers over 1200 sq.m. and for the most part the SG Link system type, fitted to oak beams with horizontal fastenings, has been used. The steel frame is rod reinforced to facilitate the use of the ultra slim steel pillars. The pillars are fastened telescopically to the roof construction, complemented with bearing wires which carry the weight of

the facade to the top of the pillars. From here the load is carried down into the ground. " We look forward to working together again at some future and suitable time," says Hans Tirsén. "It's good to know such an advanced facade can be built on a limited project budget." (<http://www.skandglas.se>)

## **White, Göteborg – Sweden**

<http://www.white.se>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Karlstad University Library, Karlstad – Sweden 1997 – 2002**

Kund: Akademiska hus, Projektstart/slut: 1997 – 2002, Färdigställt: 2002, Storlek/yta: 13 450 m<sup>2</sup>, Kostnad: Ca 180 miljoner SEK

White planerade universitetets nya samlingspunkt och ansiktet utåt i nära samarbete med brukaren Akademiska Hus. Den gemensamma visionen var att skapa en tillgänglig, miljövänlig och flexibel byggnad med många kreativa mötesplatser och en tydlig, egen identitet.

Lösningen togs fram utifrån ett miljöprogram med höga krav på materialval, energieffektivitet och inomhusmiljö. Material som glas, sten, tegel och trä går igen i arkitekturen både in- och utvändigt.

I biblioteksbyggnaden, som bildar huvudentré i öppna våningsplan med stora partier av glas, har en administrativ byggnad kilats snett in. Entrén är utformad som ett infotorg, med cafédel samt läsplatser och grupprum i en inre del. Det stora biblioteksrummet har ymnigt dagsljusinsläpp till sina 1 200 läsplatser och många mötesplatser.

En stark signal om aktivitet skickar den runda aulan som skjuter upp genom taket, vars stora träklädda utsprång ger byggnaden karaktäristisk prägel. Aulan rymmer 600 gäster och används för föreläsningar, konferenser, högtider, musikevenemang etc.

Aulans och entréhallens armaturer är specialritade av White. Utanför biblioteket står en skulptur av Per Inge Bjørlo och verk av konstnärerna Helene Billgren och Petter Zennström finns inne i byggnaden. (White)

## **Wingårdh Arkitektkontor AB, Göteborg, Stockholm – Sweden**

<http://www.wingardhs.se>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Aranäs Senior High School, Kungsbacka – Sweden 2006**

### **Awards:**

**2006 Kasper Salin Prize for Aranäs Senior High School**

The Kasper Salin Prize is awarded by Sveriges Arkitekter (the Swedish Association of Architects) for the best building or built environment of the year. The award is named after the 19th century architect Kasper Salin, whose donation in 1962 was turned into Sweden's most prestigious architectural distinction. The Nyrén and Wingårdh practices are alone in having been four times selected for the award, added to which, Gert Wingårdh is the only individual architect to have been accoladed on all four occasions. Previous awards referred to the Öjared Country Club (1988), Astra Hässle (1993) and the Chalmers Student Union building (2001).

Aranäs Gymnasium – a school of many scales. The 1,500 students accommodated in the building have been divided into three teams of 500 each. Two large triangular rooms form nuclei for two of them, while the third has moved into the old, partly converted building. The teams have then been divided into smaller groups of about a hundred each. Size matters: this gives appropriately sized study groups, the conditioning governing the measurements of the triangles. The groups have a hypotenuse each, with the staff rooms directly adjacent. The indoor courts also serve as foyers for the school and for the theatre positioned nearest to the town.

Measurements and patterns take their cue from the neighbouring rectilinear townscape. By breaking the big school down into several smaller buildings, a large volume has been gathered into a compact volume, resulting in low costs, as has the use of prefabricated concrete elements for carcass and façades. The jury citation refers to an ambitious upgrade and enlargement of a high school, making it a cultural centre intended to link up with the urban centre in a rectilinear structure of precincts. The polished concrete units give the building a striking graphic acuity, at the same time as the material itself is plain and robust. The triangular light courts create a richly varied sequence of inner spaces lining a mall communicating with various entrance courts. The building was designed by Gert Wingårdh, Karin Wingårdh, Jonas Edblad and Johan Eklind. The landscaping is by Camilla Wenke, SCC.

(Wingårdhs)

#### **Mimers Hus. Cultural Centre and upper Secondary School, Kungälv – Sweden 2004**

This is a low-budget building. It called for a very plain scheme for the general layout with façades generally made of prefabricated concrete elements, but designed with great attention to the most visible parts. It houses a senior high school with technical education as well as a library and an auditorium serving the entire community. It is located on the edge of the centre of the small town of Kungälv, north of Gothenburg. Vertical and horizontal lamellas work as sunscreens and give the building a graphic pattern, endowing it with a distinct character towards the city, while birch panelling gives the interior a warm and sensitive atmosphere. Accessibility for the disabled has been another prime concern, especially in the theatre. (Wingårdhs)

#### **Ale. Cultural Centre and Secondary School, Nödinge – Sweden 1995**

Sitting at one of the coffee tables in the core of the building, you can see a rock band playing behind soundproofed glass walls, glance down at the sport hall, survey the entrance and library or pick up a magazine. This openness creates the security which a school needs. No dark corners here for bullying. Secretiveness and control are instead to be found in the classrooms, which are rooms for concentration. Claw-like, the school encircles a rock, with the entrance-side roof like a butterfly wing facing the newly formed piazza which replaces the conventional school yard. The building is robust and easily managed. Neither the brickwork nor the felt roofing have any openings, except for the lanterns, and the air moves through the building in easily cleaned ducts, unaided by fans. In addition to a healthy building, this meant low construction and running costs. Considerations of resilience have not precluded such brittle detailing as the glass walls of the library or the ceramic artistic embellishments. (Wingårdhs)



## Switzerland

### **ACAU – atelier coopératif d'architecture et d'urbanisme Genève, Geneva - Switzerland**

<http://www.acau.ch>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Uni Mail, Library, Geneva – Switzerland 1984 – 1999**

collaboration with: Gérard Chatelain, Gabriel Tournier

Année d'exécution : 1984, Montant : 200 mio CHF, Durée des travaux : 1984 – 1999, Maître de l'ouvrage DAEL - Direction des Bâtiments, Mandat architecte complet SIA 102

Le complexe Uni Mail réalisé entre 1986 et 1999, accueille les facultés de Droit, de Sciences économiques et sociales, de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'éducation, l'école de traduction et d'interprétation et différents instituts universitaires, soit au total 6'500 étudiants et 1'000 professeurs et assistants et personnel administratif. Il comprend des auditoriums et salles de séminaires et de travaux pratiques, des bibliothèques, des laboratoires et bureaux, une salle polyvalente, des cafétérias. Les divers équipements sont situés de part et d'autre d'une rue intérieure dans laquelle se retrouvent des étudiants de disciplines diverses. La rue centrale relie le parvis situé sur le boulevard du Pont d'Arve au jardin public réalisé à l'ouest d'Uni Mail par la Ville de Genève. (ACAU)

Mit einem „Dies academicus“ und einem dreitägigen Fest wird in Genf vom 12. bis 14. November der von den Architektengemeinschaft ACAU Chatelain und Tournier (Genf) geplante Universitätsneubau „Uni Mail“ feierlich eingeweiht. Der erste Teil des Universitätsneubaus, in dem die Fakultäten der Juristen, Wirtschaftswissenschaftler, Sozialwissenschaftler und der Übersetzer untergebracht sind, konnte bereits 1992 bezogen werden. Der jetzt fertiggestellte Bauteil nimmt die Studiengänge Psychologie, Erziehungswissenschaften und die fakultätsübergreifenden Bereiche auf. Insgesamt entstand mit der „Uni Mail“ Raum für 6.000 Studenten und 1.000 Professoren und Verwaltungsangestellte. Auf insgesamt ca. 30.000 Quadratmetern Fläche enthält der Gesamtkomplex Hörsäle, Bibliotheken, Labors, Büros, eine Cafeteria und eine Diskothek. Der große Baukörper auf fast quadratischer Grundfläche wird durch eine lange Fensterreihe geprägt. Um die Hochschule stärker in die Umgebung zu integrieren, führt ein Lichthof durch den gesamten Komplex. Diese „Innenstraße“ soll vor allem als Begegnungsort und als interne Erschließung der verschiedenen Bereiche dienen. In den oberen Etagen sind die Hörsäle, Seminarräume und die Bibliothek durch Stege miteinander verbunden. Neben der durch den zentralen Lichthof gebildeten Hauptachse gibt es noch vier kleinere Innenhöfe, die das Gebäude strukturieren und eine Belichtung der innenliegenden Räume ermöglichen. Die Baukosten für die zwei Phasen des Universitätsneubaus belaufen sich auf insgesamt rund 200 Millionen Schweizer Franken. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

La bibliothèque: La bibliothèque constitue l'outil de travail indispensable pour les étudiants, c'est l'endroit où ils passent une grande partie de leur temps de travail; la bibliothèque est le véritable centre d'étude et de recherche des sciences humaines. La bibliothèque de la 2ème étape occupe les 1er et 2ème étages du quadrant sud-est du complexe; elle comprend les bibliothèques de la FAPSE, faculté de psychologie et des sciences de l'éducation, des centres interfacultaires, de l'ETI, école de traduction et d'interprétation, les archives Piaget et Rousseau et une médiathèque. La bibliothèque de la 2ème étape est accessible par une entrée séparée, depuis la place centrale; elle est liée au 2ème étage à la bibliothèque de la 1ère étape (Droit-SES) avec laquelle elle offre au total 1400 places de lecture, et plus de 10.000 ml de rayonnages en libre accès, des compactus, des bureaux de bibliothécaires, les comptoirs d'accès et de prêt. Les bibliothèques des 1ère et 2ème étapes s'organisent autour de trois patios, de part et d'autre de la rue centrale; long des façades (parvis, parc) et autour des patios; les rayonnages dans les parties centrales du bâtiment. Le projet a recherché la création d'espaces variés par leurs dimensions, leur échelle, leur caractère, leur éclairage, afin de créer des conditions propices à la concentration selon les goûts variés des utilisateurs. Salles de répétition de l'OSR et discothèque. Le programme des locaux universitaires a été complété par la réalisation au 2ème sous-sol, à la place du parking prévu initialement en 2ème étape, de salles de répétition pour l'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande (OSR) et d'une discothèque. Ces locaux sont accessibles depuis le parvis d'entrée par un large escalier, sans passer par l'Université, et depuis le boulevard Carl-Vogt (monte-charge pour le transport du matériel de l'OSR). La structure des salles du sous-sol est dissociée de la structure principale de l'Université afin d'assurer une bonne isolation phonique. ([http://www.architects.ch/file.php?file\\_id=401](http://www.architects.ch/file.php?file_id=401))

### **agps architecture, Zürich, Los Angeles – Switzerland, USA**

<http://www.agps.ch>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **ZIS Upper School (Zürich International School) – Switzerland 2006 - 2008**

Elongated, stacked plateaus encompass the entire school's program. The different units – such as classrooms, gym, theater, library, laboratories and parking garage – are all connected, both spatially and functionally. The concept of a concentrated entity – with various uses, either next to one another or on top of each other – allow a flexible assemblage of modules, forming a spatially enticing learning and teaching environment. Schools are a significant part of society, the place where the proven, current, or impending is negotiated. They are the locus of innovation. We envision the school as a lively organism, encompassing a multitude of visual and spatial relations, an urban ensemble of manifold connections. Diverse forms of exchange are to be promoted – as pertaining to intellectual and emotional interaction: The school as a think tank and place of production – a campus or workshop at the service of future generations – the school as the place enticing social communication. The project is ultimately conceived as a multilayered text offering multiple interpretations; an identifiable entity suggesting further potential readings. (agps)

### **alb architektengemeinschaft AG, Bern – Switzerland**

<http://www.alb-arch.ch>

see: Furrer, Bern - Switzerland

## **Béatrix & Consolascio, Erlenbach – Switzerland**

<http://www.b-c-arch.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Mediothek Kantonsschule Küsnacht – Switzerland 2000**

Auf dem Gelände der Kantonsschule Küsnacht wurde am 10. November 2000 eine neue Mediothek eröffnet. Der schlichte Kubus aus Holz und Glas wurde von der Schweizer Architektengemeinschaft Béatrix und Consolascio entworfen. Seit über 100 Jahren war auf dem parkartigen Gelände der Kantonsschule Küsnacht kein Neubau mehr entstanden. Insofern steht der klare, einfache Quader des Bibliotheksneubaus in spannendem Kontrast zur bestehenden Bebauung. Das Innere des Gebäudes besteht aus zwei grosszügigen, ineinandergreifenden Räumen. Der zweigeschossige Lesesaal ist ringsum von Regalen und Galerien umgeben. Architektur und Innenausbau gehen fließend ineinander über, denn der ganze Raum wird durch ein Raster aus länglichen Regalfächern organisiert. Die Regalkonstruktionen sind zugleich Stellfläche für Bücher als auch Tragkonstruktion, Trennwände und Brüstungen. Fußboden und Decke als größere Regalböden erscheinen als die logische Fortführung des Rasters. Neben der funktionalen Anforderung einer Bücherei bzw. Mediathek setzt sich der Entwurf mit dem Thema Bibliothek an sich auseinander. „Hier und dort, nah und fern, alles in einem Blick fassend (...) Der ganze Entwurf dreht sich um dieses Paradox“, heißt es in den Erläuterungen der Architekten. Im Gegensatz zur dunklen Studierstube von Klosterbibliotheken ist die Mediothek an den Längsseiten komplett verglast, von Licht durchflutet und wird so zu einer Art öffentlichen Raum. Die Regale sind direkt vor die Fensterscheiben gebaut, so dass die Glasscheiben die Regalrückwände bilden und die unzähligen Seiten der Bände nach aussen hin zeigen. Das Prinzip des verschlossenen Archivs wird, ähnlich wie bei Perraults Nationalbibliothek in Paris, durch Transparenz und Offenheit ins Gegenteil verkehrt. Von innen sollen die Fenster weniger zur Aussicht oder als Ausschnitt der Landschaft dienen, sondern als „Hintergrund zu den Büchern“ mit täglicher und saisonaler Wechselwirkung. (<http://www.baunetz.de>) 13.11.2000

## **Bischoff Kopp, Zürich – Switzerland**

<http://www.bischoffkopp.ch>

vorm. Bischoff Azzola Architekten, Zürich – Switzerland bzw. Roberto Azzola Thomas Durisch Architekten, Zürich:

<http://www.azzoladurisch.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca de la Libera Università di Bolzano – Bibliothek der Freien Universität Bozen – Italy 2002**

Bauherrschaft: Freie Universität Bozen, Gesamtbaukosten: ca. 100 Mio Fr.

Unmittelbar am Rande des historischen Stadtkerns soll aus einem bestehenden Ensemble durch Um- und Neubauten eine strukturelle Einheit entwickelt werden, ein modernes Hochschulgebäude, das den organisatorischen, funktionalen und repräsentativen Anforderungen einer Universität entspricht. Die innerstädtische, zentrale Lage in der Stadt mit den beschränkten Platzverhältnissen, das Verhältnis zu den bestehenden, z. T. schützenswerten Bauten, sowie das grosse Raumprogramm sind für die Aufgabe die wesentlichen Prämissen. Mit einer zusammenhängenden Grossform werden die bestehenden Gebäude in einen neuen Zusammenhang gestellt und das Universitätsgelände mit der vorhandenen urbanen Struktur verwoben. Das bestehende ehemalige Spital wird in diese Figur eingebunden und bildet zusammen mit dem an die Spitalgasse stossenden Kopfgebäude das Zentrum. Der ganze universitäre Komplex wurde als eine Komposition von verschiedenen "Einzelhäusern" konzipiert, die über ein Wegnetz miteinander verbunden sind. Die innere Struktur folgt diesem städtebaulichen Gedanken. Auf zwei Geschossen sind die Hauptbauten der Universität miteinander verbunden und beherbergen die öffentlichen Nutzungen. Das grosszügige und übersichtliche Zirkulationssystem erleichtert die Orientierung im komplexen Gebäude und schafft durch gezielte Ausblicke Bezüge zu den städtischen Aussenräumen. (Bischoff)

## **Mario Botta Architetto, Mendrisio – Switzerland**

<http://www.botta.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothek Werner Oechslin, Einsiedeln – Switzerland 2006**

After a gestation period of many years, some of them difficult, the Library of ETH Professor Werner Oechslin was opened in Einsiedeln on 9th June 2006. Federal Council Member Pascal Couchepin also took part in the ceremony, together with ETH's Executive Board. The building, designed by Mario Botta, houses a unique collection of source material relating to the theory of architecture and the history of civilisation. The Foundation is linked to ETH by a permission for use contract.

Norbert Staub:

Umberto Eco would also have participated in the inauguration, had it not been for the current traffic problems in crossing the Alps. The celebrated linguist and novelist from Bologna erected a literary memorial to the library as an institution with his modern classic "The Name of the Rose". The fact that the opening of the Werner Oechslin Library in Einsiedeln was not an everyday event was also emphasised by the presence of other eminent personalities such as the Minister of the Interior and Minister for the Arts and Culture Pascal Couchepin, who was accompanied by the Head of the Cultural Affairs Office Jean-Frédéric Jauslin, and of course by the Library's architect, Mario Botta. A platform for interdisciplinary exchange. In his address, Pascal Couchepin said that the theory and practice of architecture had found a novel kind of unity in the personality of Werner Oechslin, ETH Professor for the History of Art and Architecture since 1985. In the first place, through his conscious decision to found the Library in Einsiedeln as a "Satellite in the Background", Oechslin set his work in the great intellectual tradition of the monastery village. In the second place, according to Couchepin, it voiced a strong counterpoint to the current opinion that books are fighting a losing battle in the digital age. He said that an important basis for the development was the link that had been forged between ETH Zurich and the Library. He now hoped that the building would become a platform for an exchange of ideas between the disciplines. ETH-President Ernst Hafen also regards this as an important task for the library, which was now complete and to which his spontaneous reaction had been one of fascination and admiration. "It will become increasingly important for the Natural Sciences and Technologies to be embedded in a cultural and social context, and for bridges to be built between the two spheres," explained Hafen. He said many institutions that facilitate and nourish this dialogue had come into being at ETH during its 150-year history: for example the Cabinet of Prints and Drawings, the Archives of Contemporary History and of course ETH's own library together with its archives and special collections. "An additional attractive venue for this exchange has now arrived in the shape of the Werner Oechslin Library." Dialogue competence as an advantage of the location. These special communication and dialogue competencies are, among other things, what make ETH Zurich stand out in the global competition among the best institutes. The ETH President said: "I am convinced that these special characteristics will develop into a decisive advantage for the location in a few years." Hafen added that

he himself regarded Werner Oechslin as an enormously inspiring scholar “From whose wide cultural horizon one can only profit.” This was why he was arguing in favour of making an introduction to the intellectual richness of this Library a constituent of every ETH course of study. The planning of the building intended to house the volumes, as numerous as they are valuable, and which Werner Oechslin has gathered together in the course of his years of research work, started 14 years ago (see box). Mario Botta committed his first sketches to paper in 1996. The transition to the “Werner Oechslin Library Foundation” then brought with it the hope that the realisation of the project would go ahead quickly. However, although as already mentioned it was possible to reach an agreement with ETH in 1999 that the Institute would contribute 400,000 Swiss francs per year to the project for ten years and in return ETH members would have the right to use the Library, unfortunately after a prompt start and with contributions from the political world, foundations and sponsors, financial worries forced repeated interruptions. Botta’s building began below ground, with a labyrinth-like rotunda in the basement. Today it stands complete, in spite of everything. A slim building of reddish Verona stone, ending in a convex curve facing the mountain and with straight lines towards the valley, and which incidentally stands exactly on the old pilgrim route to Santiago de Compostela. Oechslin designed the building to accommodate it with the same meticulous care with which he had gathered his collection. For example the presentation of the volumes shows a striking resemblance to a monastery library – not surprising on a site that is directly in line with the façade of the Einsiedeln monastery. In addition to the books, a multitude of allusions from the history of civilisation – images, busts and quotations – describe what the Library attempts to be: a place that aims to promote thought and discussion. Ideas: forgotten readings In his celebratory lecture, the Mainz philosopher Kurt Flasch shed light in an astute and amusing way on the fact that book-lovers were certainly never undisputed intellectuals. His panoramic view from Plato to Heidegger via Montaigne revealed that intellectual history had been a hard struggle between the advocates of thinking and those of reading. Nevertheless, Flasch’s synthesis yokes the intellect and books together in a mutually dependent team, and like Musil he concludes: “How does one reach one’s own ideas? By forgetting where one read them.”

An anticyclical vision

Werner Oechslin himself was visibly moved and grateful that it had now been possible to make his unorthodox vision a reality, i.e. to create an emphatically public place at a time when the trend towards privatisation is part of good taste. A place, moreover, that imposes on itself “economy of thought” with civilised moderation and orderliness while everywhere else strives towards the (virtual) accessibility of the “entire” totality of knowledge. Finally it is a place that portrays the book as an object to be understood with the senses, by creating through architecture a stage for the book. ( <http://www.ethlife.ethz.ch/news> )

### **Fondazione Martin Bodmer, Biblioteca e Museo, Coligny – Switzerland 1998 – 2003**

In these spaces, where the Swiss collector has accumulated hundreds of manuscripts, incunabula and precious bibliographic documents over a lifetime of collecting, visitors can now follow a path from the ancient origins of writing to the modern day, passing through Greek and Christian culture, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. In Coligny, near Geneva, the collection was originally housed in two eclectically designed early twentieth century houses on land Bodmer owned. The need for a larger space inspired the Foundation to commission a new project by Ticino architect Mario Botta in 1998. His proposal, completed in 2003, consisted of a large underground museum on two levels located between the two existing houses. Visitors enter the museum through a lowered courtyard on the side facing the lake in the garden, adjacent to the wall separating it from the road into the village. The outside reveals nothing about the exhibition space, which is designed as an underground treasure chest, visually representing the need to protect these precious documents. The presence of the space is however signalled by 5 clear, almost dematerialised volumes: squares about 3.50 metres high whose position near the entrance creates reflections, shadows and perspective screens drawing visitors’ attention to the lake. But their presence is linked above all with the need to light up the underground spaces, acting as skylights and revealing the presence of the new exhibition spaces to the visitor. Their geometric form makes them a strong presence in the landscape capable of altering our perceptions with surprising results. The books are displayed in the museum open, resting on thin metal supports, illuminated from above. Their preciousness requires special care, and in fact the showcases are made of rough iron with reinforced glass, like so many little treasure chests. Handwritten pages, papyrus and precious incunabula are displayed like jewellery in a context abounding in symbolic references and a highly evocative atmosphere.

Laura Della Badia: <http://www.floornature.com>

### **Stadtbibliothek Dortmund, Dortmund – Germany 1995 – 1999**

Site: 7.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Area: 14.130 m<sup>2</sup>, DM 66.000.000

Zur Realisierung einer architektonisch anspruchsvollen Lösung wurden in einem eingeschränkten Verfahren sechs Architekten mit Weltruf zur Beteiligung an einem Wettbewerb aufgefordert. Sieger war der Architekt Mario Botta aus Lugano (Tessin) in der Schweiz, der mit seiner Baulösung eines Riegels und einer gläsernen Rotunde die stadtplanerischen Vorgaben am vollkommensten erfüllte und gleichzeitig weitestgehend die Platzforderungen eines modernen Bibliotheksbetriebes garantieren konnte. Während das Haupthaus („Riegel“) die „Stadtkante“ symbolisiert und gleichzeitig die Struktur des Bahnhofsvorplatzes arrondiert, ist die dem Riegel nördlich vorgelagerte „Rotunde“ ein halbkreisförmiger Baukörper ausschließlich aus Glas formuliert. Mit diesem Baukörper wird der Bahnhofsvorplatz im Prinzip wieder eingeengt und reduziert, gleichzeitig jedoch löst der Baukörper durch seine ungewöhnliche Form Erstaunen aus und wirkt als Solitär in der Stadtmöblierung. Die Bauausführung in Glas symbolisiert weiterhin Durchsichtigkeit und Transparenz und kann quasi als „Gartenhaus“ auf der Rasenfläche des Bahnhofsvorplatzes gesehen werden. Diese Transparente Architektur kommt gleichzeitig dem Prinzip der Bibliothek als „durchschaubares Haus“ entgegen. Der Architekturplanung und den daraus resultierenden Ausführungsplanungen lagen seitens der Bibliothek folgende Grundbegriffe zugrunde: Kommunikation: Das Haus sollte mit einem extrem niedrigen Schwellenwert versehen sein und damit die Zugänglichkeit leicht gestalten. Im Hause selbst sollten sämtliche Flächen unproblematisch und direkt erreichbar sein. Dies wird unter anderem symbolisiert durch die Einfügung von Rolltreppen (Beispiele aus Den Haag und Rotterdam/Niederlande). Ferner sollte jede Fläche im Haus leicht erreichbar sein – und dies ohne große Orientierungsprobleme. Flexibilität: Gefordert waren große, durch möglichst wenige Installationen behinderte Flächen, die gemäß sich wandelnden Angebotsstrukturen der Bibliothek jederzeit ohne großen Aufwand umorganisierbar waren. Dies bedeutete für die Planung die Herstellung einer einheitlichen Tragfähigkeit an sämtlichen Stellen des Gebäudes, das Herrichten einer einheitlichen Beleuchtungsstärke, unabhängig von der Funktion einzelner Teilflächen, und die Herstellung einer gleichmäßigen Wärmelast in allen Teilen der öffentlichen Zugänglichkeit. Dies bedeutet außerdem die Einbringung flexibler Wände sowohl in abgeteilten Flächen der Benutzung (Artothek) als auch in den Arbeitsräumen der Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter. Im Prinzip muss es möglich sein, jede Funktion der Bibliothek an jedem Ort unterbringen zu können. Innovation: Das Haus sollte „zukunftsgerichtet“ gestaltet sein. Dies bedeutete zum Zeitpunkt der Planung 1995/96 und zum Zeitpunkt der Einweihung im Mai 1999 die Herrichtung des Hauses für sämtliche zu diesem Zeitpunkt bekannten Zukunftstechnologien. Unmittelbares Ergebnis sind die das ganze Haus durchziehenden Doppelböden, die es möglich machen, an jeder Stelle des Hauses „mit einem Draht“ aus dem Boden zu kommen. Insofern stellte sich die Bau-Idee gegen jeden Versuch postmoderner Ausschmückung und unveränderbarer Einbauten. Dies bedeutete zum einen den Verzicht auf innenarchitektonisch spektakuläre Lösungen, andererseits jedoch die Freiheit der Installation neuer Angebote mit den optimalen Möglichkeiten zum Zeitpunkt der Idee. Besonderheiten und Unterschiede: Die Lage des Hauses unmittelbar am Hauptbahnhof in Dortmund unterstreicht die infrastrukturelle Bedeutung einer

öffentlichen Bibliothek in einer Großstadt. Die hohe „Technologiefähigkeit“ der Architektur hat die Bibliothek in die Lage versetzt, nach der Eröffnung im Jahre 1999 weiterhin konstruktiv und beispielhaft an der Installation neuer Technologien zu arbeiten. So wurden schon sehr bald 16 Internet-Leseplätze eingerichtet. Die technischen Möglichkeiten des Hauses waren Grundlage für die Durchführung des Projektes „Digitale Bibliothek in Öffentlichen Bibliotheken“, welches Anfang 2002 der Öffentlichkeit präsentiert wurde und mittlerweile in Deutschland an Aktualität gewinnt.

(<http://www.dortmund.de>)

Das Bibliotheksgebäude besteht aus einem lang gestreckten rosaroten Rechteckbau und einem halbrunden Glasbau (Rotunde), der wegen der zwischen den Doppelgläsern laufenden Jalousien schwarz, und nicht gläsern wirkt. Der Eingang befindet sich zwischen den beiden Gebäudeteilen, unscheinbar, eine normale Drehtür, durch die nur eine Person sich jeweils reindrehen kann. Die Bibliothek, umgeben von einer dreifachen Rasenfläche, leicht erhöht und mit einer Pflasterböschung abgegrenzt, steht kühl und für sich am Rande der Einkaufszone. Das Vorhaben der Stadtplanung, eine "Kulturmeile" am Rande der Innenstadt zu schaffen, ist durch den Standort erfüllt. Mario Botta hat das Gebäude nicht nur entworfen, er hat auch die Innenarchitektur für die Bibliothek gestaltet und damit seine Ideen ganzheitlich umgesetzt.

(<http://www.bibliotheksportal.de>)

### Museo d'Arte moderna e Contemporanea di Trento e Rovereto, Biblioteca, Rovereto – Italy 2002

The Mart, Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art of Trento and Rovereto - was created in 1987 as an independent institution of the Autonomous Province of Trento, and today operates three venues: the headquarters of the Museum in Rovereto, the Renaissance Palazzo delle Albere in Trento and the currently closed for renovation Museum Fortunato Depero in Rovereto. The large, 15 Opened in December 2002 in Rovereto architectural complex, designed by Ticino architect Mario Botta in cooperation with the Rovereto engineer [Giulio Andreolli](#). The most important location of the Mart is located behind the museum building dell'Annona, today seat of the municipal library, as well as behind the Palazzo Alberti. The free space between the two buildings was converted into a long access to a circular, of a steel and glass dome-covered square, from which the visitors enter the museum. The museum has four floors. Beyond the entrance are the reception area of the Info Point, the bookshop, cafe, conference room and cloakroom. From the ground floor, visitors can also go into the basement, where the archives of the 20th Century and the library are housed. In the first . Floor are the rooms for temporary exhibitions, the Department of Education and the offices on the second floor introduces the Skywalk, a suspended glass and steel structure in the open, into a large 3,800 m2 area: here is the sprawling into two sections structured permanent collection shown in the museum.

### Butikofer de Oliveira Vernay, Lausanne – Switzerland

<http://www.vernay.ch>

<http://www.compo-site.ch>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire de Fribourg – Switzerland on design

Das Herzstück des Siegerprojekts bildet die Parkbibliothek. Der Außenbereich wird in fünf Stufen unterteilt. Die Gestaltung der Fassade zeigt einen bewussten Gegensatz zu den bestehenden Gebäuden auf. Die transparenten Glassfronten mit den vertikalen Holzlamellen ermöglichen eine gute Tageslichtnutzung im Lesesaal. (<http://www.baunetz.de> )

### B+W Architecture (Brauen + Wälchi), Lausanne – Switzerland

<http://www.bw-arch.ch>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Médiathèque Yverdon-les-Bains (Vaud) – Switzerland 1999 - 2000

le contraste \_ la ligne: La bibliothèque enjambe le couloir de liaison entre le premier bâtiment du Centre professionnel (Frédéric Brugger architecte, 1965-1967) et ses extensions. Structurellement, ce franchissement se traduit par une dalle suspendue et non posée. Le fait de rejeter les étagères de livres contre les façades permet de libérer la zone centrale. Celle-ci reçoit une «cabine» entièrement vitrée (contenant salles de réunion et services), dont la courbe – en contraste recherché avec le caractère anguleux du contexte – enrobe l'escalier d'accès éclairé par un lanterneau. Cette organisation spatiale et distributive permet d'obtenir un grand espace continu réservé aux places de lecture. (BW)

### Santiago Calatrava Vals, Zürich – Switzerland

<http://www.calatrava.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Universität Zürich, Rechtswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Bibliothek, Zürich – Switzerland 2004

Client: Universität Zürich, €3.900.000

Ende August 2004 wird die neue Institutsbibliothek im Universitätsgebäude in der Züricher Rämistrasse eröffnet. Santiago Calatrava hat hierfür im Innenhof des Altbaus einen spektakulären Baukörper implantiert. Auch bei diesem Umbau demonstriert Calatrava die Vielseitigkeit seiner organischen Formensprache und ingenieurstechnischen Genialität. Der Eingriff in den historischen Universitätsbau in der Rämistrasse (1905-09 von Hermann Fietz d. Ä., 1869 – 1931, Kantonsbaumeister Zürich) ist von außen praktisch nicht zu sehen. Calatrava hat den früher offenen Innenhof mit einer ovalen Glaskuppel überdeckt und eine sechsgeschossige Galeriekonstruktion darunter gebaut, die das Oval der Kuppel aufnimmt. Der neue Baukörper ist eine autonome Form – diesmal erinnert sie an die durchsichtigen Flügel eines Käfers, die in bewusstem Kontrast zum Altbau steht. Diese Lösung erinnert an die ING-Bank in Budapest (1992-94) von Mecanoo, die gleichfalls einen amorphen Fremdkörper einem historischen Gebäude einpflanzen. Calatrava hat seinen Baukörper förmlich in das Unigebäude eingesteckt, denn die Konstruktion liegt nur an acht Punkten auf. Der Altbau bleibt dadurch vollständig erhalten und die bauliche Intervention reversibel. Zwischen Altbau und Bibliothek entstand so ein vielgestaltiger Zwischenraum, der sich mal als Zwickel, mal als große Halle zeigt. Mit den ovalen Galerien schafft Calatrava einen ungewöhnlichen, fast dramatischen Innenraum, in dem die Ringe der abgeschrägten Balustraden zu schweben scheinen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>) 26.08.2004

Library for the law faculty of the university of Zurich. The old building from Hermann Fietz was built 1909. Calatrava received the assignment already in 1989 but it took another ten years until the construction started. The exterior stayed pretty much untouched.

The whole intervention is more of a giant piece of wooden furniture placed in the atrium of the existing building. The library has 5000 meters space for books and 500 working places. The oval skylight has an integrated mechanical sun shade. (<http://www.mimmoa.eu>)

## **Mario Campi, Lugano, Zürich, Nanjing – Switzerland**

<http://www.mariocampi.ch>

### **Libraries:**

**[E\(idgenössische\) T\(echnische\) H\(ochschule\), Zürich-Hönggerberg, 3. Ausbaustufe, Zürich – Switzerland 2004](#)**

Collaboration with: Franco Pessina (Lugano)

Seit den 1960er-Jahren wurden aus Platzmangel im Hochschulgebiet verschiedene Abteilungen auf den Sattel zwischen Hönggerberg und Käferberg verlegt. Der Landerwerb von 46 Hektaren wurde 1959 von National- und Ständerat aufgrund einer Bebauungsskizze von Professor Albert **Heinrich Steiner** beschlossen. Die erste Etappe nach dem Entwurf von Professor Steiner und Architekt **Gehrig** wurde Ende der 1970er-Jahre fertiggestellt. Die zweite Ausbaustufe erfolgte von 1972 bis 1976 nach den Plänen des Architekten **Max Ziegler und Eric Lanter**. Die dritte Ausbaustufe wurde 1988 mit der Ausschreibung des Ideenwettbewerbs für den Richtplan eingeleitet, welcher in der Weiterbearbeitung vom Team des Architekten Ben Huser-Serio gewonnen wurde. Den Wettbewerb für die dritte Etappe gewannen 1990 die Architekten Mario Campi und Franco Pessina. Nach einem Rekurs Steiners, der schlussendlich 1994 vom Bundesgericht abgewiesen wurde, fand der Ausbau des Hönggerbergs mit dem Bau der dritten Etappe von 1996 bis 2004 seinen vorläufigen Abschluss. (<http://www.stadt-zuerich.ch>)

Am 4. März 1999 konnte in Zürich die Fertigstellung des Rohbaus für die erste Phase der sogenannten „dritten Ausbaustufe“ der Eidgenössischen Technischen Hochschule (ETH) gefeiert werden. Mario Campi, der auch an der ETH unterrichtet (-2001), und Franco Pessina (Lugano / Zürich) errichten auf dem Hönggerberg ein Neubaukomplex mit insgesamt etwa 60.000 Quadratmetern Fläche. In den fünf „Fingern“ des kammartig organisierten Hauptgebäudes werden verschiedene Institutsbereiche und Labors der Fachbereiche Chemie und Werkstoffe untergebracht sein, außerdem entstehen, an den Kamm angelagert, acht neue Hörsäle, eine Mensa, eine **Bibliothek** sowie, in einem separaten Baukörper, ein Dienstleistungszentrum. Das Team Campi-Pessina-Piazzoli hatte mit seinem Entwurf (Arbeitstitel: „ELEMENTAR“) 1991 einen zweistufigen Wettbewerb gewonnen. Im Herbst 1996 wurde mit dem Bau begonnen, im November 1997 der Grundstein gelegt. Mit dem endgültigen Bezug aller Bereiche ist im Herbst des Jahres 2001 zu rechnen. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

## **Christ & Gantenbein Architects, Basel – Switzerland**

Emanuel Christ, Christop Gantenbein

<http://www.christgantenbein.com>

### **Libraries:**

**[Landesmuseum, Erweiterung, Bibliothek, Zürich – Switzerland 2016](#)**

Sanierung, Restaurierung des Hauptgebäudes 2002 - 2009

Der geplante Erweiterung von den Architekten Christ & Gantenbein ergänzt die von Gustav Gull erbaute Museumsanlage, so dass für die Besucherinnen und Besucher ein Rundgang durch Alt- und Neubau möglich wird. Zentrales Motiv des Neubaus ist die Brücke, welche eine räumliche und optische Beziehung zwischen Platzspitzareal und Museum aufbaut. Das Wettbewerbsprojekt aus dem Jahr 2002 wurde nach Gesprächen mit Gegnern und Personen aus Fachkreisen überarbeitet: Die Gesamtnutzfläche des Neubaus wurde um ein Drittel reduziert, die integrale Erhaltung des Altbaus inklusive Kunstgewerbeflügel garantiert und die Sichtverbindung resp. Erschliessung zwischen Platzspitzareal und Museumsinnenhof gewährleistet. Die Baubewilligung der Stadt Zürich vom Juni 2008 ist seit Anfang November 2010 definitiv rechtskräftig. Der Souverän der Stadt Zürich hat am 13. Juni 2010 und derjenige des Kantons Zürich am 13. Februar 2011 der entsprechenden Finanzierungsvorlage zugestimmt. Hierauf hinterlegten Kreise aus dem Referendumskomitee eine Stimmrechtsbeschwerde bei der Regierung des Kantons Zürich bzw. beim Bundesgericht. Im Juli 2011 hat das Bundesgericht die Stimmrechtsbeschwerde abgewiesen und damit den Weg frei gemacht für die Realisierung des Projektes. Mit dem Bau der Erweiterung soll 2013 begonnen werden, fertiggestellt wird er Ende 2016.

(<http://www.nationalmuseum.ch/d/Zuerich/erweiterungsbau7/index.php>)

Ein grosszügiges Auditorium für öffentliche Veranstaltungen sowie ein Studienzentrum für die Zusammenarbeit mit Schulen und Hochschulen sind Bestandteil der Erweiterung. Zur Limmat hin befindet sich die **Bibliothek**, die in Verbindung mit dem neuen Studienzentrum im Kunstgewerbeflügel steht. Der Neubau bietet zudem erstmals die erforderliche Gastronomieinfrastruktur für ein Museumsrestaurant. Auditorium und Museumsrestaurant können auch ausserhalb der Öffnungszeiten des Museums betrieben werden. Damit wird auch abends das Platzspitzareal belebt. (<http://www.nationalmuseum.ch>)

## **DEGELO Architekten (Heinrich Degelo), Basel – Switzerland**

<http://www.degelo.net>

### **Libraries:**

**[Universitätsbibliothek Freiburg – Germany 2008 – 2013/14](#)**

Bauherr: Land Baden-Württemberg, vertreten durch den Landesbetrieb Vermögen und Bau Baden-Württemberg, Universitätsbauamt Freiburg

The un-worked stone becomes the polished diamond. The task for the competition consisted of renovating an existing university library from the 70s. (**Bruno Krupp, Freiburg 1978**) Instead of only cutting the existing concrete elements off of the facade, the floors are also trimmed in such a way to create impetuously forward and backward tilting facades. With this simple intervention, the surface of the facade is unified over the entire building height while the inclined angles create strong relations with the surroundings that could not be more different: a small row house, a classicist university building, a city block and a representative theatre. Despite their differences, these elements are reflected on the surfaces of the facade making the building a part of the environment and likewise, the environment a part of the building. At the constrictions on the east and west side of the library, entrances find their place beneath the protective projections of the new façade. On the inside, one discovers the impressive dimension of the concrete structure that is contrasted by the delicate ornamental pattern of the mechanical systems. (Degelo)



## **Diener & Diener Architekten, Basel – Switzerland**

<http://www.dienerdiener.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Högskolas Bibliotek (Orkanbiblioteket), Malmö - Sweden 2005**

Bauherr: DIL Nordic AB, Deutsche Bank, Stockholm mit Nutzer Malmö Högskola, Malmö

Im Zuge der Neunutzung des Hafens plante die Stadt Malmö die Neugründung der Universität (Universitetsholmen). Der städtebauliche Entwurf für die Umgestaltung des Hafengeländes von Diener & Diener erhält die bestehenden Hafenanlagen und Lagerhäuser weitgehend und bildet den Rahmen für das Gebäude der Lehrerbildung und Bibliothek, das nach dem schwedischen Namen für Sturm - Orkanen - benannt ist. Als zentraler Neubau entstand das rund 150 Meter lange und 50 Meter breite Gebäude direkt am Wasser. Die Großform des Hauses bezieht sich auf die teilweise für universitäre Zwecke ungenutzten Hafengebäude, während die Glashülle auf die strukturelle Erneuerung der Hafeninsel verweist. Fünf hell verputzte Höfe gliedern das sechsgeschossige Volumen. Im Erdgeschoss schaffen passagenartige Querverbindungen und Ausblicke von der Straße zum Hafenbecken. Der öffentliche Charakter des Gebäudes wird durch ein Café und einen Ausstellungsraum in der Eingangshalle betont. Zusätzlich befinden sich Studienräume, Auditorien und eine Sporthalle und in dem Neubau. Die Universität beherbergt für einen Zeitraum von 20 Jahren die Hauptbibliothek und das Lehrerbildungszentrum, das einen späteren Nutzungswechsel ohne große strukturelle Veränderung erlaubt. Fassaden und Glas: Die je nach Blickwinkel opak und olivgrün oder smaragdgrün und transluzent erscheinende Glasfassade wurde als Licht reflektierende Konstruktion aus Aluminium errichtet. Eine Besonderheit stellen Bereiche von hinterlüfteten Brüstungen und Wandteilen aus strukturiertem Gussglas dar. Die Scheibengrößen mit teilweise absturzsicherer Verglasung reichen bis zu 2,40 x 5,00 m mit eingesetzten Dreh- und Drehkippl-Flügeln. Zum Einsatz kam ein Sonnenschutz-Isolierglas mit einem Schallschutzwert von  $R_w = 41$  dB, einem Ug-Wert  $< 1,1$  W/m<sup>2</sup>K, einem Energiedurchlassgrad (g-Wert) von  $g = 27$  % und einer Lichtreflexion von LR 0 ~ 15 %. Die vorgehängte hinterlüftete Fassade im Brüstungsbereich besteht aus gekanteten pulverbeschichteten Aluminiumblechen, der Isolierung und dem speziell hergestellten thermisch vorgespanntem Gussglas in einer Stärke von 12 mm mit der Typenbezeichnung Raywall. Hinter dem Glas angeordnete Buchstaben werden je nach Blickwinkel des Betrachters sichtbar. Das liegt zum einen an der Brechung des Lichts durch das Profil des Glases, zum anderen an der besonderen Eigenschaft der aus gekantetem Aluminiumblech gestanzten und mit poliertem Edelstahl hinterlegten Buchstaben. Das Gussglas reflektiert das Licht unregelmäßig und verdeckt die dahinter liegende Schrift aus glänzendem Metall ebenfalls unregelmäßig. So lässt das Licht die Fassade immer wieder anders erscheinen. Um eine optische Verbindung zwischen der Pfosten-Riegel-Fassade und der Fassade im Brüstungsbereich herzustellen, wurden die Pfosten aus Sonderprofilen gefertigt, deren Struktur der Glasoptik ähnlich ist. Ebenso ist die Oberfläche der aus statischen Gründen erforderlichen Punkthalterungen des Gussglases vertikal geriffelt. Die Punkthalter sichern das Glas, wo die Angriffsflächen des Windes liegen, d.h. im Bereich des Vordachs und des oberen Gebäudeabschlusses. Durch Vorfertigung der Fassadenelemente wurde die Aufgabe fertigungstechnisch und ökonomisch optimiert.

Bautafel: Architekten: Diener & Diener Architekten, Basel/CH und Fojab arkitekter, Malmö/S, Projektbeteiligte: Fojab Architekten, Lund (Innenausbau); Per Friberg, Lund (Außenanlagen); Centerlöf & Holmberg, Lund (Tragwerksplanung); Feldhaus Fenster + Fassaden, Emsdetten, Flex Fassader, Örebro (Fassade), Bauherr: DIL Nordic AB, Deutsche Bank, Stockholm mit Nutzer Malmö Högskola, Malmö, Fertigstellung: Juni 2005. (<http://www.baunetzwissen.de>)

## **Drexler Guinand Jauslin, Zürich – Switzerland**

<http://dgi.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bibliothek Zollikon – Switzerland 2008**

The district Zollikonberg meeting was opened on 25.10.2008. Designed by Drexler Guinand Jauslin architects a greater leisure services and a new library is created, the Chramschof has been aligned with the Ensemble. The three public buildings grouped around a cozy place. A green area represents the connection to her Forchbahn. For decades, was scheduled to Geren's area. Geren, the area between Forchstrasse Binzstrasse and is now with the neighborhood meeting had another major center for the Zollikonberg. Direct from the station Zollikonberg is a hub of the far-flung residential areas. Between the restaurant and Chramschof Rose Garden is a spacious green room, which opens a wide view to the north. This wasteland has always aroused great plans, but never came to realization. They then received a targeted improvement as a meeting place for the residents of Zollikonberg - without excessive effort. Leisure services, library and the existing, with a new canopy provided Chramschof form an ensemble. Despite optimal interaction of all construction is in itself clear and unambiguous. They are based respectively on the emerging common outdoor area. Their facades are a good sized outdoor space, which corresponds to the adjacent uses. The site offers seating in front of the sunny facade of recreational services and library. The space is inviting furniture and have also homely. In markets or festivals, the district court to the important meeting. All exterior walls, roof, all items in the main building as well as load-bearing interior walls were made of wood elements as the new roof of the Chramschofes. For an efficient production and assembly of the wooden construction element and to avoid complicated connections, the dimensions of the elements were chosen as large as possible. Excess width wall elements were taken at night with a special transportation to the site. The entire shell of the wood element neighborhood meetings was set up in an assembly time of 3 days. The different geometries of the outer walls and the different roof slopes were using a full three-dimensional planning and a dimensionally accurate production of the wood element construction to give effect properly. For the formation of the roof buckling of column-free space, a library made to measure support was created from standard steel sections, so that the items could be stored optimally. Wood is also used in other parts of the neighborhood clubs use. The direction in space of the building projecting platform, which serves as a seat as well as access for the disabled, is made of untreated Douglas fir. Next, all doors and fittings, the library shelves of the library and other facilities in wood or wooden materials are produced. The library and recreational services are each housed in a separate wing of the L-shaped construction and are connected by the space-side entrance, or through the shared spaces. For both institutions, the reference to the outer space a central concern. The single-storey design of the buildings allowed by the direct connection to the common space and public space an inviting situation, a simple and clear organization and a direct communication between two public bodies. For the library, the situation on the ground floor is particularly important because they actively visited by parents with children. The opening up of areas of both buildings are arranged on the side of the square, classrooms, offices and other rooms are organized along the side facing away from the square. The facade with large windows and wood paneling to the bottom supports the relationship with the environment. The single-storey architecture allows a simple design with no stairs and elevators and elaborate means of escape. To minimize construction time and costs, were walls and roof of the new building as a large-format prefabricated wooden elements and a very

short time to put on the ground floor concrete slabs. The choice of simple construction techniques and materials, the sharing of building equipment and toilet facilities and the lack of basements lead to an optimal cost-benefit ratio. Ensuring the long-term use is secured by a flexible building structure which can be adapted to different users and uses. Structural requirements of which is accessibility for all, age-appropriate and wheelchair access to all rooms and the option to create a targeted individual walls in light construction. The building was a public procurement procedure created in the wood-very experienced Elementbau total contracting Erne AG timber. Despite high aesthetic and acoustic energy requirements and good suitability for use, the building could be planned cost. This is mainly due to the choice of a wood-Elementbau. With the choice of wood and other oak meet the new buildings to the highest energy standards and can be operated with an efficient heating of a borehole Ground Source heat pumps. Environment The hill between the Chramschof and the Rose Garden Restaurant was demolished and the established area, loosely planted with lime trees and various groups of pear trees and magnolias. It has created new walking paths from the Forchbahn and the Binzstrasse to their new location. At the same time fits the Rose Garden Restaurant enlarged its playground on the new routing. So that this meeting will be better integrated into the overall system. This meadow was a deliberate but not as a location for the upcoming new construction as it represents an important central reserve of a country's strategic importance for the further development of the center. (<http://www.architonic.com>)

## **e2a Architekten, Zürich – Switzerland**

Piet Eckert, Wim Eckert

<http://www.e2a.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Auditorium und Bibliothek, Staefa – Switzerland 2010**

Competition 2005, 1<sup>st</sup> Prize, Project 2005-2007, Realization 2008-2010, Client: City of Staefa

The school facility "Obstgarten" is atypical ensemble from the 1970s and consists of raw concrete cubes that are integrated into the outside space on different levels. While the classroom tracts are to be renovated, and their interiors re-organised and partially supplemented, the environment is to be transformed into a lyrical antipole. The new auditorium replaces the former music hall and houses an auditorium and the public library. It forms the core of the school campus Obstgarten. Considering the size and the structural weight of the program, the music hall's base was no longer capable of bearing loads from the top to the underground plan, a few pillars, formed like abstract atlas figures, bear and lift the heavy volume of the auditorium. (e2a)

## **Enzmann Fischer AG, Zürich – Switzerland**

Evelyn Enzmann, Philipp Fischer

<http://www.enzmannfischer.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Universität Luzern – Bibliothek, Luzern – Switzerland 2011**

Auftraggeber: Kanton Luzern

Universität und PHZ (Pädagogische Hochschule Luzern), Luzern, 2006 – 2011. Für den Umbau des Postbetriebsgebäudes zur neuen Universität Luzern wurden gezielte Massnahmen ergriffen. Um dem Gebäude einerseits eine neue Identität mit einem starken architektonischen Ausdruck zu geben und andererseits auf die engen Platzverhältnisse zu reagieren wird eine einheitliche Fassade aus spezifischen „Stadtfenstern“ vorgeschlagen. Das leichte, pro Geschoss alternierende Ausdehnen der Fenster bewirkt, dass von Innen ein stärkerer Bezug in die Diagonale der Strassenflucht erreicht wird. Die beiden längs und quer angeordneten Höfe tragen zur Orientierung bei und lassen unterschiedliche Raumtiefen entstehen. (Enzmann)

## **A. Furrer (Andreas Furrer ) and Partner AG, Bern – Switzerland**

<http://www.alb-arch.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Schweizerische Nationalbibliothek, Bern – Switzerland 1994 – 2009**

SFr. 35.000.000

Der weitgehend original erhaltene Zeuge der moderaten Moderne (1929 – 1931 Oeschger, Kaufmann, Hostetner) wurde restauriert und das alte Magazin im Bücherturm zu Freihandbibliothek und Lesesaal des Literaturarchivs umgenutzt. Die originalen Bauteile wurden mit zeitgenössischen Konstruktionen, die sich in Material und Farbe einordnen, ergänzt. (Furrer)

1927 wird ein gesamtschweizerischer Wettbewerb durchgeführt. Bekannte Architekten beteiligen sich: Salvisberg & Brechbühl, Hans Schmidt, Emil Roth, Max Bill. Den Wettbewerb gewinnen der junge unbekannte Zürcher Architekt Alfred Oeschger und sein Vater vor den Mitkonkurrenten Josef Kaufmann (Zürich) und Emil Hostettler (Bern). Keiner der Entwürfe vermag die Jury vollständig zu befriedigen. Sie erteilt deshalb den drei Erstprämiierten den Auftrag, gemeinsam ein endgültiges Projekt auszuarbeiten, das von 1929 bis 1931 im Stil des «Neuen Bauens» realisiert wird. Die klare funktionale Trennung zwischen Magazin und Verwaltungsteil und die Dominanz des achtstöckigen Büchermagazins sind deutliche Kennzeichen einer modernen Bibliotheksarchitektur. Akuter Platzmangel zu Beginn der neunziger Jahre, Erweiterung des gesetzlichen Sammlungsauftrages auf digitale Publikationen, Sanierungsbedarf des ganzen Hauses sowie neue Anforderungen im Publikumsbereich (Cafeteria, Vortragssaal, Ausstellungs-, Kurs- und Schulungsräume sind nur in unzulänglicher Form vorhanden, eine Vernetzung sämtlicher Arbeitsplätze fehlt) rechtfertigen die Erweiterung des Bauwerks zu einem aufgabengerechten Dienstleistungszentrum. Die Bauherrschaft (Eidgenössisches Departement des Innern, Bundesamt für Kultur und die Nationalbibliothek) entscheidet, am bisherigen Standort Kirchenfeld festzuhalten, den Altbau komplett zu sanieren, die neuen Magazine in den Untergrund zu verlegen und das alte Hochmagazin als multifunktionalen Publikumsbereich zu nutzen. Mit den beiden ersten Etappen Tiefmagazin Ost und Renovation/Erweiterung des Altbaus (1993 bis 2000) werden die Berner Architekten Furrer, Gossenreiter und Stuber beauftragt. Olivier Mosset, international bekannter Schweizer Künstler, realisiert die «Kunst am Bau». Bereits zu Beginn der Umbauarbeiten wird er in den Entscheidprozess mit einbezogen und konzentriert sich auf eine Neuinterpretation der ursprünglichen Farbgebung im Innern des Gebäudes. ([http://www.g26.ch/bern\\_landesbibliothek.html](http://www.g26.ch/bern_landesbibliothek.html))

#### **Bibliothek am Guisanplatz BiG, Bern – Switzerland 2004 - 2005**

SFr. 18.000.000

Umbau des Zeughauses zu einer Freihandbibliothek unter Wahrung bzw. Ergänzung der vorhandenen statischen und räumlichen Strukturen. Abgeschlossene Raumeinheiten (Einzelbüros, Sitzungszimmer und dgl.) werden im Grossraum als Holz-/Glaskuben frei

angeordnet. Neubau eines unterirdischen Magazins vor dem Gebäude, Unterkellerung im Mittelteil des Gebäudes für die Zentralen der Haustechnik. (Furrer)

**Bibliothek am Guisanplatz (BiG):** Ein General als Gründungsvater Von Armee über Bevölkerungsschutz, Geopolitik, Katastrophenschutz bis zu Zivilschutz: Die Bibliothek am Guisanplatz – bis 2007 die Eidg. Militärbibliothek – ist ein Informationszentrum zu Fragen der Sicherheit – und ein Dokumentationszentrum zur Geschichte. Sie wurde 1848 auf Betreiben von General Henri Dufour gegründet. Und bereits 1975 war das Dokumentationssystem computergestützt. Zur Geschichte finden sich hier verschiedene Spezialsammlungen. So eine Sammlung mit 9000 digitalisierten Porträts, die Autografensammlung Heberlein, die Schauenburg-Sammlung mit Karten des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts oder die Sammlung von Tschärner, die wie diejenige von Schafroth oder Keller Informationen über Schweizer in fremden Diensten bietet. Für diejenigen, die die politischen Veränderungen über die Jahrhunderte hinweg verfolgen wollen, finden sich Geschichtsatlantiken vom 16. bis ins 19. Jahrhundert.

( <http://www.museen-bern.ch> )

## **Groupe L´Arche, Pully – Switzerland**

<http://www.larche.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Schweizerisches Bundesgericht Lausanne, Bibliothek, Lausanne – Switzerland 2010**

**Restaurator:** Atelier Olivier Guyot, Romont, **Projektleitung Bauherrschaft:** Barbara Suter, BBL (Bundesamt für Bauten und Logistik), **Fachberatung historisches Innenmobiliar:** Monica Bilfinger, BBL

Das Bundesgericht im Parc Mon Repos in Lausanne, wurde 1922-1927 von der Architektengemeinschaft **Prince, Begin et Laverrière** aus Lausanne erbaut. Wie damals üblich, ist die gesamte Innenausstattung ebenfalls von den Architekten entworfen und unter deren Leitung ausgeführt worden. Selten genug: alle Pläne der Innenausstattung, auch des Mobiliars, sind noch vor Ort vorhanden. Bekannt ist ferner, dass Alphonse Laverrière eine enge Zusammenarbeit mit der Schreinerei Held in Montreux eingegangen ist. Die Menuiserie Held hat die meisten Teile der Innenausstattung des Bundesgerichtes hergestellt, so auch die Bibliothek.

#### **Die Bibliothek**

Der zweistöckige Raum liegt in der Mittelachse des Gebäudes im zweiten und dritten Stock gegen Süden hin über dem Haupteingang und der Salle Pleinière.

Die Bibliothek besteht aus einem Lesesaal mit eingebauten Büchergestellen auf drei Seiten, darüber ein Galerieumgang mit weiteren Büchergestellen. Licht kommt durch die hohen Fenster sowie durch ein gläsernes Oblicht.

#### **Die Renovation**

Die Renovation unter Betrieb umfasst eine Teilfreilegung des originalen Linolbodens. Eine totale Freilegung wäre nicht nur zu aufwändig gewesen, diese wurde auch aus akustischen Gründen nicht angestrebt. Mit einer Teilfreilegung entlang den Bücherregalen ist es jedoch gelungen optisch den originalen Boden wieder lesbar zu machen und mit der Wahl eines farblich angelegenen textilen Bodenbelages auch den Bedürfnissen der Nutzer zu entsprechen. Das Holzwerk, die Vertäfelung und die Büchergestelle, aus Wurzelholz der Ulme sowie aus Eiche, wurden vollständig aufgefrischt. Die Decke wurde nach Befund in einem Meergrünblau gestrichen was das Holzwerk besser in Erscheinung treten lässt. Die originalen Beleuchtungskörper sind nicht mehr vorhanden, hingegen eine ebenfalls bereits historische Version aus den 50er Jahren. Diese Leuchten wurden zum Teil neu verteilt und mit aktuellen Sparleuchten neu bestückt. In den Korridoren zu den neuen Bibliotheksräumen im Dachgeschoss wurden zeitgenössische Leuchten angebracht sowie eine feine LED Beleuchtung vor den Büchergestellen angebracht. Die zwei grossen bestehenden Tische wurden wieder in die Achse der Fenster gerückt und mit dem im unteren Geschoss befindlichen dritten Tisch ergänzt. Darauf wurde dem Wunsch der Nutzer entsprechend ein sog. „présentoir“ erstellt, das nun ermöglicht, alle Neuerwerbungen der Bibliothek zu präsentieren. Somit konnte auf die mobilen Büchergestelle vor den Fenstern verzichtet werden. Auch alle andern Tische wurden aufgefrischt. Es wurden ferner auf Wunsch des Betriebes zwei kleinere Tische, nach den alten Plänen neu angefertigt. Alle Stühle wurden neu aufgepolstert und mit einem neuen Leder bezogen. Neues Fenster Am 31. Januar 2011 fand in Anwesenheit aller beteiligten Handwerker sowie der Nutzer eine kleine Feier zum Abschluss der Arbeiten statt. Die hellere Erscheinung dieses wunderbaren Art Déco Saales überzeugt alle Beteiligten.

(<http://www.bbl.admin.ch/themen/00612/02209/02674/index.htm?lang=de>)

## **(Jacques) Herzog-(Pierre)de Meuron, Basel – Switzerland**

### **Libraries :**

#### **Tenerife Espacio de las Artes, Santa Cruz, Tenerife – Spain 2008**

With over 20,622 sqm, the building includes a public library, a contemporary art museum, the Photography Centre of the Tenerife Island, a store, a cafe/restaurant and several public use spaces for the community. The building is a long volume intersected by a ramp that generates a triangular plaza. Along the facade, over 1,200 openings in 720 different shapes filter the natural light to the inside, while generating an amazing view during night. During the opening, Jaques Herzog said that this building will change the image of Tenerife, and along with the Calatrava auditorium will turn the city into a cultural focus. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

“The new Cultural Center is not only a place of encounter for people but also a place of intersection for the landscape of the contemporary city, the old city with its skyline along the barranco and the archaic topography of the barranco itself.”  
Herzog & de Meuron (1999-2008)

Located in Santa Cruz's restored old quarter the TEA is a multi functional exhibitions center, a lively place for people of all generations and with various interests, where the different activities and spaces of the Center are interfusing and interflowing. A public path cuts diagonally through the building complex connecting the top of the General Serrador Bridge with the shore of the Barranco de Santos. The path literally cuts through the large reading room of the Biblioteca Insular where large glass screens allow for views inside and outside the generously open space of the library. On its way down to the Barranco the path is widening, transforming itself into a triangular, semi-covered space in the heart of the Cultural Center. This triangular public Plaza, enlivened by the Museum Café and Restaurant, orients visitors towards the building complex and the Lobby; conceived as a spatial continuation of the Plaza. In the Lobby a large spiraling staircase, behind the Museum Shop and Ticket counters, connects to the upper and lower museum level. The upper level has skylit galleries in various sizes adapting to the requirements of the Oscar Dominguez Collection. The lower level, housing the Centro de Fotografia Isla de Tenerife, can be subdivided to match the needs of temporary exhibitions. Ceiling heights on both levels are close to 6 meters. The building's exteriors are finished in dark grey colored concrete, pierced by small pixel-like glass-filled openings, in random patterns, that filter the natural light to the interior. The perforations were created using a complex formwork system.

“The building typology of our design for the TEA is based on courtyards. The elongated courtyards are important in many ways, providing daylight, views and orientation for the visitors and users of the museum spaces and the library. One of them, between the office and museum wings of the building complex is planted with typical plants of the Island. From the very beginning of the design process we operated with courtyards, also because we wanted to connect the new Centro typologically with its existing neighbour building, the Antiguo Hospital Civil which has recently been transformed into the Museo de la Naturaleza y el Hombre. However it took a while before we understood that all different activities and functions of the Centro should be assembled under one continuous roof structure rather than break down into individual wings. This is also one of the reasons why the elongated courtyards do not appear like embraced exterior spaces but rather like interior spaces that are being left open. The spatial interplay between inside and outside integrates rather than separates the very diverse urban landscapes which are so fascinating in Santa Cruz.” Herzog & de Meuron (1999-2008)

(<http://www.arcspace.com>)

### **Informations-, Kommunikations- und Medienzentrum (IKMZ) Brandenburgische Technische Universität, Cottbus – Germany 2004**

Client: Bundesland Brandenburg, 7.630 m<sup>2</sup>, €28.500.000

An organic, amoeba-like form, it is not immediately obvious which is the front and which is the rear of the building. Inside, too, the seven upper and two basement levels of the library are all different in design: only their external form stays the same. But it is not only the design of the academic library - with its brightly coloured spiral staircase coiling upwards - which is unique; so too is its organisational form. The Information, Communication and Media Center (ICMC) at Brandenburg Technical University in Cottbus creates close proximity between areas which other universities have traditionally kept apart in both physical and institutional terms. Behind the milky glass façade, imprinted with letters from many alphabets, the library, multimedia centre, computer centre and data processing unit all work hand in hand. (text from the Goethe Institut website) (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

Im Jahre 1993 wurde durch das Land Brandenburg ein Wettbewerb ausgelobt, der die Konzeption und Eingliederung eines Bibliotheksneubaus in den Flächen- und Gebäudebestand der jungen Universität beinhaltete. Dabei sollte die Universitätsbibliothek als Bestandteil eines architektonischen-repräsentativen und gleichzeitig funktionalen Zentralbereiches betrachtet werden.

Im Januar 1998 wurde durch das Finanzministerium der Planungsauftrag an das Schweizer Architektenbüro Herzog & de Meuron für den „Neubau Universitätsbibliothek“ erteilt. Die Entwurfsplanung wurde im April 1999 vorgelegt. Schon in dieser Planungsphase wurde die BTU Cottbus bzw. die Universitätsbibliothek als zukünftiger Nutzer zur Definition und Berücksichtigung spezifischer bibliothekarischer Anforderungen an das Gebäude hinzugezogen. Architektonische Kreativität und hohe nutzungsorientierte Flexibilität sollten in Übereinstimmung gebracht werden. Bereits im Juli des gleichen Jahres wurde die Haushaltsunterlage mit Gesamtkosten in Höhe von 21,3 Mio. € (41,62 Mio. DM) genehmigt und mit der Ausführungsplanung begonnen. Im Jahre 2000 wurde die Konzeption der neuen Bibliothek nochmals kritisch überarbeitet. Fragen zu Größe und Notwendigkeit des Bibliotheksneubaus unter dem Aspekt der immer größer werdenden Akzeptanz der „neuen Medien“ wurden betrachtet, Kosten und Wirtschaftlichkeit des Gebäudes erneut überprüft.

Im Ergebnis wurden einige Ziele neu definiert, die einer zukunftsorientierten, modernen Bibliothek gerecht werden. Das Bild vom „Bücherturm“ wurde erweitert. Die Bereitstellung unterschiedlicher, wissenschaftlicher und bewerteter Informationen, unabhängig vom Medium (digital oder gedruckt), bleibt Kernaufgabe der neuen Bibliothek. Die Anforderungen der Informations- und Wissensgesellschaft werden Maßstab für die Dienstleistungsangebote eines „Informations-, Kommunikations- und Medienzentrums (IKMZ)“, wie der Bibliotheksneubau jetzt genannt wird. An das Gebäude selbst werden höhere Ansprüche in Bezug auf seine Flexibilität gestellt. Es muss Veränderungen der Organisationsstruktur innerhalb seiner Struktur auch in Hinblick auf zukünftige Entwicklungen zulassen.

Der mit ca. 7700 m<sup>2</sup> Nutzfläche konzipierte Bau wird einmal 900 000 Medieneinheiten aufnehmen. Für Recherchen werden alle Benutzerarbeitsplätze vernetzt (davon 100 mit PC-Ausstattung) sein. Für spezielle Multimediaanwendungen werden 15 Arbeitsplätze in Carrels zu Verfügung stehen. In den Fachebenen werden außerdem 62 Katalogarbeitsplätze, insgesamt 60 Arbeitsplätze in 3 PC-Pools und ein Medienraum mit interaktivem Konferenzangebot nutzbar sein. Einer dieser Poolbereiche soll vorwiegend für Sprachlernprogramme genutzt werden. Organisatorisch untergliedert sich das Gebäude in: - die beiden Untergeschosse mit Technikzentrale (Gebäudeversorgung), Magazin, Technischer Sonderliteratur, Lehrbuchsammlung, - das Erdgeschoss mit Informations-, Anmeldungs- und Verbuchungsbereich sowie der Cafeteria, - das 1.-6. Obergeschoss mit den Freihandbereichen, welche die fünf Fachbereiche aufnehmen und - den Verwaltungs- und Bürobereich im 7. Obergeschoss. Das zu errichtende Gebäude soll das menschliche Bedürfnis nach Kommunikation, nach Räumlichkeit, nach Erlebarkeit von Information aber auch nach konzentriertem wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten ermöglichen...Der Baukörper, der all diesen Anforderungen genügen soll, charakterisiert sich durch seine gekrümmte, äußere Form. Diese bewirkt, dass keine Vorder- und Rückseiten zu erkennen sind. Der Betrachter soll dies einer gleichermaßen empfangenen Geste zur Universität nach Westen, zur Stadt im Südosten, zur Sielower Straße im Nordosten gleichsetzen. Mit einer Höhe von ca. 32 Metern ist das Gebäude Blickfang und Anziehungspunkt zugleich. Das Gebäude ist eine Stahlbetonkonstruktion, ummantelt von einer zweischaligen Glasfassade. Die Raumgestaltung ist großzügig, da auf Wandelemente weitestgehend verzichtet wird. Die Deckenscheiben werden hauptsächlich durch Stützen und zwei massive Kernelemente getragen. Die unterschiedlich großen Ebenen des Gebäudes lassen Galerien und große Lufträume entstehen, die die Transparenz der Fassade unterstützen. Das Magazin ist im unterirdischen, fensterlosen Bereich untergebracht, während in den lichtdurchfluteten oberen Ebenen die Lesebereiche und Arbeitsplätze angeordnet sind...([http://www.bibliothek-saur.de/2003\\_1/069-071.pdf](http://www.bibliothek-saur.de/2003_1/069-071.pdf))

Gestalt und Gestaltlosigkeit von Hubertus Adam

Am Angelpunkt zwischen Innenstadt und Universitätsgelände ist in Cottbus eine neue Bibliothek entstanden. Herzog & de Meuron, die hier – anders als vor einigen Jahren in Eberswalde – auch das Innere gestalten konnten, realisierten einen Baukörper, der mit seinem Oszillieren zwischen repräsentativer Geste und beiläufiger Gestalt auch für den heutigen Umgang mit der Organisation des Wissens steht. ...

1994 lobte das Land Brandenburg einen Wettbewerb aus, um mit einem zentralen Hörsaalgebäude und einer Bibliothek für die nunmehr gewachsene BTU jene zentralen Einrichtungen zu schaffen, an denen es bislang mangelte. Herzog & de Meuron erlangten in dieser Konkurrenz den zweiten Platz – mit einem Konzept, das auf dem östlich der Karl-Marx-Straße gelegenen Erweiterungsgelände zwei solitäre Baukörper zu errichten vorsah, deren orthogonale Gestalt durch den bestehenden Raster der gegenüberliegenden Universitätsbauten bestimmt war. Die Bibliothek sollte aus einem rechteckigen Volumen mit drei ebenfalls rechteckigen Lichthöfen bestehen. Als die Planung 1998 wieder aufgenommen wurde, war das Auditorium Maximum nach dem Entwurf des erstplatzierten Büros KSP an einer anderen Stelle errichtet worden, und zwar inmitten des bestehenden Campus. Weil nun nur noch ein einziges Gebäude auf der Erweiterungsfläche

visà-vis zu errichten war, unterzogen Herzog & de Meuron ihr Bibliotheksprojekt einer grundsätzlichen Neukonzeption. Aus dem strengen, orthogonalen Block wurde nach mehreren Stufen der Überarbeitung ein komplexes Volumen über einem amöbenförmigen Grundriss. Diese Form, die aus sich überlagernden Kreisen verschiedener Grössen entwickelt ist und zunächst eher beliebig erscheint, reagiert auf die städtebauliche Situation: Nach Westen hin, zur Karl-Marx-Strasse, öffnet sie sich in einer einladenden Geste Richtung Universität; nach Südosten hin, Richtung Innenstadt, empfängt sie die Besucher aus dem Cottbuser Zentrum. ....Fast wäre das Projekt aufgrund der Finanzknappheit im Jahr 2000 zum Erliegen gekommen. Herzog & de Meuron mussten ihren Entwurf noch einmal revidieren, und das hiess nun: dem reduzierten Budget anpassen. Ein runder Lichthof wurde gestrichen, die Ausstattung im Inneren musste sparsamer ausfallen. Vor allem aber war es angesichts der Grundwassersituation nicht möglich, zwei Untergeschosse unterhalb des Bodenniveaus zu realisieren. Um eine kostspielige und zeitverzögernde Neuplanung zu vermeiden, entschied man sich, das Gebäude gleichsam anzuheben und die Umgebung aufzuschütten, so dass die Bibliothek nun aus einem Hügel herauswächst. .... Der 32 Meter aufragende Baukörper, dessen doppelte Glasfassaden beidseitig mit einem Muster aus überdruckten Buchstaben verschiedener Sprachen versehen sind – Christine Binswanger sprach von einem «babylonischen Sprachengewirr» –, oszilliert zwischen Offenheit und Hermetik. Dadurch, dass das All-over der Fassaden die Geschosseinteilung überspielt, wirkt das Volumen kompakt, ja monumental, beinahe erhaben; es verändert ständig seine Gestalt, erscheint bald als Turm, bald als Festung – und ist doch anziehend und einladend. .... Keine der aus Beton gegossenen Geschossplatten füllt die gesamte Ebene aus; mehrfach wechselnd, bleiben in den Ausbauchungen Abschnitte frei, die zum Teil zwei, mal auch drei Geschosse überspannen. Das gesamte Bibliotheksinnere bildet also einen kontinuierlichen Raum, der sich durch sämtliche Stockwerke zieht; als vertikale Erschliessung dient eine expressiv ausgebildete Beton-Wendeltreppe im Norden, dazu treten zwei überdies der Aussteifung dienende Serviceund Liftkerne. Die lichten Bereiche in den Ausbauchungen dienen als Lesesäle – insgesamt bietet die Bibliothek ihren Nutzern rund 600 Arbeitsplätze für Nutzer; die Farbigekeit ist hier mit weissen, von Herzog & de Meuron entworfenen Kunststoffischen, grauen Bodenbelägen, weissen Eames- und Jacobsen-Stühlen sowie Stehleuchten von Arne Jacobsen und ebenfalls von den Architekten geplanten Spiral-Leuchtern reduziert gehalten und dient der Konzentration. Demgegenüber zeigen sich die niedrigeren Bereiche im Inneren des Gebäudes bunt: Die Kautschukböden, auf denen die Stahlregale der Freihandbereiche stehen, gliedern sich in jedem Geschoss in parallele farbige Streifen – und zwar in westöstlicher Richtung in der Abfolge gelb, grün, magenta, rot und blau. Die Sequenz ist in jedem Geschoss identisch; Farbe wird hier also nicht als Leitsystem eingesetzt und dient auch nicht der Markierung von bestimmten Sammlungsbereichen. In der Wendeltreppe, die sich auf der Grenze zwischen dem grünen und dem magentafarbenen Bereich befindet, verschlingen sich die beiden Farben zu einem furiosen Wirbel. Sie intensivieren sich durch die Spiegelungen in den Regalen und den Streckmetallverkleidungen unterhalb der Decke; Streckmetall wurde im Übrigen auch für die Kojen der Einzelarbeitsplätze, so genannte Carrels, und zur Trennung der öffentlichen Zonen von den Arbeitsbereichen der Mitarbeiter eingesetzt.....

(<http://www.nextroom.at>)

### **Hochschulbibliothek der Fachhochschule Eberswalde, Eberwalde – Germany 2000**

Client: Bundesland Brandenburg, 1.504 m<sup>2</sup>, €17.970.000

Am 7. April 1999 wurde auf dem Campus der Fachhochschule Eberswalde der Bibliotheksneubau der Schweizer Architekten Herzog & de Meuron eröffnet. Die Fassade des geschlossenen quaderförmigen Baukörpers besteht aus mehr als vorfabrizierten Glas- und Betonplatten, auf die mittels eines speziellen Siebdruckverfahrens fortlaufend Fotos gedruckt sind. Die Auswahl der Motive entstand in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Künstler Thomas Ruff, der aus seinem privaten Fotoarchiv unter anderem Bilder der Berliner Mauer zur Verfügung stellte. Breite, ringsum verlaufende Fenstererschlitze trennen die drei Geschosse horizontal voneinander und lassen viel Tageslicht in die Bibliotheksräume. Im Inneren sind die drei rechteckigen Geschosse nahezu identisch: An den Längsseiten sind Leseplätze und Buchbestände aufgereiht, in der Mitte befinden sich in einem langen Riegel Erschließung, Computerarbeitsplätze und weitere Buchregale. Der Neubau, der auf einer Nutzfläche von knapp 1.400 Quadratmetern einen Freihandbestand von 80.000 Bänden umfaßt, ist durch einen gläsernen Gang mit dem Altbau von 1911 verbunden, in dem sich das Magazin und Verwaltung befinden. Die Kosten für Sanierung und Neubau belaufen sich auf knapp neun Millionen Mark, davon entfallen fast sechs Millionen auf den Neubau. Die Fachhochschule erwartet sich von dem „weltweit ersten vollständig bedruckten Baukörper“ eine internationale Pilgerschar von Architekturfans auf den Campus von Eberswalde. Dazu Minister Steffen Reiche: „Im Land Brandenburg wird mit diesem spektakulären Gebäude eine Tradition wieder aufgenommen, die nach 1933 abgebrochen war und mit den Namen international bedeutender Architekten wie Mies van der Rohe, Bruno Taut und Erich Mendelsohn verbunden ist.“ (<http://www.baunetz.de>) 07.04.1999

### **Pablo Horváth, Chur – Switzerland**

<http://www.pablohorvath.ch>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Mediothek Pädagogische Hochschule Graubünden, Chur – Switzerland 2010**

Die Pädagogische Hochschule Graubünden mit Bauten aus der Zeit von 1981 bis 1994 wird mit einer Mediothek und zwei Hörsälen erweitert. Plastisch gestaltete Betonbauten in Kombination mit sägeroher Brettschalung sind das prägende Charakteristikum der Anlage. Ohne den Bestand zu konkurrenzieren übernimmt auch der Neubau diesen Ausdruck, dennoch wird das Ensemble durch ihn auf eigenständige und selbstverständliche Art erweitert. Zunächst klärt der Neubau den bislang undefinierten Abschluss des „Parkraums“ im Dreieck der Bestandsbauten und der Scalärastrasse. Die plastische Formung des Neubaus wird dazu benutzt, um von der parkseitig eingeschossigen, pavillonartigen Anmutung zu einem zwei- bzw. dreigeschossigen Körper gegenüber dem hoch aufragenden Schulgebäude überzuleiten und den bislang fehlenden Übergang der Massstäbe herzustellen. Zwischen den Häusern entsteht ein hofartiger Innenraum, der als Pausenterrasse dient und die Spannung zwischen diesen Massstäben erlebbar macht. Auf der Ebene von kleinen Rücksprüngen in der Fassade und der Ausgestaltung der Fenster wird die plastische Bearbeitung des Baukörpers zusätzlich weitergeführt. Der Verzicht auf einen umlaufenden Blechdachrand und die fugenlose Ausführung des Baus unterstreichen den Eindruck eines plastisch geformten Monoliths. Der grosse stützenfreie Raum der Mediothek, wird mittels einer Differenzierung der Raumhöhe, in einzelne Bereiche gegliedert: den hohen und von hochliegenden Fenstern indirekt ausgeleuchteten Arbeitsbereich für die Studenten, den niedriger gehaltenen Standort der Bücherregale und der Ausleihe mit direktem Landschaftsbezug. Die Fenster wirken von diesem Standpunkt als innenräumliches Ornament, das die naheliegende Churer Bergkette des Montalin zu einem Landschaftsfries zusammenfasst. Glatte weisse Wandoberflächen lassen im Innern die kubischen Raumformen hervortreten und reflektieren das Licht weit ins Innere. Diese weisse Auskleidung der Räume schafft hier wie auch im übrigen Gebäude eine lichtdurchflutete neutrale Atmosphäre für konzentriertes Arbeiten. Gleichzeitig finden in dieser weissen



Innenschale die den heutigen Ansprüchen genügende Dämmung sowie die Hausinstallationen Platz, wodurch die einfache Form der Räume unterstützt wird. (Horvath)

## **ipas Architectes, Neuchâtel, Solothurn – Switzerland**

<http://www.ipas.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Maison de la Paix, Genève – Switzerland 2013**

The "Maison de la paix", which means "house of peace" in French, will be built between Chemin Rigot and the SBB CFF FFS railway lines (see photos below). At its heart will be a library, numerous auditoriums and seminar rooms, and a cafeteria. The offices will be positioned in a manner which facilitates the interaction of people and ideas between all centres.

Photos of ongoing construction work are available on our Facebook page.

The "Maison de la Paix" as it will look in 2013.

### **Facts in brief**

The architects: IPAS Architects, Neuchâtel, winner of the International Architecture Competition, Owner and principal occupant: The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Tenants: The Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), The Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) and The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Surface area: 22,000 m<sup>2</sup>, Date of inauguration: 2013

Cost of construction: CHF 137 million, Funding: CHF 34.5 million from the Swiss Confederation, CHF 43 million from the Canton of Geneva; the remaining balance will come from donations and a bank loan to be repaid from rental income. (<http://www.gcsp.ch>)

Geste architectural de grande qualité, la Maison de la paix est conçue pour servir l'Institut dans la durée. Le cœur du bâtiment est composé d'une aula de 600 places, de 15 salles de cours, de 10 salles de séminaire et de travail et d'une bibliothèque d'une surface de 4500 m<sup>2</sup> sur deux niveaux et, enfin, d'une cafétéria de 170 places et d'une terrasse de 80 places. (<http://campusdelapaix.ch>)

## **Kreis Schaad Schaad Architekten, Zürich – Switzerland**

<http://www.kreis-schaad-schaad.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bourbaki-Panorama/Stadtbibliothek Luzern – Switzerland 2000**

Sanierung des Bourbaki-Panoramas; Einplanung von Stadtbibliothek, Ausstellungsraum, Kinos, Restaurant, Läden fertiggestellt 2000

Die Rahmenbedingungen von Liegenschaft, Denkmalpflege und Bauprogramm ergaben ein zweiteiliges Projekt aus bestehendem Rundbau und neuem Mantelbau. Die historische Rotunde tritt - mit restaurierten Giebfeldern, Gesimsen und Laterne, Pilastern und dorischem Säulenkranz - den denkmalpflegerischen Vorgaben entsprechend, farbig und dekorativ in Erscheinung. Der Neubau erhält mit naturbelassenen Materialien - Sichtbeton, Glas, Stahl, Backstein und Holzpaneelen - eine eigene, schlichte Prägung. Die Glashaute belässt die Rotunde von aussen sichtbar, vor allem abends, als Grundfigur im leuchtenden Baukörper. Im Hauptraum der Bibliothek wird die Rotundenwand zur rückwärtigen Galerie- und Bücherwand. Der Raum öffnet sich nach aussen und lässt so die Präsenz des Rundbaus im gläsernen Geviert zum prägenden Charakteristikum des Hauses werden - als räumliche Umkehrung des klassischen Bibliotheksmodells: statt des introvertierten Leserraums der Studienbibliothek, eine grosse, der Stadt zugewandte Loggia. (Kreis)

## **Liechti Graf Zumsteg Architekten, Brugg – Switzerland**

<http://www.lgz.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Kantonsbibliothek Baselland; Liestal – Switzerland 2005**

Mit dem Umbau erfährt das alte Weinlagerhaus eine formale Transformation. Eine Laterne überhöht die ursprüngliche Dachform und lässt einen zeichenhaft auf die muralen Sockelgeschosse aufgesetzt wirkenden Dachkörper entstehen. Böden und die daraus emporwachsenden Möbel sind mit leuchtend gelbgrüner Farbe zu einer Raumskulptur vereint, die sich räumlich verzahnt mit der alten Holzstruktur, wo die Stützen gewissermassen aus der Decke nach unten wachsen. Grünelbe Gläser im Lichthof steigern die Künstlichkeit dieser Medienwelt. (Liechti)

## **Meier + Steinauer, Zürich – Switzerland**

<http://www.meier-steinauer.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Museum Haus Konstruktiv, Bibliothek, Zürich – Switzerland 2001**

Am 30. September 2001 wird in dem stillgelegten ewz-Unterwerk Selnau Zürich mit einer Ausstellung über James Turrell das „Museum Haus Konstruktiv“ eröffnet. Von der 1986 gegründeten „Stiftung für konstruktive und konkrete Kunst“ (KKK) initiiert, ist ein Ort entstanden, an dem sich die Besucher mit einer wichtigen Tradition Zürichs auseinandersetzen können: Bereits seit 1930 war die Stadt ein Zentrum für Neues Bauen, funktionales Design, Typografie, Grafik und Fotografie - in dem neuen Museum soll nun „die Geschichte befragt und die Gegenwart der konstruktiven Kunst gezeigt werden“. Ort und Programm des Museums gehen dabei eine stimmige Verbindung ein: Das Zürcher Architekturbüro Meier + Steinauer Partner AG hat ein ehemaliges Transformatorhaus der denkmalgeschützten Industrieanlage zu Ausstellungsflächen umgebaut. Bereits 1889 wurde in Selnau die erste „Powerstation“ für die Zürcher Straßenbahn errichtet. Der damaligen Stadtbaumeister **Hermann Herter** (Stadtbaumeister der Stadt Zürich, \*1877 - + 1945) fasste dann 1929/32 im Stil des Neuen Bauens die vorhandenen Gebäude mit schlichten Kuben zusammen. Mit Ausnahme der Gleichrichteranlage wurde die Anlage 1998 stillgelegt und schrittweise in ein Kulturzentrum umgewandelt. Auf fünf Geschossen ist nun ein modernes Museum mit rund 1200 Quadratmetern Ausstellungsfläche entstanden, erschlossen durch ein zentrales Treppenhaus. Das Foyer gibt den Blick frei auf eine Krananlage; unter dem **Dach mit offengelegtem Stahlfachwerk ist eine Bibliothek untergebracht**. Beraten wurde das Architektenteam von einem Freund der konstruktiven Kunst, Roger Diener von Diener & Diener (Basel).

## **:mlzd, Biel – Switzerland**

<http://www.mlzd.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Erweiterung Historisches Museum (Bibliothek), Bern – Switzerland 2009**

Bauherrschaft: Stiftung Historisches Museum Bern, CH-Bern, I. Preis, 2001-2009, BGF 7.400 m2

Das Historische Museum liegt unmittelbar am Helvetiaplatz, am südlichen Ufer der Aare in Bern und wurde 1894 durch André Lambert (\*1851 La Chaux-de-Fondes - + 1929 Jávea Spanien) erbaut. Mit dem Neubau 'Titan/Kubus' erhält das Museum auf der Ostseite eine Erweiterung mit musealen und administrativen Nutzungen. Im Sockelgeschoss befinden sich neben dem als 'black box' konzipierten, 1000m2 grossen Wechselausstellungssaal 2000m2 Kulturgüterschutzräume. Im vertikalen Volumen der Erweiterung sind die Verwaltung des BHM sowie eine Bibliothek und das bernische Stadtarchiv untergebracht. Die Entwurfsidee besteht darin, den Erweiterungsbau als öffentlichen und begehbaren Sockel auszubilden, aus dem sich ein vertikales Volumen entwickelt. Letzteres kann in seiner Form und Höhe als logische Fortsetzung der bestehenden Flügelbauten des Museums gelesen werden. Über die Abfolge der drei unterschiedlichen Aussenräume 'Garten', 'Platz' und 'Treppenanlage' ist der Baukörper innerhalb des Ensembles verzahnt und stadträumlich angebunden. (mlzd)

## **Sollberger Bögli Architekten AG, Biel – Switzerland**

<http://www.sollbergerboegli.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Privatbibliothek Laufen, Laufen – Switzerland 2006**

Bauträger: Privat

Der Anbau schiebt sich, einem Fremdkörper gleich, unter das steile Satteldach. Ein konischer, gangartiger Ausstellungsraum für die Skulpturensammlung des Bauherrn vermittelt zwischen dem bestehenden Wohnraum und der Bibliothek. Der Innenraum orientiert sich zum Garten und zur nahen Hügelkette des Juras. Raumhohe Kastenfenster bilden die Fassaden. Im Scheibenzwischenraum sind dünne Tannenholzurniere eingeschlossen. Diese erinnern an vergilbte Blätter eines aufgeschlagenen Buches. Das Sonnenlicht dringt durch die Furniere. Es entstehen im Innenraum unterschiedliche Lichtstimmungen. (Sollberger)

## **Giorgio Tognola – Michele Tognola, Lugano – Switzerland**

<http://www.gmtognola.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Biblioteca Università della Svizzera Italiana USI, Lugano – Switzerland 1998 – 2002**

### **Awards:**

Premio SIA Ticino 2003 assegnato al Campus universitario di Lugano

### **Literature:**

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Architecture 02-2003

Bauwelt 34 09-2003

Elemento unificatore del nuovo campus universitario di Lugano è il parco, in parte esistente, in parte da ridisegnare. Per contribuire alla realizzazione del campus, il progetto ribalta l'originario orientamento dell'edificio esistente mediante l'aggiunta, l'aggancio di un nuovo corpo verso est; che per dimensioni e forma conclude la volumetria incompiuta dell'antico stabile, ed esprime d'altro canto la sua nuova funzione di biblioteca. Oltre a completare i percorsi pedonali attorno al cortile interno, l'ampliamento contiene le circolazioni verticali "pubbliche" (scala principale, lift), così da liberare l'antica struttura e permetterle di accogliere grandi superfici non interrotte. Ma soprattutto, il nuovo corpo indica dall'esterno il carattere dell'edificio, attraverso il suo contenuto più rappresentativo: le sale di lettura. Disposte su tre livelli identici, affacciate sul parco, le sale si configurano come spazi ad un tempo unitari e suddivisi in entità individuali. La struttura stessa, a fitti ranghi di pilastri allungati, definisce nicchie dove trovano posto le zone di studio e di lettura per i singoli fruitori. In elevazione, il nuovo corpo sfrutta la grande altezza dei piani dello stabile esistente per creare livelli intermedi che contribuiscono all'intimità delle sale di lettura. Al piano terreno si trova l'entrata principale con il porticato d'accesso. Per quanto concerne il vecchio stabile, esso ha subito internamente una pulizia strutturale che ha permesso di ottenere ai due livelli ampi locali per i volumi in libera consultazione e per contenuti specifici (periodici, supporti multimediali). In un'ala del piano terreno si trovano la direzione e gli uffici di gestione e catalogazione. Attorno al cortile, concluso ora con il nuovo corpo, gli ampi corridoi anulari ospitano spazi di lavoro particolari, equipaggiati per la consultazione informatica, individuale o in rete. Per il nuovo corpo, struttura e tamponamenti sono pensati in materiali e con tecniche attuali: cemento armato per gli elementi portanti, vetro e metallo (con inserti in legno) per serramenti e "cellette" di lettura. L'edificio esistente mantiene esternamente il suo aspetto originario, con la sola sostituzione dei serramenti. Interventi radicali hanno subito invece le strutture orizzontali (per i nuovi e importanti carichi) e le installazioni. (Tognola)

## **Vischer AG Architekten + Planer, Basel – Switzerland**

<http://www.vischer.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Vera Oeri-Bibliothek, Musikakademie der Stadt Basel – Switzerland 2006 – 2009**

The old library building of the Music Academy of Basel filled no longer the current needs - especially in relation to the space and infrastructure. Reflecting this, the building owner Visco AG Architects and planners with the planning and implementation of a new building. The "central services arm of the Eastern Mediterranean", the new library will be organized in a way inviting, transparent and audience-friendly. The implementation of the project took the form of a three-story, mostly underground and after Minergie created building, which was placed in the courtyard of the existing building on Leonhardsgraben 40th The property is owned by the municipality is located in Basel and the closed zone. Access is - infinitely and for disabled people - from the Leonhardsgraben by an existing open passage, via the main building of the Music Academy and on the grounds of the villa Moser. The buildings deinner is entered through a friendly, glass-enclosed pavilion on all sides. Cropping of the otherwise underground main volume on two sides of

the level -1 allows optimal natural lighting of the jobs in the reading room and office. Two Oblichtbänder illuminate the levels -2 and -3 with natural light. The first exposed an open staircase cascade, which shows the three-storey building volume of the space. The second, walk through and flush with the ground level -1 developed in parallel to the reading room. A two-storey angled wall brings the light through an air space up to the level -3. The flat roof of the new building has been extensively planted, so that it blends harmoniously with the park-like environment.

erfüllte längst nicht mehr die aktuellen Bedürfnisse - vor allem in bezug auf das Raumangebot und die Infrastruktur. Deshalb beauftragte die Bauherrin Vischer AG Architekten + Planer mit der Planung und Realisierung eines Neubaus. Als „zentrale Dienstleisterin der Gesamtkademie“ sollte die neue Bibliothek möglichst einladend, transparent und publikumsfreundlich gestaltet werden.

Die Umsetzung des Vorhabens erfolgte in Form eines dreigeschossigen, vorwiegend unterirdischen und nach Minergie-Standard erstellten Baukörpers, der im Innenhof des bestehenden Gebäudes am Leonhardsgraben 40 platziert wurde. Das Grundstück ist im Eigentum der Einwohnergemeinde Basel und liegt in der Schonzone. Die Erschliessung erfolgt - stufenlos und behindertengerecht - direkt vom Leonhardsgraben durch eine bestehende offene Passage, via Hauptgebäude der Musik-Akademie und über das Grundstück der Villa Moser. Das Gebäudeinnere betritt man durch einen freundlichen, allseitig verglasten Empfangspavillon. Das Freistellen des ansonsten unterirdischen Hauptvolumens auf zwei Seiten der Ebene -1 erlaubt eine optimale natürliche Belichtung der Arbeitsplätze in Lesesaal und Bürobereich. Zwei Oblichtbänder belichten die Ebenen -2 und -3 mit Tageslicht. Das erste belichtet eine offene Kaskadentreppe, die die Dreigeschossigkeit des Bauvolumens räumlich erkennen lässt. Das zweite, begehbar und bündig mit dem Boden der Ebene -1, entwickelt sich parallel zum Lesesaal. Eine zweigeschossige schräge Wand bringt das Licht durch einen Luftraum bis in die Ebene -3. Das Flachdach des Neubaus wurde intensiv begrünt, sodass es sich harmonisch in die parkähnliche Umgebung einfügt.

## **Weber Hofer Partner Ag, Zürich - Switzerland**

Jürg Weber, Josef Hofer

<http://www.weber-hofer.ch>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Zürcher Hochschule Winterthur ZHW (Bibliothek), Winterthur – Switzerland 1992 – 1996**

Umbau bestehendes Volkartgebäude, Erweiterungsbau für Hörsäle, Bibliothek, Cafeteria, Aula. Bauherrschaft: Baudirektion Kanton Zürich, Hochbauamt, Rauminhalt brutto 45.000 m<sup>2</sup>, Geschossflächen brutto 10.600 m<sup>2</sup>, Anlagekosten: CHF 39.000.000

1. Preis Projektwettbewerb 1991

Die Umnutzung des 1928 fertiggestellten Verwaltungsgebäudes der Firma Gebr. Volkart (Rittmeyer & Furrer/Robert Rittmeyer \*1968 - +1960, Walter Furrer \*1870 - +1949) erforderte grössere räumliche Eingriffe, insbesondere im schlecht belichteten Sockelgeschoss. Hier wurde die geschlossene Hoffassade aufgebrochen, zum Foyer umgenutzt und mit einer kreisrunden Aula ergänzt, die den Mittelpunkt der Anlage bildet. Riesige Schiebetore ermöglichen eine räumliche Einbindung des Foyers in das Aulageschehen. Im rechteckigen Neubauvolumen befinden sich Mensa, Hörsäle und im Dachgeschoss eine Bibliothek. Der den Räumen vorgelagerte ist Foyer und Erschliessung zugleich. Grossflächige Verglasungen gewähren und schaffen Transparenz. Die Nahtstelle von Alt- und Neubau bildet ein mit Glasbausteinen gedecktes, in der Höhe abgesetztes Treppenhaus, das zu einem wichtigen Raum der Begegnung in der neunten Hochschule wird. (Weber)

## Taiwan

### **Bio Architecture Formosano, Taipei – Taiwan**

<http://www.bioarch.com.tw>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Beitou Branch Library, Taipei – Taiwan 2006**

In Taipei City's Beitou Park (台北市北投公園), there is a brand new public facility that is being hailed as Taiwan's greenest building. The Beitou Branch of Taipei Public Library (台北市立圖書館北投分館), which formally opened in November 2006, is the first building in Taiwan to qualify for a diamond rating—the highest possible—under the government's EEWB certification system (EEWB, 綠建築指標) for sustainable construction projects. Green buildings like the library aim to minimize harm to the environment through the use of recycled or renewable materials, and by being energy and water efficient. Taiwan's government was the first in Asia, and the fourth in the world, to adopt a set of sustainable building standards. The EEWB system—so called because it focuses on Ecology, Energy saving, Waste reduction and Health—is roughly equivalent to LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Green Building Rating System) in the United States, and CASBEE (Comprehensive Assessment System for Building Environmental Efficiency) in Japan. The library's wooden walls hark back to Japan's occupation of Taiwan (1895-1945), during which period thousands of buildings were constructed of timber felled from the island's forests. Its shape, however, and the vast amount of window area for its size, make it very different in appearance to Beitou's few surviving Japanese-era bungalows. The use of wood is significant. If taken from managed forests rather than primary or rain forests, it is a far greener material than concrete. Cement takes a great deal of energy to extract, heat, mix and refine. Also, the extraction of gravel for use as a concrete aggregate has damaged many of Taiwan's rivers and hillsides. Ying-chao Kuo (郭英釗), one of the architects who worked on the project, explains that the timber for Beitou Library was sourced from North America. It could not be obtained from anywhere nearer because logging has been effectively banned in Taiwan, and forests in Southeast Asia are not managed in a sustainable manner. Taiwan's hot, humid climate and insect population can be brutal for wooden structures. But rather than treat the materials with strong chemicals that might later contaminate the environment, wood oils were used to protect the timber from rotting and infestation, says Kuo, one of the partners of the Taipei-based firm Bio Architecture Formosana (九典建築師事務所), the designers of the library. The library's large windows help cut electricity use in two ways. An abundance of natural light means less interior lighting is needed. Also, the windows can be opened to provide ventilation, so reducing the need for fans and air-conditioning. One part of the roof is covered by photovoltaic (PV) cells that are expected to convert sunlight into at least US\$1,000 worth of electricity per year. Another part is covered by a 20-centimeter-thick layer of soil that provides thermal insulation. During Taipei's chilly winters, the soil cuts heat loss through the ceiling and thereby makes the interior cozier. In the summertime, the foliage blocks some of the warmth of the sun. Some plants take root and thrive on the roof, improving air quality in the immediate area. However, says Kuo, it is not a rooftop garden, and so requires neither watering nor maintenance. The library conserves water by capturing rainfall. The sloping roof gathers rainwater, which is then stored and used to flush the library's toilets. Easy access to public transportation, which inevitably reduces car use and carbon dioxide emissions, is not part of the EEWB assessment system, though it may be added in the future. In any case, Beitou Library does superbly in this respect. It is six minutes' walk from Xinbeitou MRT Station, and at least 14 city bus routes stop within three minutes of the entrance. However, things are not made especially easy for cyclists. There are no racks for chaining or locking bikes. According to Kuo, this is because the library lies within a park, and Taipei City Government by-laws stipulate that bikes are not allowed inside parks. During the design phase, Bio Architecture Formosana did manage to obtain an exemption from another law, that requiring all public buildings to have car parking spaces. The Beitou building is not Taipei's only green library. The Shihpai Branch of Taipei Public Library (台北市立圖書館石牌分館), another Bio Architecture Formosana design, was opened to the public in late 2006. From within and without, Shihpai Library looks much more like a conventional building than its counterpart in Beitou. Kuo explains that this is because it was designed much earlier than the Beitou building, and also because it needed to have a lot more floor space—6,740 square meters (including a nursery), compared to 1,990 square meters—while occupying a much smaller plot of land. Nonetheless, the architects were able to incorporate several green features, including a roof shaped like a billowing sheet that captures rainwater; a corner cooled by winds from three directions; water-efficient bathrooms; a forecourt paved with water-permissible bricks; and a rooftop garden. Various government bodies are helping to promote sustainable building in Taiwan. Taipei City Government (台北市政府), which commissioned the Beitou and Shihpai libraries, was, Kuo says, "a very nice client." The Ministry of Economic Affairs' Water Resources Agency (經濟部水利署) encourages the capturing of rainwater. The state-run Taiwan Power Company (Taipower, 台電公司) is obliged to buy surplus electricity generated by PV systems. The Ministry of the Interior's Architecture and Building Research Institute (內政部建築研究所) is responsible for a six-year-long, NT\$1.8-billion Green Building Promotion Program (GBPP). "The program includes mandatory green building design for new governmental buildings, green remodeling and green HVAC [Heating, Ventilation, Air-Conditioning] projects for existing governmental buildings, research and development for recycling building materials, promotion of green building materials, training and education for architects and professionals, as well as other promotion activities for the public," says Chiung-yu Chiu (邱瓊玉), a research fellow at ABRI. The GBPP stipulates that government-backed projects worth NT\$50m or more, and projects receiving government subsidies that account for 50 percent or more of their total budget, need to pass four of the nine indicators that comprise the EEWB rating system. The nine indicators are: foliage; water soil content (infiltration and retention); energy savings (for lighting and HVAC); carbon dioxide emissions reduction; construction waste reduction; water conservation; garbage and sewage improvements; biodiversity; and indoor environmental quality. The not-for-profit Taiwan Green Building Council (TGBC) (台灣綠建築發展協會), established in January 2005, is also promoting EEWB. The TGBC brings together

building contractors, property developers, household appliance manufacturers, government bodies and academic institutions. It represents Taiwan on the World Green Building Council (WGBC). According to Chiu, by the end of July 2007 the total number of completed and EEWB certified green buildings in Taiwan was 195. This number may seem small, but by international standards Taiwan is making excellent progress. According to the WGBC's website, only 25 projects in Australia have been certified under that country's Green Star evaluation system. In Japan, just 16 buildings had satisfied CASBEE requirements by the end of 2006. Alex Hsu (徐鼎皓), one of Kuo's co-workers, says green buildings are typically 10 to 30 percent more costly than standard designs. Despite this, Taiwan's sustainable construction industry is growing. A total of 1,216 projects were being considered for EEWB certification at the end of July 2007, says Chiu. And as of August 2007, Bio Architecture Formosana was working on three more "green" projects—a hillside temple and nunnery on the outskirts of Taipei, a bank building in Yilan County (宜蘭縣) on the east coast, and a dormitory for the employees of a research institute in Tainan County (台南縣) in the south of Taiwan. Written by Steven Crook for culture.tw, (<http://www.culture.tw>)

## **MAYU Architects, Kaohsiung City – Taiwan**

MAYU architects+, founded in 1999 as Malone Chang Architects, later as Malone Chang and Yu-lin Chen Architects, is an interdisciplinary practice based in Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

<http://www.malonearch.com.tw>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Tainan Yu-Wen Library, Tainan City – Taiwan 2012**

Yuwen Library is a critical part of an ongoing municipal projects to expand the reading environment for the communities throughout Tainan City. The key design goals are to pull together surrounding public facilities by its unique facades, and expose its inner activities to the city by locating large concrete "windows" at building corners. We see this library as generator of civic programs, and the children's library, facing an elementary school across the street, plays an important role.

The Library is located in the East District, Tainan City. The site is bounded by streets ranging from 12m to 20m widthwise and also surrounded by public facilities: elementary school to the north, community center to the east, and the park to the south. The Yu-sin Boulevard to the west is the main south-north corridor in the area. The library is a 4-story concrete construction on a 2965 m2 site with 3144 m2 total floor area. The projected collection capacity is 110,000 books. The construction budget is around NY\$122,000,000. Library is a place of reading. However, in this information age, digital media and visual-audio resources have formed significant parts of any library collections. Therefore, in contemporary library, the visual acts of reading, browsing, and gazing create a web of inter-reference, resulting a fluid relationship of subjects and objects. In order to capture such contemporary phenomenon, the architectural interpretation of gaze and looking becomes guiding concepts of this project.

Gaze and looking: Concrete volume as visual vehicle

The site is adjacent to several urban programs with high public value; therefore, a concrete lower volume is proposed to negotiate those urban events on the one hand, and organize internal functions on the other. Large fenestrations articulated with concrete panels and canopies are located at dramatic moments: street corner facing elementary school (children's library), frontal view toward community center (young-adult area), gaze window viewable from the park (reading room), and finally the horizontal glazing along the boulevard (lobby and new arrival). These symbolic openings convey the public character of the library, allowing citizens' gaze penetrates the library boundaries from all angles. The coexistence of the expansive concrete walls and openings suggests enough aura that lures citizens to explore the knowledge inside.

Simultaneously Iconographic and transparent: Wood volume as symbol of books

The significant position of Library in the historical and social-cultural context always calls for symbolic formal language. A wood volume is half-lodged on top of the lower concrete volume: this volume contains collective human knowledge and clad in vertical wood louvers. It is the metaphor and representation of books. Characterized by four carved in curves, the form of the wood volume is distinct and iconographic. Internally, the combination of louvers and expansive glazing generates a transparent and universal space full of diffused sunlight. Here, the desire of gaze and looking is minimized; what is left is the very original act of reading. (MAYU Architects)

## **J.J. Pan Partners, Taipei – Taiwan**

<http://www.ijpan.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **National Library of Public Information, Taichung –Taiwan 2007 - 2012**

Situated in the middle of the island of Taiwan, the National Library of Public Information occupies a site that is both geographically and metaphorically the confluence of information exploration and urban evolution. The striking form of the building features a "horizontal flow" theme recalling the early irrigation canals in the city's settlement since the 18th century, as well as symbolizing the fluid data interface in the internet age. Architecturally, the project is strongly rooted in the canons of modern architecture such as Le Corbusier's Five Points of Modern Architecture; but also addresses conceptual questions such as how the library is to survive or even thrive in the digital age. In fact, the genesis of the design is the decision to directly confront the challenges and opportunities presented by the dynamic nature of digital media. The resulting fluid building form and ever-changing spatial movement are manifested in the protruding volume of the conference center, the grand steps connecting the plaza and the L shaped buildings embracing a landscaped court. Akin to how the Five Points challenged the conventional design and construction practices of the time, the library tested the limits of design and construction in Taiwan. To achieve the building's free-formed skin with its curved planes and organic tree trunk-shaped columns, the latest 3D design software and quite a few on-site mock-ups were utilized. In the end, a composite wall system with integrated insulation molds the folding surfaces, which are clad with pearl-white round mosaic tiles of eight different sizes enabling the skin to achieve a monocoque appearance. In the interior, each floor from level one for five, takes its visual design cue from the corresponding outside view - people, trunk, canopy, the city skyline, and clouds respectively. The landscape design features a moon-gazing berm with a multitude of native plants and low-maintenance wind resistant shrubs.

Founded on the balance between cultural, technical and indigenous uniqueness, the design of the National Library of Public Information has established a new model for future civic projects in Taiwan. (<http://www.e-architect.co.uk>)

#### **Taichung Digital Library, Taichung – Taiwan 2011**

The challenge faces the design team is about "re-inventing" the library space and image to suit the changing ways people use the library in the contemporary digital age. The site of this new library lies on the strategic location of a park connected to one of the city's important linear green belt system. At the entrance plaza, the building recesses to form one gentle green curve on the lawn to express a welcoming gesture to the visitors. The volume of ground floor is "streamlined" to allow maximum transparency at the base. This fluent pattern also helps create a movement of people through the ground level of the library. With its linear window and curved exterior wall between floors, the facade of National Taichung Library is meant to echo the vibrant context. Visitors inside the



reading room will be able to enjoy the vast green treetop view through large glass taking advantage of horizontal openings facing the city's greenbelt. The folding facade reaches out for sunshine and creates shadows to enrich the building's elevations. Inspired by dotted light pattern of sunlight through tree leaves, the design proposes a series of round shaped openings spread out over the roof to allow for indirect sunlight and ventilation for energy saving. (Pan)

### **Founder's Memorial Library, Chinese Culture University, Taipei – Taiwan 1999**

#### **Awards:**

#### **1999 Quality Excellence Award, National Public Construction Annual Award**

The University wishes to erect a library in memory of its founder, Chang Chi-Yun, near the main entrance of its main Campus opposite the existing building, Ta-Cheng House. The site has a fine view of Sha-Mau Mountain to its north, and borders the Hwa-Kang residential community to its east. The land rises with a gentle slope from east to west resulting in over four meters of difference in height; the building was thus designed with dual level access. On the west, a main entrance plaza on the second floor level is enclosed by a U-shaped group of structures which protect the outdoor area from the strong winter wind, at the same time engaging Ta-Cheng House to form a central courtyard; on the east, a secondary landscaped plaza is provided on the ground level where town and gown may meet and mingle. An university bookstore and the service entrance for the library are both located here. The new group of buildings is 11 stories high with 2 basement levels. Building heights vary from north to south: the north wing is four stories, containing a 200-seat conference hall on the plaza level with auxiliary meeting rooms and reception space below and an art museum above; the L-shaped east and south wings contain the memorial library from 1st through 7th floors, housing a collection of 1,000,000 volumes and accommodating about 1,040 seats, while the south wing continues to rise to 11th floors for research and administration. Independent entries are provided for the different users. Parking for 168 cars and 832 motorcycles are provided underground. Steel structure precast panel exterior walls are the main systems. The pitched roofs harmonizes with existing buildings, but terminate in triangulated open lattice-work, partly to fulfill building code requirement for roof level exit, and to add a contemporary touch with a spirit of reform. Total floor area 36,680 sq.m., construction cost NT\$900,000,000. Completion date is May 1998. \* Joint Venture Architect: Chiu-Hwa Wang. (Pan)

## Turkey

### **Akant Tasarim & Restorasyon Mimarlik, Istanbul – Turkey**

<http://www.akanttasarim.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Rami Eyup Istanbul Library, Istanbul – Turkey on design 2008 - 2011**

Total Area:78.000 sqm. A new library building is desired to be built in addition to Rami old Military Barracks. Restoration Project with a new City Museum function.

The Rami Library brings a new perspective to the understanding of librarianship in national cultural community and is also totally open to international.

#### **Library:**

The heart of the library is Lighthouse in the middle which is surrounded by two main reading halls and entrance hall in three different floors. A strong visual connection is created by a big gallery gap which also separates the library part from other functions in the building. Behind the reading halls 11 floors of bookstock is placed for more than 3 million of books. Beside three main reading halls, special reading areas and rooms for researchers, academicians are also planned and connected to the bookstock with bridges at some points.

#### **Foyer-Bridge:**

Foyer is thought as a small city square where public can navigate freely and enjoy the space. Foyer is at the height of +11.00 m and accessible with two different paths/stairs attached to the facade of building. These paths are becoming parts of the landscape which lead people inside the building. All the entrances of main functions are placed here. Under the Foyer part, Event Area takes place at +0.50m. Public is the keyword. Building with its surrounding would host as many events as possible which are related or non-related to the functions inside and bring people together and create a kind of Social Aura around. Event Area is mainly placed at +0.50m ground level, where the building is lifted up to create an extra volume. A café takes place here and services to this area. This space also connects the north-east border of the main project site with City Museum.

#### **Auditorium:**

Auditorium services to 1000 people. The whole system is designed suitable for theatre plays, concerts as well as conferences. Except auditorium function, another volume is attached to here which contains management department. Beside these main functions, underground parking, infrastructure spaces, vertical circulation elements, etc. have been solved coherently to design.

<http://www.archdaily.com/149206>

### **EEA EmremArolat Architects, Istanbul – Turkey**

<http://www.emrearolat.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Raif Dinckok Cultural Centre, Yalova – Turkey 2011**

It is possible to say that cities are made out of different contextual layers which time by time come near each other or on top of each other, even intertwine at times and ground their specific existing states. In the Yalova example peculiar to this city, oppositions between the main layers stand out.

One face of Yalova is its natural side. The endemic plants, areas where these plants are grown, exhibited and evaluated commercially, and even the most developed arboretums of the near geography are facts that determine the current existing state of the city. A colorful, joyful and vibrant world stands out. In this sense, it embodies an optimism, a feeling that the life is more joyous and trouble-free in this summer place.

Yalova is also an industrial city. Doubtless to say this face of Yalova's existing state is not as trouble-free. It is hard to say it would be joyous and vibrant. Instead, the harder parts of life, labor and sweat come out. Compared to the other one, this world is more challenging.

It would not be wrong to say, without even questioning which face is more veritable, these two existing states that are totally opposites of each other have intertwined in this city, have fed of each other and even have created the city's unique soul from the tension caused by the opposition. The relationship between the building which is a cultural center, the city and the people of the city is the primary vessel of the design. In this sense, it is aimed that the center mediates with the opposite layers of the city.

The building resigns to the west side of the site and leans to the edge in order to make space for the city garden that will be placed in front. The perception from the exterior does not give away to the shiny and dominant world of the recent cultural centers that want to monumentalize. Moreover, it holds off from this colorful, carefree yet imperious world. By doing this the 'designed' does not try to force an order, it does try to teach the 'user'. Instead, the design is mostly 'open-ended'.

At first glance, the building does not reference to any shape. This objectivity that the building's unlike to any shape mass creates, changes to the industrial character of the city as you get close to the building. Instead of the shiny and ostentations materials, the foraminous plates made out of resistant construction steel that was designed for facade sheating, was used to strengthen this feeling with their rusty surface. Citizens would recognize this texture easily as they have seen it in the production areas even though it had not been used on a building. The building now, has overgrown its new and stranger state and has started to intertwine with the citizens. The surface which is also suitable for recycling, acts as a natural palette, containing the changes it will go through like the color and tone changes caused by oxidation. This movement will make the relationship between the city and the building more interactive.

The fact that the facade is perforated provide the surface to dissolve at the night time like a tulle curtain and the inner would be perceived easily. The user enters the building from its mouth. There is not a door or a barrier. The metal tulle now transforms into a protector. It leaves the negative impacts of rain, sun and wind but it does not transform into an interior space because of its semi-transparent nature. The air ventilates freely in this area.

The masses in the building are shaped specifically to their different functions and necessary dimensions. Areas like 600 people capacity multi-purpose room, 150 people capacity workshop room, nuptial and exhibition rooms, library, office and cafeteria are related to each other from different elevations. These masses that are disconnected from the building facade and from each other, exist inside the building with their unique geometries. Their surfaces emphasize Yalova's colorful and overgrown natural texture. It is aimed that the joyful image that various plants generate will appear beneath the surface of the facade as a second layer of exterior perception of the building just like it is on digital publications in close perception.

The ramp that connects these masses to each other by creating a sheltered inner street, try to enrich the lives of the visitors. In the voids that are in between the masses are mostly recreational activity functions and service spaces.

To think about the predicted relationship between RDKM Cultural Center, which's project was acquired by a limited competition organized by the investor, its place and the owner of its place; the citizens, takes the building to a very specific position for the designer... (EEA)

## **PAB Architects, Istanbul – Turkey**

<http://www.pab.com.tr>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Namik Kemal University Faculty of Medicine Morphology Building, Tekirdağ – Turkey 2012**

tekirdağ, design project and constructional drawings, 2009-2011

project team Pınar Gökbayrak, Ali Eray, Burçin Yıldırım, Burcu Yücetaş, Onur Yalınas, Özlem Yılmaz, Deniz Erdem assistants Erhan Sevinç, Eda Yeyman İTÜ-MARDİNT coordination Assist.Prof.Dr. Yüksel Demir, Zehra Zülfiye Rahmanalı

Morphology Building which will be used as the main building for Faculty of Medicine is within the campus of Namik Kemal University. The building consists of three blocks which includes offices for faculty members, laboratories, classrooms, and lecture rooms. The sunken courtyards, which enable maximum natural light and ventilation for basement floors, also complete the formal expression of the building since their footprints grow out of the volumetric layout of the blocks. Block A with the main entrance, consisting of lecture rooms, classrooms, cafeteria, reading room is allocated for students. Block C with the office spaces which are lined up around a gallery space is used by faculty members. Block B comprising of laboratories, seminar and meeting rooms is planned both for students' and faculty members' use. The courtyards at lower-levels maximize natural lighting and ventilation for interior spaces, while their footprints complete the volumetric expression of the building which has 12.000 m2 gross floor area. The building construction has finished in June 2012 and currently in use. (PAB)

## United Kingdom

### **3Dreid, Birmingham – UK**

<http://www.3dreid.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Heart of Slough, Slough – UK planning 2008**

Client: Slough Borough Council: A new library, museum, central Adult learning facility and Café. In addition, the development provides a valuable opportunity to regenerate the public realm of the area and a new garden square will form the focus of this. Internally, the scheme will provide a high quality environment using innovative design and materials creating a simple integrated structural solution promoting low energy consumption and carbon emissions. The building will be flexible, robust and adaptable providing a high degree of future proofing against changes in use and the external climate. (3dreid)

#### **Earlston High School, Earlston – UK 2009**

Client Bilfinger Berger BOT / John Graham (Dromore) Ltd, GIFA / Construction Cost 15,076sqm / £27.8m, No. of Pupils / £/sqm / £/Pupil 1000 / £1,844 / £27,800

One of three new build High Schools designed by 3DReid, as part of the public private partnership between Scottish Borders Council and Scottish Borders Education Partnership, in challenging locations, each with site specific issues including high marine exposure, breeding bird habitat and a flooding river. The schools provide high quality educational, social and sporting facilities within their respective communities. An integrated Public Library, Vocational Training Centres and a Horticultural Department further enhance these community facilities.

The location and topography of the site at Earlston has dictated the form of this rural High School which caters for 1000 pupils and community use. The school steps up the site; 3-storeys to the front – giving an impressive public façade – to 2-storey to the rear – giving a more appropriate human scale to the playgrounds behind. Retaining walls are used to hide the Plantrooms and also to create an upper viewing gallery to multi-use games area (MUGA) and a covered walkway links two external blocks.

#### **Innovations & added value**

Natural daylighting and ventilation was an integral part of the initial designs. The classrooms have higher than specified ceilings and this allows larger windows permitting light to penetrate deep into the spaces. The greater volume also allows air to circulate more freely and tempered natural ventilation is introduced into the classrooms from wall vents, as opposed to the windows.

The wide circulation routes are naturally lit from above and lightwells allow daylight to penetrate all levels – and allow a visual link between floor and departments within the school.

This fundamental environmentally sound design, and the inclusion of sustainable design features (Biomass Boilers, wind turbines, etc.) have enabled the schools to achieve an EPC Rating “A” and a “Excellent” BREEAM pre-construction rating. Note: We are still awaiting the post-construction rating from BRE. (3dreid)

### **Adjaye Associates, London – UK**

<http://www.adjaye.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Rivington Place, Stuart Hill Library, London – UK 2007**

Rivington Place opened in October 2007, the first new-build public gallery in London since the Hayward Gallery opened in 1968. Designed by architect David Adjaye OBE, it won a RIBA award in 2008. This new and iconic cultural landmark celebrates the 20 year vision of two organisations: Iniva (the Institute of International Visual Arts) and Autograph ABP. It has established a permanent home for the profiling of international perspectives in contemporary visual arts and the diversity of visual culture. David Adjaye is one of Britain's leading contemporary architects, whose designs emphasise the experience as well as the function of architecture. Born in Tanzania, his influences range from African art and architecture to contemporary art and music. He has collaborated with numerous artists including Olafur Eliasson and Chris Ofili. The unusual lattice pattern of Rivington Place was influenced by a Sowe mask from Sierra Leone. This affects the internal space by creating windows at different heights; the lower ones giving views to the street, the upper ones giving views of the sky. In larger spaces, the windows produce an ambiguous sense of scale as their position and size contradict the effects of perspective. The two public façades are distinguished by a chequerboard grid of black pre-cast concrete panels. The eight rows of windows relate to five storeys of accommodation with the effect that the building appears taller than it actually is. Towards the top of the building the openings grow shorter, while along the length of the Rivington Place façade they widen. The building previously occupying the site had been demolished some years ago, the volume of the new building has similar proportions to some of the warehouses in the area. The materials and colours update the architectural language of the older buildings whilst responding to the use and purpose of the building. The 1,445 square metre building contains two project spaces for the presentation of exhibitions, film screenings and talks. It also houses the Stuart Hall Library; education space; photography archive; café; workspaces for local creative businesses and the offices of Iniva and Autograph ABP. The Stuart Hall Library on the 2nd floor focuses on contemporary art from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the work of British artists from different cultural backgrounds, many of the titles are not readily available in the UK. (<http://www.londonopenhouse.org>)

#### **Idea Store Whitechapel, London – UK 2005**

(restyling, see AEQUO)

Nominated for the Stirling Prize in 2006, the Idea Store Whitechapel is the flagship building programme based on a new type of information and learning provision being pioneered by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets (Adjaye)

Local people had become disengaged with Tower Hamlet's libraries, which were often in inconvenient locations, inaccessible for disabled people and in need of modernisation. Following a major public consultation, Tower Hamlets unveiled its plans to invest £30 million in a series of Idea Stores that would bring libraries up to date with modern lifestyles and community needs.

The first Idea Store opened in Bow in 2002. Over the next few years Idea Stores opened in Crisp Street, Whitechapel and Canary Wharf. Located at the heart of communities, amongst supermarkets and other shops, Idea Stores make library and learning facilities

available where people want to use them. They address the needs of diverse community groups, widening participation in lifelong learning and helping to strengthen community cohesion. Each one offers a convenient and accessible one-stop location for library, learning and information services.

Tower Hamlets had set out to double the use of library and adult education facilities across the borough within five years – and managed to exceed its own ambitious targets. Funding for the Idea Stores came from the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and a range of public and private sector organisations. The five-storey flagship Idea Store in Whitechapel was built by Verry Construction and designed by architects Adjaye Associates. (<http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk>)

### **Idea Store Chrisp Street, London – UK 2004**

(restyling , see AEQUO)

Chrisp Street is one in a series of Idea Stores that are intended to encourage local people to make the widest possible use of the facilities provided; a person who starts off by browsing in the audio-visual section might decide to accompany their child to the teen library or perhaps sign up for a life-long learning class. The site for this Idea Store consisted of an existing retail unit, part of a 1950s shopping centre, and the larger deck which previously formed this roof (Adjaye)

### **Museum of African American History and Culture, Washington, DC – USA 2009**

#### **Competition – 2015**

(with Davis Brody Bond, SmithGroup, Freelon Group)

The museum is expected to open in 2015 and cost approximately \$500 million. Lead Designer: David Adjaye, Design Team: Freelon Adjaye Bond/Smith Group, Client: Smithsonian Institution, Structural Engineer: Guy Nordenson and Associates, Robert Silman Associates, Mechanical Engineer: WSP Flack + Kurtz

We have been covering the progress of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture over the last several months, our most recent being President Obama's speech at the ceremony for the official ground breaking.

Adjaye Associates recently shared with us some insight into the inspiration for the design and its grounding principles. We also have several new perspective renders illustrating the internal experience. More details after the break.

Lead designer David Adjaye set out to establish a unique connection with both the site and its natural surroundings as well as create a compelling conceptual resonance within America's deep and longstanding African heritage. The basis of the design is firmly rooted in a trifacta that binds and informs the overall design; a "corona" shape that forms the solid portion of the building, a "porch" extension of the building that merges into the surrounding landscape, and a bronze filigree that wraps around the structure.

Adjaye Associates describes in detail the location and elements that begin to inform the overall experience; "Situated on the Washington Monument grounds the museum maintains a subtle profile in the landscape – more than half is below ground – with five stories above. The corona is based on elements of the Washington Monument, closely matching the 17-degree angle of the capstone and the panel size and pattern has been developed using the Monument stones as a reference. The entire building is wrapped in an ornamental bronze lattice that is a historical reference to African American craftsmanship. The density of the pattern can be modulated to control the amount of sunlight and transparency into the interior. The south entry is composed of the Porch and a central water feature. An extension of the building out into the landscape, the porch creates an outdoor room that bridges the gap between the interior and exterior."

"At 50m (49'-2") deep, the setback is similar to other buildings on the north side of the Mall. The underside of the porch roof is tilted upward allowing reflection of the moving water below. This covered area creates a microclimate where breezes combine with the cooling waters to generate a place of refuge from the hot summer sun. There is also an outdoor patio on the porch rooftop that is accessed from a mezzanine level within the building."

"Inside the building, visitors will be guided on a historical and emotional journey, characterized by vast, column free spaces, a dramatic infusion of natural light and a diverse material palette comprising pre-cast concrete, timber and a glazed skin that sits within the bronze lattice. Below ground, the ambience is contemplative and monumental, achieved by the triple height history gallery and symbolized by the memorial space – the "oculus" – that brings light diffused by a cascade of water into the contemplative space from the Monument grounds. Moving upwards, the views become pivotal, as one circulates along the corona with unrivalled panoramas of the Mall, Federal Triangle buildings and Monument Grounds."

(<http://www.archdaily.com>) 21.03.2012

### **Washington Libraries, Washington, DC – USA 2008 – 2012**

Adjaye Associates is designing for new public libraries to replace the existing Francis Gregory and Washington Highlands Facilities (Adjaye)

### **Francis Gregory Neighborhood Library, Washington, DC – USA 2012**

client: capital projects, total area: 22,500 sqf, contract value: 13 m USD

see also: Wienczek + Associates, Washington DC (USA)

### **William O. Lockridge/Bellevue Library, Washington, DC – USA 2012**

client: district of columbia public libraries, total area: 22,500 sqf, contract value: 13 m USD

see also: Wienczek + Associates, Washington DC (USA)

Both the 'francis gregory neighborhood library' and the 'william o. lockridge/bellevue library' by london-based adjaye associates have opened to the public in washington DC. the buildings open themselves to their residential contexts, generating welcoming centers which merge socially focused aspects with an urban and cultural program. within the wooded setting of fort davis park, the 'francis gregory neighborhood library' takes on the atmosphere of a pavilion. capped with a flat plane roof with deep eaves, the two-storey building is defined by an elevational composition of diamond panels. the motif is continued within the canopy, shading the interior from direct sunlight while introducing solar gain during winter.

an external glass enclosure of alternating transparent and opaque panes reflect the greenery within the facade. openings between the diagonal structural framework allow outward views into the trees.

the interior hosts programmatic areas for adults, teens and children along with public meeting and conference rooms.

the perimeter's windows integrate seating to encourage visitors to enjoy the landscape. a material palette of timber brings the outdoor environment inside. 'our mission, with the francis gregory library, has been to offer a new way to experience books, reading and story-telling. rather than a traditional closed building, this library is porous and open, with the canopy providing a welcoming entrance that invites people inside. conceived as an extension to the park, it is not only a place to gather, but also a place of contemplation and learning.' - david adjaye

integrating into the site's steep terrain, the 'william o. lockridge/bellevue library' is expressed with a cluster of volumes



which are lifted or set within the ground. an entry portico is placed beneath an elevated event and public gathering area while the stacks and reading areas are placed on the lower floors. a series of rectangular footprints arranged at angles to each other in plan form a linear progression starting with the circulation desk, and then following with the adult browsing and support offices. paralleling the rising street and topography, visitors ascend a concrete stairway to successive levels within separate structures, finding the teenage on a second floor and children's services on the third. although reaching three storeys in some parts, the collection of buildings still maintain the scale of the encompassing residential fabric. timber fins wrapping the concrete and glazed skin articulates the external presence amidst the sloping landscape, doubling as structural supports and filtering daylight inside. 'communities need empowering buildings – and this neighbourhood library is all about the creation of a strong beacon for its community. the primary act of public architecture is to create spaces that are socially edifying and socially liberating – using design excellence as a social force that makes good. this is at the heart of my work, so it is very exciting to see this building welcome its community through its doors.' – david adjaye. (<http://www.designboom.com>)

## **ADP Architects Ltd. (Architects Design Partnership), Birmingham – UK**

<http://www.adp-architects.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

**Aston Library, Birmingham – UK 2010 –**

£ 6,000,000

ADP has recently completed the first phase of Aston University's library refurbishment, which involved a large extension to the existing listed building and the complete refurbishment of its ground floor. The refurbishment has transformed the facility into a new state-of-the-art learning resource centre (LRC) and social learning hub, with lively group learning areas, a café, and with internet access available throughout. The existing library, an imposing four-storey brick building in the Modernist style, was designed Sir Basil Spence, architect of Coventry Cathedral. The building is being sensitively updated in order to provide new and expanded facilities for the twenty first century. A large glass extension to the front of the building provides a dramatic new entrance, whilst revealing Spence's original structure. Inside, suspended ceilings have been removed to reveal the building's original frame and brickwork, whilst stylish furniture has been used to divide up the largely open plan space into zones which cater for different learning needs. (ADP)

**Canterbury Christ Church University, Library, Augustine House, Canterbury – UK 2009**

The new £ 35 million library at Canterbury Christ Church University has opened. The new library and central Learning resources centre Canterbury Christ Church University will be its premiere landmark. This interactive hub of the University includes cafes, drop-in internet access, and a range of student support services that will be readily accessible and available. With an atrium of grand proportions, this will be an inspiring focal point for the whole University community. The dynamic character of the building has been expressed by the angular assortment of bridges and galleries that intersect the atrium, linking the building's two sides of flexible floors. These diagonal elements were inspired by views of historic Canterbury seen from the building's glass façade, including an ancient burial mound, the City Walls, and the famous Cathedral itself. The building is on target for a BREEAM rating of 'Very Good', and is being used as the pilot scheme for the new BREEAM Higher Education assessment category. Some 20% of the energy consumed will be from renewable sources, primarily from ground-sourced heating and cooling systems. (adp-architects). The library complex at Augustine House has taken 20 months to complete and features built-in computer terminals, a roof terrace with views over the cathedral, a cafe, and vast glass and steel walls to reflect the flint of Canterbury's ancient city walls. Designed by ADP architects, the new building is set to "become a new benchmark in the design and provision of library and student support services in the Higher Education sector. It's a seamless, airy blend of technology, sustainability, contemporary learning and tradition: where a student can utilise the latest in digital learning; or take a quieter moment to study with a good old-fashioned book in a comfy chair, making the most of the stunning views over historic Canterbury." The library has 200 laptop computers which undergraduates can plug into sockets throughout the premises. It also has facilities for students with disabilities including adjustable height desks and signs in Braille for the blind. The project even has its own green policy, so there are only car parking spaces for contractors, everyone else has to use a bike or public transport. The building also utilises geothermal concrete "energy" piles which provide a quarter the building's heating. The aim was for the building to achieve a BREEAM rating of 'Very Good, and the project is being used as the pilot scheme for the new BREEAM Higher Education assessment category. Some 20% of the energy consumed will be from renewable sources, primarily from ground-sourced heating and cooling systems. (designinglibraries)

The new library and central learning resource centre for Canterbury Christ Church University is now its premiere landmark. This interactive hub of the University includes cafes, drop-in internet access, and a range of student support services that are readily accessible and available. With an atrium of grand proportions, it is an inspiring focal point for the whole University community. The dynamic character of the building has been expressed by the angular assortment of bridges and galleries that intersect the atrium, linking the building's two sides of flexible floors. These diagonal elements were inspired by views of historic Canterbury seen from the building's glass façade, including an ancient burial mound, the City Walls, and the famous Cathedral itself. The building has achieved a BREEAM rating of 'Very Good', and was used as the pilot scheme for the new BREEAM Higher Education assessment category. Some 20% of the energy consumed will be from renewable sources, primarily from ground-sourced heating and cooling systems. (ADP)

**University of Central Lancashire, Central Library, Preston – UK 2009**

£ 2,700,000

Appointed in 2008, ADP undertook a two-stage refurbishment of University of Central Lancashire's (UCLan) central library. Its transformation into a new state-of-the-art learning centre and library involved interior design services, signage, graphics and furniture. Phase 1 involved creating an open-plan learning space on the ground floor. This new centre is separated into key zones, housing: group learning; an information zone; an international lounge or 'culture' area; IT support; information retrieval; quiet study areas; book returns; café, and a separate, self-contained careers area, 'futures'. The distinction between zones was achieved by use of colour, signage and furniture. Phase 2 involved the wholesale refurbishment of the first and second floors, including a new mechanical and electrical servicing strategy. The first floor improves the location of book stock and houses flexible training rooms, ICT and media suites, and individual learning areas. The second floor provides more book stock space and group study rooms. (ADP)

## **Aedas Group, Birmingham -Hong Kong – UK**

<http://www.aedas.com>

Aedas was established in 2002 with the partnership of LPT Architects in Hong Kong and Abbey Holford Rowe in the UK to become Aedas LPT and Aedas AHR respectively. Following a merger with **TCN Architects of Birmingham in 2003**, the name Aedas was adopted for all areas of the practice with the LPT and AHR being dropped from the Hong Kong and UK practice names later in 2003. In 2006 Aedas partnered with **Davis Brody Bond**, an award-winning American architectural firm with headquarters in New York. In 2008, Aedas merged with **MEIS Architects of Los Angeles**, a world-class design practice. In 2009 Aedas set up offices in Karachi with **Aedas Ali Naqvi** and in Turin through a partnership with **Marco Visconti**, chief designer of a number of Fiat and Ferrari buildings in Italy. (Aedas)

### **Libraries:**

#### **Darwen Aldridge Community Academy (DACA), Darwen – UK 2010**

Darwen Academy represents an opportunity to provide a benchmark environment in the centre of Darwen, bringing together teaching and learning in new and interesting ways. An investment of £36m has made it possible to provide accommodations for 1,200 students between 11-16 years old and a further 400 post-16 places, offering both traditional and more vocational curriculum tailored to the needs of the pupils. Facilities include lecture theatres, open resource spaces, ICT areas and a **flagship Learning Resource Centre** that will enable pupils to focus on the development of their entrepreneurial skills. The facilities are also available to the local community. The design of the academy successfully responds to the unique nature of the site and offers a large slope in two directions as it is situated on the side of a hill. The number of storeys in the building vary in order to work with the levels and the landscape which is seamlessly integrated within the project. (Aedas)

The Darwen Aldridge Community Academy [DACA] is all about regeneration in its vision, location, design and use. Located in the heart of Darwen at the head of the main high street Darwen Aldridge Community Academy stands as a beacon of opportunity and hope, demonstrating what is possible when a vision for regeneration by a local authority is matched by a vision for education in an academy sponsor. Conceived as a simple triangular volume the building works with the steeply sloping 21m gradient of the site to open up access to the town on five levels providing stunning views and forming a central visual and physical connection with the town centre through innovative use of levels, materials and site topography. The building boasts one of the largest sedum roofs in the UK and roof fenestration aspects have been integrated as an innovative design feature allowing light to pour through into the atrium spaces. Opened in September 2010 the building has achieved its BREEAM 'Very Good' target. Unique to DACA, and in support of its specialism, is the provision of an 'entrepreneurship bridge' containing business incubator units available to anyone in the local community interested in starting their own business. This close contact between the business start-up community and the Academy is central to the vision of regeneration and a valuable curriculum resource, as it allows students to learn from shared experience. Brendan Loughran, Principal of DACA, said of the project: "The building is iconic and the strongest symbol of regeneration of Darwen. The impact on improving students' attitude and motivation has been incredible. We have an environment which marries the worlds of business and education." Rod Aldridge, Chairman of The Aldridge Foundation, added: "The joy and excitement about school life in the building is tangible and it is an uplifting place to visit and feel part of." (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

#### **Hadley Learning Centre, Headley-Telford – UK 2006**

The Hadley Learning Centre brings together a 1200 place Secondary school, a 420 place Primary school, a 150 place SPLD/PMLD Special Needs school and Community facilities including sports and swimming facilities, theatre and a **library**. Conceived as a major community regeneration project, this multi-purpose learning centre focuses on the educational needs of all ages and abilities, also catering for PMLD and SPLD students. The award-winning Hadley Learning Centre provides a wide range of teaching, learning, community and performance facilities. A key feature of the design is the integration of all spaces in one building. Arranged around a central open space and connected by a communal street, the arrangement of spaces (Aedas)

#### **Columbia University Northwest Corner Building, New York – USA 2010**

see also: **Rafael Moneo, Davis Brody Bond Aedas (New York)**

Completed in December 2010, the innovative Northwest Corner Building houses 21 cutting-edge labs gathering together researchers in biology, chemistry, physics and engineering, as well as a **science library**, lecture hall and cafe completing the outlines of Columbia University's original Morningside Heights campus plan by McKim, Mead and White. Built as a bridge above the existing Levien Gym in the Dodge Physical Fitness Center and supported by a 129-foot long, three-dimensional truss, the 14-story facility accommodates seven double-height lab floors designed to mitigate vibration and allow for flexible layouts as new scientific research priorities evolve. Elevated, enclosed bridges to adjacent science facilities in Pupin Hall and Chandler Hall will encourage more interaction among faculty and students from the university's science and engineering departments. Interior lobbies flow from the sidewalk level at 120th Street and Broadway to a publicly accessible, 1,400 square foot cafe above, and are connected visually and spatially to the campus-level lobby. This adds a bright new public portal between the original, more cloistered campus design of the late 19th and early 20th century at a dark corner previously marked by an iron gate and the masonry wall of the gym. The facility also includes a 164-seat lecture hall and a **two-story integrated science library**. A new exterior stairway connects the sidewalk at 120th Street to Pupin Plaza, permitting direct access to campus. A unitized glass and aluminum panel curtain wall on the west, Broadway-facing facade, mirrors the building's structural steel system. The integrated design process and materials used for the building aim to achieve a LEED Silver rating, and design elements that meet Labs21 criteria, a voluntary partnership program dedicated to improving the environmental performance of U.S. laboratories. In association w/ **Rafael Moneo Valles Arquitecto, Design Architect & Moneo Brock Studio, Design Project Architect.**

## **A-EM, London – UK**

<http://www.a-em.com>

now: **Emrys Architects, London (UK)**

<http://www.emrysarchitects.com>

**Madoc Architecture, London (UK)**

<http://www.madoc-architecture.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Central Library. South Kensington. West London. Imperial College, London – UK 2008**

Like Chandler House at UCL and the Whitehead building at Goldsmiths, we have worked closely with the end users to provide a very bespoke design solution to their brief. In this case it was for a 24/7 library, and an RIBA Award. (Emrys)

#### **Sherfield Centre South Kensington. West London Imperial College, London – UK 2001**

#### **Blyth Arts Centre. South Kensington. West London Imperial College, London – UK 2000**

## **Aldington Craig Collinge, Albury Thame, Oxfordshire – UK**

<http://www.aldingtoncraigandcollinge.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

**Ludlow Library and Resource Centre, Ludlow – UK 2003**

## **Allford Hall Monaghan Morris, London – UK**

<http://www.ahmm.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

**Barking Learning Center, Barkin & Dagenham, London – UK 2007**

### **Awards:**

**British Construction Industry Awards: Local Authority Award 2008**

**Brick Awards 2009**

**European Prize for Public Urban Space 2008**

**Housing Design Award 2010**

**Housing Design Award 2005**

**MIPIM Best Mixed Use Award 2007**

**Building for Life Award 2010**

**Building for Life Silver Standard 2010**

**World Architecture Festival: Commended 2010**

**London Planning Awards: Best New Public Space 2010**

Officially opened in September 2007, Phase I of the development included the creation of the new Barking Learning Centre with over 250 apartments above and a public square, located opposite the existing Town Hall. The key construction challenge was the retention of the original 1970s library building and the design of a new concrete frame and transfer structure built over library to support the new housing above. Phase I was delivered four months early and within budget. As with any large scale regeneration, the scheme faced challenges that were overcome with a positive attitude towards finding solutions and the successful working relationships with a complex client group including local authority, community organisations and developers. Despite the protracted programme and the difficult procurement process, high quality design remained central to the whole team's ambition of what could be achieved. The quality and innovation throughout the scheme prove that public/private investment can work with the right team in place. The new Barking Learning Centre offers a much wider range of public amenities with ICT suites, conference facilities, a one-stop-shop, cafe, art gallery, classrooms as well as library facilities. AHMM persuaded the client to allow them to retain control the FF&E contract for the library - raising the standard to include bespoke furniture and branding/wayfinding by leading contemporary designers, including long-term collaborator Studio Myerscough. Since opening in 2007, the library has seen a dramatic increase in users and is now open until 10pm, bringing new life into the centre of Barking. (Allford)

## **Barbican Arts Centre, London – UK 2006**

£ 126,000,000

### **Awards:**

**RIBA Award for Architecture 2007**

**Design Week Wayfinding & Environmental Graphics Award 2007**

The particular problems of the Barbican centred on visitors being unable to locate themselves and their destinations easily – a confusion made worse by visual clutter accumulated over the last two decades, by the lack of a distinctive street presence and by the centre's inherently compromised architectural arrangement with its 6 principal venues and main entrances spread above and below ground over seven levels. The whole building is listed Grade II but we were not disposed to radically change it, rather to work with it, recognising and celebrating the building's best qualities while dealing head-on with its deficiencies. Our strategy has been to clarify the Barbican's circulation by creating a single, wide, unambiguous and welcoming route which takes visitors from the de facto main street entrance on Silk Street right across the centre to its other most-used entrance off the Lakeside Terrace, which is at the heart of the whole development. This new grand route, actually a new bridge structure, has one major crossroads from which visitors can branch off to their chosen auditorium or restaurant or meeting room before it leads visitors directly to the central circulation core. These lifts and stairs, uniquely in the building, provide access to all of the centre's many venues including the Library and the Art Gallery (refurbished as an earlier phase of the works) on upper floors and the main Cinema and the Pit Theatre below. Where new architectural form has been called for such as the new entrances, the new bridge, interval bars and information points, we have developed a common language of form and materials for their 'portal' enclosures which clearly highlights their function and respectfully distinguishes the new from the old. All of these new architectural elements have been deliberately over-sealed to occupy their sites fully such that they sit within Chamberlin Powell and Bon's robust spaces with confidence and read as a necessary part of the architecture. Close collaboration has been a key feature of the project where lighting and graphic design has been carefully integrated with architectural form to ensure that all aspects of the design are supporting the principle aim – that of improving the legibility of the building and the visitor's experience of finding their way around. To reinforce the new simplified routing, a visitor way-finding strategy has been developed with the graphic designers which, in contrast to the previous attempts, sets out to reduce the amount of signage needed to the minimum required to function – and at a completely different set of scales. Floor-to-ceiling signage has been installed in the form of giant arrows and super-graphics spelling out the names of the two main venues, the hall and the theatre, using colours which match the predominant colours of the venues themselves. At each lift lobby, giant cut-out numerals wrap around the concrete denoting the relevant level while smaller scale directories give more detailed listings of venues and facilities. With the lighting consultants a bespoke light fitting has been designed which underlines the distinctive architectural character of the concrete structure and which subliminally reinforces visitors' routes through its layout. Needless to say the six year-long project has involved a continuing partnership between the design team, the contractors, the client, and, through three years of disruptive works, its loyal audiences. (Allford)

## **Ravensbourne College of Design and Communication, Library – Learning Resource Centre, London – UK 1999**

£ 5,000,000

The brief was to incorporate the college's existing library collection and provide an extensive new IT facility within the existing building on campus. The design, a simple plan arrangement, was developed to minimise intervention with the original building. This was achieved by stripping out all existing non-structural partitions to the ground and first floor, unifying the interior space. The plan kept the office administration and IT facilities to the back of the ground floor plan, allowing the reception and magazine display areas to take advantage of the south façade. An existing double height space was retained linking the now opened ground and first floor spaces. A new staircase was inserted into this space linking the reception to the main library area at first floor. The ground floor brick panels along the extent of the open library shelving area and those to the double height space were removed. These were replaced with glazed panels incorporating the college logo as graphics to the glass. Again, the insertion of the glazing formed a visual link between the ground floor and first floor library space. The simple move of opening and linking up the ground and first floor plans together has provided a flexible learning space which is used for many varying activities from quiet study to fashion crits, exhibitions and film sets. (Allford)

## **Allies and Morrison, London – UK**

<http://www.alliesandmorrison.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

**Girton College Library and Archive, Cambridge - UK 2005**

### **Awards:**

**RIBA Award 2006**

Built to house the College's growing collection of women's papers and rare books, the Girton Archive is designed to achieve the highest levels of environmental stability with minimum energy use. The south elevation is detailed as a garden wall, its brickwork punctuated by the main reading room window. The warm red brickwork and distinctive terracotta shading screen are a direct response to the materials of the library and chapel on either side. In connecting with the existing library, the new building forms a calm inner courtyard, continuing the sequence of enclosed garden spaces that have characterised the College since its foundation. (Allies)

## **Alsop Partner Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.alsoparchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

**THE PUBLIC, West Bromwich – UK 2005 – 2008**

£ 52,000,000, Total Area: 9,274 square meters

### **Awards:**

**MIPIM Future Project Prizes 2003**

### **Literature :**

**Powell, Kenneth, Mel Gooding, Will Alsop: 1990 – 2000: book 2**

**Laurence King Publishing 2002**

Contained within a simple rectilinear form, The Public was conceived as a "Box of Delights" offering a wide variety of spaces, forms, angles, curves, surfaces, vistas and atmospheres. Located at the heart of the new town center for West Bromwich the building, with its large doors and through-routes, is an extension of the public town square. The box envelope is punctured by a scattering of "jellybean" shaped windows that pierce the sides of the aluminium cladding. Inside, simplicity of form gives way to complexity, with rugged, multi-faceted or curved forms appearing to balloon into the space, sitting on, or suspended from a table structure, with lifts cutting past them and a wandering, large-scale ramp linking the spaces. These forms are containers for the many different functions in the building. There are, for example, "Pods" for displaying art, as well as a huge "Sock" containing two large galleries, an events space "Rock" and a "Pebble." At the top of the building, suspended from the roof, a series of "Lily-Pads" – dish-shaped floors with brightly coloured interiors – will house creative workspaces. In places, these structures break through the external shell of the building. The "Pebble" is clad externally in the same stainless steel cladding used internally. The Theater, contained within the "Rock," is designed to serve the local community by accommodating a wide variety of functions. Gallery visitors arrive at level 3 at the edge of an informal cluster of tubular steel trees which provide an introduction to the delights of the Galley experience. The trees, designed by Ben Kelly Design, incorporate a mass of displays, lights, projectors, input terminals and decorative panels. After passing through the trees visitors arrive at the "Sock," a black sculptural form rising through three stories and dominating the North East end of the building. This accommodates the two temporary exhibition galleries - a white single story room at Level 3 and black two story room at Level 1. The overall interior of The Public was designed as a bioclimatic space. The "Pod" structures make it possible to target energy into spaces where people gather, thus allowing a high degree of energy efficiency. Natural ventilation is used where possible.

**Peckham Library and Media Centre - London Borough of Southwark - UK 1999**

£ 4,500,000

### **Awards:**

**2001 AIA London Chapter Design Award for Best Building**

**2001 Civic Trust Award**

**2001 BCIA Award**

**2000 RIBA Stirling Prize – Building of the year**

The public library at Peckham, south London, completed late in 1999, is part of a concerted programme of regeneration and community growth for this part of the borough of Southwark and forms one element in a new public square. Alsop's architectural approach responds to, and interacts with, a client brief which seeks to redefine the role of the library in the local community. After the practice's appointment (through a process of competitive interview), Alsop launched an intense dialogue with the community to discover what sort of building Peckham's inhabitants wanted. Different groups who would eventually use the building; schools, disabled forums, inhabitants of Peckham, were consulted at design workshops. The result was a striking example of the new community architecture. Eschewing the idea of a library as a static and somewhat rarefied preserve of an accumulated knowledge, wisdom and information, the Peckham model proposes that the 21<sup>st</sup> century library should reach out to the community, encourage access to knowledge and embrace the diversity of the local population. Alsop's first major building in London, the Peckham Library brings together a number of themes and ideas which have long preoccupied the practice. Most obviously, there is the conviction that

the public domain is enriched by strong form and vivid colour. Traditionally, a library is conceived as a 'serious' building, but for Alsop seriousness of the conviction that the public domain is enriched by strong form and vivid colour. Traditionally, a library is conceived as a 'serious' building, but for Alsop seriousness of purpose does not preclude either high style or wit. The practice habitually elevates its buildings above ground level, so that users connect with sky and views and the building itself, whatever its function, gains in presence. A by-product of this strategy is that buildings gain a 'sixth facade' - an underbelly which can form the cover for a public space at ground level. The Peckham Library is supported on concrete-filled steel columns, angled to form an irregular arcade which encloses a covered space, an extension of the new square. External claddings are chosen for durability and for their expressive textures and colours - pre-patinated copper and steel mesh contrast with coloured glass (used on the north facade). The library itself is at fourth floor level, the short arm of an inverted 'L', with offices, meeting rooms and other ancillary facilities on the lower floors. (Alsop)

## **Archial Group Plc (formerly SMC Group), London – UK** <http://www.archialgroup.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **South Thames College, London – UK 2009**

The campus will accommodate 5,000 students and 200 staff. The college has been designed to provide maximum openness for circulation spaces whilst recognising the issues of security in an inner city campus. New facilities for Music, Media and Performing Arts, Languages, Health and Social Sciences, 6th Form Centre, a Sports Hall (to Sport England standards), separate Multi Purpose Hall community, Fitness Gym and ancillary facilities, Learning Resource Centre and Cafe. (Archial)

#### **Hutchesons' Grammar Junior School, Library, Glasgow – UK 2008**

### **Awards:**

#### **Scottish Design Award Best Small Project**

Archial was asked to look at the reconfiguration of the grade 'C' listed junior school based around the requirement for a new library. We proposed to centre the new library at the heart of the school within 2 existing classrooms. Both classrooms were joined together and completely refurbished to contain an enclosed junior section, alcoves held within the existing door openings, a lowered curved ceiling which enhances the traditional windows whilst housing services and has IT and audio visual screens installed.

(Archial)

A £200,000 library designed by Archial Architects for Hutchesons' Grammar Junior School in Glasgow has been nominated in the Best Small Project category at the prestigious Scottish Design Awards 2009. Archial was originally approached by Hutcheson's Educational Trust to prepare a feasibility document to look at reconfiguring the existing Junior School plan to meet the current education criteria. The proposal centred around the requirement for a new library space which would form the hub of the school and a focal point for both parents and pupils. The Trust wished to create a space which underlined Hutcheson's traditional values, combined with a progressive and forward thinking ethos. Archial proposed that this would be best achieved by juxtaposing a modern state of the art frontage for the library against the dark timber panelling and decorative plaster work of the assembly room. The library now occupies the centre of the building adjacent to the main hall and directly opposite the main entrance. It was felt important to express the modern interior of the library space to the visiting public, however the grade C listing of the existing building prevented opening up of the shared wall. To overcome this, the design team proposed a glass wall/light box which acts as a facade or veneer to the new library behind. Both school pupils and staff chose 12 well known quotations from childrens' books which were arranged randomly across the glass panels in vinyl applied to the rear of the glass. A further layer of donors' names was sand blasted into the outer pane of glass and highlighted by the overhead lights. Russell Baxter of Archial Architects, said, "The final piece creates a focal point, an art installation that the pupils can enjoy and provides a mechanism to thank parents and friends that have been kind enough to help fund the project. "This bold and exciting piece offers ownership to the funders, fun to the children and creates a modern statement within a traditional school building, thereby reinforcing the schools' forward thinking approach." The Archial Group Plc employs around 200 staff in Scotland, operating from offices in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee and Inverness. (<http://www.glasgowarchitecture.co.uk>)

#### **University of Abertay Library, Dundee on Tees - 1998 UK**

Scale 5,250 m<sup>2</sup>, Value £8 million, Completed 1998

### **Awards:**

The library has won several awards including a RIBA Award 1998; Scottish Design Awards 'Best New Building' 1998; Regeneration of Scotland Award 1998 and the Sir Robert Grieve Awards 1998.

1998 RIBA Award

1998 Scottish Design Awards, 'Best New Building'

1998 Regeneration of Scotland Award

1998 Sir Robert Grieve Award

Following a limited design competition in 1995, Archial was commissioned to design a new library for The University of Abertay, Dundee, which has become the gateway to the University. Three distinctive building elements reflect the very different accommodation requirements: circular lecture spaces are contained within the tall drum form, open plan library decks with a curved glazed wall provide views westward to the Sheriff Court, and service areas are housed in a solid rectangular form. A roof canopy serves to mark the entrance and unite the three core parts of the design.

## **Architype, London – UK**

<http://www.architype.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **St. Katherine's Library, Hereford, Herefordshire - UK Competition First Prize. Start 2010**

Herefordshire Council today announced that sustainability architect Architype has won the competition to design the £2.9m St Katherine's Library in Ledbury, Herefordshire.

The competition attracted a large number of entries including designs by Feilden Clegg Bradley, Richard Murphy, Davies Sutton and Panter Hudspith. The project board scored the proposals based on their interpretation of the project brief and their understanding of the historical and conservation context. The final three were also displayed for public comment, and there was an overwhelming preference for the Architype scheme.

Located within a rare surviving example of a historic hospital complex founded in 1232, the winning proposal is for an overtly 21st century building with a strong connection to Ledbury's heritage. Designed as a modern re-interpretation of Ledbury's traditional



timber frame, the new building will be constructed from Herefordshire grown oak and Douglas fir timber. Architype's scheme is highly sustainable and is aiming to be Ledbury's first "Passivhaus" standard building with radically reduced energy consumption.

In addition to the new library, the project also includes the refurbishment of one of the UK's only surviving examples of a 15th century pre-Reformation hospital Master's House. Architype is working in partnership with mediaeval timber specialists Butler and Hegarty Architects and Amey Consulting is providing other consultancies.

Construction of the new library is due to start in 2010. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>) (12.05.2009)

[City Learning Centre – London-Ledbury, Borough of Kensington & Chelsea - UK 2002](#)

#### **Awards:**

2002 FX Awards Best Public Spaces

### **ARUP , London – UK**

<http://www.arup.com>

#### **Libraries:**

##### **Alhóndiga Bilbao – Spain 2010**

El concepto actual de biblioteca debe responder a un nuevo modelo que trasciende las funciones tradicionales Asociadas a la difusión cultural, incorporando servicios de tipología diversa que refuerzan identificación con las necesidades hábitos y demandas de la ciudadanía y favorecen su implicación e en la dinámica social de la comunidad a la que atienden (RecBib – Recursos Bibliotecarios).

Transforming a former warehouse into a 68,000m<sup>2</sup> cultural and leisure centre. Retaining the original façade and strips of floor. Housing new facilities within the shell of the original building. The refurbishment of Alhóndiga Bilbao will transform a former warehouse into a cultural and leisure centre. Arup provided structural, mechanical and electrical engineering design for the project.

The facade of the historic building, which was formerly used to store local produce, will be preserved. Strips of floor 4m and 11m wide, adjacent to the facade, will also be retained. The interior has been demolished to create space for the new facilities to be housed within the shell of the original building. The new centre will include a swimming pool with a big terrace, library, cinemas, exhibition hall, retail, leisure space and an underground parking garage. The main challenge for the designers is to unite the existing façade and floor strips with three new inner buildings and two basements. (ARUP)

##### **Discovery College – Hong Kong 2008**

Discovery College is a private independent school, operated by English Schools Foundation (ESF) in Discovery Bay, Lantau Island. The new campus combines a primary school and a secondary school, which in Hong Kong is called a "through train" school. The Hong Kong government provided a capital grant for construction costs equivalent to the cost of a new local standard school. ESF added to the grant to provide a higher standard of accommodation and special facilities.

The school began full operation in August 2008, serving over 1,400 students. It has a gross floor area of 24,500m<sup>2</sup>, with a fully equipped indoor sports hall, a performing arts centre and plenty of high quality educational facilities and amenities, including laboratories, workshops, an information resource centre/library, gymnasium, swimming pool and cafeteria.

Arup's project management provided an end to end service for ESF, from the concept planning to detailed design, construction and finally, the handover stage. (ARUP)

##### **Amsterdam Public Library – The Netherlands 2007**

see: **Joe Coenen**

The lighting design creates a landscape with contrasting zones. A system for distributing fresh air is incorporated into the floors. The building makes use of free cooling from the cold air outside. Opened in 2007, Amsterdam's new library is designed to connect learning with participation and experience. One of the city's largest public projects, it attracts two million visitors every year. As well as borrowing books, Amsterdam Public Library offers people the chance to attend special events, presentations, exhibitions and cultural activities. It includes seven collection floors and provides a storage area for books, a theatre, a readers' cafe and a restaurant overlooking the city. The architect's vision was to create a building with light and space at its heart. Arup's lighting design creates a landscape with contrasting zones on the large collection floors. Luminous escalators guide visitors upstairs to terraces in the library's high atrium. To help achieve a sense of space, Arup's structural and building design specialists cleverly hid the building's equipment and services from view. A system for distributing fresh air is incorporated into the floors. This innovation also extended to ensuring the Amsterdam Public Library is as sustainable as possible. The building uses a ground source heat system together with very efficient boilers. It also makes use of free cooling from the cold air outside whenever possible. (ARUP)

##### **Seattle Central Library – USA 2004**

see: **OMA**

363,000 square foot library with 49,000 square feet underground parking garage. Capacity for 1.45 million books; four-storey "books spiral" displays collected volumes in continuous run. Received LEED® Silver rating from US Green Building Council. The Seattle Central Library opened in 2004 to great civic pride and universal critical acclaim. It has been described as the embodiment of new library forms for the 21st century. The design team's challenges included maximising public space without the use of visually impairing pillars, strengthening the external structure for seismic resistance and support, and doing both in a sustainable manner. For the exterior, designers developed a diagonal grid system of insulated glass on a steel structure that provides great stiffness to resist lateral forces. Approximately half of the panes are triple-layered glass with a metal mesh sandwiched between two outer glass layers. The mesh reduces both heat and glare. The library was designed to outperform Seattle's energy code by ten percent. To accomplish this, Arup used computer modelling and CFD analysis to investigate energy-efficient building systems. Among its additional sustainable features are water-efficient mechanical systems, including irrigation via rainwater collection tank, environmentally-minded ventilation and fire suppression systems and extensive use of recycled material for construction. The library received a Silver rating from the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) programme. (ARUP)

### **Associated Architects LLP, Birmingham, UK**

<http://www.associated-architects.co.uk>

#### **Libraries:**

**Birmingham City University, Library, City Centre Campus: Phase II –UK 2015**

Client: Birmingham City University

Phase Two of Birmingham City University's City Centre Campus extends its estate including BIAD and Millennium Point as a coherent development around the City Park. The building is designed to form a 'front door' for the university and a landmark at the eastern end of the park, designed to align with the Curzon District of Birmingham's 'Big City Plan'.

The building acts as a student hub for the campus to provide facilities including library, catering, student services and Student's Union incorporating the Grade II listed Eagle and Ball public house. The building also provides accommodation for the faculty of Education, Law and Social Sciences, Birmingham City Business School and the University Directorate. The building has two wings of accommodation following Cardigan and Curzon Streets, linked by an atrium. In compliance with the masterplan, the building has five occupied storeys in Cardigan Street and six in Curzon Street at the end of the park. A two storey element of larger footprint contains the student hub around a secondary atrium engaging the public house. External space to the east is accessible from within the building to extend use and enjoyment of the canal environment. Low energy targets are to be met by a high performance external envelope and by engaging the thermal mass of the structure. Mixed mode ventilation with opening windows will ensure excellent internal conditions with user control. A biomass boiler and adiabatic cooling are employed to achieve a BREEAM Excellent rating and Energy Performance Rating of A. (Associated)

#### **Library, University of Birmingham – UK 2015**

Client: University of Birmingham, Project Value: £37m, EPC: A, BREEAM: Excellent, Feasibility Study: 2009, Construction: 2013-2015

Associated Architects' 2009 feasibility study concluded that a new building rather than refurbishment would best meet this Russell Group University's needs. The demolition of the deficient 1950s library will create a 'green heart' to the campus, improving both site circulation and the setting of the historic buildings. The new Library has a colonnaded front to this open space at the natural centre of the University.

The plan is bisected by a central street running north-south. 16,000sq.m of floor space is arranged over six levels with a series of lightwells running through the building. A café and new exhibition/events space to showcase research at the University are located on the Ground floor. Energy use will be reduced by around 50% helping the University achieve its 20% CO2 reduction by 2020. The new building has a contextual modern aesthetic, a contemporary but respectful neighbour to the listed Aston Webb buildings. A high level of glazing maximises views in and out, achieving optimum day-lighting to quiet perimeter study areas. Windows are set within a regular framework of stone with brick infill. Glass louvres provide solar shading and add a layer of detail to the elevations. Other materials are aluminium and zinc cladding. The importance of the corner beside the University Centre is emphasised by angled stone columns with brick linings orientated to the landmark University clock tower. (Associated)

Community Hub

#### **Community Hub - Public Library, Telford – UK 2014**

Client: Telford & Wrekin Council, Project Value: TBC, EPC: B

The masterplan for the Southwater quarter of Telford seeks to provide the new town with a vibrant civic heart and a framework for future development that will transform the quarter and the wider town centre.

The Community Hub is a major component of the Southwater masterplan and is located at a key nodal point between the town centre and Town Park. The Hub will accommodate a new public library, the Council's First Point and customer contact centre, tourist information and a range of voluntary organisations. It also provides commercial space for bars, restaurants and a café. Located at the end of the new Southwater Square, the Hub will be a design quality benchmark for future Telford town centre developments.

The Hub is designed around a central stepped atrium which will focus views up through the building to Town Park beyond, as well as allowing daylight to penetrate deep into the plan. As a result, the design benefits from a series of dramatic single, double and triple height spaces that will provide interest and promote views between floors and functions, reflecting the Council's desire for an open and welcoming environment.

A triage zone at Ground floor will provide an introduction to all services within the building, whilst escalators will bring visitors up through the atrium to the First floor library or out to the park beyond. The levels above will accommodate First Point facilities including waiting areas, booths, meeting rooms and a telephone contact centre. (Associated)

#### **The Performance Hub, University of Wolverhampton – UK 2011**

Client: University of Wolverhampton, Project Value: £12.4m

The University of Wolverhampton's School of Sports, Performing Arts and Leisure operated from two campus locations in Wolverhampton and Walsall. Associated Architects was appointed to develop a new 'Performance Hub' building at the heart of the Walsall Campus to unite the School in one location.

Integrating the separate and distinct needs of the three Schools within one building needed careful consideration as the combined brief included a variety of noise intensive and quiet spaces. It was the resolution of these conflicting adjacencies that drove the internal and external organisation of the completed building.

A four storey linear block houses the majority of the teaching accommodation including a Learning and Resources Centre at the lowest two levels, and specialist dance, drama and music spaces on the upper floors. The main 'black box' theatre space and support spaces including dressing rooms, rehearsal spaces and set workshop areas are contained within a three storey performance block separated from the main accommodation block by a full height glazed atrium.

The external expression of the building reflects the internal organisation. The performance block, which houses the 'black box' theatre, is robustly expressed with green copper cladding with abstract punched window openings with coloured linings, set on a base of black metal panels containing get-in doors. The main teaching block is clad in a contrasting patinated copper cladding and has a dramatic sloping wall and roof profile and super graphic signage to form a new marker of the campus from The Broadway. (Associated)

#### **Muirhead Tower, University of Birmingham – UK 2009**

Client: University of Birmingham, Project Value: £25m

**Awards:**  
RICS 2010

Muirhead Tower was designed by Sir Philip Dowson of Arup Associates and was completed in 1969 as the Arts and Commerce Building. The iconic two tower building with its expressed concrete structure and podium had become beset with technical problems, resulting in it being shrouded in scaffolding for over 20 years.

Associated Architects was appointed to refurbish Muirhead Tower to accommodate the College of Social Sciences and the Cadbury Research Library, which houses the Special Collections and Archives of the University of Birmingham. The key challenge was how to how to do so, by being sensitive to the original concept whilst creating a new dynamic teaching and learning environment, that would re-vitalise the building in its location at the heart of the campus.

The University's aspiration, in a competing Higher Educational market place, was to provide staff and students with the best working environment, acknowledging the constraints of the existing building. The College of Social Sciences required the provision of academic offices, learning and meeting spaces. In addition there are a variety of undergraduate and postgraduate learning and teaching spaces contained within the two twelve-storey towers.

The building's podium was refurbished and extended to accommodate a 200 seat lecture theatre, new exhibition and display space, reception and a 120 seat café space. The two levels below the podium house the Cadbury Research Library including three BS5454 archive standard book repositories, search and seminar rooms, academic offices and conservation studio.

"This project was about restoring one of the University's most important buildings for the 21st century. The design keeps the concrete structure as designed by Sir Philip Dowson, but completely transforms the interior and exterior to create a space that is functional but also beautiful."

Ian Barker, Director of Estates, University of Birmingham (Associated)

### [David Wilson Library, University of Leicester, Leicester – UK 2008](#)

#### **Awards:**

RIBA East Midland Award for Architecture 2008

ProCon Leicestershire Award. Building of the Year 2008

University expansion and functionality changes require the existing 1970's library to be completely refurbished, extended and fitted out. In addition to the upgrading of the internal environment, to meet the Universities aspirations, the project is required to be a thought provoking and complimentary addition to the existing high quality campus landscape. The current library facilities are to be maintained, throughout the project, with certain essential services requiring continuous provision. The planned growth of the University and the attraction of enhanced facilities will require the library to service over 22,000 students. A BREEAM rating of excellent is required. Solution: The project will provide a state of the art, flexible, aesthetically pleasing, light airy, library environment. To include book storage, lending facilities, quiet study areas, group study areas, ICT access areas, display areas for art work and special collections, bookshop, café, academic office and tutorial space. All contained within approximately 9,000m<sup>2</sup> of refurbished and 6,000m<sup>2</sup> of new space. Study spaces will be expanded to 1500 seats, with a dedicated 200 seat postgraduate area and 38km's of shelving housing 950,000 volumes. New RFID book tagging technology will be utilised. Planning permission was granted in eight weeks despite being a sensitive location adjacent to listed buildings. Client: University of Leicester, Project Value: £25 million, Completion Date: March 2008 (Associated)

### [The King's School Library, Worcester – UK 2007](#)

Client: The Kings School, Worcester, Project Value: £1.2 million

#### **Awards:**

RIBA Architecture Award 2007

City of Worcester Award 2006

Wood Awards 2007

Wood Innovation Award 2007

An existing Victorian structure with a tranquil outlook west over the River Severn forms the basis for this new school library, on two levels linked by a book-lined lightwell.

The plan is organised around a new Long Gallery running north-south to make a route through the centre of the school, with information, display and exhibition space. The upper reading room is reached across a new lightwell via a ramped glass bridge with lightbox balustrades.

All furniture, shelving and panelling is specially designed by Associated Architects in ice birch plywood with lightbox illumination and full IT integration. The same material has been used by the leading lettering artist, Gary Breeze, for the Greek inscription over the Long Gallery.

The free form librarian's desk forms a focal point with excellent visual surveillance.

Strong emphasis is placed on environmental responsibility and minimising CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. A sophisticated ventilation system, including motorised circular rooflights, obviates the need for air conditioning despite the high computer usage.

The library immediately established a new heart to the school, recording 17,000 visits during its first month of operation. The RIBA Awards Jury acclaimed "a highly imaginative and productive use of space skillfully and carefully carried through to the final detail". (Associated)

### [C3 Library Josiah Mason College, Castle Vale – UK 2005](#)

## **ASTUDIO architecture, London – UK**

<http://www.astudioarchitecture.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### [Kent Library and History Centre, Maidstone, Kent – UK 2012](#)

11,800 m<sup>2</sup>, £ 22,000,0000

The scheme is a mixed use development project, comprising of a History Centre including a historic archive, public library and support spaces. The project will be the new home of one of the biggest archives in the country and will offer a light, bright facility for visitors. The building's carbon footprint will be investigated with potential innovative solutions using ice storage for heat rejection and humidity control for the historic archive areas. The potential use of solar panels for domestic hot water and a shared energy centre will also help to reduce the energy footprint. The concept uses a residential development to create a backdrop for the new public facility. This emphasises the prominence and entrance to the building, an important site located at the gateway to Maidstone. The new public realm links up with the river walk and other local pathways. (Astudio)

## **Atkins Design Studio, Epsom, Surrey – UK**

<http://www.atkinsdesign.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **British Library, New Archive Storage Facilities, Boston Spa – UK 2009**

The building at Boston Spa in West Yorkshire is needed because shelf space is being taken up at a rate of 12.5km a year, and available space at the existing facility in Boston Spa is being rapidly used up. The new building will have storage space for an extra 7 million items, which works out at an additional 262km of extra shelf space, enough to stretch from London to Manchester.

It features automated storage and retrieval systems and a low-oxygen system of fire prevention. This sees oxygen levels kept to just 14.8% — below the 17% at which fires can break out. The building is also one of the most air-tight in the UK.

In all, the building will hold patent specifications, books, serials and newspapers in 144,000 storage containers of three different sizes.

Project manager on the scheme was Capita Symonds. (<http://www.bdonline.co.uk>) 07.12.2009

#### **Northampton College, Lower Mounts Campus, Learning Centre, Northampton – UK 2006**

Northampton College's new Lower Mounts campus provides general and basic adult education. English tuition for speakers of other languages (ESOL), support for students with learning difficulties and disabilities, all in addition to mainstream GCSE's and A-Levels. Work with ethnic groups is a key part of the curriculum. The project requirement includes an CT Learning Centre as part of a vision for social inclusion. The new building is designed to provide a learning environment that will allow the users to grow and progress with confidence. The four-storey building located on a prominent site at the corner of Lower Mounts and St. Michael's Road, incorporates workshops, a dance studio, library and computer-learning centre together with a coffee shop and a crèche. Embedded in the St. Crispin and Castle wards of the town college offers programmes that focus on 'Skills for Life'. The Council for Ethnic Minorities (CEMC) is included in the move to the new city centre side. (Atkins)

## **Austin-Smith:Lord, London – UK**

<http://www.austinsmithlord.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Liverpool Central Library, Liverpool – UK on design**

£ 50,000,000

The Liverpool Central Library and Archive Project is a unique and prestigious scheme within the heart of Liverpool's World Heritage Site. The project provides a 8000m<sup>2</sup> library and specialist archive and restores 4000m<sup>2</sup> of Grade II\* listed historic buildings on William Brown Street. A new six-floor library, with an exciting atrium, will give the City of Liverpool a library for the 21st Century. The library connects to the historic Picton Library, the Hornby Library and Oak Room giving these areas a new lease of life and bringing them into public use. A new archive repository will provide storage for Liverpool's most valuable collections and will include first class facilities for preservation and research. Procured through the PFI route. The main objectives of the design are to provide a new building that supports the new service concept for the Library, provides a low energy efficient sustainable solution and proposals that reuse the historic parts of the building with the appropriate levels of sustainability. (Austin)

#### **University of Manchester, John Rylands Library, Extension, Manchester – UK 2003 – 2007**

£ 50,000,000

### **Awards:**

RIBA Award 2008

MSA Design Awards Community Education 2008

Roses Design Award for Structural Design 2007

MCCI Building of the Year Award

Best Iconic Building Title in the MRC Awards 2007

Rosen Design Award for Best Re-Use of a listed Building 2007

The Liverpool Central Library and Archive Project is a unique and prestigious scheme within the heart of Liverpool's World Heritage Site. The project provides a 8000m<sup>2</sup> library and specialist archive and restores 4000m<sup>2</sup> of Grade II\* listed historic buildings on William Brown Street. A new six-floor library, with an exciting atrium, will give the City of Liverpool a library for the 21st Century. The library connects to the historic Picton Library, the Hornby Library and Oak Room giving these areas a new lease of life and bringing them into public use. A new archive repository will provide storage for Liverpool's most valuable collections and will include first class facilities for preservation and research. Procured through the PFI route. The main objectives of the design are to provide a new building that supports the new service concept for the Library, provides a low energy efficient sustainable solution and proposals that reuse the historic parts of the building with the appropriate levels of sustainability. (Austin)

#### **University of Dundee Library, Extension, Nethergate, Dundee, Scotland – UK 2007**

### **Awards:**

DIA Award for Best Commercial/Public Building

This state of the art extension to the University of Dundee Library provides an integrated Learning Centre to meet the needs of an ever-expanding campus. With a new entrance, café, teaching and meeting rooms, the new extension establishes itself firmly at the heart of university learning. We worked closely with the University Library staff and Project team to ensure that the scheme was developed in tandem and within the context of the University Campus Masterplan. The building's functions are clearly discernable in form, layout and materiality with glazed study areas, an enclosed rendered box of teaching spaces and curved timber clad staff offices. At the heart of the building a full height atrium acts as a lightwell and spatial focus for the library. The building provides 1,900m<sup>2</sup> of additional floorspace, creating a total library floor area of 8000m<sup>2</sup>. (Austin)

#### **Library & Learning Resource Centre, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh – UK 1997**

A new 21st century library and learning hub for the College of Science and Engineering at the University of Edinburgh's King's Buildings campus has been given a planning green light to proceed. The new facility will provide a state of the art integrated library and learning hub which will offer a unique mix of attractive, flexible and stimulating study environments. The exciting proposals and resulting design concept by architects Austin-Smith:Lord will create a new social, learning and administrative focal point for the school. Learning, studying, discussing and interacting will take place in a lively, diverse and integrated centre.

Austin-Smith:Lord has developed a design which provides a two-storey 'Podium Hub' on the lower levels with a cafe and meeting area for discussion and debate, and, on the higher levels, a quieter and acoustically separated series of focussed study spaces. There also exists an opportunity to create an outdoor study environment in the shape of a dedicated roof terrace area. The shared vision of both the University and the architects is to create an exemplary building with a design informed and inspired by the best contemporary educational facilities. The centre is on target to achieve a BREEAM 'Excellent' rating, reflecting the University's high standards and aspirations for sustainable design. (<http://www.edinburgharchitecture.co.uk>)

Avril Roberts LRC

This award-winning computer, multi-media facility and library facility was the first of its kind in the UK. Located in the commercial heart of Liverpool, this second learning resource centre for the University serves the departments of Engineering, Science and Education, Health and Social Sciences. The design, an evolution on the original learning resource centre, offers a greater mix of open and quiet zones for both group and private study. It provides the focal point of the Mount Pleasant Campus and links to other parts of the university. This building, with a coffee shop and bookshop and adaptable spaces that are also used for meetings and exhibitions, has been designed with the flexibility to incorporate future change. (Austin)

**Glasgow Caledonian University, William Harley Library Extension, Glasgow – UK 1997**

3,600 m<sup>2</sup>. £ 4,550,000

Library & information centre, 200 seater group study room, electronic floor with 168 wired places range of small study rooms, seminar room, training room, vision impaired centre, bookshop. Entrance via 3 floor glass atrium with staircase rising through atrium, glass brick wall at back of foyer, curved counter, atrium (to be garden) between new and old buildings, variety of different sizes of student group study rooms. (<http://www.designinglibraries.org.uk>)

**John Moores University, Avril Roberts Learning Resource Centre, Liverpool – UK 1994**

**Awards:**

1994 RIBA Award for Architecture

1996 Civic Trust Award.

The brief for the first of the new LRCs – the Aldham Roberts Centre was led by the Head of Library Services, Don Revill, and a senior architecture tutor, Geoff Hackman. Both shared a rare mix of vision and pragmatism. Significantly, Don's approach was revolutionary, if not 'heretical' in library circles. At the time books were kept in libraries where silence reigned and computers were accessed at computing centres. The brief for the Aldham Roberts Centre was based on learning not reading; a place where books and computers were 'commingled', where group study was recognised and accommodated as part of project-based learning, where the librarian's first priority was coaching users, not keeping books. This enabled new technologies to be introduced and in a profession where silence in libraries was mandatory, re-focused on serious study. A decade and half later, such activity is considered normal but it was still revolutionary thinking at the time. Geoff Hackman was desperate for the new institution to commit to excellence in its architectural commissions, after some early forays into developer led sub PoMo projects. The fundamental learning which has secured the ultimate success of this building lies in the singular engagement between the client and the designers at the outset of the project. Unencumbered by conflicting management concerns and committed unswervingly to realise a vision, to satisfy a perceived need with excellence, the building which was both affordable on completion and in use transcends simple operational requirements by developing a facility which is in every sense sustainable. The Aldham Roberts Learning Resource Centre was adopted as an icon of contemporary architecture when Liverpool assembled its bid for 1999 City of Architecture status in the period 1993–94. (Austin)

**BDP – Building Design Partnership Ltd, Manchester – UK**

<http://www.bdp.com>

**Libraries:**

**University and Public Library, -The Hive - Worcester – UK 2012**

Opening a new library in a year when more than 100 across the country have closed their doors due to public funding cuts has been both a challenging and heartening experience. When that library is jointly funded and run by a university and local authority, and is therefore designed to cater equally for the needs and expectations of students, academics and members of the general public, the stakes on getting it right are very high. But since the Hive was opened in Worcester by the Queen three months ago as Europe's first fully integrated university and local authority library, membership has grown, with just a few hundred joining between July and September 2011 to around 8,500 during the same period this year, and its gold roofs have already become an iconic sight in the city. It has taken eight years and £60m to reach this point. The project began in 2004 when the University of Worcester was planning a city centre campus and Worcestershire County Council was looking for more space for its public library. We discovered then that both shared a commitment to high quality education, social inclusion and cultural values, as well as to excellent customer service and information.

While university and public libraries may go about things in different ways, their visions and missions are quite similar. Public libraries started originally as a force for education and social good, as well as for community and social inclusion, while the earliest universities were groups of scholars congregating around libraries.

Now, students will often work in a library rather than isolated in their rooms because they want the shared experience and learning community a library offers, and when students move to a town or city to study they become part of that town community. At the University of Worcester about half of our students are mature students, who often have families and lives within the city and region, so we wanted to build a facility for every stage of their lives.

The idea of the university and local authority joining forces caught the imagination of Higher Education Funding Council for England (Hefce), which offered £5m in strategic development funding, and another £5m as an interest free repayable loan. The rest came from a joint private finance initiative bid between the council and university, with an additional £7m from the regional development agency, because the development was on a brownfield site and promised to deliver jobs and business support.

While at the beginning the focus was very much on what the university and local authority had in common, there were some challenges in developing services and policies that suited all library users. Students needed to feel it was their university library and that they could get the books they needed for their course, while the public needed spaces and services suitable for them.

As the Hive houses one of the largest children's libraries in the country, some university staff were worried about working with children around. Public library staff working meanwhile needed to know what specific needs students might have. Behaviour management was another issue, with rules introduced making sure all mobile phones stayed on silent.

To resolve these issues while retaining the advantages of a joint library, the Hive has been designed to include a mixture of public and private spaces with different functions. As well as communal browsing and reading areas, a cafe, and council customer services centre, there are meeting rooms and hundreds of private study areas.



Stock is integrated in a single sequence, not on separate floors, so books of interest to the public can occupy the same shelves as academic texts. To make sure students and academics could still access books they need, we have introduced three levels of borrowing: a university core selection, available for reference to everyone but only available for loan to students; around 45,000 titles that are on reading lists and are marked as 'high demand item for university', meaning the public can borrow only one at a time and may have further restrictions when assignments are coming up; and a third category available for anyone to borrow. There are many challenges involved in developing this kind of library but the advantages are huge. First, it is fantastically efficient to bring together two services in this way, not only financially but as a way of improving services. University researchers can not only consult books and journals but also the local authority record office and archaeology service. Students rub shoulders with potential future employers using the meeting rooms and business support services, while children borrow books next to the university students whose footsteps they may follow one day. At more than 90 hours a week, the opening hours, while normal at a university, are much longer than is usual for a public library.

A facility such as the Hive has the power to widen access to higher education and increase social mobility. We have already found that many people using the library are from low income families and did not use the old county council library. Many have not been to university. Our hope is that they or their children will be inspired to progress into higher education, as well as benefiting from the facilities of the Hive.

Is this a model for future library development? It would not work everywhere, but in many inner city locations it could provide a valuable solution. For a university that is prepared to invest in a community resource, and a local authority willing to collaborate, the challenges of creating a library like the Hive are well worth the lifelong learning opportunities it provides.

Anne Hannaford is director of information and learning services at the University of Worcester – follow @worcester\_uni and @TheHiveWorcs on Twitter (<http://www.guardian.co.uk>)

### **Bathgate Centre, Bathgate – UK 2011**

Construction is due to commence in early April on the new £7m Bathgate Partnership Centre, designed by BDP. The 2550sqm project for West Lothian Council is programmed for completion in summer 2011. Located on a prominent site in the West Lothian town, the proposals consolidate the currently dispersed council services under one roof. The partnership ethos for the new building is based on a concept of a shared working space strategy which will allow operational interfaces between the various stakeholders, providing users with a with a 'one stop shop'. The ground floor of the two storey building houses *a public library*, advice shop, community centre and café, grouped around a double height street. The upper floor accommodates open plan offices for the various council departments, and allows for flexible working patterns by providing the occupants with a variety of meeting spaces and quiet areas. A south facing enclosed garden and orchard to the rear of the building enables ground floor activities such as the library, café and crèche to spill out into a dynamic external space. The facades are clad in random cut Caithness flagstone and seamed brass to create a welcoming yet appropriately civic presence, and to set a benchmark for future urban realm improvements in the town. The building has a sedum roof and incorporates a small scale gas CHP system, natural ventilation including a solar flue to utilize the stack effect, a heat displacement and recovery system as well as a number of other energy reduction measures. It will have an EPC rating of B+. The new building will provide a feeling of belonging and pride by being clearly identifiable as an integral part of the local community, as well as being modern, attractive, spacious and practical to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. (BDP)

### **Cardiff Central Library, Cardiff – UK 2009**

Client: St David's Partnership (A partnership between Land Securities and Capital Shopping Centres), Cardiff County Council  
Construction cost: £15m, Completed: March 2009, Awards: 6.

#### **Awards:**

**RIBA Award 2010**

A modern 21st Century library as part of a city centre redevelopment. A state-of-the-art 6-storey library, which forms part of the St David's re-development scheme in Cardiff city. The internal space, full of colour and natural light, is designed to achieve an open and legible internal environment, creating an atmosphere in which all members of the community can enjoy learning, contemplation and relaxation. The building is designed to have a different look from the rest of the development - the cladding is inspired by the random appearance of books on shelves and it has an insulating sedum grass roof. At ground floor level are restaurants and internally all furniture was specially selected and the shelving is bespoke. Implementing sustainable design early on enabled the delivery a BREEAM Excellent 'rated' building for less than 0.5% of the construction cost. •provide an important modern civic and landmark building, •enhance the existing range of services on offer in Cardiff, •environmental impact and sustainable design of paramount importance. Results: •a successful modern cultural venue - the City's "public living room", •a BREEAM 'Excellent' rating. (BDP)

BDP has designed a state-of-the-art library that enhances the existing range of services on offer in Cardiff, and creates an atmosphere in which all members of the community can enjoy learning, contemplation and relaxation. The general components of the building consist of library and retail uses at the ground and mezzanine levels with four floors of dedicated library above finishing at the top with a partial plant floor.

This important modern civic building is a major element in the regeneration of Cardiff city centre and as such has achieved a high quality of design and finish to reflect its landmark status on its prominent site. The external metal cladding is inspired by the random appearance of books on shelves - the upper floors of the building also create a new window on the skyline with dramatic views over the city. The use of these modern materials and creation of a dramatic internal space have been developed to lift people's spirits as they enter this new facility which will adopt the role of the city's 'public living room'.

A major driver for this project was the Bespoke BREEAM Assessment. BDP's sustainability group guided the project team throughout the development of the design, working with them and providing recommendations for delivering a more efficient, sustainable building. By implementing the principles of sustainable design from the early stages of the project, the team was able to deliver an 'Excellent' rated building for less than 0.5% of the construction cost, and has achieved the highest score to date in a bespoke BREEAM post construction review. (<http://www.wordlarchitecturenews.com>)

### **Bridge Academy, Hackney, London – UK 2008**

#### **Awards:**

**ACE Engineering Excellence Award 2009**

Bridge Academy rethinks the idea of the school as a piece of urban design integrated into the city fabric. The design creates a unique vertical school in this dense urban brownfield site, formerly a gasworks, in the heart of its multi-ethnic community. Responding to the opportunities of this constrained water-side site, the innovative vertical Academy creates a compact school shaped around a multi-level 'heartspace', maximising social interaction and optimising passive surveillance. The design displaces ground upwards taking advantage of magnificent roofspaces for performance, learning and play.

Three building elements form the basis of the design: the 'sound shell', a performance hall and a sports hall. The sound shell wraps teaching spaces around the social heart of the school and terraces down to the canal, creating a sense of enclosure and protection, with the 'hoop' supporting the large ETFE wall unifying the academy spaces and bringing vast amounts of daylight right down into the lower ground floor. The north and south halves of the shell are arranged on half levels so that adjacent teaching spaces are reached by 10 steps in the staircase, providing stronger links across the different academic departments. A play deck and learning resource centre are suspended from the sound shell and are located above the central square, which opens out onto a café with views to the canal.

The 450-seat concert hall for use by the wider community outside of school hours was another opportunity for unique design. It is designed as a pavilion surrounded by nature, set among a hanging garden.

The sports hall has been sunk into the ground to reduce its height and with glazing at street level. Separate access is provided for off-hours use of the sports hall and a fitness room for local clubs. Terraces at each level of the building allow for a continuous stepped landscape from the top of the sports hall down to the canal.

A curved truss beam suspends the library above the central square, freeing up the ground floor for assembly and social interaction. The steel structure is intended to be visible so that, in keeping with the specialism of maths and music, the school becomes not just an environment to learn in, but an environment to learn from.

Construction was from February 2007 until June 2008. The school is 10,250 m<sup>2</sup> and it accommodates 1150 pupils. Bridge Academy won the Scala Award for Civic Building of the Year in 2009.

#### Social

Bridge Academy is part of the national government initiative to build state-of-the-art schools in the country's worst performing areas. It aims to improve the attendance and performance of students at the school, in turn reducing youth crime and improving the economic future of the area. Situated on the Regents Canal on an inner-city brownfield site, the design creates a focus for the regeneration of a neglected area. Predominantly reachable by foot for a local pupil base, this new school is also accessible for community use out of school hours. The scheme builds on BDP's successful schools without corridors, which maximise social cohesiveness and minimise opportunities for bullying. Care has been taken to create a fair and inclusive learning environment for all. These details are subtly integrated in to the overall design to ensure users do not feel different because of their disability. Control of noise levels in teaching spaces is important to optimise learning for students with hearing difficulties. Bridge Academy is a non-denominational school, which nonetheless attracts a diverse variety of faiths and ethnic and social backgrounds which need to be respected. The sports hall window on Laburnum Street can be screened off to provide privacy during PE lessons. Similarly the kitchen caters for Halal and Kosher meals. In response to the background poverty within the area, the provision of discounted nutritious meals was a key part of the brief set by the school's sponsor, as quite often the standard of cooking at home could be low. As such the kitchen is oversized by comparison to other schools to provide freshly cooked meals on site every day.

#### Technological

Innovative computer modelling software (BIM) was used in the design of Bridge Academy to coordinate structure and mechanical designs. This was subsequently transposed to the fabrication line, thus reducing wastage, streamlining the construction programme and increasing the efficiency of site delivery scheduling. A 3D animation, created by 3DW, was particularly useful in the early briefing stages of the project as the model was viewed around the world in various offices of client and sponsor organisations. It was also used as a tool for the local population of the London Borough of Hackney to see the building in context and take a virtual tour of the building's internal spaces. Through its application, the structural engineers took a leading role in defining the building form. The architecture and building services were wrapped around and through the model to ensure creative and practical integration. The use of BIM provided several benefits to the project including efficient drawing production (the model is sliced horizontally and vertically to create general arrangements and cross-sections) and the export of the model to structural analysis software packages. It enabled early detection of clashes with architecture and building services and enhanced communication of the construction methodology. It eased the transfer of information to the steel fabricator and the models enabled the client and other members of the design team to better understand the building form. The BIM work on this project has already been recognised with a Bentley Enterprise Award.

#### Economic

With floor space at a premium on such a confined site, flexible use of space helped meet demands of the brief. Retractable partition arrangements are used to allow spaces to be used in different configurations. A key example of this is the Performance Hall which creates a 450 person auditorium out of curriculum teaching space using a retractable acoustic 'Skyfold' wall and retractable seating units. Circulation space is appropriated for learning - for example the Central Square has multiple uses including assembly and the ICT balconies around the atrium. Out of school hours, the building is used in a number of novel ways. The lecture theatre is used as a cinema, and the sports hall will be a beach volleyball training facility during the Olympics. Wedding receptions, business fairs and private functions are held in the central and it has been used by local community groups for festivals and events. Recording suites, recital suites, music technology labs and the performance hall are made available for hire without disrupting the day-to-day operation of the school by means of a dedicated community entrance. This also ensures additional revenue for the school which can be put back into the running of the school. Designing future flexibility was necessary to meet changing educational and technological needs. Positioning the structure towards the perimeter of the slab enables the reconfiguration of partitions. Cellular beams and raised floors also offer flexibility for services. There is also future potential for the covered car park to be converted into usable space.

#### Environmental

In line with BDP's commitment to sustainable development, several basic principles were implemented from the early stages: sensible building orientation, natural ventilation, natural daylighting, enhanced insulation and solar shading. The form of the building has been designed as a single wrap of teaching spaces to minimise energy use by cross ventilation and maximising daylight from two sides. The use of ETFE ensures that the building is well lit, from the very top to the basement of the school, even on the duller days. Direct sunlight is controlled by high levels of insulation and solar shading to reduce the heat load. For the most part of the year the school is naturally ventilated, utilising the seven storey space on the canal side of the building to enable a stack effect in the building's central space. A ground remediation strategy was developed that minimises the extent of off-site disposal, whilst creating a safe environment for the academy and the community. Demolition material from the previous school building was used in the sub-structure. All timber used was sourced from sustainable sources. The school design makes use of the canal as a unique feature of the site to discharge rainwater overflow in to, hence reducing the size of the below ground rainwater attenuation tanks and minimising the extent of excavation and off-site disposal of material. A key principle of the design is that the school is set 700 metres from most of the pupils' homes in the catchment area, meaning that use of vehicular transport is largely unnecessary and therefore minimal carbon emissions result from journeys to and from school.

#### Productivity

The building creates a number of characterful places and makes circulation joyful, while its layout has an underlying clarity which makes orientation simple and easy to manage. The two main stairs and lift cores act as foci for movement and social interaction, and life's essentials such as the toilets can be found in similar locations across floors. The north and south half-levels of the building are

identified with different colours which progressively change as one moves up the building to ease wayfinding and help those with visual impairments or cognitive difficulties. The Bridge Academy attaches great importance to its partnerships with the local community and those with prestigious organisations such as Queen Mary University of London, the sponsor of the Academy, UBS Investment Bank and The London Symphony Orchestra. These links provide additional opportunities for students to have a rich educational experience. UBS's staff volunteer their time at the Academy and work with students and staff on a wide range of activities including Maths and English intervention and the Academy's Maths and Music specialisms. The feedback we have received from students and staff is that the building has been successful in providing an inspirational learning environment for all. This can be primarily put down to the open and social feel of the building and its distinct identity within the community. For the academic year 2009-10 the attendance figure was 95%, well above local and national averages. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

### **University of East London – Business School and Knowledge Dock Centre – London – UK 2008**

Staff and students at the University of East London (UEL) welcomed Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh for the official opening of UEL's new Royal Docks Business School and Knowledge Dock Centre in 2008. 350 guests including Rolf Harris, His Royal Highness Prince Turki of Saudi Arabia, Stephen Timms MP, UEL's Chancellor Lord Rix, and UEL staff and students applauded as Her Majesty unveiled a plaque to formally open the Business School and Library, located on the waterfront of the Royal Albert Dock. The ceremony began at midday at UEL's Docklands Campus. Her Majesty was welcomed by hundreds of UEL staff, students, supporters, and partners from local schools, colleges and community groups. UEL's new Business School, located on the waterfront of the Royal Albert Dock, features a vast 'trading floor' open-plan teaching space and computing hall, a 400-seat lecture theatre and an innovative library open 24 hours a day. The Business School provides undergraduate and MBA programmes in all aspects of business and management to 4,000 students on campus and world-wide. Damla Mehmet and Shoab Bakhat, both final-year students in UEL's Business School, were among a group of 24 students working on a water efficiency marketing project with representatives of Thames Water as Her Majesty toured the building. "It was so exciting", she said. "I can't believe I actually met the Queen. I'm really enjoying my degree here at UEL and this visit was a very special event for all of us!" The Knowledge Dock Centre is home to UEL's Knowledge Dock enterprise development and support service, which now works with over 1,000 businesses, mainly small and medium enterprises in Thames Gateway. Facilities include 42 business units, the HotHatch business generator, the Empower project for female entrepreneurs, Fabric Print & Design Bureau, the Product Design Lab, the SMARTlab Digital Media Institute, the Sustainability Research Institute and the engineering and laboratories of UEL's School of Computing & Technology. Awad Bhenick, President of the UEL Entrepreneurship Society, was one of 10 entrepreneurs working in HotHatch on Friday. Awad, a UEL Media and Advertising graduate who also directed a film of the occasion, said: "This is a wonderful event and I'm really excited to be so closely involved. Knowledge Dock has done so much to support me and countless other entrepreneurs and businesses in East London – this is fantastic recognition." Following a £110 million investment programme, the University of East London's new facilities include the vast open-plan Trading Floor with flexible teaching space and IT hubs, a 400-seat lecture theatre, an innovative Library and Learning Centre and the Petchey Centre for Entrepreneurship, established to promote innovation in business. Linked by high-level bridges, the Knowledge Dock Centre contains business units, incubator hot-desking facilities in the HotHatch, expert centres including SimLab, and Product Design Lab, flexible teaching and meeting space. (<http://www.associationofbusinessschool.org>)

### **Leigh Technology Academy, Dartford – UK 2008**

BDP's Leigh Technology Academy in Dartford was declared best outstanding new or refurbished secondary school in the country as the winners of the inaugural TES (Times Educational Supplement) Schools Awards were announced on 9 June at the London Hilton Hotel on Park Lane.

These awards celebrate and reward the professionalism and flair of those teams making an outstanding contribution to primary and secondary schools in the maintained and independent sectors. The awards encompass new facilities, innovation in teaching, leadership and community involvement.

Leigh Academy, which opened in 2008, is a groundbreaking 1,500 pupil school, specialising in technology and ICT. The school consists of four colleges, all under one roof. The school is brimming with innovation being highly sustainable and uses aspects such as orientation, passive cooling, earth tubes and passive ventilation to achieve 65% of the carbon emissions compared to DCSF benchmarks and a reduction of 30% against part L. The school has already been praised with accolades from the Civic Trust and RIBA, while Building Service Journal named it as its project of the year.

BDP architect director Keith Papa, who made the submission on behalf of the school said: "It is extremely rewarding to receive this accolade from the people who use our **buildings** and who know what it takes to make a great new school. We are delighted to have been part of the making of the new Leigh Technology Academy where such great teaching and learning takes place. It is a unique response to the design challenge to set open learning terraces and classrooms around a daylit wintergarden and our design approach is clearly paying dividends for the Leigh Technology Academy. The feedback we have received is that the architecture does a superb job of supporting the pedagogical and pastoral approach of the Academy. It is a brilliant example of a dynamic and passionate client and designer working together to create a delightful and inspiring place of learning." (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

### **Marlowe Academy, Ramsgate – UK 2006**

#### **Awards:**

RIBA Sorrell Foundation Schools Award 2007

RIBA National Award 2007

RIBA Wood Award (Structural Category) 2007

Marlowe Academy, a new city academy, replaces the failing Ramsgate School. The architects were asked to come up with a building that was modern, functional and would improve exam marks too. They have responded with an indoor village, where the resident community can see itself in action, whether it be in the theatre, in the classrooms or in the dramatic assembly area.

The judging panel, including Paul Monaghan of Allford Hall Monaghan Morris, Frances Sorrell, co-founder of the Sorrell Foundation, and Anne Canning, Head Teacher of Camden School for Girls, said:

"The atrium is the heart of a truly public building: the school library is the local public library, the sports facilities are available to hire, and local groups use the theatre regularly. At a time when massive resources are being directed towards the rebuilding of Britain's educational infrastructure, Marlowe Academy offers an ambitious re-definition of what a large new school can look and feel like." (<http://www.architecture.com>)

### **Saltire Center – Caledonian University – Glasgow – UK 2006**

Construction Sum: £16,000,000 [2006]

#### **Awards:**

Civic Trust commendation 2008

Scottish Design Award 2007

Lightning Design Award 2007

## **RIBA Award 2006**

### **Overview**

The Saltire Centre forms the central hub of university life for many students in Glasgow. The building is a powerful image within the city and provides a beacon for learning. At the early briefing stages of the project the client team at the university set out to change learning and the notion of a library, turning it into a learning centre. The building has managed to create a social, as well as academic, focus which fosters and promotes team working and informal collaborations.

### **Themes**

#### **Integrated flexibility for space and learning**

A range of spaces to support different learning styles and working practises are available to students. From monastic cells to a vibrant cafe, students can utilise areas that are appropriate to them and their needs.

#### **Integrated social and physical context**

A number of external terraces have been created to form an urban square open to the public. This helps to reinforce the visual impact of the building. Inside the building, the use of large-scale art installations has played an important part in making the centre truly original. The pieces are integrated in the space and specially commissioned, contributing to Glasgow's rich history of public art.

#### **Innovative solutions to specific areas or smaller spaces**

The Learning Cafe was created in a previous building, but in the Saltire centre it has found its natural home as a location for interactive group working and collaboration centre. The furniture and zoned areas allow some enclosure from the large open space of the atrium. Student feedback for this space has been excellent and they obviously appreciate the flexibility and interactivity that the cafe offers.

#### **Responses to developing integrated ICT**

The building has been fully set-up for wireless working and contains over 200 laptops. The number of mobile devices is anticipated to rise and therefore the systems have been designed with an increase of demand in mind. (<http://www.imagineschooldesign.org>)

### **University of Cambridge, Faculty of Education, Cambridge – UK 2005**

Client University of Cambridge, £ 6.900.000

#### **Awards:**

**Cambridge 'most sustainable building Award 2006**

A convivial environment for the exchange of ideas.

The design concept creates a natural wrap of lawn and tree groupings to form a relaxed relationship of faculties, adjacent Georgian Villa and rekindled garden.

An interior social daylit street winds east to west through the garden from the entrance lawn. A library is placed alongside the lawn at the edge of the trees to receive glare free north light, while along the south side flexible teaching, seminar rooms and office space form a structured back-drop to the high side of neighbouring Homerton College. (BDP)

### **Bournemouth Central Library, Bournemouth – UK 2002**

#### **Awards:**

**Prime Minister's Award for Better Public Building 2003**

**Civic Trust Commendation 2003**

**Public Private Finance Award, Operational Local Government (runner up) 2005**

The library reinvented as stimulating public living room.

Four key aims drove our design: encourage the public into the library, inspire users, optimise working practices and create a vibrant economic hub.

We designed a mixed-use building, comprising 3,608 sq m (38,800 sq ft) of library space atop 3,572 sq m (38,450 sq ft) of street-level retail.

The library features a fully glazed north-facing elevation, allowing views to and from the street and a direct connection with the outside world.

Other features include an impressive triple-height foyer, an information/issue desk overlooking the entire library and a sweeping 'horseshoe' layout on the first floor housing a reference library, gallery, staff offices and more.

Brief create a welcoming information building on a former car park drive urban regeneration

#### **Results**

visitor numbers up three-fold since launch a reinstated historic line of the high street a PFI project where the local authority insisted on quality and got it. (BDP)

## **Bennetts Associates Architects, London-Edinburgh – UK**

<http://www.bennettsassociates.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Humanities Division and Library, University of Oxford – UK in construction 2012**

The architect will work with the University on the £180 million humanities development in the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter, a site at the heart of the city of Oxford bounded by the eighteenth-century Radcliffe Infirmary building and the adjacent Radcliffe Observatory. The development will be part of the masterplan designed for the site by architects Rafael Viñoly.

We are confident that Bennetts will develop a design which will give users of the humanities library a fantastic space to work in Professor Sally Shuttleworth

The new development will provide a home for most of the faculties in the Humanities, and will offer excellent teaching facilities, dedicated graduate space and academic offices, as well as space for visiting scholars and research projects. At the centre of the development will be a new humanities library, which will bring together holdings from faculty libraries, currently spread across the city. It will also include lecture theatres, and seminar and conference space, as well as cafes and space for art exhibitions, screenings of films and musical performances.

It is anticipated that the development will be delivered in two phases, with the first phase to be completed by mid 2012. The first phase will include the faculties of English, History, Philosophy and Theology.

Professor Sally Shuttleworth, Head of the Humanities Division at Oxford, said: 'Bennetts Associates were selected because they showed the best understanding of the challenges posed by the site and the complex requirements of the project brief. They combine a

strong analytical approach with sympathy for the historical context of the site. We are confident that they will develop a design which will give users of the humanities library a fantastic space to work in.'

Four practices were invited to participate in the competition, which was set up by Oxford University and PDCM, from an initial long list of twelve: Bennetts Associates Architects, David Chipperfield Architects, KPF and Wilkinson Eyre.

A spokesperson for the University of Oxford said: 'The University has been hugely impressed by the effort made by the architects and the quality of ideas from each practice. The architects went through a rigorous selection process over several months including visits to their offices by the Project Sponsor Group, building visits, user group workshops and finally interviews.'

The architect Rab Bennetts said: 'We are thrilled to have been given the opportunity to work with the Humanities Division and University to create a development of this significance on such an important site. Our competition proposals for open quads and gardens reinterpret the historic grain of Oxford and provide a strong identity for the library. We also explored space syntax, daylight, natural ventilation and good views to create the best possible educational environment.' (<http://www.ox.ac.uk>)

### **University of Stirling, Library Refurbishment – UK 2006**

Client University of Stirling, Area 7,000m<sup>2</sup>, Value £13 million, Completion 2006

The library was constructed as the centrepiece of an entire campus design on a lovely site at the foot of the Ochil Hills. Although a fine building it suffered from problems common to buildings of its time. Internal orientation is poor, study options are limited and the fabric was tired. The stage D report established a course of action and options for refurbishment. The library was built as part of the University of Stirling campus which opened in 1967. It sits in a prominent position at the centre of the grounds with views to the rest of the landscaped campus. Currently the library occupies two buildings: the original building and a low extension built later to the North. The building is placed in the landscape as a series of layered planes. Strips of external glazing allow fabulous views to the Ochils, the Wallace monument and other parts of the campus over Airthrey Loch. The design of the section is such that large areas of external glazing are shaded from high sun angles preventing excessive solar gain. Low sun angles are more problematic. Since the long sides of the building face East and West, glare from sun in the afternoon and in winter is controlled by internal blinds and curtains. Bennetts Associates reconfigured the existing ad-hoc layout of the library to create an efficient and legible layout that respected the original design intent of the building. Connections were improved to the University main concourse. The refurbished building will respond to new ways of learning by providing a menu of study options ranging from group to individual and informal to formal. (Bennetts)

### **Central Library and Jubilee Street Development, Brighton, Sussex – UK 1999 – 2005**

(see also: Lomax Cassidy Edwards – <http://www.lcearch.com>)

Shortlisted for the Stirling Prize and awarded Prime Minister's Public Building 2005, the Jubilee Library has also been a great success with the people of Brighton. Fronting onto the square at the heart of the masterplan, the building makes a welcoming expression of civic purpose and uses materials and roofscape inspired by the locality. The highly sustainable interior contains dramatic spaces infused with natural light. The project was built through PFI to a tight budget. (Bennetts)

## **Bisset Adams, Architecture, Interior, Design, Communications, London – UK**

<http://www.bissetadams.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Idea Store Watney Market, London – UK 2012**

Client: Tower Hamlets Council, Contract Value: £4.1 Million, Project duration: November 2009 - May 2012

Bisset Adams is currently architect and lead consultant on an ambitious, Big Lottery funded Idea Store on the Commercial Road at Watney Market, the first of a new generation of Tower Hamlets' library, learning and information centres, and dubbed 'a marketplace of information' with a range of community and civic partners aiming to provide benefits in health, employment and learning opportunities for local people. This will be a landmark building on a complex urban site, with a number of key constraints including the proximity of the East London line, existing adjacent residential flats, relocation of a bus stop and utilities running through the site. Planning permission has been granted and the project started on site in May 2011.

(<http://www.designinglibraries.org.uk>)

#### **Nothholt Library, West London – UK 2009 on design**

#### **Church Street Library, Westminster, London – UK 2009**

#### **Ealing Central Library, Ealing – UK 2008**

#### **High Wycombe Library, Buckinghamshire – UK 2008**

We were commissioned to produce interior designs and a branding approach for the new High Wycombe library, laid out over three floors as part of a major new shopping centre. The process involved consultation with the community, stakeholder groups and with librarians, to ensure the new library met the needs of its users. (Bisset)

#### **Ealing Nothfields Library, Ealing – UK 2007**

#### **Grays Library, Thameside, London – UK 2005**

#### **Idea Store, Bow, Tower Hamlets, London – UK 2002**

Idea Stores 10 years on: the next generation by Sarah Godowski, Director of Bisset Adams, and Sergio Dogliani, Deputy Head of Idea Store

#### **1. The Designers' view by Sarah Godowski**

It is now ten years since the first of Tower Hamlets' ground-breaking Idea Stores opened in Bow, and it's still seen as one of the best and most exciting library services in the country, referenced widely as an exemplar of innovative best practice. Bisset Adams has been involved in the Idea Store programme since 1998, working with Tower Hamlets council to devise a new model for customer engagement in learning, libraries and the community. The Idea Store programme has been a very different experience from the designers' viewpoint, owing largely to the innovative and forward-thinking character of Tower Hamlets council as a client, understanding the value of design and treating the designer and brand consultant as an integral part of the team. The success of the Idea Store programme has been largely due to a willingness to explore ideas, with radical results and successful engagement with the community; local people feel a real sense of ownership of the Idea Stores, and visits, membership and book issues continue to rise. After the largest-ever public consultation on the future of libraries, the team identified that local people wanted libraries to broaden their remit: offering better bookstock first and foremost, but also a range of other facilities from café to learning, and in more convenient locations alongside shopping or transport centres. We at Bisset Adams found early meetings memorable for the freedom of ideas: at a time when everyone was scratching their heads wondering how to save money on libraries, Tower Hamlets had recognised their potential and had fixed on the library service as a key partner in a broad learning offer to stimulate regeneration



and foster inclusion. They also realised the name 'library' meant little to many of the local community to whom the stock of old libraries in run-down buildings had little to engage or offer. Bisset Adams took a bold approach to designing the identity of the new service: the new brand was 'Idea', based on the concept that everyone has ideas, and believing in your ideas can change your life. The core values of 'Engage, Empower and Enrich; describe the customers' journey was engaging with the brand, being empowered, and enriching their lives through the books and services. The name 'library' appears in the strapline (Library, Learning and Information), but it was felt the new name would engage and appeal to local people to signal a much-needed innovation within the borough. Bisset Adams was the architect of the pilot Idea Store in Bow in 2002, and is now architect on the newbuild Idea Store at Watney Market, a landmark building currently in construction. The key to the success of Idea Stores has been to engage with previously excluded audiences, creating a genuinely vibrant community hub of learning, library, business, arts and community events. The café is used for business meetings; the learning labs for everything from language classes to baby massage. The latest Idea Store at Watney Market follows a new model as a 'marketplace of information' with the council's partners. The library space is spread over three floors with dedicated space for adults, children and young people, and 'learning clusters' provide a highly informal learning environment, part of a range of learning opportunities offered in the Idea Stores as well as in partnerships with local schools. In difficult financial times, it's exciting to be working with a local authority which recognises the value of libraries for local communities and for fostering regeneration and learning. Sarah Godowski

## 2. The Practitioners' view by [Sergio Dogliani](#)

They say that time flies when you have fun, and looking back over the last 10 years, since Tower Hamlets Council opened its first Idea Store in Bow, one can't deny that our journey that eventually turned around libraries in Tower Hamlets has been hard work, but fun too. We set out with the aim of transforming our libraries, and put them at the centre of people's lives, because that was our mandate from Tower Hamlets residents. How did we achieve that? First of all by working very closely with like-minded architects such as Bisset Adams, who very involved from day one in a new concept, not just a new building – we think it is this marriage of creative minds that resulted in such an innovative project. We then started by re-locating our buildings where people were, on the high streets, and by investing in books and IT. We then had to throw away the rule book (the one that still makes many libraries too daunting and austere, with silly signs on the doors telling you the 1,000 things you cannot do as you enter), and try to create a place where mutual respect is the norm. Our 'no rules' policy has brought in thousands of people who had never been to a library before, and as a result of our widening participation policies, social cohesion is now a reality, in a diverse borough like Tower Hamlets, not just a desirable outcome. We then had to learn a few tricks from the retail sector (because they know how to engage with ordinary people), to the dismay of traditionalists and lazy intellectuals, who immediately jumped to the conclusion that we were selling out - we are proud to remain a public service, we are efficient in our use of resources, but profit is definitely not on our agenda. So, longer opening hours (seven days a week), books attractively displayed (as in the best bookshops), customer focused layout design, and competent staff who care. Add to these art galleries and cafes, events for all ages (all year round), an ever-growing free reading festival with diverse audiences (Write Idea 2012), and you get the idea of a place that continues to be a choice destination for many: yearly visits of 2,100,000 (up from 550,000), and book lending up by 27% have put Tower Hamlets among the very top in London, after being at the bottom 10 years ago – this is remarkable, particularly considering the chronic decline in most library services in the UK. We continue to live by our values (engage, empower, enrich), so we still engage, and continue to seek novel ways of capturing the attention of users who are increasingly attracted by other offers in modern life; we continue to empower our people, by making things easier for them and by listening, taking on board their demands. And we continue to enrich the lives of those more in need, bringing an ever expanding range of services to an ever wider audience: we are now focusing on employability and health, the basis for improving the quality of life in Tower Hamlets, and use reading and learning opportunities to achieve this. So, we offer 800 courses yearly: literacy, yoga, complementary health, cookery, computing, numeracy, languages, fitness, design, sewing, dance, photography, accounting, music - the list goes on and on, and for each of these, we provide books and online learning materials, greatly enhancing the learning experience. We are now working on our fifth building, and it is interesting to note that at each stage the architects we've worked with - Bisset Adams at Bow and Watney Market, David Adjaye at Chrisp Street and Whitechapel, Dearle & Henderson at Canary Wharf - have contributed in different ways to the project, whether it was a refurbishment, new build or fit out, proving the strength of the concept. Many ask us: what is the key secret of your successful formula? If we were to single out a factor, we would say it is the attention we have always put on people (customers, staff), not just on things (buildings, books). Great buildings are certainly important, and you must have enough books to fill the shelves, but we think a truly great library service puts the customers first, and concentrates on removing all barriers to participation. Attitude is everything, no matter how wonderful a building, no matter how comprehensive the book stock, you need to have staff who are able to combine fantastic people's skills with the competencies required to deliver great reading, learning and information services. Too many times you see short term strategies (in the UK and abroad), where local authorities think you can remedy library usage decline by building a new library, and after the initial excitement, when the honeymoon period is over, the service continues to decline, because it was not supported by a solid concept, by a long term vision – in the Idea Store case, we went the whole way, people and things, seamlessly entwined, because you can't have one without the other. So, 10 years on, and we still continue to receive many foreign delegations who study our model, and are asked ourselves to travel to faraway places to talk about how we do things 'the Idea Store way'. The fact that most of the interest comes from Scandinavia, where you can arguably find the best libraries in the world, fills us with pride. But why are we so popular in Tromsø, Palafrugell and Seoul, and not so much in our own country? Why did cities in the United States, Holland and Italy based their library services on our model, and yet no one has given this serious consideration in the UK? For all the money we've invested in new books, we wish we could find one that answers that question. As dozens of libraries around the country close or severely reduce their services, can the UK library world outside Tower Hamlets really afford to ignore the future-proof Idea Store model for another 10 years? [Sergio Dogliani](#) (<http://www.designlibraries.org.uk>)

## **Bond Bryan Architects, Sheffield – UK**

<http://www.bondbryan.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Twelve Quays Campus, Wirral Metropolitan College, Birkenhead, Merseyside – UK 2008**

One of three sites owned by the College. The chosen development site occupies a narrow dockside frontage bisected by an historic tramway, still in use today. The proximity of the dock walls and complex geotechnical ground conditions introduced the design restrictions that eventually determined the linear form of the building. We took design references from the timber and red brick aesthetic of earlier dockside buildings and from the nautical history of a proud industrial port. This multi purpose learning and social space, whilst acknowledging its unique historical setting, is a truly contemporary education building accommodating science, engineering, art and performance spaces around the central enclosed street that creates the heart of the campus. With upper floor studio space designed to maximise the availability of natural north lighting and to create inspirational view as to the Liverpool waterfront, this 4 storey building makes a significant architectural contribution to the south bank of the Mersey. (Bond)  
This was a real challenge not just because of the restricted site space that we had to work with, but also the nature of that space.

The history of the place seemed at first restriction but eventually it became the inspiration for our design (Jonathan Herbert, director)

#### **Matthew Boulton College (Library), Birmingham – UK 2005**

Matthew Boulton College has been providing education to Birmingham and the Midlands region for over 100 years. Ms Christine Braddock, Principal and Chief Executive, had a vision of replacing the original College's facilities with a state of the Art College. In 2005, her vision was realised and the College moved to their new home which has some of the most advanced facilities that Birmingham has to offer. Ms Braddock was actively involved throughout the life of the project. A new £23 million College building in Birmingham's Eastside Learning Quarter providing a total of 18,500 m<sup>2</sup> of accommodation has replaced the College's original two buildings which had less than ideal facilities in a poor location. The College is one of the largest Further Education facilities in the region and has been constructed to "inspire learning and achieve excellence". The College comprises teacher's accommodation, a fitness suite, jobshop, library, IT suite and surgery. Results: During our 3 ½ year appointment, the completion of the new home for Matthew Boulton College represents a step change in bringing education to the city with 21st Century technology facilities. This building is deemed to be a flagship project for the Further Education Sector in the City of Birmingham and beyond. The College's commitment to excellence has been widely acknowledged including the awarding of 'The Queen's Anniversary Prize' for Further and Higher Education (the highest accolade given to an educational institution); 'The Beacon Award' for Healthcare programmes; and the granting of 'Centre of Vocational Excellence' (CoVE) status with specialised provision in the areas of Print Media & Graphics Vocational Medical Sciences Business and Professional Services. (<http://www.davislangdon.com>)

#### **University of Wolverhampton, Main Campus Learning Centre, Wolverhampton - UK 2002**

Opened in October 2002, the Harrison Learning Centre is the flagship Learning Centre at the University of Wolverhampton. The objectives of the £4.5m extension to the Centre were: To receive incoming work from School of Humanities Languages and Social Sciences, Create high quality space to pilot new types of teaching room, Create a new entrance and develop a shopping mall concept, Renew outdated infrastructure to bring the whole Learning Centre up to modern standards

#### **bpr architects Ltd., London – UK**

<http://www.bprarchitects.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **School of Arts, Education, Media Centre, Middlesex University, London-Hendon – UK 2011**

The Grove - which has been described as a "world class building" by the Greater London Authority - is an exciting new building – designed by BPR Architects who also designed Hendon campus's Sheppard Library, Hatchercroft Building and the magnificent glazed Quadrangle – provides teaching, learning and research facilities for some 1,600 art, design and media students as well as members of staff.

The new building varies in height between two and five storeys at different points, with an overall floor space of 15,460 square metres. Inside, students and academics work in specialist teaching facilities, including art and design studios, digital media labs, workshops, photographic studios and darkrooms and TV production studios as well as the more conventional seminar and teaching rooms, exhibition spaces, offices and cafeteria. Along with the new building, we are also funded major improvements to the open space and parkland in the immediate area leading to Hendon Grove including paths, terraces and landscaping. Overall we invested around £80 million on this project.

Another important aspect of the building's 'world class design' is the range of sustainable features intended to reduce the University's energy consumption and carbon footprint. These include an onsite combined heat and power system together with an absorption chiller, energy efficient air source heat pumps, solar panels on the sedum roofs, a mechanical ventilation system, and daylight and occupancy sensors for artificial lighting.

Our green travel culture, which is informed by one of the most advanced travel and transport strategies of any organisation in north London, will be enhanced with the addition of more facilities for cyclists and a policy that will continue to promote alternative forms of transport to the car. These features build on the impressive environmental credentials we achieved with Hatchercroft, which was awarded 'excellent' BREEAM status for its environmental sustainability. (<http://www.mdx.ac.uk>)

#### **Middlesex University, Sheppard Memorial Library, London-Hendon – UK 2004/re-designed 2012**

The new Sheppard Library redefines the term library, providing a flexible learning resources centre that encourages collaboration and excellence. Underlying principles for the new learning resource centre were functionality, integration and flexibility. Its design is informed by its function and environmental considerations and the building's 8,000 sqm footprint optimises use of the confined site. The new building provides services for 1,600 students utilising the latest information technology formed over a variety of study environments. The Sheppard Library provides facilities including dedicated research and postgraduate study rooms, digital language classrooms, video conferencing and an off-air recording base. Using a balance of passive design and renewable technology including rain water harvesting, solar panels and natural ventilation the design aims to minimise energy consumption. (bpr)

#### **Brisac Gonzales, London – UK**

<http://www.brisacgonzalez.com>

##### **Libraries :**

#### **Museum of World Culture, Göteborg – Sweden 2004**

£ 4 000 000 / 8 600m<sup>2</sup>

In many ways the building is akin to a geode. A simple and robust exterior encloses an interior that is characterised by surfaces of vibrant colours, reflective and perforated metals, rich and tactile in-situ concrete with different textures, and oak and pine flooring. The interior fitout for the Museum of World Culture has given us the opportunity to complete the building from a design point of view having executed the designs for the building as well. Statens Fastighetsverk (Swedish National property board - Ministry of Finance) (Brisac)

#### **Médiathèque Municipale Georges Perros, Douarnenez – France 2003**

Collaboration with David Cras

The site chosen for the location of the library, place of hell, can create a "cultural hub" in the heart of the city, in collaboration with the Port Museum, to rehabilitate a former industrial area while boosting Port-Rhu. About the architect: "The old building Quéré part of the history of Douarnenez. It is therefore to do with the existing, ie installed in a place once dedicated to the industrial production of new functions. The court has emerged as the core of the device. She brings light. You want to grant him the status of the court, in the manner of a preface which delays the time to enter in the text. For these reasons, the project preserves the maximum space of the court by entering the necessary extensions on one

side . So Initial sequencing ancient facades is rendered . The term of the project comes down to this simple page glass, bent at its ends to accommodate the access and through which the exchanges occur inside - outside. A recount in aesthetics , not to disguise as cultural space that was already there. The project cleared its way to the old cannery. It is public and passers by direct contact. It puts the user in contact with the sky and light . " Winner of numerous architectural awards in Britain , the firm has already made Cras David : The Library of Dinan, the Mediatheque Locminé , the cultural complex of Josselin , Library , Game Library - Media St. Luce sur Loire. (Brisac)

## **Broadway Malyan, London – UK**

We have over 450 staff working in 13 offices throughout the UK, Europe, the Middle East and Asia. We also have support offices in Buenos Aires and Belfast, and associated offices across Europe.

<http://www.broadwaymalvan.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bournville College, Longbridge (Birmingham) – UK 2011**

Architect Broadway Malyan has applied for planning approval for its detail design for a £84m new campus for Bournville College on the site of the former MG Rover works at Longbridge, Warwickshire. The scheme, which is part of developer St Mowden's £750m plans for the former car works site, will unite the college's three campuses in one site, serving 15,000 further and higher education students and adult learners. Leading the project from Broadway Malyan's Birmingham office, Salim Hussain said: "The new Bournville College marks one of the first phases of the biggest regeneration scheme in the region, so it is incredibly rewarding to have the opportunity to implement the concept design through the build stage." The six-storey building will be located on Longbridge North and is intended to create a new town centre at the heart of the regenerated 190ha site. The new Bournville College will be housed in one building, comprising multiple distinct blocks interlinked around the central spine structure with a double-height atrium. A glazed tower will overlook the nearby River Rea, running overground for the first time since early last century. The college will provide public access to a sports hall, restaurant and hair and beauty salons on site. It has been designed to achieve a BREEM 'Excellent' rating and sustainability features include rainwater harvesting, earth tubes and an exposed concrete frame for improved thermal mass. St Modwen's £750m Longbridge scheme is one of the largest regeneration projects in the West Midlands. The plan includes the creation of 10,000 new jobs and 1,980 new homes alongside public realm and access to transport links. Norman Cave, principal of Bournville College, believes the design of the building to be integral to the long-term success of the facility. He said: "The brief was to create a landmark building that represented the vision for Longbridge as well as providing an educational facility that could meet the needs of businesses, local community, adults and young learners.

"Fundamental to this was the creation of an effective working partnership where design ideas could meet the aspirations of the college. We believe that our partnership has done just that and we look forward to providing a 21st-century educational facility to an area of the city which has been severely affected by the demise of MG Rover." The MG Rover car works closed in 2005 with the loss over 6,000 jobs, although a Chinese firm, the Nanjing Automobile Corporation, maintains a small workforce on site to build MG sports cars. ( <http://www.building.co.uk> ) 23.400 m<sup>2</sup>

Read more: <http://www.building.co.uk/story.asp?storycode=3132894#ixzz0VF9VGSSV>

#### **Aquinas College (Learning Centre), Stockport – UK 2010**

Leading cladding supplier James & Taylor has used an award-winning concept to land the contract for a stunning aluminium façade at a Sixth Form College in Greater Manchester. The subtle, shimmering face on the £40m project at Aquinas College in Stockport is being created using four different anodized finishes that coat both mirror polished and highly etched Senses aluminium tiles. Architects Broadway Malyan worked with James & Taylor to develop a pattern to ensure the different finishes are distributed cohesively across the façade. James & Taylor are supplying 1,758m<sup>2</sup> of tiles. A similar façade on Manchester University's Michael Smith building won top honours for James & Taylor in the Power of Aluminium Awards 2008. The College was so impressed by the university design that it commissioned a similar one for its new building. Dr Ambrose Smith, Principal of the college said: "We have put students at the heart of our new building. Their energy and vitality are its inspiration. We think that it will be an inspirational building for its users and will enhance the neighbourhood too." Andrew Barstow, Northern Regional Manager of James & Taylor said: "It is very exciting to work with architects of the international reputation of Broadway Malyan on a project of this calibre. We are confident that the Senses Aluminium design will provide a fantastic finish for the building." Harry Hoodless of Broadway Malyan said: "We wanted a high-tech, façade that would appear animated as visitors and passers by view the long north elevation on their approach to the college. We chose a neutral colour with varying reflective qualities to respond to the surrounding context in this way. The façade will contrast but not compete with the existing street scene and the Senses tile provided us with the perfect product to achieve our goal." The 3-storey building will provide first-class, spacious facilities for students and staff, with sustainability a key element of the design. It has rainwater recycling, natural lighting, and a ventilation system that exchanges heat at high levels of the building, reducing the need for conventional space heating. It will have a wide main street with natural light flooding down through voids from the roof light above. Included are bright and airy classrooms and laboratories with improved IT provision, a new theatre, chapel, and canteen as well as new staff offices and study areas. Mr Hoodless added: "The Senses tiles create a visually stunning building that will help raise the college's profile in the surrounding area. This building is an important vehicle for educational and social inclusion and will increase self-esteem and confidence among staff and students alike."

( <http://www.buildingdesign-news.co.uk> )

#### **Stourbridge College, Stourbridge– UK 2010**

New Stourbridge College campus and Brierley Hill Library  
10,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Stourbridge College's plans for a £35M new campus in Brierley Hill have been approved unanimously by Dudley Council – with town planners hailing the project as 'brilliant' and 'exciting'. The new campus will be built in the heart of the Brierley Hill regeneration area and the state of the art education centre will offer a whole range of learning facilities for 16s and over including a theatre and the new public library funded by Dudley Council. The new facility will provide education and training for over 2,000 students studying creative arts and A Levels in the borough. Lynette Cutting, Principal at Stourbridge College, said: It's great news that we have received planning permission from Dudley Council for our new campus in Brierley Hill. The plans for the new education centre are ambitious but it's truly exciting to be able to offer local people a creative and inspirational learning environment which will be enhanced with improved cultural, community and social facilities through our partnership with Dudley Council." Councillor Michael Evans, Cabinet Member responsible for libraries at Dudley Council, said: "The move for Brierley Hill Library signals exciting times for borrowers in the area. It will offer state of the art facilities and will be open to all members of the public as usual. The new library forms part of the Council's library modernisation programme which aims to raise the standard of library services for everyone." (<http://www.stourbridge.ac.uk> )

### Stoke 6<sup>th</sup> Form College, Stoke-on-Trent - UK 2010

The City of Stoke on Trent is embarking on an exciting journey - a state of the art development which incorporates world class resources and design features to provide outstanding learning facilities for young people across the city and beyond. Innovative Design will encapsulate the essence of a dynamic learning environment which will capture the imagination of our young people and promote interactive learning. (<http://www.stokesfc.ac.uk>)

### University of Leeds, Law school Leeds, Leeds – UK 2009 – 2010

The University of Leeds School of Law has carved itself an enviable reputation for learning, teaching and research since its foundation in 1899. Unusually for a non-Oxbridge university, its alumni occupy some of the highest legal offices and presently include the Lord Chancellor and Minister for Justice and the Director of Public Prosecutions. But a new golden age for legal scholarship at Leeds is now beckoning. Work is due to start on a £12m purpose-built home for the school, which will cement its reputation by providing staff and students with world-class facilities. State-of-the-art teaching and research space, and a moot court incorporating the latest technology will sit alongside a law and community centre to support the school's pro-bono work. The building will bolster the school's already strong track record of recruiting and retaining the best staff, students and researchers and expand the work it does in the wider community. The new building will place the school at the heart of Leeds' legal community, and boost its reputation for excellence both nationally and internationally. The city of Leeds is synonymous with the legal sector. A large and diverse range of legal practises are based there, alongside major criminal justice courts, a cluster of financial services businesses and the renowned University of Leeds School of Law. Such a concentration of activity gives the School of Law a distinct advantage over many of its main competitors in the UK and its new home aims to capitalise upon this. The new building will have outstanding facilities - a moot court, which will be used for vocational learning and teaching and to test out the latest technology as part of the School's Court21 project looking at the impact of IT on the process of justice. A Law and Community Centre will support pro bono work with youth offenders, as asylum and with schools. It will also be used extensively for the Innocence project, which involves undergraduates carrying out investigative work into real cases where wrongful convictions are suspected. Dedicated study areas for researchers and visiting scholars, graduate students and undergraduates will provide work stations, document storage, a basic library and social space. State-of-the-art seminar rooms will also be used for CPD courses for lawyers and other professionals. The building will boost academic research as well as enhance learning and teaching. In 2008's Research Assessment Exercise - which measures the quality of research - the school was ranked amongst the top Law Schools in England in terms of the volume of outstanding research activity of international standard. New chairs in international fields and new postgraduate courses in international law are helping to develop a shared focus on global law and justice in the 21st century. The new building will further provide an environment for researchers from the School's four research centres - Business Law & Practice, Criminal Justice (including Cyberlaw), European Law & Legal Studies, and International Governance (including Human Rights) - to collaborate on research projects. (<http://www.leeds.ac.uk>)

Previously housed in scattered, outdated accommodation, the new School of Law will provide the faculty with state of the art working and learning facilities within an environmentally-responsive building. The new building will help to reinforce the School of Law's standing to the academic and professional communities, as well as to prospective students. It will furthermore strengthen linkages with other faculties as a key part of the University's professional campus. The building's design has been generated from the environmental issues unique to its site. We have explored several measures that would put the building at the forefront of energy efficient design including using passive solar gain to reduce heating energy, biomass power generation, facade and window design to maximize natural daylight and minimize glare, stack system natural ventilation and strategies to minimize heat loss through the building fabric. (Broadway)  
£ 14,000,000, 3,000 m<sup>2</sup>

### University of Salford, Law Faculty, Salford, Manchester – UK 2008

A new £6.8m law faculty building extension opened in February, as part of a £150m upgrade to the University of Salford. The opening ceremony was attended by Shami Chakrabarti CBE, director of human rights group Liberty, and Lady Brenda Hale, the UK's first and only female law lord, whom the new Salford Law School's purpose-built Lady Hale Building is named after. Sustainable both during construction and for the lifetime of the building Buro Happold carried out the structural engineering design for this elegant building, and every effort was made to ensure sustainability, both during construction and for the lifetime of the building. Crucially, it uses a Trespa cladding system - a by-product of the timber industry, 70 percent of whose mass comes from cellulose sourced from managed forests. For lifelong sustainability, Deltabeams were used on the first and second floors, maximising the benefits of the TermoDeck heating, cooling and ventilating system by allowing air to circulate through the floor planks and the beams. This maximises use of the natural heat storage capacity of the hollow core slabs, minimising energy consumption. The cantilevered area of the second floor is interesting from both a structural and an aesthetic point of view too, as it is supported by the roof beams: deep, cellular beams which support the cantilever floor through perimeter-hung columns. Tripping the light fantastic - inflatable bubbles create a colourful light display One of the most notable aesthetic features of the faculty is a colourful ETFE system surrounding the lecture theatre. "The building is clad with inflatable bubbles of ETFE (ethyl-tetrafluorethylene)," said Andrea Manenti, Buro Happold's job leader on the scheme. "Coloured lights shine through it from an LED lighting system housed between the wall and the bubbles, to spectacular effect." ETFE is highly sustainable too: compared to glass, ETFE films are 1% of the weight, transmit more light and cost 24% to 70% less to install. ETFE is also resilient (able to bear 400 times its own weight), self-cleaning - thanks to its nonstick surface - and totally recyclable. "We are very proud of our involvement in this landmark building," said Manenti, "and the ETFE pillows make a pleasing architectural contrast with the panels of the Trespa cladding system on the main building." Project team: Client: University of Salford, Architect: Broadway Malyan, Buro Happold services: Structural Engineering, Main contractor: Bardsley Construction (<http://www.burohappold.com>)  
Bold use of form and colour has given the new Salford School of Law at the University of Salford an iconic new look. The 2,500m<sup>2</sup> scheme features a new library which projects over two lower floors of faculty teaching and social space, office space for lecturers and administrative staff and a moot court. A distinctive ETFE clad lecture theatre adjoins the main building providing additional flexible space for the University, and acting as a beacon on the highly visible corner site. Responding to the client's brief, the design aims to minimise the use of energy during the life of the building, to maximise the use of natural ventilation and lighting and to optimise zone control and sub-metering to enhance long term performance monitoring. A Termodeck system has been used, utilising the concrete hollow floor decks of the building to distribute air to each zone. Using night operation of the ventilation system these slabs are cooled or heated as required, thus minimizing the need for mechanical plant and associated energy use. In order for this system to operate effectively the building envelope has been carefully designed, detailed and insulated to a high degree, exceeding current Part L requirements. The ETFE cladding of the lecture theatre is continuously inflated by a small pump that maintains the air pressure. Thirty LED lights are evenly distributed and concealed behind the cladding and shine upwards at a tilted, reflectively painted board to create the even light treatment to the ETFE. They are computer programmed from inside the building, and the bulbs can change to any colour across a spectrum, either as a still colour or a rippling effect. Phased construction works enabled minimum disruption, and off site construction techniques helped to fast track the programme enabling completion to be achieved on

time and within budget. The end result is a sustainable and flexible building, meeting the needs of a 21st century teaching environment. (Broadway)

### **Phoenix Community Center, London Borough of Sutton – UK 2004**

#### **Awards:**

**Finalist in the The Municipal Journal Regeneration Awards 2005**

**Special Recognition Award The Deputy Prime Minister's Award for Sustainable Communities 2005**

**Shortlisted for Best Housing-led Regeneration Project at the Regeneration Awards 2005**

An eye-catching yet highly functional timber Brise Soleil system, that provides effective control of solar heat gain, light and glare, has helped to integrate the bold architectural concept of a diverse multi-functional, sustainable landmark community building. Designed by architects Broadway Malyan and funded by the London Borough of Sutton and Sport England, the Phoenix Centre is a 3,200m<sup>2</sup> complex that integrates a unique combination of 15 different community uses in a safe and accessible environment. As part of the brief to create a sustainable centre, Broadway Malyan designed substantial areas of glazing along the south and west sides of the building enabling large amounts of daylight to spill into the building, providing natural rather than artificial lighting. This also helped to create a feeling of openness, whilst illustrating some of the facilities available to the community as they walk past. However, with the extensive use of glass came the problem of controlling solar heat gain, light and glare. Levolux demonstrated they had the ability to design a solution that would provide the control needed whilst integrating the bold aesthetics of the exterior timber beams and the straight, clean lines of the exterior glazing and cladding. Levolux designed, manufactured and installed their timber Brise Soleil fin system, manufactured in western red cedar. The system provides the ideal solution giving optimum protection against the elements whilst ensuring that views both in and out of the centre are not hindered. The system also helps to enhance the exterior look, with the curved timber fins providing an organic feel, that echoes the building's sustainable ethos. Optimum protection from the elements "The Levolux Brise Soleil system has enabled us to create a modern and sustainable building that has a comfortable interior environment," said Broadway Malyan. "In addition, whilst giving optimum protection from the elements the system also adds to overall look and feel of the building." Virtually maintenance free, the system can be used on both new and existing developments, adding a fresh dimension to existing buildings or distinguishing new buildings with its unique features. Available as either single piece fins or multiple parts, they can be mounted at a fixed angle, adjustable by means of motors or be fully automated with solar controls. Like all systems from Levolux, the timber Brise Soleil is virtually maintenance free and are backed with the company's design, manufacture and installation package. The centre provides a range of facilities including a sports hall, gym, dance studio, library, youth centre, recording studio, IT suites, community police office, café and a community hall all under one roof, providing a unique blend of services that cannot be found anywhere else in the borough. The centre will provide a safe, fun, family environment and offer courses and activities for all ages and interests. (<http://www.levolux.com>)

Forming part of Broadway Malyan's Roundshaw Neighbourhood Renewal scheme, this combined community and sports centre is situated at the heart of the estate adjoining other community facilities including the church, shops and doctors surgery. Together with the Roundshaw Park playing fields, the centre provides the neighbourhood's residents with much needed access to facilities that promote healthy living. The architectural concept for the building set out to integrate a broad range of diverse but complementary functions within a single, economic but distinctive building. All major spaces are accessed via a welcoming multi-purpose double-height foyer entered from a landscaped square. The eye-catching feature of the foyer is a two-storey central timber 'beehive'. The ground floor of this structure encloses a café to tempt new visitors into the building. The architecture is a modern, efficient and economic expression of the building's organisation and structure. A single sweeping roof, supported by laminated timber beams on steel columns, covers a simple rectangular, two-storey white rendered enclosure. Large areas of glazing on the south-west corner give a feeling of openness, inviting potential users to visit the facilities that are on view, in particular the foyer, library and fitness suite. Roof overhangs and timber louvres shade the glazing to prevent overheating and glare. Internally, to complement the laminated timber roof beams, the windows, doors, screens and the central feature in the foyer are all made of timber. Sustainable features include a connection to a mini district combined heat and power system (CHP), and the maximum use of natural daylight through the incorporation of rooflights, lightwells and sun tubes. The 'beehive' was furthermore designed to provide stack effect ventilation. The building is fully accessible to people of all disabilities and contains a full range of sports and recreational facilities including a sports hall, recording studios, library and community police office. The centre also hosts a weekly market.

### **Nicolas Burwell architects, London – UK**

<http://www.burwellarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **University of Plymouth, Library Extension, Plymouth – UK 2004**

Project value £5.0m, Gross floor area 2,950sq.m, Completed 2004

Modern learning takes many forms. Responding to this diversity the library creates a hierarchy of spaces graded away, both vertically and horizontally, from a central open reading room. Oak-finished acoustic panelling envelops areas suited to the sharing of knowledge, ideas and information. These give way to a range of more intimate spaces for smaller working groups. The gradation culminates in quiet study carrels around the perimeter, with lowered ceilings and angled windows for glare-free natural light. (Burwell)

### **David Chipperfield Architects Ltd, London - UK**

<http://www.davidchipperfield.co.uk>

#### **Libraries :**

### **Kultur- und Kongresszentrum Würth (Bibliothek), Künzelsau-Gaisbach – Germany 2015**

Künzelsau. Der Gewinner des internationalen Architektenwettbewerbs für das geplante Kultur- und Kongresszentrum Würth in Künzelsau-Gaisbach steht fest: Die Jury unter dem Vorsitz von Prof. Stephan Braunfels (Berlin) wählte am gestrigen Donnerstag den Entwurf von David Chipperfield Architects (Berlin) aus insgesamt 13 eingereichten Arbeiten aus. Den zweiten Platz erlangten Lundgaard & Tranberg Architekten (Kopenhagen), der dritte Platz ging an Henning Larsen Tegnesteue (Kopenhagen). Die Architektengruppe Hohenlohe (Büros ARS und Kalis aus Künzelsau, Büros Knorr & Thiele und Steinbach & Bortt aus Öhringen) wurde mit Platz vier ausgezeichnet. „Der anspruchsvolle und aufwendige Entwurf ist von wohlthuender Eleganz, Ruhe und Würde und korrespondiert trotz seiner erkennbaren Wertigkeit wie selbstverständlich mit dem Werksareal am Horizont. Innen- und Außenräume sind von höchster Qualität und Zeitlosigkeit“, heißt es in der



Begründung des Preisgerichtes. Im Sommer 2006 hatte die Adolf Würth GmbH & Co. KG einen eingeladenen Wettbewerb für ein Kultur- und Kongresszentrum ausgelobt. 13 Architekturbüros aus dem In- und Ausland hatten sich an diesem Einladungswettbewerb beteiligt. Das künftige Kultur- und Kongresszentrum Würth wird aus einer Veranstaltungshalle als Kernelement, einem Kammer- und Konzertsaal sowie einem Kongress- und Seminarzentrum bestehen. Zusätzlich sind ein Museum mit angegliedertem Skulpturengarten und eine Bibliothek geplant. Das neue Zentrum wird nicht nur dem Künzelsauer Unternehmen für interne Veranstaltungen dienen, sondern auch der Stadt Künzelsau und ihrer Bevölkerung für Veranstaltungen sowie kulturelle und gesellschaftliche Events offen stehen. „Als überregionale Einrichtung soll das Kultur- und Kongresszentrum Würth die Bedeutung der Region Künzelsau und des Hohenloher Raumes als Veranstaltungsort stärken“, so Prof. Dr. h. c. Reinhold Würth, Vorsitzender des Stiftungsaufsichtsrates der Würth-Gruppe und Mitglied des Preisgerichtes. (<http://www.wuerth.de>).

### Museum Folkwang, Bibliothek, Essen – Germany 2010

170 m<sup>2</sup> Lesesaal, Studienraum / 210 m<sup>2</sup> Depot-Kompaktusanlage Kosten Bestandteil Neubau Museum Folkwang

#### **Literature:**

Langshausen, Birgit, Eine Bereicherung für die Kulturhauptstadt. Die neue Bibliothek des Museums Folkwang in Essen / 50.000 Medien zu Kunst, Fotografie und Plakat, in: BuB, Forum Bibliothek und Information, Jg. 62,2010,9, pp. 633-635

### Des Moines Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa – USA 2001 - 2006

Location: Des Moines, Iowa, USA, Completion Date: 2006, Client: Des Moines Public Library, Gross Floor Area: 145,528 sqft (13,520 m<sup>2</sup>)

The library forms an integral part of the new Des Moines 'Western Gateway Park'. This area of the city is currently undergoing extensive redevelopment and the new library and park will become a centrepiece for the urban renewal of Des Moines.

Located at the east end of the park, the new library acts as a link between downtown Des Moines and the park. On the one hand, it responds to the city block, but at the same time it stretches out into the parkland, floating in the surrounding landscape, thus creating outside spaces of different character while conveying to the visitor the feeling of sitting in the park while reading a book.

The 'Gateway Gallery', a flexible activity space, forms part of a public route through the building, reinforcing its bridging character between the park and the city and blending the threshold between library and park. Administration and back of house services are housed in the east wing. The stacks are arranged in such a way that one will always be able to see into the park, creating a sense of openness and transparency. In addition to book stacks, the library also accommodates education facilities, children's play areas and a conference wing with a cafe, reinforcing the public nature of the building and providing a platform for public life.

The two storey concrete structure sits above an underground car park and is entirely wrapped in a composite energy efficient glass-metal skin. Laminated between two glass surfaces, a layer of expanded copper mesh reduces glare and solar gain, thus greatly reducing long-term energy costs. The mesh is the only sun-shading device necessary, ensuring that the view from the inside into the park is maintained at all times. Slight variations in the make up of the panels provide the library with a differentiated yet uniform skin, emphasizing the organic shape of the building.

Tangible Measures for a Sustainable Design:

Glass façade with integrated metal mesh

The façade consists of triple glazing units with an integrated metal mesh. The three-dimensional quality of the mesh allows for good views out of the building but reduces the solar gain through the façade by 80%, thus significantly reducing the building's cooling load.

Green Roof

The green roof both improves the visual and the physical environmental impact of the building.

- For views from the surrounding buildings it gives a sense of a visual continuation of the surrounding park
- The roof helps retain rainwater and thus minimises the impact of the large roof on the sewer system.
- The green roof increases the building's mass and therefore mitigates peaks in temperature resulting in a reduced heating and cooling load.

Exposed Concrete Soffits

All suspended ceilings have been omitted exposing the concrete soffit of the floor slabs. As the slabs are exposed, their building mass can be activated to reduce the building's cooling load.

Daylight

The elaborate building shape helps connecting the inside and outside and maximises the use of natural daylight. Integrating mesh in the full-height glazing furthered the effectiveness of the daylight. The mesh mitigates the sometimes harsh qualities of daylight thus minimising the use of artificial light to avoid contrast and helping to illuminate the depth of the space.

The cumulative effect of these measures have lead to an excellent energy rating with the local energy supplier and given the library a significant cost rebate in addition to annual savings on their energy bill. (<http://www.archinnovations.com>)

## **Jonathan Clark Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.jonathanclark.co.uk>

### Longford School 2, Feltham, London – UK 2009

#### **Awards:**

RIBA London Awards 2010 Winner

WAN Education Awards 2010 Finalist

“I've worked with many architects over the years but Jonathan's ability to listen to our needs and turn them into crazy yet buildable designs is fantastic. He has created buildings and environments which captivate the minds of our staff and students. The vision lead by our Head Teacher of delivering 21st century teaching environments has been turned into reality by Jonathan's designs. It is a pleasure working with him.” Robert Glass, Projects Director, Longford Community School

This is a two storey extension and partial conversion of an existing two-storey 1960s constructed building at Longford Community School. A total area of 750sq.m (a 200 sq.m extension and 550sq.m conversion of existing) houses two new classrooms and a Fitness Centre at ground level with a new Library/learning Centre at first floor. The challenge here was how to successfully extend a nasty looking teaching block. We chose to build a vibrant colourful structure that straddles the end of the block almost as a kind of

articulated bookend. The two storey extension element uses bespoke designed colour-stained Finnish softwood laminated 'fins' that support both the first floor structure and the roof. Unusually for this material, the structure is completely external and exposed to the elements and after much research was pressure impregnated in order that it could perform to these conditions. In between each fin are aluminium grating panels that provide solar control as well as structural stiffening to the external structure. Behind the structure is a two storey panel of glazed curtain walling. The roof is clad with silver 'Trespa' panels and is designed to give the impression of floating/sliding across the exposed roof beams. Internally, the library has been designed as an adaptable open plan area that can be used for different ways of teaching – there is raised area of carpet clad cubed modules for seating, bespoke designed tables and benches and an enclosed curved 'arena' space. (Clark)

The project designed by London-based practice JCA involved a two-story extension and partial conversion of an existing 1960-built two-story building at Longford Community School in Feltham near Heathrow. The architects have created a 200 square meter structurally-expressed timber supported extension and 550 square meter of existing space to house two new classrooms and a fitness center at ground level with a new library/learning center at first floor. This project involved the fit out of an empty shell and core space situated on an upper mezzanine of the canteen block. The ceiling height was generous but not enough for two proper internal levels. In order to solve this structural challenge, JCA has designed a multi-colored Formica clad plywood structure that houses individual study booths over two levels by arranging the cross section. This has helped the lower booths to sit directly below without requiring full headroom while sitting. The colored-timber structure spans the end of the block representing an articulated three dimensionally layered book-end. This colorful structure offers a vibrant extension to a dull and lifeless brick-built teaching block. Bespoke-designed color-stained Finnish softwood laminated fins are used to support both the first floor structure and the roof. Aluminum grating panels are inserted between each fin to provide more solar control as well as some structural stiffening to the external structure. The roof is timber structure clad with silver Trespa panels. The panels are designed to give the impression of floating/sliding across the exposed timber roof beams. A solid block-work wall separated the new sixth form from the canteen below. A number of different sized portholes are inserted into this wall to allow the students to look straight into the canteen below and feel more connected with the rest of the school. A new staircase and disabled lift platform are inserted, adjacent to a new office for the head of sixth form. The sustainable timber has been used in order to fulfill the client's wish to use materials that are procured in an environmentally responsible way. ( <http://www.worldinteriordesignnetwork.com> )

## **Coltart Earley Architecture, Glasgow – UK**

<http://www.coltart-earley.co.uk>

**Libraries:**

**Hamilton Central Library Regeneration, Hamilton – UK 2000 – 2004**

Client: South Lanarkshire Council, Total Project Value: £9m

Hamilton Carnegie Library is a Category A Listed Building built in 1908 as the first of three buildings forming the Townhouse Complex.

The concept behind the renovation of the library at Hamilton Town House is exposure, the ability to create a facility where visitors encounter and discover new influences and opportunities to learn, develop and grow in a welcoming environment. The discovery of the original Carnegie Lecture Theatre presented us with the opportunity to recreate one of the original spaces within the library utilising reproduction plasterwork taken from the remaining damaged ornate plasterwork and columns.

with the location, it was important that the design gave the entrance to the town an impression of style and confidence...this is a huge project for the area and will create a facility that the whole community can be proud and enjoy ( South Lanarkshire Council)

## **Cottrell & Vermeulen Architecture, London – UK**

<http://www.cottrellandvermeulen.co.uk>

**Libraries:**

**Birchfield Community Library, Birmingham – UK unbuilt**

see:

<http://www.building.co.uk> 13.09.2007

<http://www.inkdesign.co.uk> 14.09.2007

## **crabstudio peter cook gavin robotham architecture, London – UK**

<http://www.crab-studio.com>

**Libraries:**

**Bond University's Soheil Abedian School of Architecture, Robina –Australia 2013**

client: Bond University, location: Queensland, Australia, budget: \$ 14,000,000 AUD, dimension: 2.500 m2

primary team: Sir Peter Cook and Gavin Robotham, Mark Bagguley, Jenna Al-Ali, Ting-Na Chen, Lorene Faure, Yang Yu, Nuria Blanco, Javier Ruiz, general contractor and project management: ADCO, Gold Coast, structural and environmental engineers: Arup Brisbane, status: Under construction, Year commenced: 2011, Year completed: 2013

The Soheil Abedian School of Architecture is under construction and is scheduled for completion in April 2013. The design is a result of an international competition which was won by Cook Robotham Architectural Bureau (CRAB), London in association with Populous and Brit Andresen. The 4000m2 building will provide a public forum space for 120 people, studios for undergraduate and masters' students, as well as post-graduate spaces, in a generally open-plan arrangement. Staff accommodation, resource room, reading room, atelier and coffee shop as well as environmental science laboratories constitute the other major functions within the building. The building is complemented by a 330 m2 workshop building and an existing 220m2 Architecture Fabrication Research Laboratory. In all, the workshop facilities will provide 550m2 of space for traditional workshop equipment as well as dedicated digital design and fabrication equipment and materials library. Key elements of the main academic building include a 70metre long street of varying width and height adjacent to which are 4 "scoops" which bring light and air into the building. The scoops provide an important "eddy" space for informal gatherings, critiques and self-directed student activity. The inclined street and the eddy spaces will be key to the successful social interaction between students and also engagement with the broader community. The combined facilities, internal and external space, workshops and public spaces combine to fulfill the schools pedagogy of a strong theoretical foundation underpinned by "learning by making." (<http://www.crab-studio.com>)

The Soheil Abedian School of Architecture is located on the campus designed in the 1980s by Arata Isozaki. It forms part of the Faculty of Architecture and Sustainable Design. Winning the competition in January 2011, CRAB was awarded the contract and the building is on Fast Track.

Again, Cook and Robotham's long experience as teachers of architecture and their regular working knowledge of several including the Bartlett, AA, Harvard, SCI-ARC, Columbia, Frankfurt and UCLA enables them to incorporate a response to many anecdotal criteria as well as constructional and climatic objectives.

The building is a long, airy loft on two to three levels articulated by a series of 'scoops': defining structure-enclosures that can be used for casual meetings and 'crit' sessions. These line the central street that gently rises up the hilltop site. Advantage is taken of the east-west axis to clarify a very climate-controlled development of the north and south skins of the building.

The Soheil Abedian School of Architecture is CRAB'S second University building, and it is rising up fast. Its character is very much developed out of the experiences of Peter Cook and Gavin Robotham as teachers and users of many architecture schools. As with their other work, the sociology of small, intimate groups within institutions, the value of casual overlay, the

importance of the non-curricula moments – as well as a 'sense of theatre' runs through the project. The central 'street' is flanked by irregular 'scoops' – coves of structure that give character to the unfolding of the studios and study rooms. As befits a hot and sometimes sticky climate, the building is airy and folds over upon itself in a series of fan-like roofs and slits.

<http://www.archdaily.com>

Sir Peter Cook and Gavin Robotham (CRAB Studio) won a 2010 international competition to design Bond University's Soheil Abedian School of Architecture. With construction underway, Cook and Robotham visited the Gold Coast in October 2012 to review the progress. Cameron Bruhn joined them on site.

Circulating the corridors of the University of Queensland's architecture school (my alma mater) is a story about Sir Peter Cook's visit in the mid 1980s. The tale's not so much about him being there as a visiting professor – although that should surely rate a mention – rather, it's about a vigorous stoush with another visiting Brit, Alison Smithson, during a student critique. There isn't a lot more to the story and I guess that explains its longevity.

Cook was recently in Australia to preview a project of his Cook Robotham Architectural Bureau (CRAB) currently under construction on the Gold Coast. Cook and Gavin Robotham (his partner in CRAB) have both taught in architecture schools across the world, and together bring a wealth of experience and anecdotal observations to the task of designing Australia's newest architecture school, Bond University's Soheil Abedian School of Architecture.

The school accepted its first student enrolments in January 2011, with the former Queensland government architect, Professor Philip Follent, appointed founding head. CRAB, in association with Populous and Brit Andresen, won the international design competition for the new school's building in 2010. The latest of Cook's architectural formations, CRAB was established in 2006, Cook and Robotham having already worked on a number of competitions together. Since forming, the studio has won competitions for the Verbania Theatre in Piedmont, Italy, and the law faculty and administration buildings of the new Vienna Economics University in Austria, the latter currently also under construction.

Bond's School of Architecture takes the name of Soheil Abedian, a longstanding supporter of the university and the founder and chairman of Gold Coast-based property development company the Sunland Group. The building is due for completion in May 2013, and its sculptural concrete scoops are already emerging from the ground. These four concrete blades are structural, environmental and experiential elements. They create un-programmable spaces for critiques, group work and exhibition (and of course alumni gossip).

The diagram of the building is straightforward enough – a gently ramping internal street runs the length and height of the envelope, with studio spaces over two levels on one side and three levels of offices and service functions on the other. This space undulates in section, with bridges crossing overhead and stairs connecting up and around. The roof is a flat, lily-pad-like structure that rests on an array of slender columns, creating a colonnade around the perimeter. At the entrance, the form cantilevers forward like a protruding nose – a classic Cook motif – to welcome us.

For those old enough to remember Monty Python, Sir Peter (and the Archigram group) are the architectural manifestation of an English naughtiness that made an inane exchange about a dead parrot pure comic genius. Fart jokes are still part of Sir Peter's repartee. In conversation with him during his visit to Bond University I asked him about that legendary student critique in Brisbane almost thirty years ago.

The story survives amid the anecdotes from a distinguished, yet irreverent, career in architectural practice, teaching and discourse. As it turns out the disagreement was about a "rationalist" project that was being presented. Cook: for, Smithson: against. Smithson was intractable. Having made their respective points with some force, they decamped to the staff club for lunch, happily gossiping about this and that. As Cook would say, there are too many architects wandering around "pofaced." (<http://www.architectureau.com>)

### **Vienna Economics University, Law School, Library, Vienna – Austria 2013**

Budget : € 40,000,000 Dimension : 26,000 m<sup>2</sup> CLIENT : PROJECTGESELLSCHAFT WIRTSCHAFTSUNIVERSITAT WIEN IMMOBILIENGESELLSCHAFT m.b.h GENERAL CONTRACTOR : VASKO + PARTNER INGENIEURE, WIEN PROJECT MANAGEMENT : TECHNISCHE GESCHAFTSFUHRUNG DER ARGE PS : DREES & SOMMER WIEN GmbH

Located in the Prater Park of Vienna's 2nd District a completely new campus will open in 2013 for this long-established University. A series of parallel 3-stage competitions led to CRAB being awarded the contact for the interlocking buildings that have a 270 m. face to the woods of the Prater. A strong feature of the buildings is CRAB's attitude to providing casual meeting spaces and outside shelter – largely based upon their long experience of University life. The building rises in a series of snake-like tiers : running from 'earth' colour to 'light' as you go up the building. A connecting roof garden runs from the Prater park into the University's courts : over the top of the Law Library. From within, the entrance is flanked by two 'gleaming' glass corners : on one side the coffee shop and on the other the students' common room. The present stage of construction is illustrated. (Cook)

Der aus einem Verwaltungsgebäude und dem Departmentgebäude D3 bestehende bunte Gebäudekomplex im Westen wurde von Sir Peter Cook und seinem CRABstudio geplant. Er beinhaltet die juristischen Departments, Forschungsinstitute und die Spezialbibliothek Wirtschaftsrecht ebenso wie das Rektorat, weitere universitäre Verwaltungseinheiten und einen Bäcker. (<http://blog.wu.ac.at>)

Weiter im Inneren des Campus findet sich das zweiteilige Departmentgebäude D4des spanischen Büros Estudio Carme Pinós. Die dynamische Fensteranordnung prägt die Fassade des Gebäudes. Eine Spezialbibliothek (Sozialwissenschaften)

und das Lifestyle Café „Nykke“ sind über einen eigenen Eingang erreichbar. Der Teil des Gebäudes mit den Seminarräumen ist erhöht. Folgende Departments werden hier beheimatet sein: Finance, Accounting und Statistics, Volkswirtschaft und Sozioökonomie.

## **CRGP Ltd., Glasgow – UK**

<http://www.crgp.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Gorbals Library, Gorbals – Glasgow – UK 2004**

There was an age when the trams and books were inextricably entwined such as when the Glasgow Corporation (Tramways, Libraries) Act, 1899 gave the city powers to provide a public library service supported from the rates. Initial plans were to build eight libraries at a cost of £100,000 but following a gift of that amount from Andrew Carnegie a further seven were immediately planned. Carnegie had left the Broomielaw in Glasgow with his family 52 years earlier and in that time he had amassed enormous wealth. Gorbals Library was the first public lending library to be opened in Glasgow on November 11, 1901. However, it soon outgrew its accommodation and it was replaced by a new library in Norfolk Street in 1933. Last June saw yet another chapter materialise in this area with the opening of a library and learning centre by First Minister Jack McConnell. For CRGP it marked the end of an interesting project in which they worked alongside Curious Oranj who had been commissioned to create a design for the 21st century. Tom Crombie, a director of CRGP and architect in charge of the project, faced an unconventional design strategy. "The interior was not what you would imagine a library to be. It is modern, hi-tech and is more about computers than books. Its purpose is all about being a learning centre than a library and it educates people in the use of IT," he said. The library certainly aims to help people access the internet and become computer literate so that they may become more employable as well as being able to participate in the pleasures of surfing the net. Essential to the plans for the building and its adaptability for future use was the need to create a flexible interior that could be changed to suit whatever configuration might be required. This flexibility had to be built in to how the facility was serviced particularly in terms of lighting and the IT infrastructure. CRGP showed its expertise in management by being in attendance as practical people with a client who was trying to push the boundaries forward in terms of libraries and an interior designer who was trying to push the boundaries forward in terms of how the space was going to be distributed and how it was going to be used. "It was necessary to keep people's feet on the ground in some respects. And to try to keep the job within budget and ensure that what was proposed was practical and achievable and more important, useable," said Tom. The job has now been completed and the library and learning centre is functional. In its first month of opening, the centre attracted 30,000 visitors and loaned 13,000 books. At the opening ceremony, the First Minister said: "Learning is not just about sitting in a classroom or lecture theatre. It is about seeking out opportunities to better yourself, to learn new skills and to reach your true potential. This is something that everyone deserves the opportunity to do - and bringing learning into the heart of communities breaks down many of the barriers that prevent people from doing so." The new centre is supported by the Scottish Executive, Scottish Enterprise and Glasgow City Council, Gorbals Social Inclusion Partnership, Glasgow College of Nautical Studies, Gorbals Initiative and Gorbals Community Forum. (CRGP)

## **Edward Cullinan Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.edwardcullinanarchitects.com>

### **Awards:**

RIBA Royal Gold Medal 2008

Prince Phillip Designers Prize, Special Commendation 2005

### **Libraries:**

#### **Fitzwilliam College, University of Cambridge, Cambridge – UK 2010**

The new Library and IT Centre that extends the east wing of the 1959 Denys Lasdun College masterplan. When complete it will provide a variety of study spaces, all with flexibility for IT network connections via an accessible raised floor. Reader spaces are located around the perimeter of the main library, maximising the use of daylight and views over the college gardens. The concertina of the west facing timber elevation affords workstations with natural side-light for short-term computer use. (Cullinan)

#### **New Herbarium and Library Wing, Royal Botanic Gardens, London-Kew – UK 2007 – 2009**

### **Awards:**

AIS Constructors Award. Silver Award

The building achieves a BREEAM 'Excellent' rating

Founded in 1853, the Herbarium is the world's leading centre for the study of plant diversity. The new Herbarium building provides long awaited additional archive space for Kew's priceless collection of dried plant specimens, botanic books and illustrations.

The concept for the building is generated by juxtaposing the vault-like, climate-controlled archive (that keeps the specimens at a constant 15°) with airy, day-lit research spaces. These glass and timber research areas undulate around the 3 storey, brick-clad archive enabling scientists to work in close proximity to the collection. The new wing is linked to the existing herbarium by a timber and glass drum. This houses a circular reading room and ground floor reception that opens onto a newly created south facing courtyard. (Cullinan)

#### **Centre for Mathematical Sciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge – UK 1996 – 2003**

### **Awards:**

AIS Constructor Award. Silver Award 2009

David Urwin Award 2003

Royal Fine Art Commission. University Building of the Year Award 2003

British Construction Industry. Major Projects Award 2003

Royal Institute of British Architects Award 2003

This complex brings together the Pure and Applied Maths departments into seven 40-office pavilions grouped around a grass roofed central core building containing lecture theatres and a dining hall, and an external contemporary Cambridge courtyard. A circular library and a gatehouse complete the masterplan. The low energy buildings have exposed thermal mass, natural ventilation, night cooling, solar shading and a Building Management System to regulate the internal environment. The post-occupancy Probe Report commissioned by the University confirms the achievements of this sustainable design, assisting staff and student recruitment, and initiating new research groups and funding. (Cullinan)

### **Betty and Gordon Moore Library, University of Cambridge, Cambridge – UK 2001**

Established as a new branch of the main University library covering the Physical Sciences and Technology, the library is central to the vision of bringing together two mathematical departments, the Isaac Newton Institute and the national research centre for mathematical sciences and their applications at the Centre for Mathematical Sciences. Circular in plan, with three floors above ground and one below, it features advanced natural ventilation and cooling managed via the integrated building management system for the upper two floors whilst the lower levels are cooled by chilled beams. The library accommodates around 7000m of open access books and periodicals in addition to the 2,730m of closed access stacks. The library provides secure 24 hour access to its collection and workstations. (Cullinan)

### **Faculty of Divinity Library, University of Cambridge, Cambridge – UK 2000**

Located on the top floor and mezzanine of the Faculty of Divinity the north facing double-height library has views over the mature college gardens, and is filled with light provided by the large central roof-light and vertical glazing. The library's radial plan makes it easy for the user to navigate and easy for the librarian to supervise. This layout enables the 60,000 books and journals to be shelved in a simple linear sequence. There are 49 reading spaces in the library; some tucked away quietly at the edge of the building beside a window, or more ostentatiously in the centre of the space under the clerestory. (Cullinan)

### **St. John's College Library, University of Cambridge, Cambridge – UK 1990 – 1993**

In 1990, we won a competition to build a new library for the College which had a magnificent collection of old books and manuscripts housed in a chapel-like room built in 1624, but its modern collection had long outgrown its cramped conditions. Our design kept the old collection intact by retaining the shell of the existing 1885 Penrose building, and transforming it with a new extension at right angles to create a technologically modern, naturally ventilated library with 120 reading spaces. The resulting cruciform building also makes a new entrance to the library facing the mighty tower of Gilbert Scott's chapel across Chapel Court. The building was completed on time to a tight timetable within the confines of a busy working college. (Cullinan)

### **Li Ka Shing Library, Singapore Management University – Singapore 2006**

ECA worked closely with the National Library Board of Singapore (NLB) to develop and implement the brief for this academic hybrid library. The design aimed to acknowledge the importance of the library as a collection of physical spaces providing access to both printed texts and the ever expanding quantity of digital information. Within the SMU masterplan the library forms one of the key focuses of the campus. The £13M (approx.) library has capacity for 140,000 volumes, 900 work/study spaces and 166 dedicated computer terminals, providing a rich variety of working environments whilst maintaining maximum flexibility to allow the library to adapt to the changing needs of library users. (Cullinan)

see: National Library Board Singapore <http://www.nlb.gov.sg>

National Library Singapore 2005, Architect: T.R.Hamzah & Yeang, Ampang, Selangor, Malaysia

### **Curl la Tourelle Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.cltarchitects.co.uk>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Sutton Life Centre, Borough of Sutton, London – UK 2011**

Applied technology blurs the boundaries between private and public learning

Curl La Tourelle Architects and Land Design Studio are working together on an unprecedented new building typology that blurs the boundaries between an immersive learning environment and community library. A series of physical, digitally generated and sensory environments communicate critical life skills and citizenship issues that are faced everyday by people in Great Britain. These experiences are centred on the lives of nine and ten year old children, but can be extended to engage all, investigating drug culture, dangers of alcohol, life threatening hazards involving transport and it can promote an intelligent response to global climate change, waste and recycling, a citizens role in the community and our influence in a political world. A Media Lab links the new media technology allowing visitors the ability to create their own digitally generated environments. Thus, emphasising the importance of communal and collective engagement, re-defining the concept of a community centre and district library. Cutting edge sustainable technology provides 50% renewables. Assisted natural ventilation utilises underground temperatures via earth tubes cooling or heating the air. A Biomass Boiler provides all the buildings heating requirements. Rainwater is harvested for use throughout the building. An eco/habitat garden provides a green buffer to the local residents.

(<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

### **CZWG Architects LLP, London – UK**

[www.czwg.com](http://www.czwg.com)

#### **Libraries:**

### **Canada Water Library, London – UK 2011**

Local Authority London Borough of Southwark, Content New Library building including a café, learning facilities and a performance space, Completion Date November 2011, Value £14 million, Size 2,900 m2

The idea of a free standing object in space is quite appropriate for a library, since it is a portal to the discovery of other worlds. As a piece of sculpture it binds together a tube station, a stretch of open water and a plaza and makes the precursor landmark of a substantial new development on London's Canada Water. The inverted pyramid form contains a readily accessible café, performance space, internet points and popular books within a small footprint at ground level, whilst the expanding shape above enables the containment of the main library within a single, galleried, skylit double volume. The whole is clad in aluminium sheets, anodised a light bronze with sequined perforations. (CZWG)

### **Dearle Henderson Consultancy Ltd., London – UK**

<http://www.d-h.co.uk>

**Now:** <http://n-ablegroup.co.uk>

Dearle and Henderson are part of the N-Able group of companies and are a dynamic multi disciplinary property consultancy providing practical, added value solutions for the enhancement of the environment both built and social. We employ 30 fully motivated professional staff, and the skill set of our award winning team combines traditional building professions in Architecture, Energy, Project Management, Building Surveying, M&E, and Cost Consultancy, together with a wider range of contemporary solutions, enabling our organisation to provide a comprehensive, integrated and seamless service.



## **Libraries:**

### **Idea Store, Canary Wharf, Tower Hamlets, London – UK 2006**

Group study spaces, Equipment provision, Open learning provision, Hosting of other agencies, Audiovisual/Multimedia areas, Baby changing facilities, Public address system  
Conversion and refurbishment of a car park within new Churchill Mall. The borough's 4th Idea Store, the facilities include state-of-the-art learning spaces and classrooms, quick access internet terminals, baby changing room and wheelchair accessible toilets.  
(<http://database.designinglibraries.org.uk>)

### **Dixon Jones Ltd., London – UK**

<http://www.dixonjones.co.uk>

## **Libraries :**

17 December 2009

By John Morgan

UCU voices concern at the loss when the university is trying to make 6% savings. John Morgan writes  
University College London has lost £6 million on plans for a cultural institute after financial worries forced it to abandon the project. UCL's accounts for the year ended 31 July 2009 reveal a loss of £5.95 million on its Institute for Cultural Heritage project, which was to occupy a purpose-built "landmark" building at its Bloomsbury campus.

In a statement, UCL says that it had "reluctantly concluded that, in the present economic climate, it should not press ahead with its proposed new building for an Institute for Cultural Heritage in its original form".

Half the losses came from clearing the site, while "some of the remaining costs on project management and design fees have had to be written off", it says.

The University and College Union, which is opposing possible job cuts at UCL, said the university cannot afford such a loss when it is pushing for 6 per cent savings.

Sean Wallis, branch secretary, said: "When UCL is asking staff to count every penny, it is rather distressing to see it has spent £6 million on moving gravel."

The university secured a £1 million gift from the MBI Al Jaber Foundation for the proposed institute and would have won £5 million from the Heritage Lottery Fund had the scheme gone ahead.

But the university decided it could not provide sufficient funds to match the lottery grant.

Had it been built, the institute would have created a new home for four of UCL's most important collections, including the Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology and library archives that feature George Orwell's manuscripts.

When the plans were announced in 2007, the university said the venture would widen public access to the collections, bringing a fourfold increase in visitor numbers.

A UCL spokesman said the university was "going through a master-planning exercise for viable alternative approaches, to see if we can create some of the facilities originally planned for the institute by remodelling existing buildings and spaces". He added that some supporters of the project were willing to transfer their investment to the revised proposals.

The spokesman described the site, which is in Gordon Street, as "UCL's last remaining development site on our Bloomsbury campus", adding that the work carried out was necessary "for any future building on the site".

He also said that much of the planning and design work "will be essential to inform future developments", meaning that it was not possible to determine the sum that will be written off entirely.

Elizabeth Clear, UCU branch president, said: "Because of the job cuts, we feel it's an enormous amount of money to have lost."

She added that the collections were "amazing" and deserved wider public access, but that UCL "did not consider the full implications" of its expensive plans.

[john.morgan@tsleducation.com](mailto:john.morgan@tsleducation.com). (<http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk>)

### **SAID Business School, Oxford University, Oxford – UK 1997 – 2001 / 2006 - 2011**

The School's Library and Information Services comprise the two-floor state-of-the-art Sainsbury Library and the award-winning Virtual Library, an electronic gateway to a wealth of business information. The Sainsbury Library's lower floor contains the library and IT helpdesk, a short loan collection, a rolling stack, an informal seating area and over 40 study desks, many of which are equipped with PCs. The upper reading room, with its distinctive vaulted ceiling and impressive views, is intended for quiet research and holds 90 fully-networked study desks.

### **Darwin College Study Centre, Cambridge University, Cambridge – UK 1989 – 1994**

## **Awards:**

RIBA Award 1994

The site, a long narrow rectangle, lies between the curve of Silver Street and the Cam millpool. On the street side, the building is low and appears to emerge from the existing curved boundary wall. The interior of the building is like one large piece of furniture are all made of oak. The structure uses sections of a size that were only available "green" (i.e. unseasoned). The timber was cut and dried for the project, but moisture contents remain in the range of 25 to 60%, and the structure will continue to dry for several years. The timber joints which transfer load use a system of stainless steel fixings to allow the joints to be tightened as the timber dries. The dominant aspect of the interior space comes from the geometry of the roof. The straight line in the plan generated by the waterside and echoed by the clerestory is set against the curved wall to Silver Street. The inside of the curved wall is lined with books, while the rafters forming the roof reconcile the straight line to the curve and generate a gentle three dimensional curved plane when seen in perspective. The main reading room is a space that extends from ground floor to the first floor, and overlooks the river. (Dixon Jones)

### **DJD Architects, Worcester – UK**

<http://www.djdarchitects.co.uk>

## **Libraries:**

### **King's St. Alban's Junior School, Worcester – UK 2005**

## **drdharchitects, London – UK**

<http://www.drdharchitects.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Kulturhus and Bibliothek, Bodø - Norway Competition 2014**

1st Prize in International Competition, Client: Bodø Kommune, Area: 6,300m<sup>2</sup>, Construction Cost: £25 million, Design Period: 2009 – 2011, Completion Date: 2014

### **Awards:**

Highly Commended, AR MIPIM 2010 Future Projects Awards

DRDH was awarded the design of a new Library for the city of Bodø in northern Norway. The invitation followed on from a previous open competition for the masterplan of the city's Cultural Quarter in 2008, which the practice won. The City Library is one of two principal buildings within the Cultural Quarter, alongside a Concert Hall and Theatre also being designed by DRDH. Both buildings respond to the particularities of their context, situated between city and landscape, whilst maintaining a familial relationship that creates an urban ensemble. Externally, both façades display a trabeated construction of pre-cast concrete, with an aggregate of local white stone. Forms rhyme between them. Roofs and towers speak to one another and the library establishes a horizon, across which the Concert Hall surveys the dramatic landscape of sea and mountains. Internally however the buildings offer quite different characters. The principal spaces of the Library describe an open internal landscape, which focuses upon the main reading space with its glazed elevation to the harbour. The building includes a number of other community functions including a flexible performance space, a gallery, a multifunction room and a café. These are defined as a series of rooms that face the city streets. The building is open to both the city and the harbour, with entrances connected by an internal street. The childrens library, at the top of the building, is more intimate, nestled beneath an inverted roof form and focused around an external play court. Throughout the detailed design stages, the project has been coordinated through extensive use of Building Information Modelling (BIM). The proposal is currently at construction stage and is due to be completed in 2014. (drdh)

## **Dyer Associates, London – Edinburgh – UK**

<http://www.groupdyer.com>

The learning landscape is changing. We understand that good design can motivate, attract and retain Both learners and staff. We have extensive experience in delivering flexible, accessible, and welcome Facilities for all types of educators, providing services from strategic advice and masterplanning to fit-out, refurbishment and the design of flagship newbuild campuses. (Dyer)

### **Libraries:**

#### **Walsall College, Business & Learning Campus – UK 2009**

Client Walsall College, Size 24,000m<sup>2</sup> / 258,000sqft, Location Walsall, West Midlands, UK, Value £35m, Procurement Design & Build with Novation, Complete May 2009

This is the flagship project of a major regeneration programme to establish Walsall as a hub for business, learning and enterprise. Built near the college's existing town centre site, it plays an important role in creating a new urban image for the Midlands town. The development comprises an extensive new landmark building integrating learning facilities with the essential infrastructure of a thriving modern campus. With input from multiple stakeholders (public and private), it is a model for partnership working, promoting engagement with employers and the wider community. We are aiming for a BREEAM rating of 'excellent'. The campus is located on the axis of a new public thoroughfare, set back from the streetline on a landscaped plaza. It is organised over five levels into two main wings: vocational (west); general learning (east). The floorplates provide optimum efficiency, accessibility and flexibility. The wings feed off a central hub arranged around a five storey atrium and new public plaza. Its network of shared facilities includes offices, retail, catering and leisure units and a large learning resource centre. It is also a 'shop window' for the college's professional academies, which are equipped to the highest industry standards. (Dyer)

#### **Queen Margaret University College, Edinburgh – UK 2008**

Dyer Associates is recognised as one of the of the UK's leading design practices with experience in the education sector. The winning proposals for the new Craighall site focus on the Learning Resource Centre as a vibrant and dynamic space at the heart of the campus. An internal atrium and open-plan street with views out to other buildings and to the landscaped parkland will become the QMUC social hub, promoting a sense of shared learning and collective endeavour. Philip Ball, a design director at Dyer Associates, said: "Dyer Associates is extremely excited to have been selected for this prestigious project. We believe it represents a fantastic opportunity to create a landmark development for QMUC, which will capitalise upon its unique setting and provide a people-focused learning environment for the 21<sup>st</sup> century". (<http://www.edinburgh.architecture.co.uk/QMUC.htm>)

## **ECD Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.ecda.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Trent University, Boots Library, Nottingham – UK 1998**

£ 13,000,000

The library occupies a triangular site in the centre of Nottingham. The 5 storey building provides 9000m<sup>2</sup> of accommodation planned around a central tear drop shaped atrium. In addition a 360 seat lecture theatre is located at basement level. Heating and cooling are provided by means of a Termodex system utilising the thermal mass of hollow core concrete floor slabs. (ECD)

## **Studio Egret West, London – UK**

Christopher Egret, David West

<http://www.egretwest.com>

### **Clapham One, London – UK 2011**

The £80 million landmark Clapham One PPP (Public Private Partnership) Project for the London Borough of Lambeth encompasses two sites in Clapham. United House has secured a £29 million contract to design and build a new community library, primary care medical centre and 136 private sale apartments as joint developer and investor with Cathedral Group plc on the site of Mary Seacole House. The nearby Clapham Manor Street site will be home to a new leisure centre and 63 homes, 44 of which will be social (note: this part of the project does not form part of the United House contract). The project has two sectional completion dates for the early handover of residential units and the public spaces. 12 storey concrete frame building with single storey basement comprising:

• Community library - this is a spiral 'drum' shape over three floors from basement to first, with an open centre and ramp to outside edge where the books will be displayed.

• Primary care medical centre - to the remainder of the ground floor providing consultation rooms, minor operating rooms, training and management, etc.

• 136 residential apartments for private sale – one and two bed apartments designed and built to a high quality specification.

• Basement - car parking and building operational plant.

The external facade is of Forticrete split blocks with stainless steel colour windows and Juliet balconies. The building has been designed with curved ends to each of the cores to reduce the impact of the volume of the building. (<http://www.unitedhouse.net>)

## **Emrys Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.emrysarchitects.com>

former: A-EM, London there: Imperial College, London

## **Farrell Clark Architects, Leeds, London – UK**

<http://www.farrellandclark.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **University of York Campus, National Science Learning Centre, York – UK 2006**

The New National Science Learning Centre is located on the University of York campus. The Centre will provide innovative, experimental, continuing development courses for science teachers and technicians, and is the hub of a new national network of Science Learning Centres. The building comprises 2 main elements; a 3 storey block at 90 o to the existing Medical School (also designed by Farrell & Clark), and a 2 storey quadrant block which contains the Centre's major functions. The building design utilises rainscreen curtain walling and cladding enhanced by planar glazing and coloured render to the sculptural form of the main entrance, which is located at first floor level and accessed by a bridge spanning over an external courtyard area. The main block contains the teaching areas and offices. A restaurant and bar, with appropriate kitchen support facilities, is located at ground floor. The accommodation contained within the quadrant shape includes 2 lecture theatres (with the ability to combine and provide a 300 seat facility), a resource centre, and the main entrance and exhibition area of the building. The form of the quadrant has been developed to accommodate the requirements of the lecture theatres. The central exhibition hall has been designed to be the fulcrum of the development, providing a dramatic, exciting and flexible core to the building. Open galleries within a 'drum shaped' hall contribute to providing a setting appropriate for exhibitions, science demonstrations, meetings, conferences and the stimulation of delegates undertaking Science Learning courses. A unique aspect of the project is that the building itself has been designed as a 'learning tool'. This will be achieved by structural clarity, transparent sections of walls, floors, special fittings and building services. The building also utilises and demonstrates a number of energy efficient and sustainable features including geo-thermal heating and cooling, a 'green roof', grey water retention and 'green' pipework distribution systems. Display panels inform building users how services systems are operating, together with information from a weather station, cameras on to bat and bird boxes and links to other science facilities. External facilities will eventually include trial growing areas, a greenhouse and a nature study pond. (Farrell) Total Project Value £10m

#### **University of Hull, Business School, Kingston upon Hull – UK 2005**

The New National Science Learning Centre is located on the University of York campus. The Centre will provide innovative, experimental, continuing development courses for science teachers and technicians, and is the hub of a new national network of Science Learning Centres. The building comprises 2 main elements; a 3 storey block at 90 o to the existing Medical School (also designed by Farrell & Clark), and a 2 storey quadrant block which contains the Centre's major functions. The building design utilises rainscreen curtain walling and cladding enhanced by planar glazing and coloured render to the sculptural form of the main entrance, which is located at first floor level and accessed by a bridge spanning over an external courtyard area. The main block contains the teaching areas and offices. A restaurant and bar, with appropriate kitchen support facilities, is located at ground floor. The accommodation contained within the quadrant shape includes 2 lecture theatres (with the ability to combine and provide a 300 seat facility), a resource centre, and the main entrance and exhibition area of the building. The form of the quadrant has been developed to accommodate the requirements of the lecture theatres. The central exhibition hall has been designed to be the fulcrum of the development, providing a dramatic, exciting and flexible core to the building. Open galleries within a 'drum shaped' hall contribute to providing a setting appropriate for exhibitions, science demonstrations, meetings, conferences and the stimulation of delegates undertaking Science Learning courses. A unique aspect of the project is that the building itself has been designed as a 'learning tool'. This will be achieved by structural clarity, transparent sections of walls, floors, special fittings and building services. The building also utilises and demonstrates a number of energy efficient and sustainable features including geo-thermal heating and cooling, a 'green roof', grey water retention and 'green' pipework distribution systems. Display panels inform building users how services systems are operating, together with information from a weather station, cameras on to bat and bird boxes and links to other science facilities. External facilities will eventually include trial growing areas, a greenhouse and a nature study pond. Total Project Value £10m

Significant investment in state-of-the-art facilities on the University's west campus created a first-class facility for the Business School to accommodate our continued growth in size and status. In 2005, we moved in to our new home, described by Sir Digby Jones, former Director General of the CBI, as a 'world class learning and teaching facility'. Designed by esteemed architects Farrell and Clark, the school is a mix of new build and redevelopment. Contemporary links connect four Grade II listed buildings to create an inspirational yet practical space, equipped with the latest technology.

## **Farrells (Terry Farrell), London, Edinburgh – UK**

<http://www.terryfarrell.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **British Library Strategic Vision Masterplan – UK 2009**

Following a rigorous selection process, the British Library has appointed Farrells to lead a strategic master planning team for its 9 acre site at St Pancras, London. Consultant teams were asked to submit proposals to work with the Library on a Master Plan for the future development of the entire site to support the Library's future strategy and plans in a changing, and increasingly digital, world.

Farrells commenced working on the Master Plan in April 2009 and with a framework vision for the site presented to the British Library Board in October 2009.

Sir Terry Farrell said: "It is a privilege to have been appointed as strategic master planner to the British Library. The British Library is one of this country's greatest institutions and I am delighted to work with the Library to ensure it makes the most of the changing cultural and academic environment." (Farrells)

## **FAT Fashion Architecture Taste, London – UK**

<http://fashionarchitecture.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bentley Library, Walsall – UK in design**

FAT beat off competition from over 70 submissions to win this RIBA competition in March 2008. We are now working closely with Walsall Council, the stakeholders and user groups to develop our proposals for the new community library and nursery in Bentley. Hopefully the planning application will be submitted in the summer of this year. The 630sqm single storey building sits on a brown field site, the site of the former library, in the heart of suburban Bentley. There are two vertical elements that express the dual functions of the building. These also relate to the tower of the nearby community Church and frame views of the local landmark, the Cairn, which sits atop the adjacent hillock. The library and proposed study centre are arranged around a plinth accessible from the main street. The idea is that the combination of the area? principle community buildings will provide a new civic focus for Bentley. The masterplan for the site also includes: car parking, the nursery? outside play area and a new playground.

#### **Thornton Heath Library, Borough of Croydon, London – UK 2009**

Gross external floor area 875m<sup>2</sup>, Total cost £1.5 million, Cost per m<sup>2</sup> £1,714, Client London Borough of Croydon

Architects Journal, 16 September, 2010 | By Rory Olcayto :

'Thornton Heath has a desperate kind of mid-19th-century artisan character,' states Pevsner's Buildings of England series, adding that there is little to enjoy in this 'relentless suburban sprawl'. Walking along the shambolic, piecemeal Brigstock Road, past the 'Best Hand Car Wash in the UK', the Cheap and Cheerful furniture store and the Braids 'R' Us beauty salon, you can see why Pevsner finds this Croydon suburb so hard to like. Despite a solid Victorian and 1920s townscape, which mixes terraces with commercial yards and semi-detached villas, it's a crazy jumble: road signs, shopfronts, street lamps and cars - hundreds and hundreds of cars. A few minutes' walk westwards from the railway station, the road widens, and there is a clear view of something at odds with Pevsner's observations: a striking, graphic, gleaming white pavilion, fixed to the front of a Edwardian block and set alongside a very busy bus stop. Its function is spelled out in large freestanding three-dimensional letters, in case you're not sure what lies inside. Welcome to FAT's £1.5 million revamp of the local Carnegie library. London-based practice FAT makes provocative architecture that invites you to think about what you're looking at. Its buildings have a dreamy, prosaic quality that offends or delights depending on your taste. In the 2002 book Fame and Architecture, founding director Sean Griffiths says FAT's work 'makes references to "high" architecture but it also has readings accessible to others'. That might explain why director and co-founder Sam Jacob described the practice's magnificent Heerlijkheid Hoogvliet community building in the Netherlands (AJ 06.11.08) as 'not Arcadia, but an imaginary Arcadia', when much of it resembles the landscape of a Nintendo videogame. Thornton Heath Library, too, has two (and perhaps more) personalities. The cast concrete letters have a cartoonish feel, as if the whole building is a blown-up board-game piece, but, explains Charles Holland, the director who led the project, they also reference the sculptural grandeur of neo-classical civic facades. FAT's intervention here is really quite rude: it nearly swallows the Edwardian facade, including the heraldic stone frieze around an old doorway it's supposed to be nodding and winking at. It's odd, then, that the result is a massive improvement, although the confident proportions and materiality of FAT's new-build are very clear to see. Given the complexity and craft FAT invests in its projects, Croydon Council should be applauded for granting the firm, funded by a £1.37 million Big Lottery grant, its first civic project in Britain. The brief was to expand the existing facility to offer a lending library, a reading area and café, a homework space, computers, a children's library and community meeting rooms. A three-month public consultation gathered over 1,000 local comments, and included a display in a nearby Tesco, drop-in sessions, talks and school visits. This led to further demands: better usability, a wider community role, access to the garden and a contemporary entrance pavilion of 'outstanding architectural quality'. In October 2007, the Big Lottery grant was awarded. Construction began in June last year and the building was completed this July. Much of the refurbished library's success is due to how it works with the neighbourhood. The street pattern in the immediate vicinity is weak. The building is located on a section of Brigstock Road that is largely lined with low-rise residential properties, many of which, like the library, are set back from the pavement, with some behind planted lawns. FAT's solution comes courtesy of CABE: imagine the library as the 'living room of the city'. The entrance pavilion, with its stepped foundation, café and pushed-forward footprint, is a clear embodiment of this idea. It looks especially good when a double-decker bus pulls up alongside it, something FAT clearly thought about (its design and access statement includes a render of this very scene). But there is considerably more to this project than the pavilion's imaginative urbanism. The library is now fully accessible and a number of fine original architectural features, including timber mouldings around the octagon at the plan's centre, have been rescued from burial under previous alterations. All furniture is designed by FAT and a pair of additional two-storey wings increase floor space and improve circulation. A stair tower and lift in the north-east corner of the plan provide public access to a back garden. New doors, fitted in extended window openings, lead out to a terrace adjoining the refurbished children's library. To the front of the lower-ground floor, uninhabitable storage space has been remodelled to create meeting and activity rooms, and staff accommodation with an IT area above occupies the south-east extension. These towers have a utilitarian aesthetic. They are clad in cement fibre panels - a surprise given the luxurious frontage of polished white concrete and its mix of dolomite fines. Nevertheless, the right choices have been made about where to spend money. Outside, the access ramp, like all access ramps, is the one sure point. FAT was right to spend money here, making it both sculptural and integral, but the polished concrete deck and toughened glass balustrade has a commercial aesthetic that feels misplaced. This is one architectural element that is crying out for a fresh perspective. And yet, standing beneath the octagon and looking south-west into the pavilion café, you sense that one room is part

sphere, the other a cube, and you realise how well FAT has emphasised the spatial qualities inherent to the building's upper-ground floor. The original building would not have felt this big before. Thornton Heath Library could be FAT's most successful building in terms of interior space. I wonder, what would Pevsner have to say? Regardless, a new edition of his Surrey guide beckons. (<http://www.architectsjournal.co.uk>)

## **Feilden Clegg Bradley Studios LLP, Bath, London – UK**

<http://www.fcbstudios.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **The Hive, Worcester – UK 2012**

£ 50,000,000

Feilden Clegg Bradley are appointed by Galliford Try to develop a bid proposal to RIBA stage D for this new facility for the University of Worcestershire and Worcester County Council. On a riverside site in Worcester city centre, this will be a highly sustainable 11,000m<sup>2</sup> building with a unique three dimensional form. It provides an integrated academic and public library, the first purpose designed joint-use facility in the UK, which will serve both the University of Worcester and the general public. It also includes a county archive and local history centre and a local authority 'Hub' providing frontline services for local residents. The development also provides retail space and high quality public realm connecting key levels in the city centre. The gold shingled form draws inspiration from both the historic kilns of the Royal Worcester works and the undulating ridgeline of the Malvern Hills. The structure incorporates solid laminated timber roof cones, the forms of which have been generated to optimise day lighting and natural ventilation throughout the building. Water from the nearby River Severn is used to provide cooling. (Feilden)

Worcestershire County Council and the University of Worcester worked together to create a new multi-million pound city centre library, history and customer centre for students and the public. The two organisations, along with the support of Worcester City Council and Advantage West Midlands, realised the opportunity of creating a combined facility for the whole community to use, and the project has developed into one of the most exciting new libraries in Europe.

In October 2004 the County Council and the University met to discuss the merits of a joint library. This model is unique and has never been undertaken before in this Country. This meeting marked the start of a new thriving Partnership between the University and the County Council.

Galliford Try were announced in 2009 as the preferred contractor to design, build, finance and operate the building, following approval by the University Board of Governors and the County Council Cabinet.

Bath-based architects Feilden Clegg Bradley Studios designed The Hive. The innovative design won the international Bentley Be Inspired Innovation in Generative Design and was shortlisted for Best Designed Project and for Best Local Government Project Team in the Public-Private Finance awards.

Building work began on a derelict site in the city centre in 2010 and the doors opened to the public for the first time on 2 July 2012. The Hive was officially opened on 11 July 2012 by Her Majesty the Queen.

In 2004, the public library service had identified that the original Worcester City library building was no longer fit for purpose and needed to modernise to raise the level of service required by library users of the future. At the same time, the University was exploring the development of a new City Campus and was actively seeking to improve its learning resources. The Council and the University therefore came together and forged a partnership that led to the creation of The Hive.

By bringing services and facilities together under one roof and with the investment and support of the government, The Hive aims to encourage even more people to join the public library and explore what it has to offer, which is so much more than just a library. We hope that what we will do is help people see the connection between the university and the city. It is now possible to walk on a pedestrian route from the cathedral through the city centre and into the library, then on to the city campus.

Anne Hannaford

University of Worcester Director of Information and Learning Services

The Hive is an extension of the city and will provide a tangible link to the university – the city centre is on one side of The Hive and the university's new city centre campus is on the other. Bringing the two together will cement the already strong working relationship between Council and University.

The name 'The Hive' was chosen to represent the purposeful activity, and sense of community which the development will help to create. It is also a reflection of the building's appearance, with its bold, distinctive golden 'honeycomb' cladding, which will mark it out as a physical as well as a cultural landmark for Worcester. (<http://www.thehiveworcester.org>)

#### **Clore Learning Centre, Hampton Court Palace, Borough of Richmond upon Thames, London - UK 2006**

The Clore Learning Centre is a new resource for Hampton Court Palace, comprising a single storey reception building and the refurbishment of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Barrack Block to provide education facilities for visitors to the Palace. This is the most significant building to be built at Hampton Court for more than 150 years and presented a rare opportunity to integrate a new building within such a significant historic landscape. Hampton Court Palace is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and development of this scheme required continuous and careful dialogue with English Heritage. The project demanded a thorough understanding of the historic site with a particularly sensitive approach to the design of this major new building which was funded by the Clore Duffield Foundation. The new single-storey steel-framed building provides teaching and exhibition facilities to help visitor groups interpret the history of Hampton Court Palace. As a key centre for learning, Hampton Court attracts over 50,000 school and adult learner visitors a year, and the aim is to double this to 100,000. The Learning Centre is oriented to create a new external courtyard and includes multi-functional teaching and exhibition spaces configured under a pitched tile roof. Two tall roof ventilation stacks provide contemporary references to the many famous chimneys that adorn Hampton Court Palace itself. Use of traditional handmade bricks and roof tiles further place the building within its context. The significance of the Barrack Block is respected through the setting of the Reception Building and a more dynamic entrance to the Palace is created between the new and existing built forms and landscape elements. A new planting scheme takes inspiration from the site's former use as a kitchen garden and the new building serves as a backdrop



for a number of commissioned artistic installations. The sustainable design achieves low energy consumption through the combined use of high insulation, natural ventilation and daylighting, assisted by harnessing the structure itself to create a zero U-Value wall. (Feilden)

### **Oxstalls Campus, University of Gloucestershire, Gloucester – UK 2002**

#### **Awards:**

**RIBA Award 2003**

**Civic Trust Award – National Award for Sustainability 2003**

We began work with the University of Gloucestershire in 1998 with a commission to produce a masterplan for a new campus on a 15 acre brownfield site on the edge of the city centre. Its educational hub comprises a Learning Centre and Sports Science Faculty and student housing for 175 is provided by a series of four storey linked villas. The Learning Centre provides space for 300 computer workstations, a series of flexible teaching spaces and a lecture theatre for 200 people. The Sports Science Building contains laboratories and teaching spaces and a large sports hall for teaching, training and competitive events. Issues of sustainability were prioritised in the design of the new buildings. The 'waveform' roof of the Sports Science Building admits north light to reduce artificial lighting loads and its south-facing roof slopes are clad with photovoltaic cells. The energy-efficient systems were part-funded by the EUBART programme and the DTI's research-focussed ETSU programme. The scheme also utilises a ground source heat pump, termodeck ventilation and high levels of daylighting, unusual in most sports facilities. The next phase was student accommodation, arranged as flats over four storeys, providing 175 student rooms in a series of 'villas'. In 2005 we were appointed to design a new teaching centre alongside the learning centre, providing additional space for teaching and offices and large, open-plan spaces for informal group learning. The third phase of expansion was also begun in 2005; this was an extension of the Sports Science Building to provide a dedicated space suitable for national level badminton, along with a fitness suite arranged over two linked storeys. A ground source heat pump provides for space heating within this part of the campus. In 2003 the scheme won an RIBA Award and the Civic Trust's Sustainability Award in recognition of its strong environmental agenda. "Higher Education buildings are tight budgets as we all know. Here 'the money' has been expertly designed with, giving the right emphasis in the right place." (Feilden)

### **Foster + Partners, London – United Kingdom**

**<http://www.fosterandpartners.com>**

#### **Libraries:**

### **Imperial College, Sir Alexander Flemming Building, London - UK 1994 – 1998**

Client: Imperial College and South Kensington Millennium, Consultants: Waterman Partnership, Davis Langdon & Everest, Claude Engle, Per Arnoldi, Research Facilities Design, Sandy Brown and Associates

The forum widens as it rises, forming open-plan terraces for research students on the second and fourth floors, where the perimeter is lined with study carrels. Sculpted rooflights introduce a combination of north light for optimum working conditions and controlled sunlight to bring sparkle into the building. Fully glazed at its northern end - the site's only open aspect - the forum looks onto the Queen's Lawn and Queen's Tower, the last fragment of the 1890s campus.

Modular laboratories are designed to be used by any microbiologist and are flexible enough to allow changes in use or to adapt to new techniques. Alongside these are specialist facilities, which need to be close to the building's service risers. These risers are configured at the edges of the site, leaving the central space free and flexible. This is essential to allow for the rapid pace of change in the research world. Even as the building was being constructed, the requirements of its users were changing and the design was able to adapt to their evolving needs.

The practice has also completed the Flowers Building, which provides bioscience laboratories for interdisciplinary research at postgraduate level. (Foster)

### **Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge, Cambridge - UK 1990 – 1995**

Client: University of Cambridge, Consultants: Anthony Hunt Associates, Davis Langdon and Everest, YRM Engineers, Cambridge Landscape Architects, Arup, Emmer Pfenninger Partner AG, Halcrow Fox, Sandy Brown Associates, University of Cambridge Estates Management and Building

Cambridge University has the largest law school in Britain, with 800 undergraduates and 200 postgraduate students. The Law Faculty is a place with traditions, but it is also forward-looking. The Faculty building provides state-of-the-art facilities for teaching and research, comprising the Squire Law Library, five auditoria, seminar rooms, common rooms and administrative offices. The building sits at the heart of the Sidgwick site, the focus of humanities education at Cambridge, close to the Institute of Criminology and University Library. Its neighbours include James Stirling's History Faculty and it is surrounded by lawns and mature trees. This low, green garden context is the essence of Cambridge. The challenge, therefore, was to preserve the natural setting and to minimise the building's apparent size. The rectangular plan is cut on the diagonal in response to the geometry of the History Faculty and pedestrian routes across the site. It has a relatively small footprint, yet provides 8,500 square metres of accommodation without exceeding four storeys. This was achieved by burying the auditoria below ground, while the curving glass of the north facade helps the building to recede visually.

A full-height atrium forms the focus of the building. It links the different levels visually, creating a feeling of spaciousness, and draws daylight into the lower floors. Natural lighting is used to dramatic effect, especially in the Library, which occupies the upper three terraced floors and enjoys uninterrupted views of the gardens. The curving north facade is entirely glazed; the south, west and east facades are part glazed and incorporate devices to exclude solar gain and glare.

The building is highly energy-efficient. Its partially buried structure and exposed concrete frame combine to give it high thermal mass, making it slow to respond to outside temperature changes. Together with high insulation values, this allows the use of mechanically assisted natural ventilation throughout - only the lecture theatres require seasonal cooling. A lighting management system reduces energy consumption, while heat recovery coils, linked to the air extract, reclaim waste heat.

Interestingly, the building's environmental performance was put to the test during its first summer, one of the hottest on record. Happily, it performed extremely well. (Foster)

### **Cranfield University Library, Cranfield - UK 1989 – 1992**

Client: University of Cranfield, Consultants: Arup, Davis Langdon & Everest, Roger Preston and Partners, George Sexton Associates

Cranfield University was founded in 1946 as a school for aeronautical engineers. Today it is one of Britain's leading technical education and research establishments, incorporating a wide range of postgraduate studies, and is a major foreign currency earner for research contracts.

The new Library provides a much-needed focus for the campus. Built on a square plan, it consists of four barrel-vaulted, steel-framed bays, one of which forms a broad central atrium - the hub of the Library - linking all three floors. The overhanging roof provides sheltered walkways along the sides of the building, while at the front it extends to create a vaulted entrance canopy. The building reformulates the concept of the library in the information age: it is the reverse of the closed book stacks and forbidding screens and security barriers of traditional libraries. Seven kilometres of open bookshelves are located on the upper levels, freeing the ground-floor entrance area for social uses, focused around a coffee bar.

Library systems are designed to adapt easily to information technology advances, and a perimeter desking system allows students to plug in their own computers or laptops and have instant access to the University's computer networks and electronic databases. Maximum use is made of glare-free natural light and views. Rooflights at the apex of each vault bring natural light to the atrium and upper floors. Daylight is evenly distributed across the ceiling by gull-wing deflectors and can be supplemented by indirect lighting from continuous fluorescent bulbs. External shading to the glass facades minimises heat gain during the summer months and allows comfortable conditions to be maintained through a ventilation-only system. The complete range of building services is controlled through a comprehensive building and energy management system. Using a restrained palette of high-quality materials, the Library was built within costs no greater than those of a traditional brick building. Commentators have noted its evocation of a classical temple complete with peristyle and portico, which is perhaps appropriate given the symbolic role it plays at the heart of the campus. (Foster)

### [New York Public Library, New York, NY – USA Renovation – 2018](#)

250 Mill S

News: UK firm Foster + Partners has unveiled plans to overhaul New York Public Library's flagship branch on Fifth Avenue by inserting a contemporary lending library into unused reading rooms and stacks at the back of the building. At present only a third of the the Stephen A Schwarzman Building is accessible to the public, but Foster + Partners plans to insert a new corridor that will connect the main entrance with a new four-level atrium at the rear, where visitors can browse collections whilst enjoying a view of Bryant Park through the existing tall windows.

"We are reasserting the Library's main axis and its very special sequence of spaces, from the main Fifth Avenue entrance and the Astor Hall, through the Gottesman Hall, into the dramatic volume of the new circulating library, with views through to the park," said Norman Foster.

Located beneath the Rose Reading Room, the new section will replace seven relocated floors of closed stacks, while a 300-person workspace for students and researchers will take the place of several offices and storage areas.

Floorplates will be pulled back from the exterior wall to create a series of tiered balconies and visitors will enter the space via a grand staircase that descends from above.

Proposed materials include bronze, wood and stone, which the architects claims will age gracefully and fit in with the existing beaux-arts building designed by Carrère and Hastings in the early twentieth century.

The New York Public Library launched its £185 million renovation strategy earlier this year, but faced criticism as scholars and writers claimed the plans would comprise the library's existing facilities.

Foster commented: "Our design does not seek to alter the character of the building, which will remain unmistakably a library in its feel, in its details, materials, and lighting. It will remain a wonderful place to study. The parts that are currently inaccessible will be opened up, inviting the whole of the community - it is a strategy that reflects the principles of a free institution upon which the library was first founded."

Construction is scheduled to commence in the summer and is expected to complete in 2018.

Foster + Partners has been working on a number of projects in New York in recent months, including a vision for the future of Grand Central Terminal and a competition-winning design for a Park Avenue skyscraper.

The New York Public Library today unveiled proposals for the integration of the Circulating Library into its flagship Stephen A. Schwarzman Building on 42nd Street – Lord Foster presented the plans at the launch of the public exhibition.

The project aims to safeguard the building's legacy and precious books for future generations. The existing research library will be retained as it is today, with more space for researchers, as will many of the public spaces – the project will open twice as much of the building to the public and will restore the logic of the Neo-Classical design to improve the experience of the library's historic halls. The two circulating collections will be housed in a spectacular new space previously occupied by book stacks.

The centrepiece of the 5th Avenue and 42nd Street building is the magnificent Rose Reading Room, below which are seven storeys of book stacks. However, these stacks are inaccessible to the public and no longer meet the needs of the books they contain, in terms of capacity, fire safety or preservation. The books will be moved to a large humidity-controlled chamber under Bryant Park, which was created in 1989 as part of the Bryant Park project, and provides the ideal environment for their conservation. Thus the stack space is freed to create a new 'library within a library' comprised of the Mid-Manhattan collections and the Science, Industry and Business Library – reinstating a circulating library to the NYPL main building, as had originally existed until the 1980s.

The 13,000 structural points of the existing stacks will be replaced with an innovative new vaulted stone and steel cradle. This move will free the floors from the west façade, allowing them to be peeled back to form a series of balconies – in the process revealing the full height of the slender windows internally for the first time. New study areas will line the perimeter of the balconies and new reading platforms will sit beneath the vaulted ceilings, which are carefully attuned to ensure excellent acoustic performance. The materials palette and design of the interiors will evolve with further development. The current combination shows bronze, wood and stone, which will age gracefully with the passage of time and use. A new internal atrium runs the full length of the base of the circulation library, connecting the visitor facilities to the building's accessible entrance on 42nd Street.

Just 30 percent of the library is currently accessible to the public – the project will more than double this, opening 66 percent of the building by utilising unused reading rooms, back of house spaces, offices and book stacks. The design aims to make the building more inviting, more permeable and to bring the books to the fore rather than hide them away. Starting with the circulation strategy, the central axis through the Neo-Classical building will be reasserted. Visitors will be able to walk in a straight line through the grand Fifth Avenue portico and the majestic Astor Hall into Gottesman Hall, where a permanent treasures gallery will display some of the most important pieces from the collection. For the first time, the westerly doors of the Gottesman Hall will be opened up, restoring a sense of symmetry and intuitive circulation across the building. Visitors will enter the new circulation library on a balcony in the centre of the former book stack space, where they will face elevated views of Bryant Park. From here, a grand staircase will sweep down to the main level, aligned with the park, and further to the state-of-the-art education and business library below. Dezeen 19.12.12 (<http://www.dezeen.com>)

## [John Spoor Broome Library, California State University Channel Islands, Camarillo, CA - USA 2008](#)

Client: California State University, Consultants: Arup , Davis Langdon & Everest , Arup , Calvin R Abe Associates Inc, Claude R Engle, Boyle Engineering

The focus of the reinvented Camarillo State Hospital into the 23rd California State University campus, the new library serves as the intellectual and architectural centerpiece, establishing the character and quality of future projects. The brief called for a building that “would become a dynamic crossroads for students, faculty and community members who seek to research, study and explore the vastness of knowledge that a library provides. It stands as a source of university and community pride.” The campus masterplan acknowledged the balance between preserving the existing historical buildings while providing the functional needs of a contemporary academic library.

Noted for its collection of Spanish Colonial structures built between the 1930s and 1950s, the former hospital consists of two and three storey structures, organised around a series of eight outdoor courtyards. The selective removal of the central hospital wings has fused four of the courtyards into a single site for the new library, which abuts an existing 1950s Spanish style building. The transparency of the building showcases the book stacks, while deeper inside, the former exterior wall of the old structure becomes visible as a backdrop for the new library stacks. Reading rooms, classrooms, and offices are located beyond within the renovated existing building.

Characterised by a sense of light and transparency, there is a dynamic play of natural light throughout the two-storey library. The prominent roof canopy responds to both functional as well as symbolic requirements. It is the primary element in linking the library to the rest of the campus and provides a unifying architectural statement. Engineered as a lightweight trussed steel structure supported on circular hollow steel columns it is critical as an environmental device to provide effective sun control to the surrounding accommodation and the louvered canopy casts shadows across the entry plaza that change throughout the day. Glazed roof panels and elevated windows flood the interior with natural light and a central double-height space provides a dramatic social focus. (Foster)

## [Free University, Berlin - Germany 1997 – 2005](#)

Client: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, User - Freie Universität Berlin, Consultants: Pichler Ingenieure, Höhler und Partner, Schmidt Reuter Partners / PIN Ingenieure, Büro Langkau Arnsberg, Büro Moll, Büro Noack, Kappes Scholz, Büro Peters, Hosser Hass und Partner, IFFT Karlotto Schott

### **Literature:**

**Rostende Ikone, Spiegel 12/1977, 14.03.1977 (<http://www.spiegel.de/spiegel/print/d-40941892.html>)**

Since the end of World War II the Free University has occupied a central role in the intellectual life of Berlin. As one of the city's most symbolically important institutions, its foundation marked the rebirth of liberal education there after the war. Today, with more than 39,000 students, it is the largest of Berlin's three universities. This redevelopment scheme includes the restoration of its Modernist buildings and the design of a new library on the campus.

The University's matlike campus was designed by Candilis Josic Woods Schiedhelm, and when the first phase was completed in 1973 it was hailed as a milestone in university design. The facade was designed in collaboration with Jean Prouvé, following Le Corbusier's Modulor proportional system. It was fabricated from Corten steel, which when used in appropriate thicknesses, has self-protecting corrosive characteristics. The rusty appearance of these buildings led to the affectionate nickname of die Rostlaube - the rustbucket. However, in the slender sections used by Prouvé the steel was prone to decay, which by the late 1990s had become extensive. As part of a comprehensive process of renewal the old cladding has been replaced with a new system detailed in bronze, which as it patinates with age emulates the details and colour tones of the original.

The new library for the Faculty of Philology occupies a site created by uniting six of the University's courtyards. Its four floors are contained within a naturally ventilated, bubble-like enclosure, which is clad in aluminium and glazed panels and supported on steel frames with a radial geometry. An inner membrane of translucent glass fibre filters the daylight and creates an atmosphere of concentration, while scattered transparent openings allow momentary views of the sky and glimpses of sunlight. The bookstacks are located at the centre of each floor, with reading desks arranged around the perimeter. The serpentine profile of the floors creates an edge pattern in which each floor swells or recedes with respect to the one above or below it, generating a sequence of generous, light-filled spaces in which to work. Amusingly, the library's cranial form has already earned it a nickname of its own The Berlin Brain. (Foster)

## [Médiathèque Nîmes – Carré d'Art, Nîmes – France 1993](#)

Client: Ville de Nîmes, Consultants: Ove Arup and Partners / OTH Méditerranée, Thorne Wheatley Associates, OTH Mechanical, Claude R Engle, Daniel Commins, Jolyon Drury Consultancy

Mediathèques exist in most French towns and cities. Typically they embrace magazines, newspapers and books as well as music, video and cinema. Less common is the inclusion of a gallery for painting and sculpture. In Nîmes, the interaction within the same building of these two cultures - the visual arts and the world of information technology held the promise of a richer totality. The urban context of Nîmes also acted as a powerful influence. The site faces the Maison Carré, a perfectly preserved Roman temple. The challenge was to relate new to the old, but at the same time to create a building that represented its own age with integrity.

A singular modern building, yet one that references the courtyard and terraced vernacular of the region, the Carré d'Art is articulated as a nine-storey structure, half of which is sunk deep into the ground, keeping the buildings profile low in sympathy to the scale of the surrounding buildings. The lower levels house archive storage and a cinema, while above a roofed courtyard forms the heart of the building, exploiting the transparency and lightness of modern materials to allow natural light to permeate all floors. These upper levels are connected by a cascading staircase, linking the top lit galleries to the shaded roof-terrace café overlooking a new public square.

The creation of this urban space was an integral part of the project. Railings, advertising boards and parking spaces were removed and the square in front of the building was extended as a pedestrianised realm. The geometry of this piazza follows Nîmes Roman grid in recreating tree-lined streets alongside the building and providing a new setting for the Maison Carré. Lined with café tables and thronged with people, the new square has reinvigorated the social and cultural life of Nîmes. Together with these urban interventions, the Carré d'Art shows how a building project, backed by an enlightened political initiative, can not only encourage a dialogue between ancient and modern architectures but can also provide a powerful catalyst for reinvigorating the social and physical fabric of a city. (Foster)

## **Gareth Hoskins Architects, Glasgow – UK**

<http://www.garethhoskinsarchitects.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **The Bridge Arts Centre, Easterhouse, Glasgow – UK**

Client: Glasgow City Council. Value: £ 10m.

### **Awards:**

2007 RIBA National Awards Winner

2007 RIBA Regional Awards Winner

2007 BCI Regeneration Awards Winner

In 2007 Gareth Hoskins Architects won an open competition to design a new arts venue in Easterhouse for Glasgow City Council. The Bridge Arts Centre nestles between the existing community swimming pool and the John Wheatly College, to form Easterhouse Cultural Campus, and provides a naturally ventilated auditorium space, rehearsal workshops, recording suites, education and gallery spaces, café and community library. Funded by a range of sources including local government, Scottish Arts Council Lottery Fund and European Regional Development Fund, the project challenges the notion of a traditional “arts” building. It aims to create a new focus for people within one of Glasgow’s peripheral housing estates, to engage with and take part in the arts, and also endeavours to stimulate regeneration of the surrounding area. The building form, dictated by the site, is that of a simple rectangular timber box, housing the auditorium, adjacent to a double height triangular volume containing the library and learning spaces. (Gareth)

## **GHK Architects (Gilmore Hankey Kirke Ltd.), London – UK**

<http://www.ghkarchitects.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Library St. Aubyn, Plymouth – UK 2011**

The city council is hoping to double the number of books available for readers in Devonport under plans for a new library in St Aubyn’s Church. They promise that the new-look library, which will replace the current one housed in the Guildhall basement, will boost interest in reading. Devonport Regeneration Community Partnership and Plymouth City Council have come up with an imaginative solution that will give the community a new library as well as help protect the grade II listed Georgian church. Cabinet member for leisure, Cllr Glenn Jordan, said: "It is early days, but we are looking at between 15,000 to 18,000 books for this new library – more than double the amount of books we currently have for Devonport. "We will also have DVDs and CDs on offer. We recognise that people use the Internet as a key source of information, which is why we plan to have 14 computers. We think this gives us the best of both worlds – preserving an old building by giving it a new lease of life." As part of a wider study of some of Devonport's key heritage buildings, the council and the DRCP commissioned a feasibility study for the long-term use of the church, which has experienced falling congregation numbers, but is a listed building and a fine and rare example of its type. The study revealed that given the church's wishes to keep a space for worship alongside any alternative uses, a potential dual use could be a library. Devonport Regeneration Community Partnership has signalled its intentions by allocating £1.125 million to the project. Plymouth architects Gilmore Hankey Kirke have begun consulting on proposals which include creating spaces for meetings and exhibitions within the church. The Rev David Nixon, parish priest of St Aubyn, said: "The church should be part of the regeneration of the community around it, and I hope it will signal the beginning of more engagement with the community and rebirth of the church." Building work could start early next year, and preparation would include applying for listed building consent as well as finalising designs. (<http://www.thisisplymouth.co.uk>)

## **Zaha Hadid Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.zaha-hadid.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Middle East Centre, St. Antony’s College, Oxford – UK 2006 – 2014**

Client: St. Antony’s College, University of Oxford, 1,200 m<sup>2</sup>. New library, research centre, archive

The Middle East Centre at St. Antony’s College, University, Oxford serves as a centre for the entire University. At its core is a specialized library and extensive archive. We were commissioned to design a scheme to expand the centre by using a garden plot that links existing premises – complying with the college’s clearly defined vision for future growth and adding formal coherence to the existing quad.

Our intention was to create a less restrictive research environment and improve links between the centre’s academic and social functions. The strong physical constraints imposed by the scale and position of the site demanded a bold and distinctive solution.

In response, we conceived the new connecting building as a series of plateaus and territories, in which different academic, research and social functions are ‘signposted’ by the character of the interior space. Form is driven by a series of tensions points spread on a synthetic landscape that blends built and natural elements. The new structure deforms and to this environment, revealing paths and flows. The new ‘bridge’ connects existing elements at different levels – its suspension allowing more public aspects to infiltrate the building.

Bridge form and public spaces are linked by a central staircase, connecting to the centre’s main academic components – with contrasts in scale and depth highlighted by the convex or concave form of the reading spaces. Elevating the bridge allows for a more diverse and complex articulation between interior and exterior.

The sweeping form of the bridge is mirrored in the forecourt area where a curved frameless glass façade reveals the public plateau, frames the main access point and cuts across a sunken area, suitable for private reflection. (Hadid)

#### **General Library and Resource Center University of Seville – Spain in design**

Groundbreaking 2009, Height 25.0 meter / 82 feet, Value 22.0 million euros

The General Library and the Investigative Resources Centre of the University of Seville is conceived as a continuous volume which emerges from the extension of the park. The project expands itself longitudinally to the given site, and progressively rises from a soft material into a stretched sculptural object. Located on the edge of ‘el Prado de San Sebastián’ park, the 160m long floating library is lifted off the ground on top of three structures which extends to a very shallow plinth; allowing the introduction of landscape at the entrance level, and producing terraces that in turn define the public spaces. This strategy of having a transitory area that attracts and invites the users is mainly to promote cultural, educational and entertaining

activities for the students of the University. Therefore, the Library performs as an attractor, not only for the users of the park, but also for the 3,300 researchers; becoming a new Centre for the University and the City of Seville. Has been paralyzed due to bureaucratic problems after several months of construction.

#### **Heydar Aliyev Centre, Baku – Azerbaijan 2012**

101.801 m<sup>2</sup>, Building 52.417 m<sup>2</sup>, Site 111.292 m<sup>2</sup>

Emerging from the surrounding landscape, this most fluid of structures provides a major new venue, landmark and source of regeneration for the city of Baku – admitting visitors to a library, museum and conference centre through folds in its continuous outer skin, the interior spaces flooded with natural light via a glass façade. (Hadid)

#### **Wirtschaftsuniversität – Library and Learning Center, Wien – Austria 2012**

Currently under construction, Zaha Hadid's dramatic design for a new Library and Learning Centre rises as a polygonal block from the centre of a new campus (masterplan by BUSarchitecture) at the University of Economic & Business, Vienna. Employing both inclined and straight edges, the structure takes the form of a cube whose sweeping lines separate as they move inwards. These edges become curvilinear and fluid to create a free-formed internal public plaza at the centre of the complex. Additional facilities are contained within a single volume which divides and then intertwines to enclose this glazed gathering space. At 28,000 sq m the new centre is generous in size and will comprise of a 'Learning Centre' with workplaces, lounges and cloakrooms, library, a language laboratory, training classrooms, administration offices, study services and central supporting services, copy shop, book shop, data center, cafeteria, event area, clubroom and auditorium. Initiated through a two-phase competition in 2008 the project is slated for completion in 2012. Zaha Hadid commented: "I am delighted to be working in Vienna as I have a close affiliation with the city. As a centre of research, the Library and Learning Centre is forum for the exchange of ideas. It is very exciting for us to be part of the University's expansion." (<http://www.wordlarchitecturenews.com>)

### **Hampshire County Council Architects, Winchester, Hampshire – UK**

<http://www3.hants.gov.uk> search: selected projects

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Basingstoke Discovery Center – UK 2010**

Client: Hampshire County Council, Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council and Citizens Advice Bureau, Value: £ 805,000  
Completed: November 2010, Specialist teams: Accessibility Design, Basingstoke

Basingstoke library is one of Hampshire's busiest libraries and is situated on the first floor of the Festival Place shopping complex in the centre of Basingstoke. In 2010 the main library was transformed into Hampshire's third Discovery Centre. The completed project has been well received and supported by the local community. The vibrancy of the design with its new colour schemes and attractive, functional signage has improved surface contrast and way-finding for visitors. Accessibility has been improved by remodelling the ground floor entrance and creating a new staircase route to first floor. The lift car has been replaced and can now accommodate larger wheelchairs and be used for evacuating disabled persons in the event of a fire. Key items of fixed furniture and IT equipment have been replaced e.g.: the help desk and self service check in/out system, making these wheelchair accessible. Induction loop systems have been installed to the reception desk and meeting rooms and a new accessible toilet has been installed where there was previously none. Most exciting has been the inclusion of including Hampshire's first Changing Place, a specialised facility for people with profound and multiple learning and physical difficulties. As a consequence, users can now prolong their visitor experience to both the Discovery Centre and Festival Place as they no longer have to cut short their trip to town if they are inconvenienced. These access improvements have enabled a number of services to be delivered, including sensory clinics for people with sight or hearing impairment, tailored learning programmes for adults with learning difficulties and a base for adult services to run support groups from. (Hampshire)

#### **Winchester Discovery Center, Winchester – UK 2007**

Client: Hampshire County Council, Value: £7.25 million, Completed: November 2007, Specialist teams: Architects and QS: HCC Property Services, Structural & Civil Engineer: Gifford, Mechanical & Electrical Engineers: White Young Green  
Lighting Designer: DPA Lighting, Textile Artist: Alice Kettle, Graphic Artist: Peagreen, Contractor: Mansell Construction Services Ltd.

#### **Awards:**

**RIBA Award**

Winchester Discovery Centre is the flagship project for Hampshire County Council's library rejuvenation scheme. The project restored and extended a Grade II\* Corn Exchange to provide a library, gallery, performance hall and café. The design needed to widen the appeal of a library, encouraging members of the community who would not normally visit and enabling a range of cultural activities and performances to suit all tastes. This forward-looking vision needed to be accommodated without diminishing the listed building's heritage. The original layout was incorporated into the new design but with contemporary elements. For example, a new mezzanine floor follows the line of the original circular courtyard centrepiece. The new performance hall and art gallery are to the rear of the development, so they do not dominate the listed building. A new stone and glass wing containing library space and a café forms one side of the building. The rear wall of the new wing, covered by a vast embroidery by Alice Kettle, is top lit to help increase the transparency of the front façade. The Discovery Centre is now used by a much more diverse cross-section of the local population as it plays host to exhibitions, dance classes, comedy nights, conferences as well as the traditional uses of a library. The café offers a relaxed and informal atmosphere for the building users and the new glass fronted extension gives an open and inviting view of the Discovery Centre to passers by – it has become a new public place for Winchester. (Hampshire)

#### **Alton Discovery Centre, Alton – UK 2004**

Client: Hampshire County Council, Value: £1.3 million, Completed: September 2004, Specialist teams: Architect and Interior Design: HCC Property Services, QS: Grant Associates, Structural: RJ Watkinson Associates, M&E: HCC Property Services  
Acoustician: Arup Acoustics, Contractor: Richardsons (Nyewood)Ltd.

#### **Awards:**

**RIBA Awards 2005**

The new Discovery Centre in Alton serves a population of more than 40,000 people. The previous library was run from a redundant civil defence building on a large site in the town centre. The site was divided, with half earmarked for housing, and the remaining half for the new library. This was a strategy that enabled the proceeds of the land sale to part finance the new library, which was to become a Discovery Centre with a wide range of cultural facilities. Given the limited size of the site, a steel frame was considered the



most favourable method of construction. Handmade bricks, plain tiles, Western Red Cedar and aluminium curtain walling completed the fabric of the building. Light and ventilation have been maximised throughout, but glare and solar gain on the south façade are controlled with a series of retractable awnings and fixed timber louvres. The building and interior were consciously designed to provide a clear and logical layout to the circulation routes. Even though the building was on three floors, all areas are accessible by either a lift or one of two stair cases. The main entrance is approached from an open paved public area, and leads into the main lending and reference library. This in turn is complimented by a small café, exhibition and gallery space. (Hampshire)

### **Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates**

see :

**H3 Hardy Collaboration Architecture LLC :** <http://www.h3hc.com>

**Holzman Moss Architecture LLP :** <http://www.holzmanmoss.com>

**Pfeiffer Partners Architects Inc. :** <http://www.pfeifferpartners.com>

### **Nicholas Hare Architects LLP, London – UK**

<http://www.nicholashare.co.uk>

**Libraries:**

**Blackburn Central High School – UK 2012**

**Blackburn with Darwen and Bolton BSF**

The Blackburn Central High School with Crosshill is a newly-created entity involving the amalgamation of three existing schools: Blakewater College, Beardwood School and Crosshill Special Needs School. The combined student population of the new school is 960, including 60 special needs places.

Nicholas Hare Architects designed the building which sits in a prominent location on a steep incline above the town and takes advantage of the magnificent views towards the hills beyond. The school is arranged around a multi-purpose central 'heart' space combining dining, assembly, library and social areas, while the teaching spaces run in a 'ribbon', wrapping around the building and creating identifiable and discrete homebase areas where the students spend 80% of their time. It is intended that the School will become an important facility for the various local communities, which have very significant levels of social deprivation. The selection of a new, greenfield site with no relationship with any existing school provides an equal opportunity for all local people to embrace this new community building. "Nicholas Hare Architects have designed an excellent building in which to educate young people. The imaginative use of natural light and a simple but striking colour palate help to create an open and positive working environment in which staff and students can thrive" Alan Chambers, Head - Blackburn Central High School. (Hare)

### **Joseph Chamberlain Sixth Form College, Birmingham – UK 2008**

Joseph Chamberlain Sixth Form College in Birmingham has won this year's Prime Minister's Better Public Building Award. (2009) The Prime Minister, the Rt Hon Gordon Brown MP, congratulating all those involved, said: 'This award is all about how creative design and high-quality construction lead to better public services. Joseph Chamberlain College is an excellent example of this. Students, teachers and all those working and living around the college can take great pride in this first-class building. I am sure it will inspire all who use it and make a real difference to the community.' The beautiful, protected and calm environment created by Nicholas Hare Architects belies its tough inner-city surroundings. The college opened in September 2008 and now has 1,600 students. It has inspired more young people, coming from a range of backgrounds, to study post-16. The college is heavily over-subscribed and the number of girls opting to study has increased. AS level results for the first-year intake have seen an improvement over previous years. The college also offers the local community a library, adult learning and sports facilities, and has already triggered improvements to what was a very inhospitable area. The college exterior is imposing, with a continuous curved façade towards a busy roundabout, and welcoming, with a tree-lined entrance leading from the road. A sequence of inner spaces, including a leafy courtyard and semi-circular garden, leaves traffic and noise behind. Natural light predominates, with glazed walls to the courtyards, double-height spaces and atrium light wells. Elly Tobin, the college's principal, said: 'Never in their wildest dreams would these young people have expected such a wonderful building. It makes them feel proud and good about themselves. It gives them a sense of their place in the community and a sense of responsibility. They have been given something special and they want to do well and give something back.' Richard Simmons, CABE chief executive, added: 'Some say that, with tightened budgets, good design is a luxury we can't afford. Exactly the opposite is true. In straitened economic times, investing in high quality is the best use of public money. That's the lesson we should take from Joseph Chamberlain College.' The Prime Minister's Award recognises effective delivery and value for money as well as high-quality design. The success of Joseph Chamberlain College is due to the highly collaborative approach adopted by the college, the designers and the supply team led by BAM Construction. Together they have achieved a flexible and sustainable building, with energy use minimised by passive means. The award is part of the British Construction Industry Awards. It is sponsored jointly by CABE, the Office of Government Commerce and the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills. (<http://www.betterpublicbuilding.org.uk>)

### **Chafford Hundred Learning Campus, Thurrock - UK 2002**

**Thurrock Council**

The pioneering brief for the campus included playgroup and nursery facilities as well as a primary and secondary school and a branch library. The school dining space opens at 8:30am and is designed as an internet cafe, and facilities that can be shared by the community are open during school hours. The campus layout was carefully developed to balance the needs of adult learners with pupil security. In 2003 the campus received the Civic Trust Centre Vision Award for the project which contributed most to the revitalization of a community.

Since then the Campus has been extended twice to increase the capacity of both the secondary and primary schools. Both extensions have followed the site strategy set out in the original masterplan for the project. Additional work is now planned to extend the primary school further and to design a sixth form centre.

"The building is brilliant - I can't fault it"

Alison Banks, Head Teacher, Chafford Hundred Campus (Hare)

## [Kempe Centre, Wye College Imperial College of London, Wye – UK 1996](#)

### **Awards:**

The building received an RIBA design award.

The Learning Resources Centre united the College Library with the Department of Computing in a new building looking out on the Kent countryside. Green values were fundamental to the design, combined with the underlying purpose of responding to technological developments in library management. The building was constructed with its long east and west faces between two existing rows of pleached trees. The trees help to protect the building from low sunshine in the summer months. The main library hall is naturally lit, with clerestory lighting falling between the bookstacks. The site was a very sensitive one, on the edge of a traditional Kent village. (Hare)

## **Hawkins / Brown, London – UK**

<http://www.hawkinsbrown.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Corby Civic Hub, Corby, Northamptonshire – UK 2010**

Client Corby Borough Council, Funder Clients NNDC (formerly Catalyst Corby) / English Partnerships / East Midlands Development Agency, Value £30m, Location Corby,

### **Awards:**

Civic Trust Award 2012 - Commendation Concrete Society Awards 2011

Commendation British Construction Industry 2011 –

Shortlist East Midlands Property Awards, Design Excellence Category 2011

Shortlist FX International Interior Design Awards 2011 -

Winner Best Public Building Regeneration and Renewal Award, Mixed Use Developments Category 2011

Shortlist Regeneration and Renewal Award, Design Excellence Category 2011

Shortlist RICS East Midlands Project of the Year Award 2011

Shortlist RICS National Award Regeneration Category 2011

Shortlist (for Corby Parkland Gateway - including Corby Civic Hub, Corby International Pool & Corby Interchange) Share

The Corby Cube is truly a new paradigm for civic buildings in an age of austerity. The pressure to reduce expenditure has pushed Authorities to examine how they can rationalise their estates and deliver services more efficiently and effectively. The Corby Cube does just this.

We have worked on this ground-breaking project since 2004, having won in competition against Richard Rogers Partnership, Rafael Vinoly and Fielden Clegg Bradley. The Cube combines the functions of two buildings, an arts and civic centre, into one, providing a diverse range of services under one roof. This approach is sustainable in the holistic sense as Council services are consolidated to make the most of their reduced resources whilst redundant brownfield sites can be regenerated to create future development opportunities. The project was the first theatre to gain a BREEAM Excellent rating.

Our innovative approach has led to a building that everyone in Corby can be proud of. It demonstrates that world class public facilities can be sustainable and at the very heart of a community's proactive regeneration, putting the 'Cor' back into Corby. (Hawkins)

Located in central Corby, the Corby Hub is a 'pure' building, the exterior completely unblemished by service entrances, bin stores and plant equipment (all of which are contained in an undercroft).

The highly reflective surfaces are symbolic of the reinvention of Corby, and refer to the town's historic role as a leading player in UK steel production.

Reinforcing this marriage of the old with the new, many of the internal surfaces will include steel finishes.

### **CONTEMPORARY DESIGN**

A series of components spiral around the exterior characterising each elevation; the north elevation is animated by a transparent glazed entrance foyer, the east elevation by display vitrines and window into the council chamber. A cantilevered reading room projects out of the first floor of the south elevation and the west elevation features transparent glazing into the elevated library ramp and a café and hair salon at ground floor level.

Irregularly spaced apertures appear on the upper levels framing views into a planted terrace and providing views out to the historic woodlands beyond. The roof is treated as a fifth elevation continuing the patterning of the façades with bandings of sedum roof and brown roof.

Integrated within the facade will be work by artist Nayan Kulkarni utilising retro-reflective 3M tape, using golden section geometry. This 3M tape is arranged across all four facades of the building and illuminated using a series of external light sources to create a vibrant 'blink' effect.

### **Facilities include:**

A modern, flexible 445-seat theatre and arts space, and additional studio space

A well-equipped library

A ground floor café and hair salon

A rooftop restaurant with views over Hazel Wood

Corby Borough Council One-Stop-Shop and offices

Council Chamber and a marriage room for civil ceremonies

Terraced roof garden

"A series of components spiral around the Corby Hub exterior, characterising each elevation."

Facilities are arranged around a spiralling circulation system composed of ramps, which rise from the foyer through the building and a linear 'lazy stair' spanning 15m and culminating in a helical stair leading to the rooftop restaurant. The ramp predominantly provides space for the library, but is also a device to enable multiple facilities to be located on what is perceived as the ground floor and provides the central promenade through the building.

### **CORBY HUB THEATRE**

To reduce its impact on the overall building, the theatre is a walnut-clad casket submerged in the south east corner of the cube; the interior features balconies influenced by Victorian playhouses. The theatre has a flexible flat floor auditorium with a curved retractable seating system, the first of its kind in the UK.

The building is predominantly naturally ventilated using exposed thermal mass for night-time cooling and aims to meet a BREEAM rating of excellent. (<http://www.designbuild-network.com>)

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Our innovative approach has led to a building that everyone in Corby can be proud of. It demonstrates that world class public facilities can be sustainable and at the very heart of a community's proactive regeneration, putting the 'Cor' back into Corby.

Client Corby Borough Council Funder Clients NNDC (formerly Catalyst Corby) / English Partnerships / East Midlands Development Agency Value £30m Location Corby, Northamptonshire BREEAM Excellent Awards Civic Trust Award 2012 - Commendation Concrete Society Awards 2011 - Commendation British Construction Industry 2011 - Shortlist East Midlands Property Awards, Design Excellence Category 2011 - Shortlist FX International Interior Design Awards 2011 - Winner Best Public Building

Regeneration and Renewal Award, Mixed Use Developments Category 2011 - Shortlist Regeneration and Renewal Award, Design Excellence Category 2011 - Shortlist RICS East Midlands Project of the Year Award 2011 - Shortlist RICS National Award Regeneration Category 2011 - Shortlist

(for Corby Parkland Gateway - including Corby Civic Hub, Corby International Pool & Corby Interchange) (Corby)

### **Boscombe Housing and Library, Bournemouth – UK 2007**

Client East Dorset Housing Association (part of Synergy Housing Group Ltd), Value £2.8m, Location Boscombe

#### **Awards:**

East Dorset Awards

RICS SW Community Benefit Award 2008

This new public library is the result of an imaginative public/ private partnership. As part of a programme for new libraries, that included the award winning Bournemouth Library (a controversial PFI scheme), the local authority teamed up with a local housing association to run a CABE sponsored design competition. The brief was to replace the outdated library in Boscombe. The flats above the library 'cross-funded' the scheme and established a much needed 24/7 presence on the site. We won the competition in 2002 and worked with the East Dorset Housing Association (part of Synergy Housing Group) to design and oversee the construction of a social housing scheme above an independent library space. The library has recently won a series of awards for its involvement with Public Art and has become a very popular destination for wider community events. As a parallel study, we were commissioned by Bournemouth Council to develop a masterplan for the area to reduce the impact of car parking behind the High Street and introduce new pedestrian routes, creating planning guidance for a series of development sites around the new library. This new public library is the result of an imaginative public/ private partnership. As part of a programme for new libraries, that included the award winning Bournemouth Library (a controversial PFI scheme), the local authority teamed up with a local housing association to run a CABE sponsored design competition. The brief was to replace the outdated library in Boscombe. The flats above the library 'cross-funded' the scheme and established a much needed 24/7 presence on the site. We won the competition in 2002 and worked with the East Dorset Housing Association (part of Synergy Housing Group) to design and oversee the construction of a social housing scheme above an independent library space. The library has recently won a series of awards for its involvement with Public Art and has become a very popular destination for wider community events. As a parallel study, we were commissioned by Bournemouth Council to develop a masterplan for the area to reduce the impact of car parking behind the High Street and introduce new pedestrian routes, creating planning guidance for a series of development sites around the new library. (Hawkins)

### **Haworth Tompkins, London – UK**

<http://www.haworthtompkins.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **London Library Phase 2 Westminster – UK – 2010**

Client: The London Library, Construction Cost: £6.9M

The largest independent subscription library in the world. Founded 1841 by, Thomas Carlyle. One of the first steel-frame buildings in London (1896-98). The London Library, founded by Thomas Carlyle in 1841, is the world's largest independent lending library, and is located in the north west corner of St James Square in buildings dating back to the 1890s. Behind its discrete, formal facade onto St James Square, the original Library was added to and extended on a number of occasions in the course of the 20th century to accommodate its ever growing collection of books.

“The Library is proof positive that the best contemporary architects are capable of reproducing the complex and refined atmospheres of our best-loved institutions. The London Library has a new layer of History that ranks with the original and will surely be loved by its members.” Kieran Long, Evening Standard

Haworth Tompkins were appointed to oversee the latest expansion of the Library's facilities. Through an analysis of the Library, its identity, its capacity and future needs, a master plan was developed to extend the Library's facilities whilst upgrading the existing accommodation and improving the circulation and accessibility to all parts of the Library. The first phase of work, completed in 2007 involved extending the Library into TS Elliot House (see separate Project Page). The second phase completed in 2010 provides 42 new reader spaces, 1.25km of new shelving, new designated rooms for the Art Book Collection, Times Collection and Periodicals and Societies Collection, improved circulation, remodelling of the main Issue Hall and the creation of a new members entrance from Mason's Yard. The design develops a contemporary architectural language that responds to the authentic idiosyncrasies of an historic institution. As in Phase One, new toilets were designed in collaboration with Turner Prize-winning artist Martin Creed. This created a conceptual dialogue to think specifically about the way in which the atmosphere of the building might be amplified and articulated by the new proposals. (Haworth)

The London Library in St James Square with a million books is the largest lending library in the world. The core of 1841 originally and later extended several times since 2004 building has been remodeled and renovated in two phases. The first phase, consisting of the renovation of the Eliot House, was completed in 2007. The second phase has just been completed in July 2010. The plans for the 18 million British pound measures taken by the London office of Haworth Tompkins, who won in 2004 is adequate competition (see also BauNetz message of 16 June 2006). The second phase of renovation has created 42 new places for reading and 1.25 kilometers of

shelving space for books, a new workshop for book repairs and new spaces for art-book and journal collections. Even were the transport system with new stairs and lifts as well as the redesigned main entrance hall and the members. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)  
**[The London Library, T.S. Eliot House, London Library Phase 1, London –UK 2007](#)**  
Client: The London Library, Construction Cost: £3.1M

T S Eliot House is the first phase of a masterplan to refurbish and develop the London Library in St James's Square. The purchase of an adjacent 1970s office block - despite its lack of architectural quality - offered an opportunity to expand without moving services off site. Its refurbishment provides a conservation studio, staff areas and additional bookstacks, so freeing up space for future redevelopment in the main building. The design challenge has been to find a strong contemporary language which works alongside the quirky and characterful architecture of the London Library itself. "The whole team have worked tirelessly to create and deliver a thoughtful and sustainable solution to the Library's perennial need for space, whilst taking care to ensure that this new wing merges seamlessly into the much loved existing London Library labyrinth." Inez Lynn, Chief Executive, The London Library Internally, it was stripped back to its concrete shell, and internal finishes have a raw quality to reflect this. New toilets were designed in collaboration with Turner Prize-winning artist Martin Creed. This created a conceptual dialogue to think specifically about the way in which the atmosphere of the building might be amplified and articulated by the new proposals. Meanwhile, significant changes were achieved to the nondescript brick elevation facing Mason's Yard by remodelling the nondescript 1970s elevation with distinctive projecting windows, flush pointed brickwork, and a black render and lush glass ground floor base. (Haworth)

## **Hopkins Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.hopkins.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Brent Civic Center, Wembley, London – UK 2009 – 2013**

Plans for the greenest civic centre in the country have received unanimous approval from Brent Council's planning committee. The new centre will be a landmark building designed by award-winning Hopkins Architects Town planning. Environmental, structural design and sustainable technology advice was provided by specialist consultants Scott Wilson. The new Civic Centre – the first ever civic building to be built by Brent Council – has been designed to be the greenest civic building in the country. It is set to be situated in the heart of the Wembley regeneration area opposite Wembley Stadium and Wembley Arena. The nine-storey building will accommodate around 2,000 Brent Council staff and for the first time ever, all Brent Council services will be delivered from one building. Half the building will provide a range of new facilities for the local community to use. These include a multi-purpose foyer with grand civic steps, a flexible community hall for up to 1,000 people, *a new library and learning centre*, a winter garden and a smaller Civic Hall with an external terrace and a café. There will also be an expanded Registrar's service with a wedding suite and wedding garden. The building aims to achieve BREEAM 'Outstanding' through a combination of solar shading, natural ventilation, façade performance and combined cooling, heating and power utilizing waste vegetable oil. It also intends to use the new development to encourage greener habits locally and set new standards of sustainability for other developers to follow. The building is due to be completed in mid 2013 with building work planned to start on site in late 2010. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

#### **The Forum, Norwich – UK 2001**

After a fire destroyed the Norwich Library in 1994, a Millenium Project was initiated to re-house it, together local visitor and business centres, a 'Heritage' exhibition and shop, bar and restaurant and the local BBC station - 'Look East'. The old library site was combined with the adjacent car park to form a complete city block, surrounded by civic buildings. The Forum is conceived as a courtyard surrounded by a three storey, horseshoe-shaped enclosure of loadbearing brickwork, which accommodates the various activities on a series of balconies. The courtyard roof is supported by bow-string steel trusses forming leaf shaped panels, infilled with acoustically absorbent material or glazing. Light enters into the heart of the building, creating a dynamic public atrium. (Hopkins)

#### **Djanogly Learning Resource Centre, Jubilee Campus University of Nottingham, Nottingham – UK 1999**

The Sir Harry and Lady Djanogly Learning Resource Centre (or the Djanogly LRC) is a library on the Jubilee Campus of the University of Nottingham, England. The library houses books and resources relating to education and computer science. It also housed books relating to the Business School, prior to their move to a specific Business library in 2004. The library is an unusual circular building situated on an island platform in the middle of the campus lake. It was designed by the architect Sir Michael Hopkins, with the striking feature of having only a single floor, which spirals its way up and around the circumference of the building. It was initially rumoured to be sinking because the architects had forgotten to account for the weight of its books, but whatever the truth of this rumour, any problem has now been fixed. The library was named after the philanthropists Sir Harry and Lady Djanogly who gave a significant contribution towards the cost of its construction. Sir Harry is the father of Jonathan Djanogly the MP for Huntingdon. (<http://en.academic.ru>)

#### **Kroon Building, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, New Haven, CT – USA 2009**

The Kroon Building — future home of the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies — will set a new standard for sustainable architecture when it breaks ground this winter. Professor Stephen Kellert of the environmental school met with members of the Yale community at Sage Hall yesterday to present plans for the \$40 million project. The project will bring 50,000 square feet of environmental sustainability to a site currently occupied by the Pierson-Sage Power Plant on Science Hill. [environment.yale.edu](http://environment.yale.edu)

A simulation of the colonnade in the proposed Kroon building showcases its extensively "green" architecture. The building will house the School of Forestry & Environmental Studies. Kellert, who recently won the "Outstanding Contributions to Research" award from the North American Association for Environmental Education, said the building will serve as an example for the community. "We preach the gospel of sustainability, and we don't practice it very well," Kellert said. "This building teaches what it aspires to accomplish. ... We hope we can catalyze the movement of Yale toward a more sustainable institution." Environment school professor Marian Chertow FES '00 said she is enthusiastic about the way the Kroon building is paving the way for green building and energy conservation. The environment school is striving to be a leader in sustainable architecture both for the University, which has many large, inefficient buildings, and in the discipline more widely, Chertow said. "We're trying to get the university aware, and in our own field we're trying to do some experimental things ... [to push] the envelope of what hasn't been done before," she said. The Kroon building plans meet the platinum rating for the Green Building Rating System of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. Kellert said Hopkins Architects, the London firm in charge of the project, designed the structure with strict environmental objectives in mind, especially climate neutrality, energy efficiency, renewable energy production and minimal pollution. The architecture will do much of the work in terms of lighting, heating and cooling, he said. "It will provide a

living learning opportunity,” said Julie Newman, director of the Office of Sustainability. “It lets us creatively tap into innovative technologies.” Named for philanthropist Richard Kroon ’64, the building will provide office space for about 75 faculty and staff. It will also feature classrooms, a 175-seat auditorium, an environmental center and a cafe, among other facilities. Kellert explained to his audience yesterday that there were difficulties in initially securing the site for project development. “The University resisted tooth and nail decommissioning this power plant,” he said. In addition, fundraising has not been as successful as planners hoped, as the project is still \$10 million short of reaching its goal even after projected costs were cut down. But the University now supports the project, he said, and is working with the environmental school to make the vision a reality. “Any building is only a shadow of its aspirations,” Kellert said. “You have these high ideals but ... translated to brick and mortar it’s an entirely different thing.”  
(<http://www.valedailynews.com>)

## **Eva Jiricna Architects, London – UK**

E.J. Architects is affiliated with A.I.Design Prague – <http://www.aidesign.cz>

<http://www.ejal.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **De Montfort University, Kimberlin Library Extension, Leicester – UK 1997**

The main body of the 4.000 sqm is open plan study space divided over four floors, linked to the existing building via a new centrally sited core. The design attempts to provide a clean, flexible space in terms of layout and to re-define external public spaces within the Library precinct. A high degree of transparency gives a light airy environment for computer facilities and general circulation, whilst solar gain is controlled by external shading. A fabric canopy structure identifies the entrance and provides protection. (Jiricna)

### **Awards:**

40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Civic Trust Award, Worthy Contribution 2000

see also:

#### **Tomas Bata University, Library Building, Zlin – Czech Republic 2008**

This recently completed scheme is very much a signature project for Eva since it is in her birthplace and also the site of an extraordinary architectural and social concept realised by the shoe manufacturer and altruist, Thomas Bata, between the two World Wars. The Library, until now situated in old warehouse, forms part of a new development plan, together with a multi-purpose auditorium financed by the City of Zlin. The two buildings share a somewhat symbiotic relationship, education and culture going hand in hand, uniting once more the joint activities which suffered an unfortunate decline during the Communist era. The Library building consists of two distinct volumes with 500 study spaces for students, and offices for the Rector and University administration, these being connected by a relaxation area as a meeting place. The building was built on a relatively low budget and uses an energy system complemented by efficient shading and is clad in ceramic tiles. (Jiricna)

## **KSS Group, London – UK**

<http://www.kssgroup.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Luton Six Form College (Library), Luton – on construction - 2011**

£ 34.000.000, 16.870 m<sup>2</sup>

GDM Partnership Ltd are undertaking the building services design of a new 17,000m<sup>2</sup> academic building for Luton Sixth Form College, which opened in 1966 as the first sixth form college in the country. GDM have been appointed alongside architects KSS Design Group on the project, supported by the Learning Skills Council. The 22-acre College site, a mile to the north of Luton town centre, will be comprehensively redeveloped, and all of the existing buildings will be replaced. The development will be of a low-rise nature, to respect the surrounding residential area. General teaching areas will be in four separate wings. The wings are designed as cul-de-sacs, creating quiet learning environments for distinct learning communities. A further two wings will provide academic accommodation for the performing arts and sports departments, with a 180-person lecture theatre/performance hall and 6-court sports hall. An atrium will wrap around a central three-storey hub, which will provide all of the College’s administrative and student support functions. At the first floor level, the wings and hub will be accessed by bridges across the atrium. The atrium will be covered with an ETFE inflated pillow roof, with ‘fritting’ screen-printing to mitigate extremes of solar gain whilst ensuring a light and airy environment. A main refectory area, with 700 covers for staff and student use, will provide dining and recreational space. This will open onto an outside terrace and external amphitheatre, which will offer further seating and gathering options. A large learning resource centre, with a double height glazed wall, will overlook extensive, high quality sports pitches, including one with an all-weather surface. The building will adopt a low energy ‘TermoDeck’ thermal mass ventilation system and heat exchange recovery system, with a high performance envelope. The development will incorporate a ground source heat pump system as an on-site renewable energy source, fed via bore holes beneath the sports playing fields. The college will also implement a rainwater harvesting system, including a surface water retention area imaginatively designed to incorporate attractive water features at the front of the new building. The development will be procured under a two-stage Design and Construct contract. Construction will commence on site later this year and will be completed in time for the opening at the start of the 2010/2011 academic year.

(<http://www.gdmpartnership.com>)

#### **North West Kent College, Gravesend – UK 2009**

£ 19.300.000, 9.500 m<sup>2</sup>

At Gravesend, our proposal replaces some of the existing campus adjacent to the main entrance with 6.000 m<sup>2</sup> mixed use teaching accommodation, with learning resources unit and information technology suite, linked to a new 3.500 m<sup>2</sup> reception also housing a new refectory, gymnasium and administration offices. (KSSGroup)

#### **South East Essex College, Southend-On-Sea – UK 2005**

£ 83.200.000, 26.125 m<sup>2</sup>

The newly opened 26,100 m<sup>2</sup> campus for South East Essex College features inspirational teaching spaces, a soaring ETFE-clad atrium, a distinctive red pod and organic-shaped dining decks. And for the first time, the Learning and Skills Council increased funding for a building based on estimated in-use energy savings. The state-of-the-art Southend Campus replaces two former sites for the college. The overall form of the building was inspired by the human body. The Pod performance space, with its dramatic red exterior, is envisaged as the lungs of the building, while the learning spaces and escape stairs resemble a spinal column in plan - the services run through this spinal column literally like a nervous system. (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)



## **Long & Kentish architects, London – UK**

<http://www.longkentish.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Oxford Brookes University, New Library and teaching building, Oxford-Headington Hill – UK 1997 – 2013**

£ 14.000.000 8.500 sqm

The 8,500sqm project includes reading and bookstacks for the Headington Hill campus of the University. The site is adjacent to a listed manor house surrounded by mature landscaping and commands spectacular views over the dreaming spires of Oxford. The design of the project has been progressed to a feasibility stage for fundraising and to obtain the support of the local planning authority. (Long)

#### **The British Library, Centre for Conservation, London St. Pancras – UK 2003 – 2007**

£ 13.500.000 2.600 sqm

This project was won as a result of an European design competition during 2003. The British Library's brief was to build a world-class Centre for Conservation on a site immediately north of their existing building at St Pancras. The centre houses book and paper conservation facilities and the British Library Sound Archive. It also has a mission to convey and teach the special techniques of conservation. Each of these require very particular conditions like good working north light and acoustic isolation. At the north end of the existing building, the lowest two floors are occupied by back-of-house functions and a large loading bay. Publicly accessible space in the existing library starts at first floor level, with an extended outside terrace facing the new building. This terrace also covers the service yard and creates a new focus for any future Library expansion on adjacent sites. (Long)

#### **University of Brighton, Falmer Centre for Learning and Teaching, Brighton – UK 2001**

£ 3.500.000 3.150 sqm

Following the success of The Aldrich Library, Long & Kentish was asked to look at the University's Falmer campus which was originally built in the 1960's, and is coming to the end of its life. We did the first two replacement buildings which established some principles for building on the steep north facing slope, and suggested a palette of materials. The new learning resource centre on the University of Brighton's Falmer campus includes a library. The building is designed to make best use of the sloping site and the dramatic views to the northwest. (Long)

#### **The British Library, London St. Pancras – UK 1975 – 1997**

£ 500.000.000 120.000 sqm

The British Library was voted one of the six most popular buildings of the millennium in a popular poll, and it was short listed for the Stirling Prize. Included in the accommodation are extensive exhibition galleries (fitted out by the architects), two restaurants, a café, a catering kitchen, and education rooms. The building is remarkable for its attention to detail. People who use it comment on the pleasure it gives to the sense of touch with its carefully shaped natural materials: wood, stone, brass, and leather. It has been called the last 'handmade' public building in Britain. It is also unusual for the ease with which its geography can be comprehended by the visitor. In spite of its size, most of the building's public destinations are visible from its point of entry, and little use has to be made of orientation plans. The routes through the building are natural and inviting. M.J. Long was a partner of Colin St. John Wilson & Partners, and was the co-designer of the building. She was the author of the overall building plan, and took particular responsibility for the client's brief and the natural and artificial light which are so important to the character of the building interiors. Rolfe Kentish was the associate responsible for organizing the design team to produce the entire set of construction documents for the final stage of construction. (Long)

#### **University of Brighton, Aldrich Library, Brighton – UK 1996**

£ 4.000.000 4.853 sqm

This commission was won in a design competition. The Aldrich Library is now seen as the flagship building of the Mousecombe campus (it can be seen on the front page of the University website). The form of the building responds equally to the pressures of the site and the organisation of the library. It acts as a 'marker', to highlight the corner of the campus, and achieves its architectural significance not through its size (because it is less overbearing than its 1960 's neighbour) but through the animation of its form. Inside, the readers are located next to north and east facing windows, while the southern and western sun is excluded by the masonry walls that enclose the book stacks. The building is ventilated naturally as air comes in through a purpose designed light shelf which also sound-attenuates traffic noise from adjacent roads. Variations in the visual environment are created with a carefully designed system of artificial lighting, and natural materials are used as much as possible. The result is an economical building which reproduces the feel of a large-budget commission. The project also involved a partial renovation the 60 's building to which the library is attached, and includes a bookshop, refectory and cafe. (Long)

#### **Harold Washington Center, Chicago, IL – USA 1988 – 1992**

\$ 144.000.000 75.000 sqm

### **Literature:**

Chicago Tribune, 15 September 1991 'Chicago to build nation's largest municipal library'  
AIA Journal, July-August 1988

The new 75,000sqm public library houses 2 million books, 8,600 current periodicals and a winter garden on the top floor. The fixed elements of the building are confined to the perimeter, creating a flexible 'loft' in the tradition of the commercial buildings of the Chicago loop around the turn of the century. MJ Long and Colin St John Wilson worked as design consultants to Hammond Beeby and Babka LC (Long)

## **Lynch Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.lyncharchitects.com>

#### **Kingsgate House, Victoria Library, Housing, Office, London – UK 2018**

### **Literature:**

Ellis Woodman, 'Lynch proposes 'modern palazzo' opposite Victoria Station', Building Design, Issue 1971 (24 June 2011)

Merlin Fulcher, 'Lynch Architects seeks planning for mixed-use block in London's Victoria', *The Architect's Journal*, Volume 233, Issue 23 (11 June 2011)

Ellis Woodman, 'Lynch submits major Victoria plans', *Building Design*, Issue 1963 & 1964 (6 May 2011)

Oliver Bennett, 'Is the new face of the modern home?', *The Independent* (5 October 2010)

Jay Merrick, 'Form follows fiction', *The Architect's Journal* (3 June 2010)

'Urban, Greenwood Road, Lynch Architects, UK', in: Jonathan Bell and Ellie Stathaki, *The New Modern House Redefining Functionalism* (2010)

Jay Merrick, 'The ones to watch', *First Life - The Architecture Issue* (January 2010)

Edwin Heathcote, 'The 'outsider insider'', *The Financial Times* (9 November 2008)

'Penthouse, centre communautaire, Oak House - Lynch Architects', *L'architecture d'Aujourd'hui* (August 2008)

Kieran Long, 'Lynch Architects', in: Kieran Long, *Hatch The new architectural generation* (2008) pp.178-181

Alexandra Stara, 'Building: Madder Rose', *Architecture Today*, Issue 175 (February 2007)

Kieran Long, 'This is the end of a terrace in Hackney, north-east london', *Icon* (April 2006)

'Marsh View House', in: Jonathan Bell, *21st Century House* (2006)

'House in London', *Detail*, Volume 6 (2006)

'Community Centre in London', *Architektur + Wettbewerbe*, Issue 208 (2006)

Jonathan Bell, 'Architects Directory', *Wallpaper*, Issue 80 (July 2005)

Kieran Long, 'It is stories', *Icon* (May 2003)

The scheme, commissioned by Land Securities, incorporates a mix of retail and office space, affordable housing and a new library on Victoria Street in central London, and has been developed as part of a masterplan for the Victoria Transport Interchange. The city block which contains the Victoria Palace Theatre and the Duke of York public house will now also house a public library, affordable housing and a small office building. This site and our previous proposals for it are entering into oral history, and the site is already becoming known as 'Old Victoria'. In our designs over the past four years we have sought to consolidate the setting of the listed buildings as a recognizable part of the city; as a city block unified by scale, materials and colour and by a coherent if varied way of making openings and creating recognisably similar architectural details. Crucial to this has been the figurative aspects of the design; the repetition of a simple colonnade type at ground floor and the emphasis upon windows and niches in the facades generally. These niches will sometimes house people on balconies or in deep window reveals. They will also add another layer of imagined inhabitation, acting as settings for a series of sculptures. The site can be said to house almost all of the activities associated with a good bit of city; places to work, live, enjoy culture and to learn, as well as places to eat and drink. It is a microcosm of a city. The site is home to a listed building, the Victoria Palace Theatre, and is opposite the Westminster Cathedral Conservation Area. It sits above Transport for London's proposed Victoria Station Upgrade (VSU) and the Kings Scholars' Pond Sewer. The resultant restrictions on loading have necessitated the use of a lightweight engineered timber structure throughout our scheme. Initially we were attracted to the fact that the white faience South facade of the theatre hosts a number of sculptural stone figures, as does the stone facade of the train station opposite. Our design responds to these cues creating a 'stone room' out of this end of Victoria Street. Just as Parliament Square defines the Eastern end of Victoria Street with a variety of public uses unified by the singular materiality of stone, our proposal aims to intensify your experience of a recognisable place made up of different building types and uses designed to complement their urban setting. The library, which sits on Victoria Street, is conceived of as a modern palazzo. Its primary, glazed façade is shaded by a travertine screen, which incorporates solar chimneys that will allow the reading rooms to be naturally ventilated as well as protecting users from the hot South sun. This façade steps back in plan giving a view of the fine signage on the Eastern facade of the Victoria Palace Theatre, which is currently occluded by the existing building. Our new 'Palace of Books' can also be used for evening events due to the provision of a cafe and public meeting room. It is a state-of-the-art 'green' building that responds to nature (solar orientation, geo-technics) and technology (subterranean water and rail lines), and to its cultural and architectural context also. The scheme also includes 35 units of affordable housing with a mix of tenures, located to the East of the site on Bressenden Place. Dwelling in the modern city involves a careful balance between privacy on the one hand and the opportunity to engage in the life of the city on the other. Affordable housing poses particular design problems, not least the difficult task of creating opportunities for individual inhabitation within a rigorous approach to domestic urbanism. Large parts of London and especially Westminster are planned by blocks of housing, and, in these locations, the mixture of dwelling types is successfully assimilated into a clear urban grain. Georgian housing appears at first glance regular and uniform, but subtle differences in size signal that the architecture is a backdrop for life. The discrete character of urban housing enables idiosyncrasies to be placed into an architectural frame; from animated pot plants to snazzy curtains. Intermediate housing sits above the library. The social needs rented accommodation is separated from the library by vertical vents that serve the tube station below ground. The external brise soleil protects the flats from solar gain and provides privacy for inhabitants' bedrooms and will also act as supports for planting. Behind this deep threshold a Jura limestone wall is cast with shadows. Private parts of the flats are withdrawn from the street whilst the living rooms project as bay windows. Each flat has a balcony and is accessed by a bridge, which themselves are part of the private domain. Internally, the engineered timber construction will be partly exposed. A series of layers builds up the façade so that it will appear as a relative of the library, establishing continuity between these interconnected parts of the project. The office building, located to the North of the site, also incorporates the listed façade and shop interior of TM Sutton, a local pawnbrokers. It is designed to have retail at ground floor and office on all floors above. Owing to its location, the office is not exposed to solar gain or to high noise levels, therefore a facade treatment that differs from those of the library and housing is appropriate. The timber columns and end of floor plate are to be clad in Jura limestone which will give the facade solidity and depth. The timber beams are visible within. On the North facade, parallel opening windows are proposed, while on the East and West facades, and on the whole of the top floor, juliet balconies will enable inhabitants to take advantage of views and abundant fresh air to their offices. These balconies will greatly enrich the appearance of the building from street level by allowing human inhabitation of the facade. The windows pop forwards to open and thus the façade becomes animated, and each floor plate can be naturally ventilated. In massing terms, the design acknowledges the shift in scale upwards from the Georgian block, housing the Duke of York public house and the Victorian theatre, to the taller 1960s commercial buildings and those permitted in the masterplan that form the immediate hinterland of Victoria Street. We aim to create a fine setting for the listed buildings, unifying them as part of a cohesive city block with a common architectural language. (Lynch)

## **John McAslan + Partners, Manchester.Edinburgh.London – UK**

<http://www.mcaslan.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **SOAS (School of Oriental and African Studies) Library Terraces – UK 2011**

The SOAS library, cited as the jewel in the School's crown, has been lauded as the leading national library for Asian, African and Middle Eastern studies, comparable only to the British Library. It houses more than 1.5 million volumes and extensive electronic resources for the study of Africa, Asia and the Middle East, and attracts scholars from all over the world. The library is also one of the UK's five National Research Libraries. The library is currently undergoing a £12 million modernisation and enlargement programme (known as 'the Library Transformation Project') that aims to increase capacity and create new student study spaces. The library is housed in the Philips Building on the Russell Square campus and was built in 1973. It was designed by architect Sir Denys Lasdun (\*08.09.1914 London - + 11.01.2001 London) who also designed some of Britain's most famous brutalist buildings such as the National Theatre and the Institute of Education.

As a constituent college of the University of London, students at SOAS also have access to Senate House Library, shared by other colleges such as London School of Economics and University College London, which is located just a short walk from the Russell Square campus. (Wikipedia)

John McAslan + Partners was appointed under a Consultant Framework to complete the transformation of the much loved Denys Lasdun Philips Library in 2008.

The main objectives of the transformation project were to improve the clarity of the existing design, enhance and increase research facilities, reader seats, study rooms, provide flexible learning environments (with a strong focus on IT) and facilitate future growth. Due to funding requirements the project was split into phases.

Read less >

Phase 1 entails the full refurbishment of the Ground and Lower Ground floors with a new reception, glazed study rooms, media labs and a new archive facility to meet a number of rigorous BS standards. The ground floor book stacks are completely reconfigured to allow the spaces to once more 'breathe', puncturing the envelope to allow controlled natural light and ventilation deep into the library space.

Phase 2 involves a similar approach to all 4 remaining levels and the refurbishment of the incredible atrium space and original Lasdun diagrid roof. Phase 1 completed in 2011. (McAslan)

#### **Nightingale Building, Learning Resource Center, Kingston University, Kingston upon Thames – UK 2007** £ 2.900.000, 1.600 sqm

JMP was appointed as masterplanner and architect, with Arup, for Kingston University's five-year multi-building capital programme.

At the Kingston Hill campus, the Nightingale Centre is a linear learning resource – in effect, an enclosure grafted onto the front of two existing library buildings that has delivered significantly more reading space, student study areas, a reception, group study rooms, an IT-supported Learning Café, and a socially valuable open space, with a landscaped area to the north of the new building which has become a focal point. (McAslan)

#### **Imperial College Library, Sherfield Building, London – UK 1997**

In April 1995 John McAslan + Partners was commissioned to design two low-energy independent projects comprising the 4,000 sqm refurbishment and extension of the Libraries Building, including a music facility, and the 12,000 sqm refurbishment of the Sherfield Building, at the heart of Imperial College's campus in South Kensington. Phase 1 of the proposals, the Library, commenced on site in 1996, and was completed within twelve months in the summer of 1997.

The Library consists of extensive alterations and additions to the existing 1960's building while maintaining the existing library's operational continuity, rationalising the building use, improving building services and providing upgraded and environmentally responsive interiors.

Completed subsequently the Music and Arts Centre has provided high quality rehearsal spaces of varying capacity together with a new gallery space and associated office accommodation, serving a 250 seat music hall. (McAslan)

#### **Swiss Cottage Library, Borough of Camden, London – UK 2003**

Client LB Camden, Size 5,000 sqm, Cost £5m, Team John McAslan + Partners, Architect, Whity Bird & Partners, Structural Engineer, Gifford & Partners, Building Services Engineer EC Harris, Cost Consultant

### **Awards:**

Winner, RIBA Awards 2004, Conservation

Winner, Camden Council Design Awards 2004

In 2003, JMP completed the remodelling of the Grade II listed Swiss Cottage Library, designed by Sir Basil Spence (\*13.08.1902 Bombay, India - + 19.11.1976 Yaxley, Suffolk, Coventry Cathedral 1962) in 1962-64.

The practice was appointed following a two-stage selection procedure and developed the proposals in partnership with Camden Council and a multi-disciplinary design team.

The Library is at the heart of the Swiss Cottage site's long term redevelopment, a major project which embraces new residential, leisure and cultural facilities. The practice's approach has been to expand the Library's key community assets and creative possibilities while protecting the building's landmark status.

The project won acclaim from English Heritage, with Philip Davies, the London Region Director commenting: "It is clear that the project is a success in architectural and heritage terms, and provides Camden with an excellent 21st century library facility. It demonstrates how change can be successfully achieved in listed buildings. Through careful analysis and a sensitive design approach, the Council's needs have been accommodated by means of a scheme that has also consolidated and clarified the building's essential qualities. John McAslan + Partners has been exemplary in its approach to the project, and much credit for the success of the scheme is due to their involvement." (McAslan)

## **McMorran and Gatehouse Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.mcmorranandgatehouse.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **New Lewes Library and Civic Open Space, Lewes, East Sussex – UK 2005**

Located within the highly sensitive town centre of Lewes the building comprises full lending and reference libraries together with the renowned Lewis Music Library and Sussex Room local history resource. This is the first such facility that Sussex County Council has built within thirty years. The project has involved close liaison with the local community and District Council. (McMorran)

## **Madoc Architecture, London – UK**

<http://www.madoc-architecture.com>

former: **A-EM, London – UK** there: [Imperial College, London](#)

## **Malcolm Fraser Architects, Edinburgh – UK**

<http://www.malcolmfraser.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Scottish Poetry Library, Edinburgh-Conongate – UK 1999**

### **Awards:**

Civic Trust Award 2005

Prospect “Top 100 modern (post 1945) Scots Buildings”, Nr. 9 2005

Edinburgh Architectural Association Best Building of The Year 2000

Regeneration of Scotland: High Commendation 2000

Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) Award 2000

Royal Scottish Academy Gold Medal 1997

The Library is built to express joy and optimism in the future of poetry within our culture: an engine for cultural renewal rather than a dry container for historical documents. This is made manifest in a building which engages with history, both literally (the historic walls to the north and east) and metaphorically (the rich resource of Scottish poetry) while opening up towards the west-facing clare and courtyard reading area, and Salisbury Crags to the south. The building itself is framed with glass and oak infill panels and sliding shutters to close it up at night – making it characteristically Scottish in its juxtaposition of mass and delicacy. Internally the plan is a simple double square with divisions suggested by the freestanding stair and lifts, lined by a continuous wooden bookcase, with intimate study carrels. A simple monopitch roof with big circular skylights slopes up from the horizontal datum struck by the high level windows above the masonry wall, towards the sun and the view. This allows a mezzanine to serve as a member's reading room, periodicals area and children's reading area, with the stacks sliding aside to form an internal performance space. The library is conceived as an “Elysian” grove, a happy place where enlightenment is achieved by bringing the books out from their snug timber shelves to open them up in the light. (Malcolm)

## **Rick Mather Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.rickmather.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Christ's College Cambridge New Library, Cambridge – UK on design**

1.400 m<sup>2</sup> new building, 520 m<sup>2</sup> existing building

Rick Mather Architects have been commissioned by Christ's College Cambridge to design a new college library One of Cambridge's oldest colleges, the brief calls for the creation of an inspiring new library which will serve the whole College community, allowing connections to the historic First Court and the existing 1897 Bodley Library.

The Design for Christ's College Cambridge creates a glass covered court between the South Range and the Bodley Library to create a new study centre and library at the heart of the College. For the first time this will give the library a clear presence on the College's imposing First Court. The new four storey plus basement library proposes 200 reader spaces, four supervision rooms, a rare book reading room, manuscript store, 1,875 m of open access shelving, 625 m of closed access shelving and doubles the amount of existing staff accommodation. The College's desire to place the New Library at the heart of its academic community has led to the choice of this central site over others. Its position will allow the library to have a First Court presence along with other key College functions such as the Chapel and Hall. The college brief highlights the need for library accommodation, but also the addition for a space where students can meet for informal study. Its will also allow a direct connection with the Old Library. Additional benefits are that disabled access to Charles Darwin's room and the Fellow's Parlor via a new bridge. (Mather)

#### **The Queen's College, University of Oxford, Oxford – UK 2006 – 2012**

Rick Mather Architects won the competition to design a new library and archive building for The Queen's College in 2006. The college was founded in 1341 and the Upper Library dates from 1692-1695, originally believed to be from designs by Christopher Wren (\*30.10.1632 East Knoyle, Wiltshire – + 03.03.1723 Hampton Court). The Lower Library was created by Charles Robert Cockerell (\*27.04.1788 London – +17.09.1863 London) in 1843. The New Library's sloping rooflight above the reading room will give magnificent views up to the west elevation of the old library. The building will provide an additional 7000 ft<sup>2</sup> (650m<sup>2</sup>) and will be almost invisible below the library terrace. The new library is partially sunk into the Provost's garden and is linked to the old library.

#### **Royal Horticultural Society, Library, London, Westminster – UK 1997 – 2001**

4.250 m<sup>2</sup>, £ 7.000.000

This extensive redevelopment of the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) headquarters building in Vincent Square provides a new home for the Lindley Library, offices and an entirely remodelled conference hall facility. Listed and dating back to the 1900s, the existing building has been extended into hitherto unexploited basement areas and comprehensively refurbished to house the society's growth over the next 25 years. The Lindley Library is one of the most important botanical reference libraries in the world and consists of over 50.000 volumes covering a wide range of subjects, including garden history, botany, flower arrangement, and botanical art. It is used by scholars from all over the world. It is also much used as a resource by the RHS's own garden writers,

authors and members of the general public to whom it is open free. The RHS thought that was not room to house the Lindley Library in their existing building and it would have to be moved out of London to the RHS gardens at Wisley in Surrey.

## **MJP MacCormac Jamieson Prichard Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.mjparchitects.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **The Learning Grid, University of Warwick, Coventry – UK 2004**

MJP worked closely with the University's Library Service to create an innovative Student Resource Centre for independent learning within an existing building. The design had to be modern and inspiring as well as functional to attract students. The facility is designed to provide a relaxed environment that encourages students to work in whatever way suits them best - alone or in groups; at any time of the day; at desks or on sofas. There are also facilities for students with specific needs. A wide range of electronic equipment is provided to support new approaches to learning, with areas for brainstorming, presentation practice and multimedia video editing, as well as pc terminals and access to books and printed material. MJP used a range of screens and furniture to create a materials are used to create a lively environment - and as a reaction against other facilities which provide dreary rows of computer desks. A new perforated steel staircase was inserted into the building to form a physical and visual link between the two floors of the Learning Grid. It forms a contemporary feature which deliberately contrasts with the institutional character of the existing building. The facility is open to an atrium which incorporates new catering facilities and is used for social events by staff and students. MJP are currently involved in the installation of a new work by the artist David Batchelor in the atrium. (MJP)

#### **Wolfson Building, The Science Museum, London – UK 2003**

€ 5,580,000

The Wellcome Wolfson Building forms part of the second phase of our competition winning scheme for the Wellcome Wing extension to the Science Museum. Set behind Grade 1 listed railings, facing on to Queen's Gate and within the Queen's Gate conservation area, the building bridges the divide between the institutional museum buildings at one end of the site and the redbrick and stucco residential Victorian terraces of Queen's Gate at the other. The building houses the Dana Centre, a new public facility for the presentation and discussion of topical scientific issues using traditional and new media. A double height café, 150-seat flexible auditorium, 50-seat seminar room and exhibition area are distributed over the first three floors. These are connected by a dramatic triple height space which faces over a new landscaped courtyard. Above this is low-energy office space, with a two-bedroom penthouse flat and private office for the Centre's director. The building's projecting precast concrete features echo the stone bays and porticos of the terrace to its north, while the red stock brick used on the Queen's Gate façade is a perfect match with the existing terrace. The south elevation forms a new gable to end the terrace and formally addresses the courtyard to the south. Viewed from the courtyard, the building takes on a very different character as it responds to the institutional context of this end of the site. The glass, aluminium and concrete of the Dana Centre predominate over brick, and the auditorium, expressed as a suspended concrete box, is set below a four-storey aluminium brise soleil bookended by two brightly coloured and glazed stairways. The interior features exposed concrete columns and ceiling. This is combined with an air displacement system, effective reduction of solar gain and good natural lighting to reduce energy use and carbon emissions by 20%. Provision is also made for grey water recycling. 'Cool, elegant, stylish . . . the Wellcome Wolfson Building, offers a much needed break with the past and injects vibrancy and contemporary style into an area dominated by the ideals of the 19th century. Buildings don't come much cleverer than that.' Building, October 2004 (MJP)

#### **Millennium Place, Durham – UK 2001**

€ 19,000,000

Our project for Durham Council transforms a derelict site on the Durham peninsula, a historic area of the city surrounded on three sides by the River Wear. Our project acted as a catalyst for the regeneration of this area and was the starting point for the council's Lottery funded Durham Millennium City Project. It is a good example of Lottery-assisted urban regeneration as it provides much needed community facilities on a brownfield site. Our urban design concept was for a new civic terrace riding the ridge that leads up to the UNESCO World Heritage Site containing Durham Castle and Durham Cathedral. This elevated terrace has views over the Wear valley and links to the riverside walk around the wooded site. Our new Clayport Library and council offices re-complete the existing building frontages, severed by the 1960's road cutting. At the heart of our new development is the new Gala theatre, cinema and conference complex which sits in pride of place, visible from the main vehicle approaches into the city. The building's have become Durham's new principal cultural venue. To meet the city's business plan and its community brief, the building has air palletted seating allowing the auditorium to switch quickly between theatre, cabaret, exhibition and banquet modes. The building is also fully equipped to broadcasting standards. The rooftop function rooms and foyer bars have spectacular views over the Wear valley. The 150 seat IMAX-style cinema is buried beneath Millennium Place, taking advantage of the dramatic change in level across the site. The cinema shows widescreen tourist oriented films for the tourist information centre by day and commercial films in the evening. Our development also provides a new pedestrian route between the new riverside hotel and car parks on the opposite bank of the River Wear and the peninsula. Once the adjoining commercial development is complete, Millennium Place will link to the river walk and footbridge to complete the vision for the area. 'The spectacular and contemporary treatment of the Claypath site forms a dramatic and complementary foil to the historic fabric of the old city, symbolising its cultural regeneration.' Durham City Council. (MJP)

#### **Ruskin Library, Lancaster University, Lancaster – UK 1997**

Our building for Lancaster University houses the Whitehouse Collection of works of art and writings by John Ruskin. Set at the entrance to the University campus, the library is a symbolic gateway to the University. It forms an escarpment at the west boundary of the University, and offers a dramatic view towards the sea. The building accommodates archive storage (known as the treasury), together with a reading room, curatorial offices and public gallery spaces. A double height entrance gives access to the gallery spaces, which are connected through the treasury by a glass bridge. Metaphor and allusion were used in the planning and detail design, with the sequence of spaces being deliberately church-like; the entrance, treasury and reading room respectively represent the narthex, choir and sanctuary of a church. The linear arrangement of the building meets the need for security, with the reading room remote from the entrance and only accessible through secure doors controlled by the curatorial staff. The construction of the treasury as a 'building within a building' physically isolates the collection, creating the stable atmosphere and environment necessary for conservation of the archive without the need for air conditioning. The library's massive construction and the inclusion of a basement provide security and environmental inertia to the reading room, the foyer and public galleries above. (MJP)



## Lancaster University Library, Lancaster – UK 1996

€ 4.000.000

The first phase of a major expansion of the existing library, accommodating a new user services department, book-stack area and a fully integrated IT department, comprising seminar/ lecture and group reading suites, open learning areas, alternative learning technology centre and facilities for multi-media reading. The building also accommodates a new archive storage area (to BS.5454) with a dedicated reading room and exhibition area. In the uncertain future of libraries and the nature of information retrieval and use, the library provides deep plan, flexible space to accommodate a wide spectrum of library uses – from high density PC use, IT teaching technology development and staff areas, to traditional book storage and reading areas. The raised floor contains all telecommunications and data cabling and acts as the air distribution plenum. The building is planned around a top-lit atrium – the location for noisier activities of the library. This concentration of noisy uses frees the perimeter for quiet study. The atrium is closed by the archive area and the double height Reading Room, which provides half the total number of new reader spaces. The Reading Room is a special place, opening out towards the horizon, with its completely glazed western wall and brise soleil screen overlooking the entrance to the University and Morecambe Bay, it acts as a symbol for the library and the University the “locus of learning”.

(MJP)

## The Cable and Wireless College, Coventry – UK 1993

€ 24.000.000

### **Awards:**

**The RFAC / Sunday Times Buildin of the Year 1994**

Cable and Wireless acquired a ten acre site overlooking Warwickshire green belt for their new telecommunications training college. MJP developed and wrote a very detailed brief with the client, including environmental objectives for the project. Teaching space is located at the front of the site. An ocular court forms the social hub of the complex, linking residential, administration, catering and teaching facilities. A separate leisure pavilion lies to the east. Teaching rooms are highly flexible, north lit and naturally ventilated; the wings are linked at first floor by a library and telecommunications exhibition space. MJP also managed the fit out of the college. 'What makes the building satisfactory in the end is the way in which each move has been thought through at so many different levels.' Peter Davey - Architectural Review The masterplan and innovative design approach has produced '... one of the best buildings in Europe' Jonathan Glancey Independent. (MJP)

## **Richard Murphy Architects, Edinburgh – UK**

<http://www.richardmurphyarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

## University of East London, Computer Library and Lecture Theatre, London – UK 2009

Construction Cost £5.5m

### **Literature:**

Stratford Campus, University Of East London, By Richard Murphy Architects Architects' Journal 03 Jun 2010

Top 50 Clients - Education Riba Journal November 2006

Our third commission from the University of East London, this building accommodates 400 computers organised in approximately groups of 30 for both teaching and open access, a 400 seat lecture theatre, seminar rooms and a University entrance foyer. The 'L' shape plan forms two sides of the proposed central college green at the heart of the reorganised campus in Stratford (the other two sides formed by the rear of the existing University house and our recently completed Department of Podiatry and Physiotherapy). The building also acts as a block to the currently dominant Arthur Edwards building and forms a gateway to a second University quadrangle. Internally, the foyer doubles as a gathering space for the 400 seat lecture theatre immediately above and is also freely connected to the computer facility. This is organised as a two storey galleried space and allows students to look out onto the college green. It is hoped with the eventual construction of a new University learning resource centre that the Computer and Conference Centre will also be linked to this facility. (Murphy)

## Kirkintilloch Adult Learning Centre – UK 2009

Phase 1 Architects Richard Murphy, Bill Black, David Stronge, Phase 2 Architects Richard Murphy, Bill Black, David McPeak, David Stronge, Construction Cost £5.35m, Client East Dumbartonshire Council and Strathkelvin Development Company

### **Awards**

**2003 Civic Trust Award Commendation**

The aim of the project was to provide an open learning environment which draws in potential students from all sectors of society and also provides a new home for the classes already located within Kirkintilloch by Strathkelvin Further Education Centre. The building houses an open learning "resource" centre, as well as more traditional teaching rooms, giving learning opportunities and vocational courses for people who missed out on further education or who want to return to it later in life. A major emphasis within this idea is the use of computers as an electronic library as well as for teaching basic computer skills.

The site forms part of the narrow strip of ground between the Forth-Clyde Canal and Southbank Road in the centre of Kirkintilloch. The canal bank itself slopes steeply into the water and was previously covered in trees and scrub vegetation.

The building is laid out as a linear plan with a two storey block to the south side housing classrooms and offices. Against this sits a lean-to structure which houses the open learning facilities and projects out onto the canal bank.

The entrance to Phase 1 (previously to one end of the linear plan) is now positioned in the centre of the completed building. The reception orientates the visitor and first time student within the main double-height space, allowing a clear reading of the building to be made with the majority of the classrooms and computer resource space to the left and the café and other administration offices to the right. A void behind the reception, through which the stair descends past a seated area, which protrudes out over the canal, makes connection to the lowest level which houses the open resource areas.

The main open learning space looks over the canal with a series of triangular bays forming workspaces almost among the trees retained on the canal bank. Access to the classrooms and other facilities is from an open gallery on each floor, the aim being that all activities take place in the open learning area except individual classes. The classrooms then face out to Southbank Road with the upper level rooms sitting beneath a light weight roof edge and clerestory windows. The lean-to roof and the classroom roof are separated by a continuous roof light which allows sunlight into the main space, controlled by moveable shading systems.

The roofs are intended to form a simple datum below which the planes and levels within the building are arranged to give a dynamic composition to section and facades. The canal bank will be replanted so that the building is amongst trees. This should maintain the wildlife corridor of the canal as it comes into the semi-urban town centre.

The building as a whole was completed in February 2009. (Murphy)

### **Computer Center, Merchiston Campus, Napier University, Edinburgh – UK 2001**

#### **Awards:**

RIBA Award 2003

Scottish Design Award 2003

The University wished to enhance its present computer teaching facilities with the provision of a new 24 hour-access 'computer centre' within its existing campus buildings at Merchiston. It centralises 500 workstations and provides support space for technicians and computer servers together with ancillary accommodation. The new centre is intrinsically linked to the existing university buildings which surround it (there are no elevations), although a separate entrance will however give both open access to students 24 hours a day and provide it with a separate visually identifiable presence. The brief was very simple and yet a room of 500 terminals with no clear subdivision or defined circulation could have been a daunting prospect. We elected to immediately subdivide into a matrix of 5 x 4 bays defined laterally by five parallel barrel vaults and longitudinally by a stepped hillside of four terraces. A tartan grid of circulation weaves its way between, under valley gutters in one direction and vaults of light in the other. The whole is supported on clusters of columns and the entire composition is surrounded by light from hidden perimeter roof lights where there are also ramped access routes. The vaults themselves are lit from the sides by sunlight reflected upwards so that sunlight doesn't fall onto computer screens. Placed centrally within the matrix is the main support desk, providing them with both a commanding overall view of the facility and also of the main entrances. (Murphy)

### **Eric Parry Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.ericparryarchitects.co.uk>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Bedford School Library, Bedford – UK 2003**

£ 1.200.000

#### **Awards:**

National Design Award Civic Trust 2005

In October 2000 Eric Parry Architects were invited to take part in a RIBA competition to design a new library building for Bedford School. We won the competition and were appointed in January 2001. The site for the new library is on the staff car park to the west of the existing school library. The library addresses the range of main school buildings, establishing a front elevation that works around the existing library rather than behind it. A sequence of spaces within the library progress from the informal lobby housing the newspapers and journals, through to the quieter study areas facing the garden. From a single front elevation the building splits into two wings. To the south is the quiet study area with a seminar room above. To the north is the two storey library with a mezzanine accessed by stair or lift. The library was officially opened in January 2004 by Poet Laureate Andrew Motion. (Parry)

### **John Pawson Ltd., London – UK**

<http://www.johnpawson.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Design Museum, London – UK 2014**

....Due to open to the public in 2014, the £80 million plans include galleries for permanent and temporary exhibition spaces, an auditorium and a library, which will accompany a separate housing development by Dutch firm OMA.

The former Commonwealth Institute, which was completed in the 1960s, hasn't been used for over ten years but will retain its hyperbolic paraboloid roof structure in the refurbishment.

New glazed entrances will lead in towards the galleries located on the ground floor, basement and second floor, giving the museum three times the exhibition space of its current home at Shad Thames on the Southbank....

(<http://www.dezeen.com/2012/01/24/design-museum-by-john-pawson>)

### **Penoyre & Prasad Architects LLP, London – UK**

<http://www.penoyre-prasad.net>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Templeman Library at Kent University Extension, Canterbury – UK 2014**

Client University of Kent, Value £12m extension / £10.5m refurbishment, Completed 2014

Our competition-winning design for the new £12m extension to Templeman Library at Kent University, Canterbury, will provide a 5,200m<sup>2</sup> extension to the existing library, and refurbishment of the original building designed by Lord Holford (\*22.03.1907

Johannesburg/South Africa - + 17.10.1975 London) and constructed in three phases between 1965 and 1990.

The existing building has been frequently adjusted in its lifetime. Our approach is to reveal its hidden strengths by:

—Removing sections of floor structure at each level in the central core of the building to let in daylight and create views through the building.

—Replacing the glazing with curtain walling to weave the new extension and the existing building into one volume.

—Design fitted furniture pieces to punctuate the existing space and combine with flexible mobile furniture to enable easy access to power and data.

The proposals will create a vibrant contemporary building for study, interaction and exploration, bringing together a variety of reader spaces, versatile collection and exhibition space, and a distinctive resin clad 250 seat lecture theatre. The treatment of the extension façade inverts the balance of the original brutalist architecture of the building to create a strong and holistic architectural identity.

This long-term, easily-phased solution will create a step change in quality across the whole library development to re-emphasise its enduring and pivotal role within the campus. The newly enhanced 'lawn entrance' to the south is combined with improvements made to the north of the building which will create a cultural avenue, linking the existing theatre and architecture school.

The project aims to achieve BREEAM Excellent.

Construction of the extension and first phase of the refurbishment is due for completion in September 2014. (Penoyre)

## **Jubilee Gardens Primary Care Centre and Library, London-Ealing – UK 2010**

Client Building Better Health Limited, Value £5.4 m

The new Jubilee Gardens Primary Care Centre and Library replaces two existing buildings on adjacent sites and creates a unique combination of healthcare and a local community facility. The building occupies the former branch Library site next to Jubilee Gardens and is situated in a quiet suburban cul-de-sac, forming the park approach.

A spacious, two-storey, glazed entrance hall gives access to the library, a seminar room for community use and internet point. The entrance hall also contains the main waiting area for the health centre and its main reception. There are a range of bookable consulting rooms, group room and audiology suite at ground floor. At first floor there are consulting and treatment rooms for 3 GP practices and District Nurses, arranged around a sub-waiting area overlooking the main entrance hall. The upper floor level is dedicated to staff areas and offices for administration and outreach staff. A staff terrace overlooks the park to the east.

The elevations and materials are sympathetic to the local surroundings and the brick and copper coloured cladding echo the materials of the former library building. (Penoyre)

## **Crawley Library, Crawley, West Sussex – UK 2008**

Client West Sussex County Council, Value £12.5 m, Completed 2008

### **Awards:**

**RIBA Award, South/South East**

**West Sussex Design and Sustainability Awards**

Crawley Library creates a new major civic building and destination for the community comprising 2850sqm public library, 450sqm Register Office, together with 1170sqm Social Services facilities. Our brief was to develop these areas in an accessible and welcoming integrated development forming part of a long term masterplan for the wider area around a new public open space, bringing together the various stakeholder in a timeless yet contemporary civic building. Consultation and community participation formed an important part of the client's requirements and detailed aspects of the brief was developed through extensive liaison with library and registration service staff and end users. The consultation drew on workshops with artists Gordon Young and Anna Sandberg which clarified library end user priorities and informed an art commission for a series of engraved oak columns carrying quotations of favourite books etched into the stripped oak trees. Sustainability was a high priority for the client and this is reflected in the sustainable low energy design which achieves a BREEAM rating of very good and extremely low carbon emissions: 11.94 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/sqm p.a. compared with 30.31 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/sqm p.a. permitted under Building Regulations. Planning and Social Constraints - The Library forms a first phase of an extension to Crawley town centre. We worked with the county council, planning authority, English Partnerships (HCA), and developers to coordinate a masterplan for the phased long term development of the area. The Library's new public square forms the focus of this masterplan and will allow the diversion of Telford Place to create a vehicle-free heart to the neighbourhood in the next phase. The site acts as an important Gateway site into the town centre and early consultations with the planning authority highlighted concerns that a standalone library would not provide appropriate civic presence and massing. Our initial feasibility study informed an expansion of the client brief to include other local public services and an upper storey of administrative accommodation. This mix of uses allows the building mass to step down from four storeys facing the town centre to two storeys more in keeping with surrounding streetscape. Materials and Method of Construction - The brief and prominent town centre location called for a building which expresses civic qualities suitable for public services in the 21st century. This was achieved through playful elevations exploring variations of rhythm between stone and glazed panels addressing the need for transparency to showcase facilities and provide good levels of daylight. The width of the panels is based on the width of a standard shelving unit, allowing a unique relationship between the exterior and interior whereby the books are actually embodied in the thickness of the building envelope. Subsequently freed-up floor space contributes to a light, airy and accessible interior. Designed as an exemplar for sustainable construction with Green Guide to Specification Class A building materials, the building form was developed to minimise energy consumption through a sophisticated mixed mode heating and ventilation strategy which informs the choice of materials throughout. Ventilation is regulated through BMS controlled actuators. In wintertime, tempered fresh air enters via raised floors across underfloor heating coils, and is extracted via a central heat recovery system at a wind trough at the top of the atrium. Renewable energy technologies used include central biomass and solar thermal hot water. A sedum roof contributes to biodiversity and rainwater attenuation. A lifecycle cost plan informed key specification choices to minimise whole life costs. Exposed roof finishes were replaced by ballasted systems. Hard wearing cladding materials such as Jura limestone, engineering brick and curtain walling were specified for accessible or vulnerable areas. Internal finishes in public library area are specified for durability. Programme and budget constraints - From early design stages onwards a life cycle cost plan was developed which informs key aspects of the design to achieve long term economies in operation, for example through low energy design, the use of robust long-life materials, and the integration of the library with other county council facilities for building management efficiencies. Design development was managed to achieve best value with costs regularly evaluated against design objectives to ensure decisions add real value. Spending was focused on obtaining high quality design and durability for public areas – for example focusing natural stone on principle elevations, and provision of metal rather than timber shelving, solid core laminate table tops, and chairs with robust stainless steel frames. The main contractor was selected through a two-stage IESE Framework process allowing costs and specification choices to be checked in relation to supply chain information immediately following completion of RIBA Stage D to achieve competitive pricing.

## **University of Portsmouth, University Library, Portsmouth – UK 2004 – 2007**

### **Awards:**

**Civic Trust Awards Commendation 2008**

**Portsmouth Society Awards 2008**

The 3.600 m<sup>2</sup> extension to the existing university library establishes a clear and attractive entrance plaza and gateway to the park. In the 30 years since the first stage of the Frewen Library was built, demand on the library has dramatically increased. The extension provides a new triple height entrance, and IT facility, a cafe and a series of seminar rooms around a planted courtyard. The two new upper floors contain the library stack areas and reading carrels overlooking the park and also connecting back to the existing building. Built as part of the original masterplan the Frewen Library has served the needs of the growing University of Portsmouth since 1977. The new extension, with its strong entrance, has dramatically improved the experience of arrival and circulation of the library. It is approached from the Library Plaza, a new public space created on the axis of Cambridge Road. Welcoming students into the library is a triple height, light filled hall, orienting them in a dynamic space interconnecting with the existing and new parts of the library. We have designed a flexible building to allow variable use patterns of controlled opening including 24 hour access to IT areas. The new extension will be a recognisable and active heart for the facility bringing identity and importance to the Frewen Library as a central element of the university. (Penoyre)

## **Pringle Richards Sharratt Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.prsarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Black Cultural Archives, Brixton, London – UK 2010**

737 sqm, £3.5 million

### **Awards:**

**BD Architect of the Year Award (2011)**

**BD Architect of the Year Award (2010)**

Pringle Richards Sharratt was appointed to design the new Black Cultural Archive in Brixton, London, following a competitive interview.

The project is a joint venture between Lambeth Council and the Black Cultural Archive to provide new accommodation for black cultural artefacts and archives in a controlled environment within the UK for the first time. The building will be opposite Lambeth Town Hall and form part of the challenging redevelopment of Brixton Town Centre. A substantial part of the project will be the refurbishment of Raleigh Hall, a listed building owned by Lambeth Council and made available by them for the sole use of the BCA. The new BCA will provide a much needed new focus within both Brixton and the UK for the black community. The building will provide flexible space for external events and the presentation of temporary exhibitions like 'Black Gold' which was carried out recently by the BCA as a joint venture with the V&A. The scheme will involve the complete refurbishment of the listed buildings to create new exhibition space, visitor centre, interactive orientation area, library and conservation spaces, as well as creating a new extension providing integrated storage for the collection to BS 5454.

The project is funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, London Development Agency and London Borough of Lambeth. (Pringle)

#### **Hull Historic Centre, Hull – UK 2010**

### **Awards:**

**Civic Trust Award 2011**

**Wood Award 2010**

Hull History Centre is a new two-storey building containing the archives of the City of Hull. The archives are stored on the first floor, and the ground floor provides public spaces – reading rooms, exhibition spaces, and lecture theatres. The entrance is through a public arcade and winter garden, which runs the full length of the building. Structurally the building consists of two very different forms – a plane two-storey concrete frame, and a two-storey high atrium formed of ETFE panels supported on curved Glulam ribs. The concrete frame has to support the heavy weight of the archives in rolling stacks, so the columns supporting the flat slabs are relatively closely spaced to control the deflections. The soffits of the slabs are exposed to provide their part of the thermal flywheel, and are meticulously detailed with shutter panels organised and joints exposed. The entrance arcade is a series of ETFE cushions supported on two-storey high curved Glulam ribs, elegantly fixed to steel shoes at top and bottom and laterally restrained by a small steel purlin at mid height. Glulam ribs at the eaves take the tension forces from the cushions. These ribs are singly curved, and set at about normal to the roof slope, creating a continuous ripple of the eaves in plan and elevation, which nicely relates to the soft curves of the cushions. This is a very carefully considered and well detailed example of exposed structure, expressing the different functions of the parts of the building. The result has delighted the people of Hull, who have visited in large numbers.

#### **Radcliffe Science Library, Oxford University, Oxford – UK 2004 - 2007**

£ 2.400.000

### **Awards:**

**Oxford Preservation Trust Award 2009**

Oxford University has recognised, for a number of years, the benefits that could be achieved from the development of a more unified and rationally organized library system involving the many libraries funded by the University. This project is part of the Oxford University Library Service's strategy for a more integrated, more efficient and more user-friendly library service. The proposals allow the Radcliffe Science/ Hooke Lending Library to play an important part in the OULS strategy to create "A University Library for the 21st Century". The proposals are linked to the creation of a new Depository as this would allow the further expansion of book storage and provide the future space to complete the reorganization of the RSL to take on its role as a "Science Hub". Over time it will also allow the incorporation of those departmental collections that wish to become integrated in the RSL-Hooke. The scheme equips the RSL to act as the principal 'hub' for science and medicine reference and lending books at Oxford University. This is achieved by:

- Enhancing integration between the two main above-ground components of the existing RSL/Hooke complex, the Worthington and Jackson Wings.
  - Providing a newly-designed entrance hall which will enable the combined RSL/Hooke to function as a lending library.
  - Providing more coherently arranged staff working areas.
  - Providing facilities which will allow the RSL/Hooke to comply with current building legislation for disabled access plus fire safety.
- The scheme provides a replacement for the existing link between the Worthington and Jackson buildings and the creation of a more visibly logical entrance from the museum forecourt. (Pringle)

#### **Pitt Rivers Research Center & Balfour Library, Oxford University, Oxford – UK 2004-2006**

2,100 sqm, £ 5.000.000

The clients brief was for a new building to contain public facilities for Museum visitors, lavatories, lecture and seminar rooms and a special exhibition gallery, a library for students, research areas for staff and visiting academics, conditioned storage for museum objects, conservation and collections management facilities, and offices for academic and administrative staff. Planning Constraints: The site for the building was an area of lean-to buildings and turn of the century corrugated iron huts, built against the walls of the Pitt Rivers Museum, and the Oxford University Museum of Natural History. The site was in the curtilage of a Listed Building, and Listed Building consent was required both to demolish the lean-to buildings and corrugated sheds, (which were not listed but of historic interest) and also to demolish the existing staircase of the Pitt Rivers Museum, to allow the new building to adjoin the Pitt Rivers Museum at that point. The Research Centre contains a new staircase, and a lift, which the public can now use to circulate to the upper galleries in the Museum. There was also a small stone gabled addition (originally built onto the Oxford University Museum) but in use by the Pitt Rivers Museum, which was demolished to allow the new building to take a regular form. The challenge was to build a modern building, amongst the existing Victorian museums. The mass of the building, a large volume with a steep roof, was taken from the forms of the adjoining buildings. The long vertical window was designed to make a "break" between the new buildings and the existing stone facade of the Oxford University Museum.

Materials and Method of Construction

The building has a load bearing Hornton stone façade, with timber sliding windows by Rationel. Access to the windows is via a galvanised metal balcony which has also been designed as a sun-shade to the south façade. The structure is steelwork, (which in most areas is exposed) with Omnia concrete planks. The roof is supported on a vast glue-lam beam, and comprises solid timber panels, lined with birch. At the top of the roof is a large rooflight, allowing ventilation and daylight to the large central workspaces. Two voids in the second floor allow daylight to penetrate to the first floor workspace.

Summary of Timetable and Programme.

Before our involvement, the feasibility study proposed a two phased building, over several years, to quite a high budget. We were taken on board and had two weeks to convince the client to do a single building, from the start, and contain the phasing within the finishes inside the building. This approach produced enormous cost and time savings. We were appointed in February 2004. We were out to tender by October 2004 (single stage design and build) having obtained planning and listed building consent, including demolition of the lean-to buildings, and were on site by April 2005, with completion in November 2006. The programme was influenced by the expenditure of SRIF funding which had already been obtained for the project.

Budget Constraints

The project was designed to a very tight budget. The project was Design and Build, and we were novated to the Contractor, but also kept a watching brief for the Client. We have tried very hard to make the building appear good quality, and have had to constantly change materials internally and come up with new, cheaper suggestions. We have used simple materials, and clung onto one or two very strong ideas, somewhat may – imaginative lighting, the big timber roof, carefully sourced and researched stone. The windows are timber instead of steel, as a result of value engineering, but they are very good quality. The landscape is minimalist as there was a minimal budget. It is a very good value building. (Pringle)

**[Oldham Library and Lifelong Learning Centre, Manchester - UK 2004-2005](#)**

6,300 sqm, £ 12,000,000

**Awards:**

Better Public Building Award 2007

British Construction Industry Awards (Shortlisting) 2007

**Literature:**

Oldham Library - High-density race warning: *Building Design* 03/11/2006

Oldham Library - Oldham's Double Bill: *Building Design* 09/06/2006

The Library and Lifelong Learning Centre is the second phase of the new Cultural Quarter in Oldham, and is situated adjacent to the first phase – Gallery Oldham. The approach to the Learning Centre is through the double height entrance foyer of the Gallery. Increased in size the foyer forms an access hub for the Gallery, Library and Lifelong Learning Centre at the very heart of the Quarter. The building form peels away from the linear gallery orientating it towards the broad expanse of distant moorlands to the South and East. Views from the second floor Galleries toward the South are maintained and enhanced by a sedum roof to the library and a ‘blade of light’ – a north-light that reflects the sky and extends along the length of the new building. Public areas are located across two open floors, with exposed concrete soffits articulated by linear slots cut through the floor and roof slabs, allowing the stairs, lifts and daylight to penetrate through and link the floors together. Terracotta panels, exposed concrete and cast glass – the palette of materials used on Gallery Oldham – has been used again to present an articulated single building. A performance space enclosed within an oval form and clad in copper, is dramatically expressed against the regular texture of the southern elevation, providing a strong image when viewed from the by-pass and the southern wards of Oldham. As with Gallery Oldham the use of free energy has been maximised where possible – daylight, thermal mass, natural ventilation, and solar shading are all employed to minimise running costs while at the same time introducing a feeling of wellbeing. The building was procured via a Private Finance Initiative with Kier and Barclays Bank forming the SPV. (Pringle)

**[Graves Art Gallery and Central Library, Sheffield – UK 2001](#)**

4,000 sqm, £ 11,500,000

The practice carried out a masterplan for the redevelopment of the Graves Art Gallery and Central Library in the centre of Sheffield. The aim was to reconfigure the building to enlarge the gallery accommodation and make it more accessible to the public, as well as redeveloping the library and the community theatre, to suit modern requirements. The challenge was to make the building accessible, as it is located on a sloping site with very little space in front of the entrances, all of which are addressed by a steep flight of steps. The building is close to the Millennium Galleries and Winter Garden, and one of the objectives was to provide a common identity for both the Millennium Galleries and The Graves Art Gallery, to create an identifiable arts quarter in the city centre, linked to nearby theatres and the Winter Garden. The masterplan was explored through a series of option studies, which covered all possible approaches from a relatively simple refurbishment to large-scale redevelopment and extension. (Pringle)

**[Qinlan & Francis Terry LLP, Dedham, Essex – UK](#)**

**<http://www.qftarchitects.com>**

**Libraries:**

**[Downing College, Maitland Robinson Library, Cambridge – UK 1990 – 1992](#)**

This new library is built on the principle that the books are stacked in the centre of the plan with the carrels arranged under the windows. Thus a square building is formed with a central octagonal staircase providing access between the basement, ground and first floors. With the college's commitment to classicism from Wilkins onwards and the strong emphasis on the Greek Revival, it was felt appropriate that this building should form a 'capriccio' of the outstanding monuments of the Acropolis. For that reason the Portico of Augustus forms the main entrance and south portico of the building; the Choragic monument of Thrasylus forms the East Portico; and the Tower of the Winds forms the octagonal cupola, which has a Greek Corinthian capital at the apex with a weathervane. The Greek names for the eight winds are inscribed on each of the eight faces of the octagon.

The whole building is made in natural Ketton stone in loadbearing construction. Each of the metopae has been carved to symbolise tripos subjects that are taught in the college.

The entrance doorcase is a combination of Greek work with splayed architraves combined with Michelangelo's doorcase at the Medici Chapel, Florence where the reduction in width of the architrave and fine detail foreshadow the change in taste from the Roman to Greek detail. (Qinlan)



## **Reiach and Hall Architects, Edinburgh – UK**

<http://www.reiachandhall.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Pier Arts Centre Stromness, Orkney – UK 2007**

**Client: The Pier Arts Centre, Project manager: Pentarq Project Manager, Structural engineer: SKM Anthony Hunt  
Project area: 1,023 sqm. Project year: 2007**

### **Awards:**

**Europa Nostra Award 2009**

**Mies van der Rohe Award 2009 Longlisted**

**RIBA National Award 2008**

**RIBA Award 2008**

**RIAS Andrew Doolan Award for Architecture, Best Building in Scotland 2008**

**Inverness Architectural Association Awards Best Public Building in the Highlands and Islands 2008**

**Scottish Design Awards Architecture Grand Prix 2008**

**Scottish Design Awards Northern Exposure Award 2008**

**Civic Trust Award 2008**

**Stirling Prize 2008 Longlisted**

**ArtFund Prize formerly the Gulbenkein 2008 Shortlisted**

To the southerner Stromness is located in the far north, a place more Scandinavian than Scots. To the Orcadian, Stromness lies on the threshold of a more imaginative North, where thoughts of Thule begin.

We view our work through the mirror of a northern modernism. We continue to be interested in the simple resolution of an architectural proposition. We search for stillness, lightness and clarity. A poet friend, Thomas A Clark, wrote that "reticence is a kind of shade." As fair-skinned northerners it is wise to seek out the shadows.

Stromness has a unique foreshore of stone piers that span the high and low watermarks along the northern shore of the Hamnavoe. The PAC occupies a strategic position within this stone fringe, adjacent to the point of arrival for Stromness and at the entry to an extraordinary stone city.

The PAC is home to an internationally acclaimed collection of contemporary art. The PAC is a collaboration of permanent collection and temporary galleries. The project involved the refurbishment of historic pier buildings, along with the creation of a new gallery building.

The building consists of three distinct elements: a building that is part of Victoria Street and two parallel buildings that extend from the street towards the sea. The street building contains entry, administration and library along with an artist's studio. The original pier building contains the collection while the new building contains temporary gallery space along with service areas and in its attic, the collection archive.

The new building adopts a simple pitched roof recalling a traditional waterfront warehouse. The building is clad in the black vestment of a dignified and valued elder. This signifies its cultural significance yet it also has a quality that is ambivalent and melancholic. Its familiarity however is transformed and undermined through a façade that shifts from solid to void; black zinc ribs alternate with translucent glass infills.

Ragna Robertsdottir, an Icelandic artist who creates veils of volcanic particles, clarified the idea for a façade that shifts as the viewer moves. The glazed façade describes the linear circulation that connects all three buildings. The spacing of the ribs echoes the original gallery's rafters. When seen gable-on the new building appears solid but dissolves as the viewer moves, allowing the original pier building to gain prominence. The building is grounded in its location yet through a lightness of touch escapes the Medusa effect of the prevalent stone culture.

The Victoria Street building is seen as the antithesis of the black house, all is white. Again this expression is familiar yet it has an uncanny air about it. The townscape of Stromness is dun coloured while the whiteness of the Pier Arts Centre hints at the spectre. Internally the spaces are a backdrop to the art. Their surfaces are bleached or translucent. Within these muted spaces moments of clarity connect the viewer back to the northern landscape.

Beyond the technical the PAC is sustained by a fragile community and in turn sustains the culture of that community.

Cite: "The Pier Arts Centre / Reiach and Hall Architects" 10 Mar 2011. ArchDaily. Accessed 24 Jan 2013.

<http://www.archdaily.com/118010>

## **RH Partnership, Cambridge, London – UK**

<http://www.rhpartnership.co.uk>

### **Libraries;**

#### **Department of Mathematics and Statistic, University of Warwick, Coventry – UK 2004**

**€ 16,000,000**

The new building incorporates facilities for resident academic staff and 800 students including: five lecture theatres, seminar spaces, common rooms, academic offices and a departmental library. The main 'street' circulation is a three storey atrium, which acts as a buffer between the departments and theatres. At the heart of the building the 'central core' accommodates the double height common room and library. It is a strong focal element identified by matching internal and external wall colour, providing a clear central point of orientation within the building, visible from both the departments and the street, and glimpsed through the courtyards.

## **RMJM (Robert Mathew Johnson Marshall), Edinburgh – London – UK**

<http://www.rmjm.com>

(see also: Hillier – operating under the RMJM name since 2008)

### **Libraries:**

#### **Ebbisham Library and Lifestyle Centre (Epsom Library), Epsom, Surrey – UK 2001**

Library: 1.392 m<sup>2</sup>, £ 3.300.000

The Ebbisham Centre is a combination of public and private facilities made possible by collaboration between Epsom and Ewell Borough Council and Surrey County Council. The Centre aims to foster the general health and well-being of the local community through offering a wide variety of social, recreational and leisure activities. The Ebbisham Centre accommodates Epsom Library, The Derby Medical Practice, Chapters Café and a Lifestyle Pilates Studio, whilst offering a variety of bars and restaurants within the two squares. For meetings and conferences there are six especially designated rooms for business use and local groups. The Centre incorporates modern, meeting rooms and exhibition space including [The Zone](#), a large separate area for presentations, exhibitions and sports activities, and [The Spa Lounge](#), an area where community groups can meet and enjoy social activities. The Ebbisham Centre aims to provide a wide range of community facilities in order to encourage individuals and families to participate in new interests, whilst focusing on a holistic approach to health and well-being. The whole development has been designed to be user friendly and provide easy access for all ages and abilities. To complete a visit to The Ebbisham Centre, users can enjoy a wide range of refreshments and delicious food at [Chapters Café](#) conveniently situated next to the Library.

(<http://www.theebbishamcentre.org.uk>)

#### **Information Commons, Sheffield University Library – UK 2007**

RMJM was appointed by the University of Sheffield in November 2003 as architect and lead consultant for the £ 23 million Information Commons project. This 11.500 m<sup>2</sup> building provides a 24/7 integrated learning environment for undergraduate and post graduate students. It provides 1.350 new study spaces where students can study individually or in groups, using print and electronic materials. It has been designed to accommodate current and future learning methods and technologies. The Information Commons building is situated in the heart of the Sheffield's urban campus, which was the subject of a development framework study by RMJM.

(RMJM)

([http://www.shef.ac.uk/infocommons\\_prospective/](http://www.shef.ac.uk/infocommons_prospective/))

see also:

#### **University Town Library, University Shenzhen – China 2007**

### **Awards:**

2007: AIA Hong Kong Chapter Merit Award

2008: The Chicago Athenaeum Museum of Architecture and Design, International Architecture

2008: Hong Kong Design Centre - Design for Asia Merit Award

The Building was completed in December 2006 and opened to the public early 2007 and provides a new perspective on sharing resources while acting as a gateway icon. The Library designed by RMJM serves four university campuses spread on either side of a canal. The building itself acts as a bridge linking these previously disconnected facilities. Students, staff and the wider community are free to pass through and over the building to make this connection. Its 480m long undulating form mirrors the topography of the landscape while its dragon-like shape, contemporary materials and function aim to reflect the erudite language of education. Glazed façades encourage views out to the surroundings, while providing layers of sun-shading to reduce heat gain on library spaces within. The Library was designed to hold 1.5 million books, 3000 seats, 1700 data ports and 8000 visitors daily and sits on a 51,600m<sup>2</sup> site area in the suburb of Shenzhen.

(<http://www.detail.de>)

The scheme is a new 'gateway icon' for the campus shared by the graduate schools of Peking University, Tsinghua University, Harbin Institute of Technology and Nankai University.

The University Town Library provides a new perspective on sharing resources: the library serves three university campuses spread on either side of a canal. The building itself acts as a bridge linking these previously disconnected facilities.

Students, staff and the wider community are free to pass through and over the building to make this connection. Its 480m long undulating form mirrors the topography of the landscape while its dragon-like shape, contemporary materials and function aim to reflect the erudite language of education.

Glazed façades encourage views out to the surroundings, while providing layers of sun-shading to reduce heat gain on library spaces within. The library was designed to hold 1.5 million books, 3,000 seats, 1,700 data ports and 8,000 visitors daily and sits on a 51,600 sqm site in the city of Shenzhen. (RMJM)

## **Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners, London – UK**

<http://www.rsh-p.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Library Thames Valley University (TVU), Slough – UK 1993 – 1996**

### **Awards:**

Civic Trust Award 1997

RIBA Architecture in Education Award 1997

RIBA Award 1997

Structural Steel Design Award 1997

Thames Valley University (TVU) is one of a number of new British universities developed from former further education institutions in the 1990s. The existing campus at Slough, developed from the 1950s on, was undistinguished, with poor public spaces and indistinct circulation routes, and isolated from the town centre by a main highway and railway line. The practice was asked to carry out a masterplan for the future development of the campus and to identify a site for the proposed learning resource centre, essentially a library but with provision for the use of computers, videos and other new information technology as well as books. The university wanted a clearly accessible building which could be built to a tight budget and a fast construction programme. The completed building is both straightforward (in terms of its simple diagram, balancing a "warehouse" storage area with an open reading and reception space) and highly memorable. The linear, three-storey bookstack block is contained within a fair-faced in situ

concrete frame. The reception and reading area is covered by a curved steel roof structure, fully glazed at each end and with a 40m long window opening extending the length of the reading room and providing views of a new external pond. Solar control is provided by internal motorised fabric blinds. Ventilation is primarily non-mechanical. The tough finishes and strong colours of this striking building, which cost just £3.6 million including new landscaping, recalls Rogers' work of the Sixties and early Seventies, not least in its references to the metallic aesthetic of the Case Study houses programme. (Rogers)

### Law Court, Antwerp – Belgium 2006

Antwerp's New Law Courts will be a catalyst for RRP's long-term masterplan for the new 'Zuid'.

The site for the Law Courts is the Bolivarplaats, on the southern edge of Antwerp's central area, where the urban fabric is broken by a massive motorway interchange, cutting off the boulevard that leads into the city. The building, designed in conjunction with VK Studios, was conceived both as a gateway to the city and as a link across the motorway between the city centre and the Schelde River. It houses eight distinct civil and criminal courts and includes 36 courtrooms plus offices, chambers for judges and lawyers, library and cafeteria, with a great public hall (the space traditionally known as the "Salle des Pas Perdus") linking six radiating wings of accommodation. This space is capped by a striking roof structure, crystalline in form, linking the paraboloid roofs that cover the courtrooms.

Unlike traditional Law Courts, the new scheme creates courts, hearing rooms and public space, all filled with natural light, as well as providing spectacular views across the city. Highly transparent clear-glazed atria, lifts and stairwells provide instant legibility and respond to the initial brief to make the workings of justice more transparent.

Coloured steel work also acts as an orientating device that is legible both in the broader context of the city and from within the building. The building, straddling a major highway, looks out to a large area of open land. The design creates 'fingers' of landscaped parkland which extend right into the heart of the building.

When designing the new Law Courts building, RRP also focused a great deal of attention on the environmental aspects of this project and on the effective use of energy. Natural light is used to optimum effect, natural ventilation is supplemented by low-velocity ventilation for the hearing rooms and rainwater is recycled. The environmental strategy is based on utilising the thermal mass of the pre-cast concrete frame, the reduction of solar gain by high performance glazing and the use of external glazed louvres. The new Law Courts for the City of Antwerp were formally opened on 28 March 2006 by King Albert II of Belgium. (Rogers)

## **Ryder Architecture Ltd., Newcastle upon Tyne – UK**

<http://www.ryderarchitecture.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Manchester Town Hall (City Council) Redevelopment + Central Library, Manchester – UK 2013/14**

collaboration with Jan Simpson Architects, Manchester <http://www.jansimpsonarchitects.com>

David Green, project architect at Ian Simpson Architects:

A key idea has been opening up the courtyard to create connections between different levels and taking natural light through the building. We are also bringing back some spectacular internal spaces, including the grand, curved, stone-lined Payments (Rates) Hall. The main challenge has been balancing this transformation vision against the historic fabric. However, in many ways, E Vincent Harris' neo-Gothic design for the Town Hall Extension helps the low-carbon strategy – the high ceilings, large windows, narrow floorplates and heavy masonry and exposed concrete soffits all support natural ventilation. The extension and central library projects have progressed simultaneously, to similar deadlines, and we have enjoyed the collaborative approach to the project and the opportunity to work closely with another architect. It has been interesting, and often enlightening, to see how another designer approaches a similar problem.

Lee Taylor, project architect at Ryder Architecture:

The main project drivers are to provide an environment in which visitor numbers can be increased from one to two million per annum and allow greater public access to historic and archive material. We want the refurbished central library to be a place where people want to be. It will appeal to new and existing users alike and provide increased access to a wider range of material and activities. It will support transformation in the delivery of library and archive services. Through a new, linked, city lending library located within town hall extension and containing modern content and a children's library, central library will have clarity of purpose as the regional hub for historic and archive material. The building is an intriguing hybrid of 1930s technology and classical architecture, a hallmark of E Vincent Harris' work. Nothing is quite as it appears; a concealed steel frame is clad internally in Manu marble tile and render giving the appearance of stone, and apparently solid perimeter walls contain air plenums and routing for integrated services distribution. (<http://www.architectsjournal.co.uk>)

The Central Library is a part of the wide refurbishment of Manchester's Town Hall complex. The magnificent Grade II\* listed library was built in 1934 (1930-1934: Emanuel Vincent Harris 1876 (Devenport, Devon – 1971 Bath). It occupies a stunning location in St. Peter's Square at the head of the civic complex and Oxford Road Knowledge Corridor. The vision for the redevelopment is that knowledge and learning will be shared amongst customers through a new use of space. The client brief is to create:

- a place of unique and memorable experiences
- a place that stimulates individual creativity and thinking
- an environment that induces relaxation and new thinking
- a place of openness, warmth and life
- a space that entices and inspires
- a place that pulls you back
- a place that reflects the role of Manchester as the original modern city

(Ryder)

Manchester Central Library is part of the wider refurbishment of Manchester's town hall complex. The grade II\* listed library, built in 1934, occupies a stunning location in St Peter's Square at the head of the civic complex and Oxford Road Knowledge Corridor. The ultra modern flagship library in its day had become tired, cluttered and no longer viable for the current role and content of libraries. The existing symmetrical circular structure was disorientating with too few points of reference as the visitor moves round its circumference. Stairs were enclosed and uninviting. It was designed as a civic statement and not as a visitor experience. The main driver was to increase visitor numbers from one to two million per annum, to create a regional hub for film, photographic and paper based archive with repository storage, to allow greater public access to archive and historic material and to bring back the original clarity and architectural intent of key heritage spaces.

Ryder has transformed the previously rather forbidding and confusing building into a welcoming series of interconnected spaces. The existing book stacks were removed, which in turn meant taking out all the floors, and the insertion of new vertical circulation linking all levels. Clear, contemporary staircases and scenic lifts span the newly created floor apertures at each level. The generous new sweeping stair and glazed lifts take the visitor on a journey through the building. (Ryder)

### City Library, Newcastle upon Tyne – UK 2009

8.300 m<sup>2</sup>

The City Library is part of the £ 40.2 M Newcastle Libraries PFI which also includes a new community library for the Newcastle district of High Heaton. The City Library opened in June 2009 and is both a civic landmark and a meeting place. It is a highly transparent building encouraging people to visit and enjoy. The brief was to create a building to delight and inspire as well as a model for C21 library facilities. It is a destination venue with spaces for reading, learning, research, relaxing, meeting and working, inspiring local, civic and regional pride. As well as accommodating the historic Newcastle Collection, music area and reference browsing, the library provides exhibition and performance space. One of the main design features is the steel frame grid which forms the John Dobson Street elevation. Artist Kathryn Hodgkinson has created the screen printed design which runs across the glazing on the grid elevation, inspired by interviews with 1,000 Newcastle residents about their fears, hopes and dreams for the city. (Ryder)

### High Heaton Community Library, Newcastle upon Tyne – UK 2008

The new High Heaton Community Library, alongside the new City Library, is part of the Newcastle Libraries PFI project. High Heaton is a single storey pavilion. The building comprises two organic forms – the library and community room – linked together by common services and staff accommodation. Although irregular in shape on plan the entrance facade and roof line present an even curve facing out to the community. The glazed entrance wall guides visitors through the lobby into the main library space. The enquiry desk and issue counter is next to the lobby, to supervise the community room and public toilets. A curved roof light sits above the enquiry desk, accentuating its location and allowing good natural daylight deep into the floor space. The children's and young adults' area is positioned to allow easy supervision from the enquiry desk. The adult lending and customer service centre occupy the rest of the space. Full height slot windows provide glimpses into and out of the library. The library has a single ply membrane roof, rendered blockwork walls and aluminium double glazed windows and doors. (Ryder)

### Saunders Architects LLP, Southampton – UK

<http://www.saundersarchitects.co.uk>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Sir Michael Cobham Library, Bournemouth University, Bournemouth – UK 2003

Further education has become an increasingly major source of work for Saunders Architects. Our most significant experience was our collaboration with Bournemouth University on a whole range of projects under a framework agreement. The flagship project was the award winning major 4million extension and refurbishment of the library and multi-media resource centre on the Talbot Campus, opened by HRH The Duke of Kent. As well as new education buildings we have been associated with the provision of student accommodation on a large scale. (Saunders)

### Shepherd Epstein Hunter, London – UK

<http://www.seh.co.uk>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Enfield Town Library, London, Borough of Enfield – UK 2010

Work started on site in 2009 for the extension, refurbishment and remodelling of the existing listed Edwardian Library building in Enfield Town Centre. The original part of the 1912 Carnegie Library is to be refurbished whilst later additions are to be demolished with a new extension of glass, concrete and stone proposed in their place. The proposals include relocating the main public entrance from Cecil Road to the adjoining Library Green which will be landscaped. The proposed extension respects the mass and scale of the existing building and its prominence on the streetscape of Cecil Road. It will combine bookstacks with state of the art library facilities, including enhanced IT provision, a café and a dedicated children's library. The old and new will be linked with a two storey top-lit atrium that provides natural light into the centre of the plan and helps visitors to orientate themselves. The structural frame of the new extension is to be formed of exposed concrete and an array of boreholes sunk below the Green will ensure that a large portion of the heating and cooling requirements of the building are provided from a renewable source. (Shepherd)

#### Clapton Library, London Borough of Hackney – UK 2010

Clapton Library is currently closed for restoration and expansion. When the library reopens in Spring 2010, the building will be approximately one third bigger than at present and will include dedicated study and IT areas, a space for teenagers and a meeting room available for hire. The library will be fully accessible, and toilets and baby working with Shepherd Epstein Hunter, a large architectural practice with extensive experience of library design, Hackney council will be restoring the grade II listed building to reveal many historical features which have been hidden for over thirty years, whilst offering 21st century facilities. A single storey structure to the east of the existing library, formerly used as a battery room in the days when Hackney Council generated its own power, will be incorporated into the library. A sensitively designed extension will be constructed above the battery room, and the whole site will when the library reopens, it will incorporate an improved range of books, CD and DVDs. Customers will have the choice of issuing and returning stock themselves, rather than queuing for the counter, and there will be an exciting range of events and exhibitions. Watch this space for further updates! (Clapton Library)

Clapton Library in the London Borough of Hackney, originally designed by Edwin Cooper, was one of three branch libraries built in Hackney just before the First World War, financed partly by the borough and partly by the millionaire philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. Each was a product of the Free Library Movement which sought to improve adult literacy in Britain in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Opened in 1914, it is now a grade II listed building. (Shepherd)

#### University of Liverpool Library – UK 2008

Shepherd Epstein Hunter (SEH) has won planning permission for a major new library at the University of Liverpool. The £20 million project will link Basil Spence's Sydney Jones Library, built in 1974, and the late 1960s Senate House, designed by Tom Mellor. Both buildings will be adapted and refurbished as part of a larger scheme to create a combined central library facility for the university. SEH's new link building will provide space for helpdesks and information points and will enable access to both buildings across all three storeys. Once complete the three buildings will enclose a new urban space - dubbed the 'library plaza'. This square will boast a new café terrace and will replace the existing, steeply sloped forecourt to the Sydney Jones Building. The project is scheduled to start on site in spring 2006.

### London Borough Enfield, Fore Street Library – UK 2008

The primary objective of this library is to create a relaxed, friendly atmosphere by coming away from traditional library design. A single storey shop unit – a former “Blockbusters” video store – has been converted into the Fore Street Public Library, designed to maximize the exposure of the Borough’s Library service by locating it at the heart of a busy shopping street in Edmonton, London for the London Borough of Enfield.

### University of Kent Library, Canterbury – UK 2008

(<http://www.kent.ac.uk/is/projects/review/pdf/TemplemanLibraryOptionsAppraisalFINALSept08.pdf>)

This project allows the University to take the first steps towards remodelling the University’s Templeman Library facility and analyses a number of options for development so that the University can understand their implications and integrate them within the Estates Strategy and masterplan. The appraisal identified options with estimated costs; examined how the physical work required for each option could be carried out; reported on the condition of the existing fabric, finishes and services of the building that will address the need for essential repair or work to comply with any regulatory failures; and provided a whole life cost study to establish the energy efficiency of the building and proposals for reducing energy consumption. (Shepherd)

### University of Liverpool Library – UK 2008

Project team Architect: Shephard Epstein Hunter; project team: Andrew Long, Nick Hufton, Jason Rivers, Renato Pimenta, Steven Pidwill, Nawed Khan, Michael Fortune, Emily Hall, Emily Barnes, Vivian Varvara Pashiali, Sapna Shah; structure: Gifford; qs: EC Harris; CDM co-ordinator: AA Projects; acoustics: Azymuth Acoustics; landscape: Shephard Epstein Hunter with Annabel Downs; clerk of works: Steve Smith; project manager: Mace; main contractor: Wates; client: University of Liverpool/Sydney Jones Library. Photos: Peter Durant.

Shephard Epstein Hunter (SEH) has won planning permission for a major new library at the University of Liverpool. The £20 million project will link Basil Spence’s Sydney Jones Library, built in 1974, and the late 1960s Senate House, designed by Tom Mellor. Both buildings will be adapted and refurbished as part of a larger scheme to create a combined central library facility for the university. SEH’s new link building will provide space for helpdesks and information points and will enable access to both buildings across all three storeys. Once complete the three buildings will enclose a new urban space – dubbed the ‘library plaza’. This square will boast a new café terrace and will replace the existing, steeply sloped forecourt to the Sydney Jones Building. The project is scheduled to start on site in spring 2006.

Shephard Epstein Hunter has recently completed a £17m scheme that connects two noteworthy twentieth century buildings at the heart of the University of Liverpool campus. A new link building, situated between the Sydney Jones Library by Basil Spence (1974) and Senate House by Tom Mellor (1968), enables the university to double the size of its library and provide a facility befitting its status as a leading centre for research, writes Shephard Epstein Hunter. The three buildings form a square or ‘library plaza’ in place of the unsatisfactory and rather drab forecourt that previously fronted the Spence building. Senate House (renamed the Abercromby Wing) has been completely remodelled and refurbished, and now forms the university library entrance. It comprises a main reception, issue desk, short-loan collection, law library, postgraduate study facilities, a dedicated IT suite and staff office facilities.

The building was vacated in spring 2006, prior to a complete strip-out, demolition works and extensive asbestos removal. The floors were strengthened to allow bookstack loading and the construction of a new plant room. Structural defects to the existing cantilevers were repaired and a high aluminium cement survey was undertaken with remedial action.

Originally accessed from the north facade, the entrance is now situated to the south off the new library plaza. This creates a presence for the library on the new square, providing access for all. Adjacent to the entrance is a new cafe and terrace, which creates a social focus for students, staff and visitors. The ground floor, formally a fully-enclosed gallery space, has been opened up, allowing the reception area and casual reading space to flow into the atrium and link building. This also creates views from the existing atrium to the landscaped gardens of Abercromby Square.

The character of the two central atria has been maintained and enhanced, while the floor plates have been completely reconfigured. Cellular offices and corridor walls on all floor levels were removed, creating large open-plan spaces for book-stacks and study areas. Where new offices or group study rooms were required, glazed partitions have been installed to allow natural light and views to the outside. The original timber cladding to the second floor of the atria has been retained and refurbished, with new openings providing views into the atria. These also improve user orientation and increase daylighting. Timber veneer doors enhance and complement the use of wood by the original architect.

The atria ceiling slats, which were removed due to asbestos contamination, were replaced with visually alike items. Solar film was added to the atria glazing to reduce the risk of glare in the newly created IT area in the north atrium. The first floor balcony is enclosed with a glazed screen for sound segregation and to improve safety.

The west facade of the building provides the connection point for the new link building. The integrity of the facade is largely retained, with existing brickwork and window openings still visible from the link building and the new atrium that separates the two structures. Structural glazing creates a clear visual separation and accommodates building movement. Additional loading on Senate House is minimised by suspending the new stair from the link building on cables. Compressible bearings are also used where the stair flights come into contact with the existing structure.

The link building completes the new square, reconciling the different levels between the two existing buildings, and providing easy single-point access to the enlarged library facility. It houses the reference collection and academic liaison help desks, as well as places for meeting and casual reading.

The Sydney Jones Building (renamed the Grove Wing), which contains the main arts and humanities book collection, has been refurbished on a floor-by-floor basis. The upper floors have new single person and group study rooms, as well as traditional reading spaces and casual meeting areas. The special collections and archives area has been transformed with an environmentally controlled reading room with display cases, a seminar/teaching room and reception area on the ground floor. This provides a much needed presence and prominence within the facility.

This project links and upgrades two noteworthy twentieth century buildings in the heart of the campus to double the size of the library facility. The remodelling of the Sydney Jones Library (Basil Spence, 1974) and the former Senate House (Tom Mellor, 1968) includes the construction of a new link building that reconciles the different levels and provides easy access to the enlarged library. The relationship of the buildings forms a new urban square or Library Plaza.

The brief from university librarian Phil Sykes was ‘to design a building that reflects the status of Liverpool as a leading research university with a proud history and a great future’. The new facility had to provide an inspiring entrance, cafe, main reception, issue desk, dedicated short-loan collection, law library, postgraduate study facilities, a dedicated IT suite, teaching rooms, a variety of study spaces to meet the needs of varied students, additional book stack space, a new special collections and archives reading room and reception, plus all associated staff office facilities.



Construction of the link building is steel frame on piled foundations and in-situ concrete floors with underfloor heating. Blockwork walls support concrete rainscreen cladding with Kingspan insulation. Curtain walling is an aluminium utilised system with high specification solar glazing. Structural glazing connects to the existing buildings, creating a visual separation while accommodating building movement. Additional loading on the Senate House is minimised by supporting the new stair from the link building on suspension cables. Stair flights rest on the existing building on compressible bearings.

Extensive structural floor strengthening to the former Senate House has enabled book stack floor loading and construction of a new plant room. Structural repairs were carried out to cantilevers, a high aluminous cement survey was followed by remedial action and an enabling works contract undertook demolitions and asbestos removal. The character of the atrium was maintained, with ceiling slats replaced to match those existing and new glazed openings installed on the second floor. Corridor walls on all floors were removed and replaced with glazed partitions to admit natural light and a glazed screen encloses the first-floor balcony for sound segregation. New toilets and lift were fitted.

In the Sydney Jones Building the existing 'temporary' rear wall was removed and a new cavity wall constructed to match the building. Windows to new study rooms were introduced and corner bay windows formed. All lighting, electrics, ceilings and floor finishes were replaced and the toilets were refurbished.

As the library is open 24 hours and remained operational throughout, the build programme had to be carefully tailored, with university exam periods a key consideration. Nine sectional completion dates ensured full operation. The Sydney Jones refurbishment is phased on a floor-by-floor basis to mitigate disruption to users. Construction work began in August 2006, with phase 1 – the link building and Senate House – completed on time in August 2007. Phase 2 – the Sydney Jones refurbishment – is due for completion in September 2008.

(<http://www.architecturetoday.co.uk>)

### **University of East Anglia Library, Norwich – UK 2004 – 2006**

The original six-storey Central Library at the University of East Anglia was built in 1968 to designs by Denys Lasdun and Partners and extended by Feilden and Mawson in 1974. We were appointed in 2002 to design a new extension of some 7500 m<sup>2</sup>, to be built in phases. As part of the design process we tested a number of options which would create new space at the heart of the campus, and researched the original 1968 Lasdun masterplan in order to understand the pattern of growth which he and his colleagues envisaged. We consulted with the 20th Century Society, English Heritage and the planning authority from the early stages of the project in order to arrive at the preferred solution. A close working relationship with the Librarian and her technical user group was central to the design process in order to achieve a high quality cost-effective building providing a well-lit, glare free and comfortable environment requiring minimal energy. Both the new UEA Library extension and the phased refurbishment of the existing Grade II-listed library were completed on time and on budget, and officially opened by novelist Rose Tremain on Wednesday 8th March 2006. "...it is a tribute to the design team that the plans were approved. The design provides a building of real quality and one which complements the original Lasdun architecture. We are delighted with the internal space it provides, which is light and airy and should provide an ideal setting for study and our collections." Jean Steward, Director of Information Services at UEA, UEA newsletter November, 2004 "a fresh twist on a modern classic" Martin Spring, Building Magazine, on UEA Library, Nov 2005 (Shepherd)

### **Short & Associates, Stamford – UK**

<http://www.shortandassociates.co.uk>

#### **Libraries:**

### **School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London – UK 2003 – 2005**

Total Project Cost: £10 million, Gross Floor Area: 3,600m<sup>2</sup>, Construction Period: December 2003 to December 2005

#### **Awards:**

RIBA President's Research Award 2007 < RIBA Award 2006

Brick Awards Best Public Building of the Year 2006

CIBSE Environmental Initiative of the Year Award 2006

Shortlisted for The RIBA Sustainability Award 2006 & Low Energy Building of the Year 2006

SCONUL Library Design Award 2007

WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF TYLERS & BRICKLAYERS Triennial Award for Excellence in Brick, Commendation. 2008

Europe wide competition win in February 2002 to design a new consolidated home for the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, (SSEES). The school was housed in various buildings within the University of London and became part of University College in 1999. It is the first passive draught cooled public building in a city centre in the world. It is an extremely energy efficient way of maintaining comfort within the urban heat island. The new building is located on the UCL main site in Bloomsbury, with a street frontage on Taviton Street, and accommodates the SSEES Library, academic and research facilities for the four departments that make up the School. The site is extremely complicated; the last vacant site within the UCL campus, and in the Bloomsbury Conservation Area. Taviton Street contains several listed Georgian terraces, a distinctive urban form that has been eroded somewhat by subsequent layers of development. An existing electrical sub-station, fuel and district heating line connected to the Chemistry Building passed through the site, and delivery access and escape routes had to be maintained to adjoining buildings. Planning Consent was gained in 13 weeks from submission after full consultation with English Heritage, the Bloomsbury Society, the Victorian Society and numerous other interested parties. The building has a hybrid environmental strategy, naturally ventilated all year and passively cooled through the summer months but engaging draught cooling via a central lightwell through periods of summer peak temperatures. The London 'heat island effect' shows the city centre to be warming but the SSEES project demonstrates that it is possible to configure a low energy strategy in a city centre at these latitudes. This is the first known application of this low energy environmental strategy in a city centre in the world. The strategy has been exhaustively modelled and tested at the Institute of Energy and Sustainable Development at De Montfort University, Leicester, and the BP Institute for Multiphase Flow at Cambridge University. Fresh air, tempered in winter or pre-cooled in mid summer, flows from the atrium across the floorplates to the exterior exhausts. We have devised acoustically treated narrow section transfer ducts within partitions to allow air to pass across enclosed spaces such as the first floor computer rooms without unwelcome sound transfer. The entrance to SSEES, a stone sculpture by Frantisek Bilek in the foreground. Spatial legibility was an important client priority, on entering visitors look across the atrium to the library entrance and front desk. The terrazzo floor adopts the geometry of Borromini's marble floor in the University Church in Rome, Sant Ivo della Sapienza. In SSEES it mediates an essentially triangular geometry into the hemicycle of the perimeter envelope. Simulation of the likely airflow within the passively draught cooled SSEES building. The research employs a physical modelling technique originally devised by Paul Lyndon at the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics at Cambridge and now being developed by Andrew Woods at the University's BP Institute for Multiphase Fluid Flow. The

simulations revealed a potential problem of stalling in very warm conditions when departing air is cooler than ambient. The design was modified accordingly. The model tank is immersed in a large water tank filled with saline fluid as the background environment; a source of fresh water is added to the base of the building to mimic the heating in the lower floors of the building. This drives the upward flow in the stacks and draws in additional fluid through the stack. Pre-cooling in the stack is modelled by adding dense saline fluid (blue) to the stack. This mixes down into the ground floor, and then mixes with the fresh water producing a relatively low density fluid which rises through the stack, as long as the analogue pre-cooling is not too intense. Results from the experimental modelling help establish flow regimes and guide the control strategy for the building. The project was on exhibition in the Wellcome Wing of the Science Museum September 2005 until March 2006. (Short)

#### **Lancaster Library, Coventry University, Coventry – UK 1998 – 2000**

Total Project Cost: Contract sum of £18 million sterling / \$28.26 million plus fit out  
Final Account £17 million sterling.  
Gross Floor Area: 110,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, Construction Period: November 1998 - August 2000

#### **Awards:**

SCONUL Award 2002 “Best Library Since 1995”  
Brick Development Association & Building Magazine “Best Public Building Award” 2000,  
and overall “Building of the Year” 2000  
UKCSA Award for Excellence “Best New Commercial Project” 2002

Coventry’s Library was won in full European competition in 1995, in collaboration with the Institute of Energy and Sustainable Development at De Montfort University. It is the world’s first deep-plan, multistorey, naturally conditioned building on anything like this scale. The library staff wanted large open square floor plans. In fact the building could be used for any kind of corporate activity, it is a kind of universal diagram. Its plan form was distilled from a series of feasibility studies involving iterative intensive brain-storming and testing of a series of type forms. It develops a small campus plan with a mall/gallery, a bookshop and café and extensive landscaping leading to a lake stocked with fish, and a mediaeval Friary. It makes a new public park and garden for the city. It is highly replicable as a form. It has been thoroughly engineered and features customised leak proof dampers by the Swiss manufacturer Landis-Stauffer, and our own ventilation terminal design featuring double banks of split aluminium tubes like an array of organ pipes. The principles are simple but the physics is complicated: air is introduced into a plenum below the upper ground floor and fed upwards through four atria. It is extracted via perimeter stacks and a large central atrium. The motive power is entirely provided by the natural buoyancy effect of warming air. Sophisticated wind tunnel and computational fluid dynamics analysis informed the design, right through to the production of construction details. The building is characterised by simple but finely crafted brick patterning which embeds it culturally into the West Midlands region. The Library is a key element in the revivification of the region through widening access to higher education. Building Magazine and the Brick Development Association awarded this building their ‘Public Building of the Year’ and overall ‘Building of the Year’ prizes in December 2000. Five and a half thousand visits a day are being logged at the library entrance, nearly three times that anticipated. It seems to have changed the whole geography of learning at the University. (Short)

#### **Harm A. Weber Library and Academic Centre, Judson College, Elgin, IL – USA 2005 – 2007**

Total Project Cost: \$25.0 million, Gross Floor Area: 85,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, Construction Period: May 2005 to April 2007

#### **Awards:**

**Certified as a Gold level LEED Building by the United States Green Building Council**

Total Project Costs: \$ 25 Mil. International Competition win 2001 \$7.5 million U.S. Federal Government grant for “Eart Stewardship”, administered through the Dept of Energy \$110,000 grant from the Illinois Clean Energy Community Foundation to fund environmental design research. In April 2001 we won the College’s worldwide competition for a new Academic Centre to house their University Library and the Division of Architecture, Art and Design. We were fascinated at the prospect of juxtaposing a new library with a Faculty of Art and Design and a School of Architecture on a beautiful campus alongside the Fox River, 40 miles west of downtown Chicago. The scheme puts classrooms and academic offices in a wing fronting a landscaped quad at the heart of the College, and the library in a square, deep plan building with a huge open attic studio above. The floor plates are interconnected and punctuated by atria which supply air and admit light. Mechanical cooling and dehumidification is installed because of the Continental climate, but the building will optimise its natural conditioning potential in the mid-season period - its energy consumption should achieve US record lows for this climatic zone. The environmental strategy has been developed with the Institute of Energy and Sustainable Development at De Montfort University, Leicester, and the BP Institute for Multiphase Flow at Cambridge University. (Short)

#### **Space Group, Newcastle – UK**

<http://spacegroup.co.uk>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Bill Bryson University Library, Durham University – UK 2012**

A major new extension, the East Wing of the Bill Bryson Library creates much needed graduate study and postgraduate research space for the growing student cohort at Durham University. Book collections have been rationalised and printed material consolidated in to controlled access loans with addressable compact mobile shelving for swift retrieval. Modern wireless enabled reader spaces are clustered around the perimeter taking advantage of long views. Group rooms, study booths, carrels and eddy spaces provide a variety of student study experiences. An exiting four storey atrium, grand sweeping stair and link bridges connect the levels. Daylight, natural materials and neutral colours create an atmosphere of calm and studious activity. (Space)  
New East Wing is part of £22m investment in Durham University’s modern and historic libraries

Bill Bryson returned to Durham University on Tuesday November 27, to rename the main library and open its new wing. The opening of the £11m East Wing at the Bill Bryson library makes the main library building 42 per cent bigger and provides 500 new study spaces across four floors.

The development is part of Gateway, Durham University’s major £60m estates project which incorporates a new Law School and a dedicated building for student support services, The Palatine Centre.

Dr Bryson, who served as the University’s Chancellor from April 2005 to December 2011, is making his first visit back to the University since he bid farewell last year.

He said: "As somebody who has been privileged enough to have books at the centre of my life, I can't think of any greater honour than to give my name to Durham University's library and the pursuit of learning for generations to come.

"I once wrote that of all the things I am not very good at, living in the real world is perhaps the most outstanding.

"Libraries and books are a doorway to a whole new world – democratic access to a galaxy of infinite possibilities beyond the routine and the mundane that really make life worth living."

The Bill Bryson Library, which is built on a former colliery, houses the majority of Durham University's modern printed book and journal collections. Access is primarily for staff and students but librarians also work with local schools on specially designed research skills sessions, amongst other outreach projects.

The new East Wing has been designed to produce a light and spacious study environment, including 21 individual and six group study rooms.

It has enabled the library to rearrange its collection of 1.5m books into one sequence and to make 120,000 books previously in storage available in open access shelving for the first time.

Jon Purcell, University Librarian, said: "Feedback from the National Student Survey, social media and our Student Users Forum told us that our students needed a bigger and better library. Student representatives were consulted throughout the design and development of the East Wing. Maximising study space and providing a range of facilities was a priority for us."

Mr Purcell added: "The renaming of the Bill Bryson Library, which never had a site specific name before, recognises Bill's time as the University's 11th Chancellor, his ongoing links with the library, and the continuing development of the site.

"Bill was a frequent user of the library during his time as Chancellor, and made full use of the study facilities and resources in the course of his research.

"Library staff were often surprised to come across Bill using the photocopiers and reading on Level one amongst the students!"

The Bill Bryson library is the largest of five libraries which make up the Durham University Library Service, which is receiving a £22m investment.

The other four libraries are: Palace Green library (exhibitions, special and local collections); The Queen's Campus library; the Leazes Road library (additional educational materials); The Business School library (additional business school materials).

The library service can trace its roots back to 1669, when John Cosin, Bishop of Durham, paid for a library to be constructed on Palace Green close to his residence, Durham Castle, which contained his extensive collection of books. This became the library for the newly-founded Durham University in 1833. (<http://www.dur.ac.uk>)

## **TODD Architects, Belfast – Ireland**

<http://www.toddarch.co.uk>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Learning Resource Centre, University of Ulster, Magee Campus– Ireland 2002**

Client: University of Ulster, Magee College, Location: Londonderry, Role: Lead Consultant & Architects, Nature of Project: Provision of new Learning Resource Centre, containing networked reader spaces, bookstacks, group study rooms, electronic classrooms and associated support facilities, Contract Value: £ 4.500.000 / € 6.900.000, Date of Commission: November 1999, Stage Complete: September 2002

The project was awarded within a winning UK-wide restricted design competition. Our response incorporates over 600 networked reader spaces and 700 linear metres of bookstacks over three levels, arranged around a central open atrium. Noisier café, group study and ancillary spaces are isolated from these main reading rooms, in a block above the main issue desk area. Panoramic views over the River Foyle are through a highly glazed east façade which has been 'engineered', with a bespoke designed solar shading system as part of a passive ventilation philosophy – a first within a major building in Northern Ireland. (TODD)

#### **Kingston University Learning Resource Centre, Kingston upon Thames – UK 1998**

Client: Kingston University, Location: Kingston-upon-Thames, Role: Architects & Lead Consultants, Nature of Project: The design & supervision of construction of a new learning resource centre & restructuring of associated existing library. Contract Value: £2m, Date of Commission: June 1995, Stage Complete: Completed: February 1998

The new Learning Resource Centre (LRC) was the amalgamation and enhancement of two on-campus existing library facilities. The brief was to provide a centralised location for 8000 linear metres of book storage and create a variety of study areas (650 individual spaces) including soft seating, individual carrels and a number of rooms for group study and teaching. A strong emphasis on electronic based self learning was also provided through the creation of a 24 hour access to the Information Technology Open Access Centre.

As part of a new campus redevelopment this part of the commission involved the restructuring of the existing 2,000m<sup>2</sup> library and the attachment of two new inter-linked wings to provide 4,000m<sup>2</sup> of learning resource facilities. Development restrictions, imposed by outline planning consent, and dictated by the demands of the campus masterplan and the functional requirements of the subject building, resulted in a deep floor plan solution. A flexible, environmentally sensitive, climatic control and glazing system enables a solar controlled employment of maximum natural light and comfortable working conditions (TODD)

## **Walker Simpson Architects, Manchester – UK**

<http://www.walkersimpson.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Withington Library, Manchester – UK 2008 Renovation**

External items included a complete re-roof of the building (including renewal of the lantern lights and re-pointing and localised repair of parapet walling). Internally localised plaster repairs to walls and ceilings were made, as was; a full renewal of heating boiler plant, radiators and associated pipework. The library was recarpeted and redecorated throughout. Work was completed by mid April 2008. Total cost was £197,700 funded by Manchester City Council. (<http://www.manchester.gov.uk>)

#### **East City Library, Manchester – UK 2007**

East City Library is housed in Whitworth House, at The Manchester College's flagship Openshaw campus. The City Council operates the library for students and the public under an innovative management arrangement. The College was keen to open the campus up to the public and raise awareness of its student offer, while library customers can now take advantage of services previously only available to students. The library is situated in a large modern foyer under a circular wooden canopy. It is clearly zoned with a well-defined children's area and an enclosed homework centre in an adjacent former classroom. There is specialist, course-related stock for students and a quiet study area for both student and community use in the neighbouring Media

Hall. Installation costs were shared between the City Council and the College. A Service Level Agreement covers all operational arrangements including opening hours and access. The financial benefits of working in partnership have enabled a doubling of opening hours. (<http://www.manchester.gov.uk>)

### **North city library & 6<sup>th</sup> form, Harpurhey, Manchester – UK 2006**

5077 m<sup>2</sup>, £ 7.100.000

#### **Awards:**

**Silver for Best Public Building Roses Design Awards 2006**

The facility was intended to provide appropriate and qualitative accommodation to enable delivery of key public services within an areas scheduled for regeneration. A dramatic four-storey atrium at the entrance provides an immediate visual link to all areas of the building with clear views out of the community garden and urban streetscape. There has been a threefold increase library visits in the community along with the exceeded expectation of enrollment figures.(Walker)

The project aimed to deliver a landmark building to challenge engrained negative perceptions of the area: a new Sixth Form College and Public Library, located on the site of a Victorian Grade 2 Listed former Public Baths in Harpurhey, two miles from central Manchester, in the second most deprived ward in the country, scheduled for regeneration.

The building offers education and community facilities for the 21st century, providing both dedicated learning zones and shared public spaces. The building layout is open, simple and designed to allow passive supervision where education and social engagement can take place in an attractive, safe and accessible place.

The four storey building, with dramatic atrium at the entrance providing an immediate visual link to all areas of the building and with clear views outside, uses a flat slab concrete frame structure which allows great versatility to room layouts and building services, with the ability to easily reconfigure spaces in response to changing curriculum uses and learning styles. The physical quality of the learning environment uses a robust and high quality palette of materials with low maintenance requirements.

The design is pioneering in its use of integrated sustainable features aimed to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. These include photovoltaic panels, both roof mounted and as south facing cladding, roof mounted active/solar arrays, rainwater harvesting, thermal mass from the exposed concrete frame which, together with natural ventilation and bms control, enables night time cooling for summer months and a heat store during winter. The buildings external fabric is highly insulated.

Awards: BREEAM, RIBA Building Feature, MCC Libraries Renewal Flagship, International Green Apple Award, Design Benchmark for £1b + BSF schemes.

RIBA LSC National Design Excellence Award. Judges' comment extract: 'The key strategic decision to combine the college with the public library ..... has effectively created a new building type' (<http://www.bestbuildings.co.uk>)

### **Forum Library, Wythenhawe, Manchester – UK 1999 – 2002**

The original Forum Library opened in 1971 as part of the Forum complex featuring a leisure centre, theatre, main hall and meeting rooms. By the mid-1990s, however, it needed substantial refurbishment. Following a major refurbishment the new Forum is now well regarded and well used by local people, boasting adult education and Learndirect, gym and swimming pool, health centre, public hall, nursery and cafe, as well as one of the city's largest and busiest libraries. The Forum Library was completely upgraded with a new layout, new stock and comfortable areas for customers to relax. The library was the city's first Access Point, enabling online or freephone access to council services. There is a large music and film library, meeting rooms, plus long and short stay computers for public use. The first floor is intended for learning, both students and the wider public. It features a Learndirect centre and a wide range of reference and information resources. The library also features some specialisms, supporting local economic and healthrelated priorities for Wythenshawe. These include a Health Information Point and a Macmillan Cancer Support Service and Information Points for businesses and inventors. (<http://www.manchester.gov.uk>)

## **Michael Wilford & Partners, Hartfield, East Sussex – UK**

<http://www.michaelwilford.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Central Campus, Library Rice University, Hoston,TX – USA 2000**

Client: Rice University, Architects: Michael Wilford + MUMA, Total area: 277,000 gross sq.ft, Project Budget: \$125mill  
Consultants Associate Architect: Kendall Heaton Associates, Houston, Library Consultant: Shepley Bullfinch Richardson Abbott Architects, Boston, Structural Engineer: Haynes Whaley Associates, Houston, Project Management: Rice University  
General Contractor: Linbeck Construction Corporation, Houston

Located at the centre of Rice University's historic campus, the new Central Campus Library seeks to respond to both the sensitive nature of the site and the programmatic demands of a teaching and research facility for the 21st Century. The proposal makes reference to the original Cram masterplan for the campus conceived in 1910 and reinstates the avenues of live oak trees. An elliptical form identifies the axial heart of the campus and mediates between the formal Academic Court and the informal wooded Great Court. This form houses an "immersion concourse" where the public aspects of the library are located. From here academics and public can gather and orientate themselves. Above, two linear bars, typical of the campus's building massing, sit and house the book stacks, providing readers with daylight study space within the tree canopy.

### **Science Library. University of California, Irvine, Los Angeles – UK 1994**

Project Information & Credits: Irvine Science Library, University of California, Irvine, Los Angeles, USA 1988 - 94

Client: University of California, Architect: Michael Wilford & Partners, Total area: 174,000 sq.m, Cost: \$27mill  
Consultants Associate Architects: BI Group/L Paul Zajfen, California, Library Consultants: Nancy McAdams  
Structural & MEP Engineers: Ove Arup & Partners, London & California, Cost Consultant; Adamson Associates,  
California Landscape Consultant: Burton & Spitz, California

#### **Awards:**

**American Institute of Architects Honour Award, Orange County, 1990**

**ALA/AIA Award of excellence for Library Architecture,1995**

#### **Literature:**

**A&U,10 (301), 1995, pp. 16-33**

The Science Library is positioned astride the axis of the Bio-Science Mall and forms a portal to the future Bio-Sciences quadrangle. Passage is encouraged through the building via a sequence of expanding and contracting spaces towards its entrance. The circular plan form creates a courtyard space from where the building is entered at a point equidistant from each department. Accommodation is organised on 6 levels around the courtyard and includes bookstack and reader areas, study rooms, a reference and periodicals library, public and technical services departments, a learning resource centre, a

## **Wilkinson Eyre Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.wilkinsoneyre.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **New Bodleian Library, University of Oxford, Oxford – UK 2006 –**

Date:Appointed November 2006, Location:Oxford, UKClient:University of OxfordValue:£50 million

At the heart of Oxford's historic core, Gilbert Scott's 1940 New Bodleian Library is a vital resource for academic research. Wilkinson Eyre Architects has recently been appointed to refurbish the library as a new cultural and intellectual landmark. The essence of our concept is an inversion of the traditional Oxford quadrangle, playing with contrasts of lightness and darkness, void and volume. The bookstack itself becomes a simple yet dramatic box, poised mysteriously above a generous public area which permeates the building. The design works with, rather than against, Scott's robust design, reinvigorating the space with an improved circulation diagram and creating a number of contemporary interventions including a spectacular reading room at roof level, reinforcing the library as a major new research resource for special collections. (Wilkinson)

Oxford University's world-famous Bodleian Library is today embarking on a new scheme to overhaul its facilities and services in order to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

The plans, announced today, include the purchase of a site to construct a new book storage facility in which to house low-demand items and the timescale for the refurbishment of the New Bodleian. With the purchase of this land, based just outside of Swindon town centre, the Library can now progress with its extensive plans to provide innovative services for readers and better preserve its heritage collections.

As part of the plans for the future of the Bodleian, the University announced on Saturday that the New Bodleian will be renamed the Weston Library in honour of the £25 million donation given in March 2008 by the Garfield Weston Foundation. The name change will come into effect following the refurbishment of the Library.

Sarah Thomas, Bodley's Librarian and Director, Oxford University Library Services, said: "With the purchase of this site, we anticipate that the new storage facility will become operational in 2010. This will enable the renovation of the New Bodleian as a special collections library and the union of a number of faculty libraries into the Humanities Library on the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter."

The Bodleian Library pledges to improve the overall speed of access to information by providing direct access to high-demand print collections, more online access to materials, electronic document delivery, and expanded inter-library loans.

This summer, most of the special collections will move out of the New Bodleian to the Radcliffe Science Library – ensuring that these key works are still accessible during the refurbishment. Preparation for the refurbishment will start in 2010 and the work will take approximately four years to complete.

The New Bodleian houses many of the University's most important treasures. To emphasise this, the University is transforming it into a modern special collections library and research centre so its unique collections can be seen to their best advantage and its great collections of manuscripts and archives be best protected. In addition to improving its services as a major research library, the ground floor of the New Bodleian will be opened up to the public with the creation of exhibition galleries and learning space, allowing the Library to build on its successful relationship with the community.

The central stack will be replaced, three floors of secure storage developed below ground level, additional reading rooms provided, and dedicated floors for curation and conservation created. The new public access to the ground floor will mean Oxford residents and visitors can view some of the University's greatest treasures and gain insights into research activities at Oxford.

"This is exciting progress in the rollout of the Libraries' strategy to improve services for its readers," said Sarah Thomas. "The academic strategy includes a combination of direct access to books on the shelves of Oxford's libraries, online access to the largest number of digital titles in the UK, and state-of-the-art storage for paper collections."

As part of its plans to improve reader services and provide better storage for paper collections, the University this week purchased a 15-acre site close to Swindon for the construction of a high-density book storage facility for the Bodleian Library.

The new book storage facility will house predominantly low-demand items from the Library's collections, many of which have electronic copies available. As a result, the facility is expected to fulfill approximately 200,000 requests per year, which is a reduction of more than 50 per cent over its previously anticipated use. Located in South Marston, the facility is 28 miles from Oxford, on a direct route to the city.

In addition to providing greater access to its print volumes and the New Bodleian refurbishment, the Bodleian is investing heavily in increased digital access to its collections. Half a million pounds has been spent this year on improving access to retrospective journal holdings in electronic form, and a further £500,000 has recently been approved.

Finally, the development of the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter is a key part of plans for the Library's future. The first phase of this new development in central Oxford will see the creation of an interdisciplinary humanities library, located on the lower floors of the new Humanities centre. The new library will house up to one million volumes of printed material, eventually consolidating the holdings of up to 15 separate collections and related collections and integrating them with stock from the main Bodleian. It will be a state-of-the-art facility, offering the very latest developments in information technology, dedicated study space for graduate students, and longer opening hours for readers. ([http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/news/2009\\_mar\\_17](http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/news/2009_mar_17))

he redeveloped New Bodleian library building will be renamed the Weston Library in honour of the £25 million donation given in March 2008 by the Garfield Weston Foundation toward its transformation into an advanced special collections library and cultural centre.

Dr Sarah Thomas, Bodley's Librarian, will make the announcement on 14 March during the Founder's Luncheon held by the Bodleian Library, an annual event commemorating the birth of its founder, Sir Thomas Bodley in March 1545, and his legacy of philanthropy. The formal renaming will occur in 2014 following a major refurbishment of the New Bodleian building.

The gift, the largest ever made by the Foundation, was announced at the launch of Oxford Thinking: The Campaign for the University of Oxford last May. It is also the largest donation received to date in the Library's history, and is one of the leading gifts to the University's campaign which aims to raise a minimum of £1.25bn.

Coupled with matching funds from Oxford University Press, the Garfield Weston Foundation grant will transform the accommodation for the Bodleian's priceless collections and will open up its treasures to the public. The redevelopment will revitalise the 1930s Giles Gilbert Scott facility, constructed essentially as a book store and known simply as the 'New Bodleian', in contrast to the 'Old Bodleian' library, into a major research centre. Scholars worldwide, citizens of Oxford and visitors to the city will be able view some of the University's greatest treasures and gain insights into the research activities of the University. With spaces for exhibition galleries, lectures, and seminars, the aim is for the Weston Library to become an even more active partner in the intellectual life of the local and international community.



Dr Sarah Thomas, Bodley's Librarian and Director of Oxford University Library Services, said: 'The Garfield Weston Foundation has time and again shown its generosity to Oxford. Their commitment to help make the extraordinary collections of the Bodleian accessible to a wide audience and to create the conditions which ensure the security, preservation, and scholarly use of our collections is marked not only by their philanthropy, but by their passion for excellence.'

The redevelopment project of the New Bodleian building will involve the rebuilding of the central book stack, the installation of three floors of secure storage below ground level, the provision of additional reading rooms, and the creation of dedicated floors for curation and conservation. The refurbishment will also see the ground floor of the library opened up to the public, with the creation of exhibition galleries and learning space, allowing Oxford residents and visitors to view some of the University's greatest treasures and to gain insights into our research activities.

The refurbishment of the New Bodleian building is part of a larger scheme to revitalize Oxford's historic Broad Street by creating a new public square. The plans are supported by both the local authorities and the Oxford Preservation Trust.

([http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/news/2009\\_mar\\_13](http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/news/2009_mar_13))

### **University of Oxford: Department of Earth Sciences, Oxford – UK 2010**

Date:Completed October 2010, Location:Oxford, UKClient:University of Oxford, Value:£28 million

This new building for the University of Oxford's Department of Earth Sciences has not only been designed to meet the academic requirements of the department, but also to signal to the wider public the interests and concerns of the users. The most striking element of the building is a 'narrative wall', which acts as a shop front for the activities and ideas of the department. The building is structured around a simple relationship diagram which summarises the organisation of the spaces within. The ground floor space is focussed on outreach, with the more public areas of the building such as the library, foyer and display spaces close by. Write-up spaces are separated from the main laboratory areas, while generous circulation provides for interaction as users move around the building. (Wilkinson)

### **Keith Williams Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.keithwilliamsarchitects.com>

#### **Clones Library & County Headquarter, Clones – Ireland 2004 – 2008**

Clones town, the location for Monaghan County Council's new Library Headquarters, is the entry point to the county

#### **Aidan Heavey Public Library, Athlone – Ireland 2004**

### **Colin St John Wilson & Partners, Cambridge † (2007)**

see also: Long & Kentish

#### **Libraries:**

#### **The British Library, London – USA 1962 – 1997**

(M.J.Long - Long & Kentish – was a partner at Colin St. John Wilson & Partners, where she was co-designer of the new British Library and was responsible for coordination of the brief with the client. Rolf Kentish was an associate in Colin St. John Wilson & Partners)

At the heart of Oxford's historic core, Gilbert Scott's 1940 New Bodleian Library is a vital resource for academic research. Wilkinson Eyre Architects has recently been appointed to refurbish the library as a new cultural and intellectual landmark. The essence of our concept is an inversion of the traditional Oxford quadrangle, playing with contrasts of lightness and darkness, void and volume. The bookstack itself becomes a simple yet dramatic box, poised mysteriously above a generous public area which permeates the building. The design works with, rather than against, Scott's robust design, reinvigorating the space with an improved circulation diagram and creating a number of contemporary interventions including a spectacular reading room at roof level, reinforcing the library as a major new research resource for special collections.

Date:Appointed November 2006Location:Oxford, UKClient:University of OxfordValue:£50 million

### **Keith Williams Architects, London – UK**

<http://www.keithwilliamsarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Centro Culturale, Torino – Italy on design**

€ 107.000.000, 40.000 sqm.

Keith Williams' premiated project for a major arts complex in the Italian city of Torino, was the only one from a UK architect selected into the final round of this major international competition. The 40,000sqm project housed the new city library and a 1200 seat concert hall. The Centro Culturale project was located in the former industrial quarter on the site of the defunct Nebiolo Company fabrication plant. The project was developed not as a single building but as a new united complex, with the library and concert hall at its heart. The internal planning and interconnections allow the grouping to function as if contained within a single building envelope, yet distinguish between the identity of each separate part. (Williams)

#### **Clones Library & County HQ, Clones –Ireland 2008**

Clones town, the location of Monaghan County Council's new Library Headquarters and Branch library, is the entry point to the county for visitors travelling from the West of Ireland

Since the 1960's however, the town has suffered from the cut-off of its hinterland in Northern Ireland and the decline of traditional industry in the area (agriculture, textiles, engineering). However in 1999, Monaghan County Council and Clones Town Council, together with all the local community and the development groups initiated the Clones Regeneration Strategy, a blue print for the development of the town.

The development of derelict properties between Fermanagh Street (the main retail street) and '98 Avenue (the main link to Enniskillen, Donegal and the north-west) was identified as key to the regeneration of the town. Monaghan County Council acquired 1 ha of lands from four property holders between both streets. These lands formed the site for the new Library Headquarters and Branch library, along with a new public square and car-parking.

The new building replaces the antiquated facilities of the old Library Headquarters, which was housed in the 19th century Market House since its inception in 1928. The old Headquarters is distinguished architecturally, but in very poor repair. It has limited access and with a total floor space of 365sqm for the headquarters and branch, including both lending floor and all staff areas, is inadequate for a contemporary library services needs.

The Library HQ and Clones Library now occupies an area in the town centrally located and earmarked for extensive redevelopment. It is envisaged that the new library building is at the heart of this redevelopment acting as a civic and cultural centre for the community. The new building is 1450m<sup>2</sup> in area, is a landmark building, consistent with the high quality of new library buildings designed and constructed in recent years throughout the country. Architecturally the building is contemporary and forward looking, whilst acknowledging the historic context of Clones town.

The building is set in a high quality public square with extensive seating and landscaping, providing an external public focus and an appropriate and attractive setting. Car parking is available directly in front of the building, with wheelchair access car parking available immediately in front of the main entrance.

It has been conceived as a very open and accessible building in which the local community can engage, whilst encouraging the strongest possible links to the new town square. The branch library has been allocated the most prominent, accessible and visually apparent location within the building, ensuring that it plays to the widest possible audience. The branch includes a designated Exhibition area, which will play host to a range of activities such as lectures, recitals, workshops, demonstrations and exhibitions which the library service could not provide before in Clones. There is now a very spacious Local Studies Research Area, where a researcher has access to the County Library's extensive local collections and use of microfilm reader-printers and computers. The inclusion of an Outreach/Activities Room on the ground has already accommodated a vast programme of summer events for the whole community. Public toilet facilities are provided, including one fully accessible disabled toilet and baby changing facilities.

Clones library has always been very much part of the local community & a supporter of life long learning but our involvement was limited due to lack of space and resources. The new library has seen an increase of almost 100% in stock for borrowing i.e books, music CD's, DVD's, CD:Roms, magazines, large print, audio books. The Internet access points, so vital in a modern library service and indeed in a rural community, increased from 4 to 14 with broadband. The new library now has a separate Young Adult area, with a wider range of materials available for them to borrow.

The Library HQ key function is the administration of the Library Service for the whole county of Monaghan. It is housed on the 1st and 2nd floors, where all stock for the county is purchased, processed & dispatched from here, approximately 14,000 items each year. The Schools Library Service and Rural Mobile Library Service are administered from here. The HQ acts as the centre for a comprehensive annual Outreach plan of events and activities. The County Reserve Stock is housed here, which consists mainly of books and materials developed over the past 80 years of Monaghan County Library Service's existence and includes books no longer available to purchase.

The new library HQ and Clones Library is fully accessible to mobility impaired users, and lift access is available.

The new library is already making a big impact on the local environment, the local economy and the cultural and social fabric of Clones. The town has a strong sense of community and now the Library can play a bigger part in community developments. The plaza outside is a new focal point for the people of the town and the area. It is a new, green, meeting place for the community. As the Roman Statesman and Philosopher Cicero once said 'If you have a garden and a library, you have everything you need'.

The ground floor also comprises an exhibition area and an activities room. Library headquarters is housed on the first and second floors, incorporating staff offices, a meeting room, a book preparation area & the County backstock room.

A local history area is separated from the main branch and houses an extensive local history collection along with 3 microfilm readers. (<http://www.librarybuildings.ie>)

#### **Library, Civic Offices and Public Square, Athlone – Ireland 2004**

Athlone's multi-award winning 4,200 sqm new Civic Centre, which the office won in an European wide competition, opened to the public to great acclaim in October 2004.

The Aidan Heavey Library is located in the Athlone Civic Centre building. The 4,200m<sup>2</sup> Civic Centre forms the focal point of the regeneration of Athlone town centre. The library itself is 1050m<sup>2</sup>

The main library is located on the ground floor to the south, off the main foyer, in the left wing. Due to the sloping nature of the site, the children's library is located on the lower ground floor to the north. The main library space is double-height volume. A top-lit public entrance foyer provides access to library (and all other elements of the building). The building has a roof terrace.

The building displays an integrated approach to energy efficiency and sustainability. Natural ventilation and daylighting are provided through lightwells and rooflights. Stone louvres to the south provide solar shading during summer.

The building faces the 19th century St Mary's church and associated Jacobean stone tower, situated across the square.

Remnants of the 17th century town wall have been incorporated into the adjacent public square. The area in front of the building is landscaped in white concrete paving slabs dressed in local sandstone, with teak-topped concrete benching.

(<http://www.librarybuildings.ie>)

#### **Whright & Whright Architects LLP, London – UK**

<http://www.whrightandwhright.co.uk>

##### **Libraries:**

##### **King Edward VI School, Stratford-on-Avon - UK in design**

King Edward VI School in Stratford-on-Avon is a boy's secondary grammar school. Shakespeare was a former pupil and boy's are still taught in his classroom within the 15<sup>th</sup> century Guildhall. The Commission followed a competition to prepare a masterplan of the school site and design a new library. This is to be a landmark building on the edge of the school site overlooking the gardens opposite. It is the school's intention, subject to receiving HLF funding, to restore the school's historic buildings, and open the Guildhall to the public part-time. The school was recently designated a Humanities Special Status School, and as a design a new drama studio, for the next generation of Stratford-on-Avon's playwrights and actors. (Whright)

##### **Magdalen College, Library, Oxford – UK under construction 2013**

Wright & Wright Architects is adding to the historic estate of Oxford University's Magdalen College with an extension and reworking of the grade II\* listed New Library.

The library was originally a single hall school designed by JC Buckler in 1851, and was extensively redesigned in 1930 by Giles Gilbert Scott, who converted it into a library with space for 12 readers and a librarian.

The college now requires room for 120 readers in various study settings plus additional meeting, storage and staff facilities. Wright & Wright's task was to meet these needs with a clearly contemporary intervention while respecting the existing architecture. While the library requires 3,000 linear metres of book space, half of this will be on mobile oak storage in preparation for a less book-based future.

Scott's alterations inserted new levels into the hall, breaking up the single grand space, and providing Wright & Wright with a useful precedent for change. Its design solution proposes both a bold reworking of the Buckler interior plus a new L-shaped extension, which will stretch along the rear and continue at right angles to the original along the Longwall boundary, where the edge of the college grounds are marked by a high 15th-century wall. New landscaping adjacent to the extension will create additional external seating in the quad within a scented garden.

In the Buckler building, Wright & Wright is planning to dig down deeper than Scott's basement extension to provide space for servers, book storage and toilets.

In the original main space, the architects will take out Scott's new levels to reveal the full height of the hall and its windows, and then add a freestanding, oak-clad intervention rising high into the space like a giant piece of furniture.

This removable steel-framed structure houses three levels of study areas and a new staircase and glass lift. Students can also sit at tables within the cathedral-like void. All furniture is oak and bespoke.

The practice hopes this structure will give users a greater appreciation of the original building by taking them closer to the splendid timber-trussed roof and the long windows, which before the Scott alterations were high above the readers' heads.

"A clear architectural language will be established, distinguishing between old and new, set in a meaningful relationship that will create spatial tension," says partner Clare Wright.

At the lower level, the Buckler building will be extended forward within the footprint of a terrace created by Scott to form a new plinth to the original. This carries on around the Longwall to create a contemporary building in its own right.

Wright&Wright's intervention uses the whole height of the hall.

The fully accessible entrance will be on the corner, with the existing building to the left and the new reading room opening to the right. New accommodation will be clad in Clipsham stone, with York paving used for the new stepped landscaping and continuing inside through the new spaces. It will incorporate two new modest courtyards, positioned in front of gates within the wall. These will neatly bookend the development.

Views through the new accommodation are important, along with the creation of different types of study space — some secluded, others open. In the extension, for example, students can either sit at group tables near the garden, or in cosy, top-lit secluded spaces on the other side of the central book stacks. These have views through to the courtyards.

Alternatively, they can use the separate, square room at the far end with more relaxed seating, or study externally on the wi-fi-enabled terraces. The bold new plans are entirely appropriate for the evolving nature of historic Oxford estates, says Wright.

"The college has always changed. They take extraordinary care of historic buildings, but also strive for what's best now by adding to the portfolio that's been built up over five centuries in a sensitive but contemporary manner," she says.

An archaeological dig has started on the site ahead of the building work. This will be followed by underpinning work to the estate wall in preparation for construction next year. 20.09.2012 by Pamela Buxton (<http://www.bdonline.co.uk>)

### [Corpus Christi College, Cambridge – UK 2008](#)

#### **Awards:**

**RIBA Award 2009**

**Natural Stone Award 2009**

**Wood Award 2009**

Corpus Christ College is one of the oldest colleges in Cambridge. Centrally located and occupying in an entire block of the historic city, our task was to transform a former bank hall into a modern library. A new new court was created alongside the library and now provides offices, accommodation, a bar and brand nw JCR. Listed buildings were carefully restored and new ones finely detailed. The use of high quality long life materials will help ensure the new buildings last as long as their historic predecessors. (Whright)

When Cambridge University's Corpus Christi College ran out of undergraduate library space, it engaged Wright & Wright to remodel a former bank it owns on one of the city's main streets as the Taylor Library, reports Ellis Woodman. Photos by Peter Cook and Dennis Gilbert

Founded in 1352 — just a couple of years after a third of the population of Europe had succumbed to the Black Death — Corpus Christi is one of Cambridge University's oldest colleges. It is also one of its smallest, a product of the fact that its city centre site has stubbornly constrained all ambitions towards expansion. In the 20th century, the college established a satellite presence on the far side of the River Cam, but its principal address remains essentially the product of just two phases of development.

Constructed in uncoursed rubble and still boasting an otherworldly disregard for basic plumbing, the 14th century Old Court is indeed the oldest court in the city. Alongside it stands the 1823-27 New Court, designed by William Wilkins. Its footprint isn't so very much larger than that of the original quad but it is a grander and considerably stiffer proposition.

Representing one of its architect's rare excursions into gothicism, the scheme draws its detailing from early Tudor sources, but in the doggedly symmetrical composition of its facades, it betrays Wilkins' fundamentally classical sensibilities. It is through New Court that the college is now entered. The chapel lies on axis with the gate house, while the northern and southern flanking ranges are occupied by the dining hall and library respectively. In fact Wilkins designed two libraries — the Parker Library, which constitutes one of the world's most important archives of medieval texts, and the less rarefied undergraduate library on the floor below.

By the late nineties, both had outgrown their existing premises. Studies to test the feasibility of an expansion were undertaken separately by 5th Studio and by Colin St John Wilson. Both concluded that the best solution would be to fit a new wing within the garden of the Master's Lodge. However, the college was resistant to the idea of encroaching on this space, leaving only one option, one that would prove considerably more involved — and expensive — than constructing a new building.

In the mid-19th century, the college had undertaken a commercial development comprising a Wilkins designed terrace of houses and an adjoining gothic bank building by Horace Francis, which enjoy a very prominent urban position. The terrace masks the college's relationship to Trumpington Street — the road along which most of Cambridge's oldest colleges are distributed — while the bank turns the corner into Benet Street, where it looks out to another work by Wilkins, the magnificent screen and gate house of King's College.

In the early 20th century, Corpus reclaimed the houses as student accommodation but Francis's building remained in commercial use until 2005, when its lease came up for renewal. With this opportunity in sight, the college decided to build a new undergraduate library within the bank. Expected to provide shelf space for 45,000 books, the new facility would offer more than double the college's book-holding capacity. It would also free up the site of the existing undergraduate library, enabling the Parker to be provided with additional reading rooms and a new secure vault.

While the dividends were clear, the complexity was daunting.

While the dividends were clear, the complexity of what was being proposed was daunting. Not only would the building's interior have to be comprehensively remodelled, its orientation would also have to be reversed — the entrance to the city would be closed and a new one opened onto what at the time was a small service yard, which the bank had shared with the Wilkins terrace and Old Court.

A 2002 competition for the project was won by Wright & Wright, a practice that had established a strong track record in library design, having completed both the Women's Library at London Metropolitan University and the library at the Royal College of Art. Funded in large part by a donation from John Taylor, a Corpus alumnus who made a fortune by inventing the cordless kettle, the Taylor Library finally opened its doors in February.

Wright & Wright's scheme involved gutting the existing building, removing the floor of the banking hall at street level, and dropping the basement floor by a metre. Into the shell, the practice introduced a structure to support bookshelves and reading desks.

The new structure reads as a building within a building, and is held apart from the original walls by a full height-void. This move has enabled the new floor plates to be positioned freely — there are now three where there were previously two — without crashing into the inherited window openings. It also allows the intervention to follow an orthogonal plan without becoming embroiled in the site's wayward boundary line.

The choice of materials also proves a significant distinguishing factor. Where the internal faces of the original walls are plastered, the bookshelves and reading desks of the new fabric are meticulously detailed in oak-veneered joinery. That same material is used for the balustrades and as a lining for the steel structure, with the effect that the whole takes on a decidedly monumental presence. For all the lightness of its construction, the new work feels every bit as substantial as the old.

Alongside the banking hall, Francis' building incorporated a house for the bank manager, which has also been transformed to provide a media studies centre at basement level and a designated law library above. The range of study spaces provided is therefore really quite extensive, particularly when one compares the project with a traditional, single-volume collegiate library such as the Parker or Wren's wonderful library for Trinity. The more domestic arrangement established here cannot compete with the grandeur of those examples, but one suspects it represents a model that many contemporary undergraduates would prefer.

Bookshelves and reading desks are meticulously detailed in oak-veneered joinery.

Given the nature of the new use, the fact that the building presents a run of large windows to a busily trafficked junction was a potential problem. However, the introduction of new glazing resolved the sound issues, while the void around the plan's perimeter deftly ensures that students can work without being observed by passers-by.

Initially, the architect envisaged the introduction of an additional window. This would have been located at the building's corner, taking the place of the now redundant front door. Instead, the college has decided to install a clock within the door surround, requiring the introduction of a blank panel to transform the opening into an aedicule. I have not seen any design for the proposed clock but it will have to be good if it is going to compensate for the loss of the fantastic view from the library back to the entrance of King's College.

The narrow yard via which the building is now accessed was conceived as a service space and offers neither the scale or formality of the college's two courts. In plan, it forms a parallelogram, which narrows towards the library at its north end. The practice's work also included an extensive remodelling of the other buildings on the yard to provide office space, washrooms, fellows' sets, and a basement-level junior common room. While modest in architectural scope, these changes have proved crucial in elevating the yard's status within the network of college spaces. With this ambition in mind, the idea of completely refacing the back of the Wilkins terrace in stone was also mooted, but English Heritage preferred to see it retain its existing character. The only significant adjustment that has been made, therefore, is the introduction of a series of stone door surrounds, which subtly aggrandise the openings conceived by Wilkins as back doors, but which now serve as the front entrances.

The library registers in this rag-bag setting by way of an L-shaped extension that wraps around the yard's north end. It accommodates the sequence of entrance spaces and, just as crucially, allows the building to advertise the public role it now plays in college life. That function is signalled by the choice of material — stone — and by the presence of a double-height window that commands the principal elevation.

Approaching it, we discover that a deep recess has been cut into the adjacent facade — a low, wide space lined in stone with a beautiful oak soffit above and an oak door at the back. Passing through, we enter a compact reception area before pinballing back to the library.

Presented with the full-height void that extends up the back of the tall window, we are granted both a sense of spatial release and an immediate understanding of the scope of the room that we have entered. While expectations of "accessibility" are increasingly interpreted as reason to make the entrances to our public buildings as negligible as possible, Wright & Wright has set itself in clear opposition to that tendency.

Wright & Wright has sensitively extended six centuries of architectural development.

Rather than being faced with the ubiquitous sliding glass door in an all-glass facade, we find the practice has sought to attenuate the space between the library and the outside world as far as it possibly can. It offers an infinitely richer experience — a sequence that has been precisely considered both in plan and section. It impresses enormously for the measured way that it reveals information to the visitor.

If I have one caveat, it is about the handling of the tall window. Given its exceptionally dominant role within the composition, one expects this element to be the most elaborately developed. Indeed, an artwork, engraved on the glass by artist Lida Kindersley makes a gesture in that direction, but one is left wanting rather more from the architect. Save for its increased scale, does the window really have any more presence than if it had been designed at a quarter of the size? Faced with this opportunity, Horace Francis would surely have offered us a splendid oriel, wreathed in gothic tracery.

Perhaps of more relevance to the question of what Wright & Wright might have done with it is to imagine the response of a figure like Mackintosh, whose work clearly remains a central reference for the practice.

This quibble aside, Wright & Wright has done a fantastic job in the most constrained of circumstances, producing a building that sensitively extends six centuries of architectural development. Doubtless, its additions will eventually undergo changes, just as it has adjusted the work of earlier centuries.

However, the practice cites Ruskin's edict, "when we build, let us think that we build forever", as a sentiment close to its heart. That attachment is borne out by the building that it has delivered — a thing of considerable substance which stands apart from the more modish concerns of current architectural production.

One suspects that in another six centuries, students at Corpus will still be able to enjoy much of the practice's work.

<http://www.bdonline.co.uk>

### **The RCA (Royal College of Art) Library, London – UK 2008/2009**

Situated adjacent to the Royal Albert Hall, the library at the Royal College of Art is a sensitive response to the brief and the context. Readers are seated at the windows with books located in the plan's depths behind, housed in dense oak bookcases. The exterior is clad in lead for reasons of style and substance; we were delighted when the celebrated sculptor, Eduardo Paolozzi, was moved to note "It looks just like a casting". A restricted site dictated unconventional and innovative construction techniques: the steel frame was lifted into place, followed by smaller lighter elements, which could be assembled on site. (Wright)

## **The Women's Library, London Metropolitan University, London – UK 2002**

Location: London, Gross square footage: 21,500 sq ft, Total construction cost: \$7.6 million, Owner: London Metropolitan University

### **Awards:**

**RIBA Award 2003**

**RIBA J Beste UK Building 2002**

**Livable City Sustainability Award 2002**

**Wood Award 2002: Shortlisted for Best Public Building**

A former laundry serves to house an archive of women's history

This library has its roots in the Suffrage movement and houses the largest collection of books and objects related to women's history in England. The new building is on the site of a derelict Victorian washhouse and laundry in Old Castle Street. The resulting building makes a positive and sensitive contribution to its urban context, is intellectually accessible, provides secure and environmentally appropriate stores for the collection, is physically accessible and utilizes sustainable elements in the design. It consists of an exhibition hall, seminar room, educational facilities, reading room, archives, café, offices, friends' room, and garden. The library is surrounded by a disparate group of buildings. In response it steps back horizontally and vertically, behind the retained façade as it rises on the east, with a copper clad link between the wash house wall and the main body of the building. To the north a small garden has been created. The west façade will front a courtyard linking the building to the university's new law building, being designed by the same architect.

The structure is reinforced concrete frame clad internally and externally in brick. The very stringent environmental conditions required in a museum and archive have been met using passive means rather than air conditioning. The estimated energy costs for the archives are 20 percent of those for a conventional system. The palette of materials is restricted to brick, stone, oak, steel, and glass. (<http://archrecord.construction.com>)



# USA

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## [Bookless Library, San Antonio, TX – USA 2013](#)

San Antonio plans one of the nation's first bookless libraries

The \$1.5-million San Antonio library – which will have computers, tablets, and e-readers, but no paper books – will be like 'an Apple store.'

By Husna Haq / January 21, 2013

A rendering of the BiblioTech, one of the nation's first bookless libraries to open in San Antonio, Texas in the Fall of 2013.

Courtesy of Bexar County Government

That's right, BiblioTech, a \$1.5 million Bexar County paperless library will have scores of computer terminals, laptops, tablets, and e-readers – but not a dog-eared classic or dusty reference book in sight.

“Think of an Apple store,” Bexar County Judge Nelson Wolff, who led his county’s bookless library project, told NPR when describing the planned library.

Are you as well-read as a 10th grader? Take our quiz

The 4,989-square-foot, digital-only library, one of the first of its kind, will feature 100 e-readers available for circulation, 50 e-readers for children, 50 computer stations, 25 laptops, and 25 tablets for on-site use. Patrons can check out e-readers for two weeks or load books onto their own devices.

“A technological evolution is taking place,” Wolff says. “And I think we’re stepping in at the right time.”

It’s a trend that appears to be catching on. As we reported on in a July 2012 post, “Bookless Libraries – has it really come to this?,” a number of libraries, academic and public, have joined the paperless bandwagon. It began with academic libraries, including Kansas State University’s engineering school, the University of Texas at San Antonio, Stanford University’s engineering school, Drexel University, and Cornell. From there it spread to public libraries, including the Balboa Branch library in Newport Beach, California and even the New York Public Library, which doesn’t plan a bookless future but “a future with far fewer books.”

That’s a vision that makes many bibliophiles – us included – shudder.

In an interview with NPR, Sarah Houghton, director of the San Rafael Public Library in California and a proponent of digital media, called the bookless library “premature.”

Most communities, she says, simply aren’t ready for a digital-only library. For starters, some people simply prefer reading physical books. What’s more, not everyone is technologically literate and may need considerable help – help that would require training staff and swelling the library budget, unlikely in today’s budget-starved environment. Finally, she adds, a lot of content simply isn’t available for digital licensing and purchase.

“So your selection of bestsellers and popular media just went down the toilet because 99 percent of that is not available to libraries digitally,” she says, adding that many publishers either won’t license to libraries or offer expensive or unrealistic terms.

Perhaps most importantly, as we wrote in a previous blog post on the topic, “the shrinking library deprives us of a critical ingredient in the exploration and discovery of books: the ability to wander, browse, and stumble upon new treasures at random.”

And as bestselling author Michael Connelly told Time last year, libraries are also community gathering spaces. “The library is a societal tent pole. There are a lot of ideas under it. Knock out the pole and the tent comes down,” he said.

Houghton’s thoughts on the future of the bookless library? “I think it’ll be a good 100 to 150 years from now until all libraries are completely digital,” she told NPR.

We don’t know about you, but we’re breathing a collective sigh of relief.

Husna Haq is a Monitor correspondent.

<http://www.casmonitor.com/Books/chapter-and-verse/2013/0121/San-Antonio-plans-one-of-the-nation-s-first-bookless-libraries>

Bexar set to turn the page on idea of books in libraries

By John W. Gonzalez

Updated 1:55 am, Friday, January 11, 2013

Bexar County Judge Nelson Wolff is an unabashed book lover with 1,000 first editions in his private collection, but even he sees the writing on the wall.

Paper books have lost their allure, and future generations may have little use for them, Wolff contends.

So when he embarked on a mission to create a countywide library system, he decided it should be bookless from the start.

Today, after months of planning, Wolff and other county leaders will announce plans to launch the nation's first bookless public library system, BiblioTech, with a prototype location on the South Side opening in the fall.

“If you want to get an idea what it looks like, go into an Apple store,” Wolff said.

Inspired while reading Apple founder Steve Jobs' biography, Wolff said he envisions several bookless libraries around the county, including in far-flung suburbs.

“It's not a replacement for the (city) library system, it's an enhancement,” Wolff said.

“People are always going to want books, but we won't be doing that in ours,” Wolff said.

The University of Texas at San Antonio is a pioneer among academic institutions with bookless collections and technical libraries.

Many cities, including San Antonio, offer downloadable books and other digitized information along with their paper volumes.

But no entire public library system is bookless, and unlike others, Bexar County's BiblioTech library system won't have a legacy of paper. It'll be designed for, not adapted to, the digital age, Wolff said.

“We've called everywhere and I don't believe anybody's done this before,” he said.

Not that it hasn't been contemplated.

San Antonio is considering a bookless library for the far North Side, using funds set aside for District 9 in the 2012 bond issue.

Newport Beach, Calif., decided in 2011 to make its original library bookless, but withdrew the plans amid public outcry.

Tucson-Pima Public Library System in Arizona opened a small bookless branch in 2002 in a neighborhood where residents were largely without computer access. But about five years ago, the system added books at the community's request, spokeswoman Kenya Johnson said.

“They told us they wanted their own collection there, so we shifted the format and now it's a full-access library. It still has the computers,” she said.

At UTSA, which opened one of the nation's first bookless academic libraries in 2010, officials are pleased with the outcome and confident the concept will spread.

“The students love it. It's full all the time,” UTSA library dean Krisellen Maloney said. UTSA students use the facility in person, at home, in classrooms and via mobile devices, she said. Despite conveniences, bookless libraries often confront copyright issues. Even so, the county has “the right idea,” Maloney said, because it's planning to have personnel available to help library users with homework or other research. People visit libraries for various services, “not just for the books,” she said. “They (Bexar County) are probably coming up to this at just the right time,” Maloney added.

Wolff on Tuesday will ask Commissioners Court to approve several measures to launch BiblioTech, a play on the Spanish word for library — biblioteca.

Commissioners will decide whether to seek a contractor to complete the design of the library and another to provide e-book titles; hire staff; and create a seven-member advisory board.

At least \$250,000 will be needed to gain access to the first 10,000 book titles, Wolff said. Costs for design and construction aren't set, but the county will save by using a county-owned building.

“We wanted to find a low-cost, effective way to bring reading and learning to the county and also focus on the change in the world of technology,” Wolff said. “It will help people learn,” he said.

Still, the South Side location — in a remodeled building that houses offices for tax assessor, justice of the peace and constable — is considered a test.

“We want to make sure it works before we have an obligation to do anything else,” Wolff said. Other sites likely would be in shopping centers or spaces provided by partnering suburbs, he said.

With rampant growth in unincorporated areas, and with San Antonio's policy of not annexing more territory, Bexar County needs its own countywide system, Wolff asserted. Harris County operates a system with 29 branches, including two technology labs, he noted.

“People in those outlying areas have no library services, so this would be a relatively inexpensive way to bring those services to them,” Wolff said.

The county pays San Antonio \$3.7 million a year so county residents can take advantage of the San Antonio Public Library System, particularly its suburban branches, Wolff said.

But “they want \$6.7 million now ... we're the only county that gives this much money to a city system,” he said.

The judge is aware that opposition may arise over cost and need, but he's got his arguments ready. For one thing, the project starts on the South Side — where a decade ago citizens protested over lack of any bookstores there.

“We know they have less access to technology and less economic buying power than other regions of the city,” Wolff said. “Now we'll be providing them a service that anybody else that has money would have,” he said.

The first site, open till 8 p.m. on weeknights, will allow plenty of opportunities for after-school study, said Wolff, a native South Sider.

The countywide aspect of the system still is being planned. Officials envision a system offering any county resident who registers in the system to have easy access to the county's titles.

At the first library, residents will be able to check out one of 100 e-readers available for home use.

Wolff said there may be some losses of the \$100 devices, but “we do have your name, we do have your address. You check it out for two weeks, just like a library book. In two weeks, your e-book goes dead, so you won't have anything worth keeping.”

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News Researcher Mike Knoop contributed to this report.

**Read more:** [http://www.mysanantonio.com/news/local\\_news/article/Bexar-set-to-turn-the-page-on-idea-of-books-in-4184940.php#ixzz2MkjRdnaJ](http://www.mysanantonio.com/news/local_news/article/Bexar-set-to-turn-the-page-on-idea-of-books-in-4184940.php#ixzz2MkjRdnaJ)

## **1100: Architect PC (David Piscuskas – Jürgen Riehm), New York – USA, Frankfurt am Main – Germany**

<http://www.1100architect.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Queens Central Library and Children's Library, Discovery Center, Jamaica, New York – USA – 2011**

\$ 13.000.000

“We believe that library and information service is essential to a learning society because information and knowledge are indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government”. (Queens Borough Public Library)

The future of the modern library depends on its design. Increasingly, as information is digized and entertainment caters to short attention spans, perceptions of the library veer towards obsolescence. Without compromising its integrity as a locus of knowledge, cross-cultural exchange, and community ( 1100 )

**New York Public Library, Battery Park, City Branch, New York – USA 2010**

This 10.500 sqf. Library, which occupies the bottom two floors of a residential highrise development in Battery Park City, was commissioned to meet the needs of a new and rapidly growing community. As a new branch without an ingrained pattern of community use, it was critical for the design to establish a presence that would attract visitors. Open, bright spaces create a welcoming environment for the public, while the design of book and periodical displays, information desks, and furniture facilitates the most efficient circulation. The folded planes of the ceiling guide the visitor's eye through the library and acts as a physical and visual unifier for the entire space. The most eco-friendly of the New York Public Library branches, the project utilizes numerous sustainable design strategies and is LEED Gold certified. (1100)

**Robin Hood Library Project PS 16: Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island, New York (PS 81, 46, 147, 201,274 ) – USA 2009**

An alarming 60 percent of New York City's public school students in grades 3 through 8 are reading below grade level. Their inability to read and understand limits their opportunities for success in school and in life. To make matters worse, often these students come from homes and attend schools that lack the capacity and resources to help them develop their ability to read, to comprehend, and to explore the world.

The Library Initiative, a partnership of the Robin Hood Foundation and the New York City Department of Education, with support from the Mayor, corporate donors, and a team of architects, seeks to reverse these patterns of low literacy skills and underachievement by working with community school districts and public elementary schools to design, build, equip, and staff new elementary school libraries. Working with schools in high poverty neighborhoods that have low academic achievement, the partners

are committed to fundamentally transforming school libraries into vital resources for the whole school community — students, teachers, and parents — that will impact and contribute to improved student performance.

Robin Hood sought and received major funding and support for the Initiative from two major children's book publishers, Scholastic and HarperCollins, each donating one million books. The Initiative also attracted cash as well as in-kind donations to cover everything from architectural services to computers for a total of \$40 million for the project. Major donors include Credit Suisse, Apple, USA Networks, Pentagram, Sciam Construction, and HMG Architects, along with nine other top architectural firms. Additionally, Robin Hood and the New York City Department of Education partnered with Syracuse University's Masters of Library Science Program to train New York City elementary school librarians. Tuition for the program will be underwritten by Syracuse University and the Department of Education. Robin Hood is also providing professional development for a core group of teachers and every principal involved in the Initiative, as well as developing innovative educational programs that extend the reach of the project, such as creating a learning garden for a school in a neighborhood with little outdoor space and a summer reading program called Camp Bookweek.

Since 2002, 62 libraries were reinvented in an unprecedented effort to improve the educational opportunities of New York's neediest children. (<http://www.robinhood.org/initiatives/library>)

### The Robin Hood Foundation prompts architects to re-envision the public school library

By Jane Kolleeny

"I had a dream of reinventing the library for elementary students," says Lonni Tanner, who headed special projects at the Robin Hood Foundation for 11 years. In 1998, she and Henry Myerberg, AIA, a partner at Rockwell Group in New York, visited a school in Brooklyn and saw what passed for a library: a room with a few dusty books and out-of-date computers. Soon they discovered that many of the public schools in New York City had similarly dispirited spaces posing as libraries. The kids deserved better, Tanner felt. Essential to their thinking is that libraries—at the heart of learning and education—can have a lasting effect on poverty. "You can't change all the classrooms in a school, but you can make a library—which takes only 5 percent of the physical space of a school, but has a 100 percent influence," says Myerberg. "That's a great rate of return."

So began the Robin Hood Foundation's library initiative, which has evolved into a unique collaboration with New York City's Board of Education to create, fund, and maintain school libraries in some of the most impoverished areas of the city's five boroughs.

Myerberg worked closely with Tanner to jump-start the project, asking other architects to volunteer their services. He was amazed at how easy it was to get help; it took 10 phone calls to get nine New York architects (plus himself) to design the initial 10 projects, which were completed in 2002. Since then, on the second round, he designed seven of the next 21 libraries, which opened in 2004. For the third round, he will undertake about five of a total of 25 libraries, which will be also be designed by seven other local architects, four of whom created prior libraries for the project.

The goal of the first round was to create a model that might be applicable to other school districts in the U.S. "It's not about creating a box or a room or putting books on the shelf," says Tanner. "I wanted the library to do its duty with the rest of the building and the school's program."

The library initiative fits perfectly into the mission of the Robin Hood Foundation, a nonprofit organization founded in 1988 by commodities broker Paul Tudor Jones and two friends in an effort to give something back to the less fortunate in a society that made them wealthy. The foundation has become a favorite of New York's high-flying hedge-fund managers, many of whom have given to it generously in recent years as their own fortunes soared. The group funds soup kitchens, education, job training, and programs for the homeless, supporting about 140 organizations in the greater New York City area. Executive director David Saltzman says, "The library initiative is a model of what public/private partnerships can and should be. Generations of poor children in New York City will benefit."

#### The inspiration becomes reality

The architects involved in the library initiative knew they needed to understand the students before they could design for them.

Calvin Tsao, AIA, a partner at Tsao and McKown Architects, who has completed five libraries to date, says: "We examined what the word 'library' means today, technologically and sociologically, and then sought to define the word for this particular group of people. We deconstructed and reevaluated the purpose of the library specifically for the students, to reinsert learning into there in a way that would be relevant to them."

From the beginning, a stream of donations—elicited by Tanner—sprang forth, including one million books each from Scholastic and HarperCollins, paint from Benjamin Moore, computers from Apple, advanced education (Master of Library Science degree programs) for the librarians from Syracuse University, graphics from Pentagram, and other gifts in kind. Even with donations and modest spending, the budget for the design of each library typically runs \$400,000 to \$500,000, a hefty commitment for schools with limited resources. But the Board of Education has committed its ongoing support—essentially in the form of a two-to-one matching grant—putting in two dollars for every dollar contributed by Robin Hood.

The architects learned that the old-fashioned definition of libraries as quiet, private places to read has morphed over time into a notion of settings for collaborative learning. They serve as gathering spots, where kids can work together on computers and watch or deliver presentations. Libraries have become media centers where technology and the Internet provides access to the world at large. Public performance and interactive learning appear to help the kids develop confidence. For that reason, the libraries feature theater areas or town halls, as Tsao refers to them, a deliberate attempt to center the space in a traditional way and use design as a learning device.

The team of architects from the first round of libraries established parameters to guide later designs. They agreed on the need to accommodate librarians/teachers leading an active class, students giving performances, and individuals studying alone. Since each space comprises no more than 2,000 square feet, flexibility became a key design component. Many areas have multiple uses facilitated by custom-made movable furniture and shelving. Each library required a minimum of four computer stations, wireless access, and storage for 10,000 books. While the design in each instance is unique, the aim has been to standardize the program and develop an economy of means.

#### The designs themselves

Architect Richard Lewis has designed five of these projects to date and is slated to do five more. He has enjoyed the sense of common purpose that Robin Hood encourages among the architects. "It is so satisfying to see the positive effect of these libraries. That's why the issue of professional fees has been so unimportant," he comments. The architects speak glowingly of their experience with Robin Hood, despite modest fees, which offset a portion of their direct costs. Michael Beirut, a partner at Pentagram who serves as graphic designer for the libraries, reiterated this experience. He described this work as the most fulfilling of his career. Perhaps the look on the kids' faces as they use the places explains the motivation of everybody involved in the initiative.

Looking at tight budgets and existing spaces, the architects found that some of their best tools for enlivening the libraries included customizing portable furniture, applying bright colors, and bringing in lots of daylight, original graphics, and whimsical light fixtures. While the libraries are ambitious for this context, they are often conservative for the architects themselves, many of whom have established reputations for innovative design. Marion Weiss, a partner at Weiss/Manfredi Architects, who designed a library at P.S. 42 in the first round, made a big impact simply by changing the library's location. Moving it from the fourth floor—where, in

isolation from the center, it seemed to imply that reading belongs at the periphery of education—she placed it on the first floor, where it is visible from the street and makes clear the school's commitment to books and learning. One of the challenges the architects faced was combining public and private areas in limited space. Some designs use bookcases, often on wheels, to define zones. Multifunctional furniture such as “flip-flop” desks and stools also help, along with curtains that can be drawn or opened as needed, and areas that can morph into proscenium seating, a stage, or work area. Tod Williams Billie Tsien Architects completed one library in the first round and three more in the second. Partner Billie Tsien, AIA, said they learned that a great cabinetmaker is not only your friend but potentially the primary builder of the library, since he/she can produce the space-defining bookcases that can “make a room feel good.” Beirut unified the projects with an identity built around the word library, with an exclamation point in place of the i. Throughout the interiors, this iconic branding crops up in a variety of materials and forms—in signage, carpets, flooring, and the glazing of doors. Since the kids typically can only reach 5 to 6 feet up to the top shelf, most architects kept the shelves low but took advantage of generous ceiling heights by putting murals on the walls above the shelving. So far, the libraries have been big hits—not just with the design community, but more important, with the administrators, teachers, principals, and children who use them. Principal Robert Flores of P.S. 106 in Brooklyn says, “You can't fathom what this library has done for this community and the 650 students served by the school.” When the program began, few of the teachers believed they would see much outcome from the initiative; they had long become accustomed to unfulfilled promises and cuts in school funding. Yet after the completion of the third cycle, there will be more than 55 new libraries built with 595 more to go, to fulfill the Robin Hood Foundation's goal of completing a school library for each of the 650 public schools in New York City. The projects have won eight AIA awards for excellence in design, and this year, Tanner received a special citation by the New York City AIA for the work, along with Christo and Jean-Claude for their Gates in Central Park—the only recipients of this award in 2005. The good will, strong design, and civil virtue of these projects are hard to quantify. And now the initiative is having an impact beyond New York. Baltimore launched a similar program in its public schools in 2001. The first library, Southeast Middle School, should open this fall. Designed by Alexander Design Studio, it won a Baltimore Chapter AIA award as an unbuilt project. With funding from grants raised by Baltimore's Board of Education, the city is preparing to expand the program. “We enlisted the help of 12 architects to do 12 more libraries for the schools,” says Alexander. While Robin Hood's library initiative is 100 percent in New York City, the idea of public/private partnerships to effect change in student performance and schools nationwide is both its promise and example. This remarkable project has drawn people together in creative and meaningful ways, bringing attention to communities that sorely need it. While the Robin Hood Foundation makes libraries happen, Common Ground creates housing and community development projects for New York's homeless and underprivileged. Read about its most recent undertaking—restoration of the Prince George Ballroom, a unique public/private endeavor here.

<http://archrecord.construction.com/people/profiles/archives/0509RobinHoodFoundation-1.asp>

In 2004, 1100 partnered with the Robin Hood Foundation on their library initiative, to provide under served New York City public schools with quality libraries. The first project 1100 designed for 16 PS, serves as a template for our five additional public school libraries. The curvilinear ‘bookworm concept’, established for PS16, was further refined to make the system truly modular and interchangeable to adapt to the range of layouts and conditions of each of the 5 schools. In each school, the design uses custom-designed bookcases as the visual focal point of the space, to divide the library into separate and versatile areas. The bookshelf is permeable, promoting discovery and imagination. (1100)

#### [New York Public Library, Francis Martin Library, Bronx, New York – USA 2008](#)

##### **Awards:**

AIA/ALA Award of Excellence  
AIA New York Chapter Design Merit Award  
Interior Design Merit Award

A dynamic urban library should expand and evolve with the community, operating as container and distributor. For young people it acts as a point of departure where the world beyond can be revealed. <this children's reading room is designed to stimulate its users' imaginations, encouraging them to learn through form, color and layout. Bold and graphic elements with a bright palette of greens, and blues are offset by glossy white. A reflective fabric undulates to form a playful ceiling, at parts folding away to reveal greater height and contrasting concrete. This reading room will inspire curiosity within and promote discovery even outside its walls. (1100)

#### [The Robin Hood Library Initiative: PS 16, Staten Island, New York NY – USA 2004](#)

60 percent of New York City public school students in grades 3 through 8 read below grade level. In 2004, 1100 partnered with the Robin Hood Foundation on their library initiative taking steps to help ameliorate this statistic. This first project, PS 16; is serving as a template for current and future projects in underserved neighborhoods in all five boroughs. The architectural component of this creates environments that attract children's attention and engage their participation in reading. Departing from the conventional library typology – a room lined with linear shelving – a custom designed serpentine bookcase form the visual focal point of the space and divides the library into three separate and versatile areas. The bookshelf is perceived as a permeable presenting opportunity for discovering rather than stifling imagination. (1100)

#### [ABA Anderson Brulé Architects, San José, CA – USA](#)

<http://www.aba-arch.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### [Tidewater Community College, Learning Resource Center, Virginia Beach, VA – USA 2013](#)

120,000 sqf. , \$ 47,000,000

Scheduled to open fall 2012, the Tidewater Community College (TCC) Learning Resource Center is a \$ 36 million joint-use collaboration of the college and the City of Virginia Beach, Virginia's public library. In 2005, the City of Virginia Beach engaged Anderson Brulé Architects to create a Feasibility Analysis to explore the viability of a joint-use facility with the college. Following the analysis, ABA began work on the Strategic Operational Plan, creating a holistic understanding of library, service needs through research and data analysis, as well as an inclusive staff, stakeholder and community outreach process that reflects the diversity of the partner organizations and the communities they serve. With funding in place, Anderson Brulé Architects facilitated TCC and the City through the pre-planning work necessary to provide the appropriate decisions and information, including the conceptual space program, essential to inform the subsequent architectural design and construction documentaztion. (ABA)

## Redwood Shores Library, Redwood City, CA – USA 2008

22,500 sqf.

### Needs + Vision

Environmental appreciation is fundamental to the small community of Redwood Shore, located next to the waterfront along the Belmont Slough of the San Francisco Bay. Lacking a library and community meeting space, and with a delicate wetlands site in mind, the City select ABA to lead their effort of obtaining state funding. ABA's strategies and solutions created a fit of library, community space and an educational center that teaches about the balance between community needs and environmental sensitivity. State, City and Site Process. A Community in Transition

ABA was able to obtain two-thirds of the library development cost, a \$ 10.1 million State Bond Act Grant, through a highly collaborative Needs Assessment process co-created with the Core Team, Community Advisory Committee, City Staff and the Community-at-large. By using surveys, focus groups, interviews, and even a creative workshop with school-age children, the Needs Assessment engaged a wide range of people and convincingly made the case that Redwood Shores was underserved in library services, winning competitive State funding. ABA also facilitated the community through a complex and successful entitlements permit through the rigorous San Francisco Bay Conservation Development Commission (BCDC).

Sculpted to Meet the Water's Edge ...

Rethinking the fundamental purpose and functions of the library, the design addressed the assessed needs and included resource areas, a teen area, five community meeting rooms, technology center, and bookstore. Sculpted to meet the water edge, each room opens to large windows that maximize views. Interior furniture and finishes play on a nautical theme, using a marine-inspired color palette. A café that spills out onto a deck becomes the boardwalk access to the nature trail along the water. An Environmental Interpretive Center transforms book learning into observation and interaction with the natural habitat of the wetlands, the bay and slough wildlife.

Green Systems. Protecting and Learning About the Delicate Bay Ecosystem.

In the vein of slough preservation and conservation, the project was designed to exceed even the community's desires for sustainable design. Honoring the biodiversity of the bay wetlands, the Library sits on piers that minimize its impact to the delicate surroundings. From the under floor air distribution and natural daylight, to the specialized water treatment, water efficient fixtures, widely incorporated recycled and healthy building materials, and native landscaping, the Library incorporates multiple strategies of environmentally sustainable design. Although not submitted to the US Green Building Council rating system (USGBC), the City is publicizing the Library as its case study for development of citywide green design guidelines. (ABA)

## Cambrian Branch Library, Son José Public Library, San José, CA – USA 2006

27,800 sqf.

The new 28,000 sqf. Library provides three times the space of the outdated original and features many neighborhood amenities: a living room with fireplace, internet café, tech center, and a community room accommodating 100 persons. The design evokes movement and discovery, the proportions based on the mathematical "Fibonacci" sequence represented literally by a red spiral in the children's area, and permeating conceptually throughout the project. Public art is also incorporated in the 2-story interior, drawing from the natural and social histories of the area. The building's sustainable features include shading elements, storm water retention, and a high-efficiency mechanical system, lowering life-cycle energy costs. (ABA)

## Tully Community Branch Library, San José, CA – USA 2005

ABA worked with the City of San José to appropriately locate a new branch library, ball fields and parking within a master plan of approximately 19 acres in central San José. The library anchors the corner of the overall site with a barn-shaped form that reflects the agrarian past. The tall windows of the children's area act as retail beacons to the facing busy road. The project incorporates an under floor air distribution system so that, despite its lofty volume, energy consumption is vastly decreased from standard practices. The sustainably designed project received a Water Quality Award for exemplary water efficiency and water treatment strategies. (ABA)

## Martin Luther King Jr. Library, City of San José, San José State University, Joint Library – USA 2003

Executive Architect - Carrier Johnson, San Diego, CA, •Design Associate Architect - Gunnar Birkerts Architects, Bloomfield, MI  
Local Associate Architect - Anderson Brulé Architects, San José, CA

The Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library is a 136 foot (41 m) tall public library in Downtown San Jose, California, United States that opened on August 1, 2003. As of 2007, it is the largest library building in the western United States built in a single construction project with over 475,000 square feet (44,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of space on eight floors and approximately 1.6 million volumes. The King Library is the main library for both San José State University and the San José Public Library.

This is the largest library to be built at one time west of the Mississippi - Eight floors plus a mezzanine and lower level •475,000+ square feet •11 acres of space •The building has a capacity of 2 million volumes •5 public elevators, escalators to the 4th •3,600 seats (more than double the combined seating of previous library facilities) •over 1 million visitors served per year •The Library is free and open to all - no identification or proof of residency is needed to use or enjoy materials within the Library.  
(<http://www.sjlibrary.org>)

## Acocck Associates Architects, Columbus, OH – USA

<http://www.acocck.com>

## Ohio State University (OSU) Thompson Library, Columbus, OH – USA 2009

The Thompson Library is a corner stone to The Ohio State University; it was built in three phases: the original, a Second Italian Renaissance Revival Style Structure opened in 1913; a 14 level stacks tower with wings and pavilions completed in 1951; and a modernist addition to the west, completed in 1977. The mission of the Thompson Library project is to produce a newly renovated structure that successfully meets the master plan and program objectives of the Thompson Library, through thoughtful management and the deployment of resources. The Thompson Library, as the Main Library of OSU, serves both as a general library for undergraduates and a research library for graduate students. Faculty in humanities and social sciences also share this building. While the library services and its collections receive high praise from the campus community, the physical environment falls short of its expectations. The renovated Library will house print-based collections, special collections, reading rooms, study areas, staff services and work areas. Public areas will include a café, exhibit spaces, and a major pedestrian access through the main level of the building. With this renovation the library will also include, the EHS library collection/staff/services, currently located in Sullivant Hall. The vacated space by EHS at Sullivant Hall will be renovated/ modified to create what will be called the Library Technical Center. (Acocck)



#### Project description

The \$108.7 million renovation of the Thompson Library lasted from 2006 to 2009, though planning the renovation took eleven years. Many changes were made to the original building in the renovation. The changes were meant to bring light to the library, harmonize the various additions into one building, and to update the various technological and mechanical systems of the building.

Two glass atria with skylights were constructed to allow natural light to enter the building; the west atrium is five floors, the east atrium is four floors. The east atrium contains a 'flying' staircase, unattached from walls, that allows for greater movement within the library (the previous staircases had been on the edge of the library). The walls of the tower facing the atriums were replaced with suspended structural glazing, a technique used to give the appearance of a wall of glass. This opens the stacks to the atriums and allows for more daylight to

View of the tower from the east atrium of Thompson Library. Obtained from Wikimedia Commons. Author: Ibagli  
enter the building. An additional floor was added to the ten-story tower; the eleventh floor is an open study space with comfy chairs for reading and large windows, providing library users with a picturesque view of the campus. The Reference Reading Room was remodeled back to its original design of 1913; to do this, the floor that had been constructed in 1966.

The renovated library has seating for 1,800 individuals, as well as 200 computers, and wireless internet. More group study space, a terrace garden, and a café were also added in the renovation. Motorized window shades that are automatically timed to move depending on the time of day and position of the sun were included to reduce energy consumption. Additional green facets were added during the renovation, including the use of recycled material, energy efficient lighting and HVAC system.

#### Architect

Graham Gund, of Gund Partnership, was the design architect for the Thompson Library renovation. Acock Associates is the Architect of Record. Acock Associates is based out of Columbus, Ohio. Construction managers Turner Construction and Smoot Construction teamed together to coordinate construction. MSI Design was hired as landscape architect. Heapy Mechanical-Electrical Design Services was also contracted and either replaced or upgraded the mechanical and electrical systems for the library's renovation.

#### Funding

Fundraising for the renovation lasted multiple years. The cost of the renovation was \$108.7 million. The majority of the funding came through the state (\$70 million). \$30 million was raised through donations, \$9 million of that was from the OSU Athletic department. The remainder (\$8.7 million) was contributed from funds the university had set aside for projects.

(<http://libraryarchitecture.wikispace.com>)

### **adw architects P.A., Charlotte, NC – USA**

<http://www.adwarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Polk County Library, Columbus, NC – USA 2006**

#### **Awards:**

**2006 1st place winner in North Carolina Public Library Directors Association , Small Building Category**

### **AECOM, Los Angeles, CA – USA**

<http://www.aecom.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**William H. Hannon Library, Loyola Marymount University (LMU), Los Angeles, CA - USA 2009**

Located on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean, and occupying a site between the old and new campuses of Loyola Marymount University, the William H. Hannon Library has become a new landmark for LMU and a central gathering place for students. The 120,000 square foot, three-story building (with full basement) was designed to tie together the campus and provide visual order to the disparate elements of the nearby buildings. The William H. Hannon Library represents a new paradigm in the delivery of information services to students, offering the most advanced technologies of today's digital libraries, combined with the materials and services of traditional libraries. The basement is designed to support high density storage that allows the accommodation of over one million volumes. This efficient use of space allows for 580 individual reading stations and over 30 collaborative study rooms in the floors above, as well as a computer lab, café and other special spaces designated for music and video materials. (AECOM)

#### **Sharjah Library, Sharjah – Emirate of Sharjah on design**

On the same site as the prestigious Sharjah Archives a central library is currently being designed and will be built under AECOM supervision. The architecture is inspired by the magnificent reading dome of the British Museum. The total building area is approximately 20,000 m2 and construction was completed on budget at US\$ 20 million. (AECOM)

### **Aedas Group, Aedis Architecture & Planning, San José, CA – USA**

<http://www.aedisgroup.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Hillview Branch Library, San José, CA – USA 2007**

#### **Awards:**

**AIA Santa Clara Valley Design Awards, Award of Honor 2008**

Since its opening, the new Hillview Branch Library has become an instant neighborhood landmark as well as an important asset to this area of San Jose, a highly diverse community in multiple aspects: culture, ethnicity and age groups. The project replaces a much smaller, aging and functionally obsolete facility located a few blocks away. A unique partnership between two public agencies, the city and the school district, allows the new structure to be built on a portion of an existing public school. The library provides greatly enriched resources to the students of its host school as well as to help steer these youths toward productive after-school activities. As part of a citywide library improvement program, the library shares the common goal of being friendly to its surroundings, yet commanding a strong civic presence. An additional goal for this project is to distinguish the structure visually from its host school. The exterior of the building is animated by highly varied massing and a rich palette of colors. Flanking stone walls supporting a curved canopy announce the library's main entrance, while a cylindrical rotunda in the background signals the building's focal point on the inside. Interior activities are visible through the glazed entrance wall, providing for a connection between the inside and outside. To the right of the entrance, the separate community room is identified by a curving glass block wall with a barrel metal roof above. The building's interiors aim to create a very comfortable atmosphere, not unlike that of large, trendy, commercial

bookstores. This is no longer your grandparent's library, where quietness reigns as patrons concentrate on their tomes! Instead, we have a "market place" under the rotunda featuring the latest releases, a children's area where toddlers are encouraged to roam and explore, a teen center for those aspiring adults and finally, a true symbol of the 21st century: an internet café! Vibrant colors and richly textured materials abound to delineate each area and to create a friendly and accessible environment. Since many community members worked in the region's historic agricultural industry, celebrating this farming heritage became a key design element. In collaboration with Bay Area-based artist Amy Trachtenberg, interior details of the rotunda borrow from local agriculture: rising from a base of tractor tires, columns are clad with old growth redwood milled from harvest vessels, stainless steel and madrone branches; above, a series of paintings echoing the patterns and hues of the labored earth encircle the upper rotunda. Sustainable design elements include: bio-swales, storm water detention pond, reduced heat island effect, zero light pollution, low irrigation water usage, superior thermal envelope, superior HVAC performance (30% above ASHRAE), non-HCFC refrigeration system, construction waste recycling, recycled content building materials, local material sources, indoor air quality control both during and after construction, and day-lighting. (Aedis)

## **Alexander Design Studio, Ellicott City, MD – USA**

<http://www.brokenboxes.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Roland Park Library, Addition, Baltimore, MD – USA 2007**

Owner: City of Baltimore, Size: 9,400 SF, Cost: \$3,500,000, Completion Date: 2007

The Roland Park Library is an historic stone building located within a close-knit Baltimore neighborhood. Given a spatially limited site, the program called for an addition that not only maintains the historic nature of the building, but also meets the library's expanding programmatic needs. The project increases the Library's square footage and wraps the existing symmetrical building, preserving its lines and inherent character. Working directly with the local neighborhood and the City of Baltimore, the entire design process was an open, interactive exchange of ideas. Publicly well received, the Roland Park Library Expansion is reflective of a historically sensitive yet programmatically functional design. (Alexander)

#### **Southeast Middle School Library, Baltimore, MD – USA 2005**

Owner: Baltimore City School System, Size: 3086 sqf., Cost: \$151,800, Completion Date: 2005

This pro bono design for one of Baltimore City's poorest school districts is a pilot project for bringing innovative thinking to the design and renovation of the school's libraries. Replacing two interior rooms that made up the existing library, the new library is a unified space animated by a continuous piece of interior furniture that accommodates instruction/learning spaces. This continuous, but transforming system holds shelving, supports desk areas, houses computer terminals, defines an amphitheater, and supports specialty lighting. Conceived as a Mobius strip of learning, it criss-crosses the space as it accommodates the library's program needs, ultimately tying back into itself after making its circuit around the room. The circulation desk is defined by the one instance where the system crosses back over itself. The end result is a place where students are both energized by their built environment and made aware of the infinite yet connected nature of human knowledge. (Alexander)

## **Allison Architects, Little Rock, AR – USA**

<http://www.allisonarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Oley E. Rooker Library, Little Rocks, AR – USA 2010**

Winner of a Members' Choice Award from the Arkansas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the new Oley E. Rooker Library, Little Rock, AR, has walls of windows that overlook a plaza and an infinity-edge reflecting pool.

(<http://lj.libraryjournal.com/2011/12/buildings/library-building-2011/year-in-architecture-2011-fantastic-facades/>)

Each branch library in Central Arkansas Library System is uniquely designed for its neighbourhood, and the Oley E. Rooker Branch reflects its location, culture, and the community's interest in sustainability. Sited along Stagecoach Road near the main entrance to Otter Creek, the new library will provide a memorable landmark for the community and will be the first LEED certified facility for CALS. The design incorporates many sustainable strategies, including a geothermal heating and cooling system that takes advantage of energy naturally found on-site; efficient landscaping practices, such as catch basins to clean and infiltrate water on-site; and specification of both regional and rapidly renewable materials. Local building materials include stone, copper, wood, and glass. Lamiated wood beams form a large sheltering roof while transparent glass walls and large windows not only welcome passersby by allowing them to see activity within, but also provide a connection between interior spaces and the outdoors. The indoor environment is enhanced through views to the outside and abundant natural light. Cork and stone floors, wood, warm colors, and oversized hanging "lamps" along the perimeter add to the warm, inviting interior. (Allison)

## **ALSC Architects, Spokane, WA – USA**

<http://www.alscarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **John F. Kennedy Library, Easter Washington University, Cheney, WA – USA 1999**

expansion and remodel of an earlier library building (1968)

153,000 sqf., € 22,000,000

### **Awards:**

**Honorable Mention Excellence in Masonry Award Masonry Contractors Association of America (National Award)**

The primary goal for this project was to transform the existing dark and uninviting library into a student centered facility that would become the center of the University community. Creating a high-tech library that enables students to take advantage of distance learning opportunities was another important goal. To address these goals, the existing library was nearly doubled in size and completely remodeled. In addition to the library, ALSC was also responsible for redevelopment of EWU's pedestrian circulation system. The central mall area with its fountain and stream has become a favorite campus gathering space.

## **Alspector Architecture, LLC - USA**

<http://www.alspectorarchitecture.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **John Cotton Dana Library, Rutgers University, Newark, NY – USA on design**

Multi-Scheme Master Planning and Conceptual Design Studies to transform, restore and upgrade the Newark campus' existing main library (build: 1967/1977). Interactive workshop design process facilitated determining the building program and evolving the final scheme. Elements recasting the library into a renewed campus center of study and learning are a state of the art Learning Commons, a Jazz Café, expanded Institute for Jazz Studies archives, and a variety of individual collaborative learning and study spaces including group studies, instructional computer labs, seminar rooms and new public assembly rooms. (Alspector)

#### **Mid-Mannhattan Library, New York Public Library, New York, NY – USA on design**

Renovations and expansion of the main circulating library. Winner of invited design competition.

Jacob Alspector served as Associate Partner in charge while at Gwathmey Siegel & Associates.

#### **Elmer Holmes Bobst Library New York University (Reconstruction of the Philip Johnson Building – 1972), New York, NY – USA Phase I : 2009, Phase II: i.constr.**

Philip Johnson (1906 – 2005) / Richard T. Foster (1919 – 2002 ) 1968-1971

One of four buildings executed for the university by Philip Johnson, Bobst Library was part of the unrealized NYU Campus Master Plan by Johnson and Foster. Although its red sandstone facade reveals the architects' attempt to work within the context of Washington Square, the large-scale building towers over the surrounding buildings. Its lack of applied ornament and formal expression of the steel frame are features of modern architecture. At the same time, its fluted masonry cladding, enormous Palladian atrium and elaborate first floor pattern are historic references that characterize postmodern buildings.

See also: Philip Johnson Alan Ritchie Architects, New York, NY – USA <http://www.pjar.com>

As the start of an ongoing multi-year renovation of NYU's iconic 490,000 square foot main library on Washington Square, Alspector Architecture re-evaluated the library's master plan and developed a detailed library program. The completed design includes a careful renewal of the first two above grade floors of Philip Johnson's 1972 building and the comprehensive transformation of the buildings two below-grade levels. The program required support for learner-centered and collaborative teaching, research and study methods. Alspector Architecture developed a rich variety of spaces, including circulation and reference centers; technology, reserves and microforms help desks; computer classrooms; refreshment lounge; and a variety of individual and collaborative study spaces.

New York University, Phase II

Following the successful Phase I Renewal and Renovations of NYU's iconic 490,000 square foot main library on Washington Square, Alspector Architecture undertook the comprehensive planning of a multi-year renovation of the balance of library public service space. Phase II will encompass phased departmental and collection relocations, new and refurbished Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment and complete information technologies, lighting, and mechanical infrastructure upgrades for Philip Johnson's 1972 building along with enhancements to the atrium such as skylights and new safety barriers. Phase II Planning Study completed April 2007.

#### **Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, IN – USA 2006**

Main Library Expansion & Renovation

Two story 127,000 square foot addition to existing 240,000 square foot library. Community-use facilities include: flexible meeting-rooms, "Access Fort Wayne Television" program, community computing and training, exhibition gallery, cafe, and library store. New below-grade garage and auditorium with separate entrance for off-hour use. Design phase included workshop interactions with private and public entities to meet goals of library and community. Completed 2006.

\*Jacob Alspector served as Associate Partner in charge while at Gwathmey Siegel & Associates

#### **Utah Valley University Library (Digital Learning Center), Utah Valley State College, Orem, UT – USA 2008**

Alspector Architecture acted as the concept and library design consultants for the programming phase for a new 180,000 square foot Digital Learning Center. The subsequent Concept Design effort included the creation of a new north campus quad for the 25,000 student state college growing into university status. Following concept design Alspector Architecture was the Design-Build Competition winner in 2006; expected completion is set for June 2008. (Alspector)

#### **Science, Industry & Business Library, New York Public Library, New York, NY - USA 1996**

### **Awards:**

AIA NYC Merit Award, 2001

National AIA/ALA Buildings Award, 1997

Architectural Record Interiors Award, 1997

ull-service public circulating and research library in landmarked building. Storage for collection of over 1.5 million books, open-shelf reference, 50,000 sq. ft. library-administration offices, 125-seat conference center and 60 seat electronic training center.

Multiple phase, fast-track design and construction. Flexible design to accommodate emerging technologies. Multiple public-agency approval, including DASNY and NYC, NYS, and US governments. Private and public funding. (Alspector)

\*Jacob Alspector served as Senior Associate in charge while at Gwathmey Siegel & Associates

## **Samuel Anderson Architects, New York – USA**

<http://www.samuelanderson.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **HUL Administration, OIS & Weissman Preservation Center, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, MA – USA 2006**

24,000 sqf.

The architects created a finely scaled building. The open workspaces on the North side take advantage of abundant natural illumination while mechanical equipment is clustered in dropped ceiling surrounding the core. Up-lights in custom workstations illuminate the resulting uncluttered slabs, enhancing the building's transparency.

Each floor's circulation is organized by a gently folded wall of bookcases punctuated by portals into private offices. Custom furniture throughout is moveable, including the specialized equipment of the Special Collections Conservation Laboratory- a state-of-the-art facility for treatment of rare books, manuscripts, and maps.

Renewable and recycled materials including FSC-certified wood for finished and custom furniture were used throughout. Innovative lighting, air quality, geothermal heating and cooling systems, and storm water management, earned USGBC's prestigious LEED GOLD certification.

Executed in collaboration with LWA of Boston. (Anderson)

### **Thaw Conservation Center, The Morgan Center, New York, NY – USA 2002**

The Thaw Conservation Center is a world-class laboratory for conservation of works on paper as well as a magnet for conservation studies and training. It has enabled the Morgan Library to significantly expand its capabilities and activities in the field of conservation.

The Center sits on the top floor of the only freestanding brownstone extant in New York City - a four-story structure originated in 1855 and expanded around 1900. The original servant and nursery quarters had been modified many times, so the interior included nothing of architectural or historical value to preserve. Wherever possible, we exposed, restored and cleaned existing brick walls while installing few new partitions. The layout achieves appropriate arrangements for wet and dry treatments, examinations, documentation, teaching, and research, while allowing considerable flexibility for evolving conservation practice.

The Library requested that the existing shallow roof line be maintained, but the conservators required ample northern light. We conserved as much as the existing roof structure as possible with additions of discrete steel and wooden elements, transforming the original framing into a series of elegant shed trusses. The continuous air-vapor barrier was installed just above the original sheathing, but below the insulation, so the original roof construction is revealed and appreciated. (Anderson)

### **Straus Center for Conservation, Cambridge, MA – USA 1996**

11.000 sqf.

Harvard's Conservation Department is the oldest fine arts conservation treatment, research, and training facility in the United States. Renovation was imperative for the safety of the staff and collections; expansion was necessary to allow the conservators' advances in research and teaching to be realized

The challenge of accommodating the specialized needs of each conservation specialty while maintaining interdisciplinary exchange was addressed by a free plan where architectonic elements define distinct areas without separating them. A rhythmic sequence of skylights floods and unifies the Center with north light.

The dedicated mechanical system (discreetly located in a penthouse) maintains steady temperature and humidity despite intermittent use of spray booths, fume hoods, and fume extractors. A continuous air/vapor barrier and specially designed windows and skylights successfully prohibit the formation of dangerous condensation even on the most frigid nights.

The materials and equipment are integrated with the processes and functions of the treatment and research work. Each element is assessed in terms of its special use, relation to the human body and to the room, to ensure fluid, safe motion. (Anderson)

## **Architectural Resources Group, Inc., San Francisco CA – USA**

<http://www.argsf.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **North Branch, Berkeley Public Library, Berkeley, CA – USA 2012**

Northern California The Berkeley North Branch Library, a Berkeley City Landmark, was designed by local architect James Plachek in the California Spanish style. Constructed in 1936, the building maintains the majority of its historic features.

ARG, in association with Tom Eliot Fisch, was architect for the rehabilitation and expansion, which was funded as part of a 2008 Library Bond measure. The historic one-story building was expanded with a two-story 4,200 square foot addition. The project restores the historic central rotunda and reading rooms, including decorative finishes and original furnishings, and adds staff work areas, a teen library, a community room, and support spaces, including accessible restrooms. Inappropriate modifications (e.g., ramps, awnings, lighting) made over the years were removed and replaced with new, historically appropriate finishes and fixtures. (Architectural)

## **Architecture For Humanity, San Francisco, CA – USA**

<http://architectureforhumanity.org>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Francisco Perez Anampa School, Ica – Perú 2010**

Design Fellow: Diego Collazos, Colaborator: Arturo Novelli – Edificaciones America, Project Coordinator: Ofelia Harten Area: 557 sqm, Year: 2010, Cost: \$193,000 USD (Final), Construction: Edificaciones America, Funding: Integra ING – Peru, Happy Hearts Fund, Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries: 160 Primary school children. Secondary beneficiaries: 3,105 Community of Tate. Courtesy of Architecture For Humanity

The Francisco Perez Anampa School is part of the: Happy Hearts Fund – ING school reconstruction program. The school is the first project in which Architecture for Humanity took part in by providing design services and construction administration.

The Francisco Perez Anampa school is located in the community of Tate, a small town in the Ica Region 300 kms south of Lima, Peru. The geographical context is very arid and dry within the southern Peruvian desert, the weather conditions are not extreme, still the comfort of the school children can be addressed with a proper building.

The school building attended by approximately 160 primary school students was heavily damaged by the 7.9 earthquake in 2007 that affected the Ica region in Peru. The entity assessing the quality of the buildings after the earthquake, Defensa Civil, confirmed that the building cannot be used any more, as a safety precaution. The school had to be moved to a temporary location for more than 3 years, into improvised temporary school structures. Those times are remembered as very harsh as there was a lot of dust, limited water accessibility, no electricity, and the classrooms proved to be very cold in winter and extremely hot in summer.

Happy Hearts & ING decided to rebuild the school as the pro-activeness of the community and the big necessity to provide an effective educational environment was essential. The new facility will include six brand new classrooms, one library, a state-of-the-art computer lab, two administrative offices, a meeting room, upgrade of the toilets, a courtyard, and playing area for the children.

(<http://www.archdaily.com/351354/francisco-perez-anampa-school>)

## **ATA / Beilharz Architects, Cincinnati, OH – USA**

<http://www.ata-b.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Clermont County Public Library – Bethel Branch, Bethel, OH – USA 2005**

10,000 sqf.

Built to replace a cramped storefront library in rural Bethel, Ohio, this building was designed to meet the needs of the surrounding county. The open style design supports individual program areas in a large public space allowing flexibility for changing programs. The building accommodates drive-up service for the convenience of the rural customers. Internet browsing of the Library's collection and either phone or on-line reservation permits county residents access to a truly twenty-first century public institution. (ATA)

## **Atlanta-Fulton-Public Library System, Atlanta Georgia**

<http://afplweb.com/building-for-the-future>

Building for the Future

Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System's Building Program Update

January 2013

The Library System is engaged in a \$275 million building program, funded by a library bond referendum approved by Fulton County voters in 2008. The project is divided into two phases.

Phase I of the Library Building Program consists of 10 projects, 8 new libraries – Alpharetta, East Roswell, Milton, Northwest Atlanta, Palmetto, Southeast Atlanta, Stewart-Lakewood and Wolf Creek – and 2 expanded libraries – Auburn Avenue Research Library on African American Culture and History and South Fulton – with a total budget of \$167 million; these dollars include everything from design and construction to funding for collections.

### **Follow Our Progress:**

Below are the architectural and engineering teams as well as the sites that have been selected to date:

**Alpharetta Branch:** Cooper Carry, in association with Vines Architecture; Alpharetta City Center project in the heart of downtown Alpharetta.

**Auburn Avenue Research Library:** JWRA/Freelon, a joint venture comprised of J. W. Robinson & Associates and Freelon Group, Inc.

**East Roswell Branch:** KHA FRA Engineering Consultants, in association with Holzheimer Bolek Meehan Architects; corner of Holcomb Bridge Road and Fouts Road. Click here to check out the design of the new East Roswell Library.

**Milton Branch:** Stevens & Wilkinson, in association with 720 Design; corner of Mayfield Road and Charlotte Drive.

**Northwest Atlanta Branch:** Collins Cooper Carusi Architects, in association with The Freelon Group Architects.

**Palmetto Branch:** Houser Walker Architecture; on the west side of Palmetto Cascade Highway just north of Carlton Road. Click here to check out the design of the new Palmetto Library.

**South Fulton Branch:** McAfee3 Architects, in association with Craig Gaulden Davis.

**Southeast Atlanta Branch:** Stanley, Love-Stanley, P.C., in association with Craig Gaulden Davis; 1463 Pryor Road, Atlanta.

**Stewart-Lakewood Branch:** Smith Dalia Architects in association with Craig Gaulden Davis and Ai3; 1332 Metropolitan Parkway, Atlanta

**Wolf Creek Branch:** Leo A. Daly Co.; county-owned property in unincorporated South Fulton on east side of Enon Road.

Click here to check out the design of the new Wolf Creek Library.

- The program management team Heery/Russell is coordinating this significant building effort.
- Community input will continue to be an integral part of these projects.
- Green building design and sustainability are priorities for these projects; the Library System expects to achieve LEED Silver on all of the Phase I projects.

### **Timeline**

Design has begun on several of the projects, with construction beginning in early 2013, and openings in 2014 and continuing into 2015. Phase II consists of 23 renovated libraries and will begin upon the completion of Phase I.

Individuals and businesses interested in opportunities available with the library projects and other county procurements should contact the Fulton County Department of Purchasing & Contract Compliance at 404-612-5800 or visit <http://www.fultoncountytga.gov/atlanta-fulton-public-library-system-capital-improvement-program>.

## **Ayers Saint Gross Architects, Baltimore – USA**

<http://www.asg-architects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **MD (Maryland) State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Baltimore MD – USA 1992**

Over nearly two decades, Ayers/Saint/Gross has been involved in renovation, restoration, and reorganization of the downtown Baltimore branch of the city-owned Pratt Library that opened in 1931. The Maryland State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped occupies an adjacent site and provides books for the blind and physically handicapped. Ayers/Saint/Gross designed a building for this program, which primarily involves shipping and receiving, supported by a large area of closed book stacks. The program includes small reading rooms for the public and a browsing collection. The design provides the prominence appropriate to an institution of civic significance, within the bounds of an essentially utilitarian program. The public portion is in a limestone-faced building topped with atrium-like windows. Large areas for the closed stacks, storage, and mechanical space are below grade. Shipping and receiving occupy a one-story wing, above which the 45,000-gross-square-foot State Library Resource Center eventually was built. Completion: 1992, Size: 47,000 gsf, Cost: \$5.5 million



## **BBG-BBGM, New York – USA**

<http://www.bbg-bbgm.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Pentagon Library and Conference Centre, Washington, DC – USA 2006**

### **Awards:**

Excellence in Construction Award, ABC Chesapeake Chapter 2007  
Project of the Year Award, ABC Chesapeake Chapter 2007

BBG-BBGM designed the new Pentagon Library and Conference Center to not only meet the needs of the Department of Defense staff working within the facility but to satisfy rigorous environmental and energy efficiency standards as well. The DC-based firm's design was honored recently with one of the 2007 White House Closing the Circle Awards. These annual awards recognize efforts by federal employees and agencies to enhance and preserve the environment. Located under the existing River Terrace Parade Ground, the new conference center occupies the shell of what had previously been the Pentagon Officers Athletic Club. The new facility includes a large multi-purpose room seating 250 and fifteen smaller meeting rooms of varying sizes, as well as administrative offices and a permanent home for the Pentagon Library. A new entry pavilion, faced with limestone and bronze, was created specifically for the conference center. There are a variety of environmentally sustainable elements within the design of the conference center: multiple finishes and materials containing high levels of post-consumer recycled materials (i.e. acoustical tile), certified recycled wood, 'earth friendly' materials (such as linoleum), and high efficiency energy and water fixtures; skylights that bring natural daylight deep into the subterranean facility; and more than 50% of building materials were sourced locally, reducing CO2 emitted during transit. In addition, demolished portions of the existing structure were re-used in the new construction, rather than being hauled away to a dump. Energy usage is over 20% less than a typical facility of this size and function. The Pentagon Library and Conference Center has been submitted for a LEED "Gold" rating and will be the first Pentagon project to receive anything higher than the minimum LEED rating of "Certified." (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

## **Beatty Harvey Coco (BHC) Architects, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.bhc-architects.com>

We recently completed one of the first LEED certified libraries in the State of New York, the Ossining Public Library, as well as the LEED Gold rated Westhampton Beach Village Hall. We handled the LEED coordination for the first LEED school in NY State, the LEED Silver rated Hampton Bays Middle School. In East Hampton we are under construction on the first school in NY State to be submitted using standards of the Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS), a program that tracks sustainable design in education. (BHC)

### **Libraries:**

**Farmingdale Public Library, Farmingdale, NY – USA – 2010**

### **Awards:**

AIA Masonry Award

**Greenburgh Public Library, Greenburgh, NY – USA 2009**

### **Awards:**

AIA Archi Honor Award

Located on the side of a steep hill in the Westchester town of Greenburgh, the two-story, 23,000 sqf. addition to the existing 22,000 sqf. library built in 1968, was designed to bring the facility up-to-date in serving its 300,000 annual visitors. Designed with a large amount of glass, the building uses natural light to illuminate a majority of the interior spaces. This, along with other energy efficient features and sustainable design concepts will qualify the project for LEED certification. (BHC)

**Ossining Public Library, Ossining, NY – USA 2007**

### **Awards:**

AIA Archi Commendation Award

The new 48,000 sqf. Ossining Library was constructed on a steep hill, on a site directly adjacent to the existing library, which was demolished and replaced with parking. Focusing on a contextual style, the project team developed a contemporary design with features that allude to the historic architecture of the Village of Ossining and used materials indigenous to the Hudson Valley, including natural stone and brick. (BHC)

**Cold Spring Harbor Library & Environmental Center, Cold Spring Harbor, NY – USA 2006**

To take full advantage of the waterfront, hillside property, the new library

**Brentwood Public Library, Brentwood, NY – USA 2004**

The renovation and upgrade of the 68,000 sqf. Public Library, one of the largest libraries on Long Island, was intended to accommodate the growing needs of the multicultural community. (BHC)

**South Huntington Public Library, South Huntington, NY – USA 2004**

### **Awards:**

Society for American Registered Architects. Design Award of Excellence

This 46,000 sqf. New building replaces the existing main library that had served the community of South Huntington for the past 30 years. The new building consists of a main collection of 160,000 volumes and a children's library with a collection of 50,000 volumes. The building is two stories with a mezzanine. The building is a state of the art in terms of technology, energy efficiency and environmental concerns, and is designed to be adaptable to address an uncertain future. (BHC)

**Cherry Hill Township, Cherry Hill, NJ – USA 2004**

### **Awards:**

AIA Masonry Award

Located in the Center of the Township of Cherry Hill, New Jersey this new 72,000 sqf. library replaces the original library constructed back in the early 1970's. (BHC)

**Haverstraw Public Library, Haverstraw, NY – USA 2003**

### **Awards:**

AIA Masonry Award

The Town Board approved the library subdivision on May 9, 2001. We selected Beatty, Harvey & Associates as architects, and Paceline Construction Corporation as our construction management firm to work on the plans and eventual construction. Sunday, October 21 marked the official groundbreaking ceremony of the new 36,000 square foot Haverstraw King's Daughters Library. Friends, staff and community enjoyed the beautiful weather and eagerly listened to speeches of hope and the reality of the new undertaking. The grand opening of HKDPL's new branch at the Rosman Center at Garnerville was held on May 18, 2003. This new library became the Haverstraw King's Daughters Public Library's new main branch featuring state-of-the-art check-in and check-out equipment, countless public computers, rooms for programs, tutors, quiet study, gallery, and more space to house the growing needs of our community. (<http://www.hkdpl.org>)

#### **Friends Academy Kumar-Wang Library, Locust Valley, NY – USA 2000**

##### **Awards:**

**AIA Archi Commendation Award**

Located at a private school on Long Island's north shore this new building is a state of the art facility housing Friends Academy's main library as well as serving as a technology center for research and education. Incorporating 24,000 sqf. of space, the new building is three stories (plus a mezzanine) and was designed to a compliment to the traditional architecture of the campus. In addition to planning and designing the new building BHC designed the interiors, including all furniture and casework. (BHC)

#### **Rogers Memorial Library, Southampton, NY – USA 2000**

##### **Awards:**

**AIA Archi Commendation Award**

The skillful design of this 22,000 sqf. building, which blends the needs of the library with the concerns of the community, was able to overcome community opposition that had led to the failure of a previous design. The new facility replaced an older building that the library had outgrown. (BHC)

#### **Suffern Free Library, Suffern, NY – USA 1999**

##### **Awards:**

**AIA Archi Award**

Using salvaged historic stone walls and stained glass from the previous building on the site, the design of the 38,000 sqf. Suffern Free Library harmoniously incorporates the historic architecture of the town and the style of the neighboring Tagaste Monastery with newer features and technology. (BHC)

#### **Beck Associates Architects, Oklahoma City, Ok – Tulsa, OK – USA**

<http://www.beckdesign.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Downtown Oklahoma City College Consortium, Ronald J. Norick Library / Learning Center, Oklahoma City, OK – USA 2004**

114,000 sqf., \$ 18,000,000

The new Ronald J. Norick Library/Learning Center serves the downtown Oklahoma City workforce as a business information center and the inner-city neighborhoods as a community library. Visitors stepping into the first floor arrive in the four-story atrium, which is a primary focal point for the interior and fills the space with natural daylight. The first and second house the library collections, along with a special Oklahoma History Collection; the Children's Library, created from a children's design charette; and a cantilevered reading room with views to city hall and the new downtown art museum. The first-floor atrium has open seating for the "mini" cyber cafe. Rotating art exhibits can be displayed in the glass-enclosed art gallery on the first floor. The 114,000-square-foot facility houses the library administration staff, the Downtown College Consortium and public multiuse space. The fourth-floor learning center, the Downtown College Consortium, serves students at four universities. It also houses the Forum Room, which can be used for theatrical performances and seminars. Classroom space for the Downtown College Consortium, and other area colleges and universities offering MBA or other college courses, also is on this floor. (<http://schooldesigns.com>)

#### **Gallin Beeler Design Studio, Tarrytown NY**

<http://sb-ds.com>

#### **Raymond Beeler Architect PC, Pelham, NY – USA**

<http://www.beelerarchitects.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Syosset Public Library, Syosset, NY – USA 2007**

\$ 13,000,000

##### **Awards:**

**2007 AIA Westchester / Mid-Hutson Chapter Design Awards: First Honor Award for Recognition of Architecture Excellence – The Syosset Public Library Expansion**

**2007 AIA Long Island Chapter Design Awards: First Honor "Archi" Award for Recognition of Architectural Excellence - The Syosset Public Library Expansion**

Space for the addition for this Long Island library was limited by a tight site and the need to retain as much existing parking as possible. The addition extends behind, as well as up and over the top of the existing one-and-a-half story structure. The expansion houses a 150-seat tiered auditorium, a cozy reading area with fireplace, quiet study rooms, public-access computers, new stack/seating areas, and a double-height gallery space connecting new and old. The architects specified materials that complement the existing 1960s structure: brick, metal panels, and a glazed curtain wall. The jury commended the planning for the addition and extensive alteration, in which all of the mechanical equipment is hidden in an interstitial space between the new and existing structures, as well as the nicely resolved detailing of the exterior. Jury members also praised the reuse and transformation of an existing modern structure to create a unified whole. (<http://info.aia.org>)

## **Baldwin Public Library, Baldwin, NY – USA 2005**

design phase with Luella Noles

### **Awards:**

**2007 AIA Westchester / Mid-Hudson Chapter Design Awards: “Archi” Award Commendation for Recognition of Architectural Excellence – The Baldwin Public Library Expansion**

The existing community public library, in Nassau County on Long Island’s south shore, had by the late 1990’s completely outgrown its space in the original 1960’s structure and 1980’s expansion. After

## **Montauk Public Library, Montauk, NY – USA 1992**

(original building design with Susana Torre)

### **Awards:**

**1999 AIA Westchester / Mid-Hudson Chapter Design Awards: Honor Award – Montauk Library Meeting Room**

Montauk’s new public library is housed in a 10,000 sqf. building on a sloping site at the east edge of the village. The main building volume is adouble

## **Ann Beha Architects, Boston, MA – USA**

<http://www.annbeha.com>

### **Libraries:**

## **The Huntington Library, Art Collections and Botanical Gardens, San Marino, CA – USA**

### **Master Plan – Completed 2010**

The Huntington, located on 220 acres outside Los Angeles, welcomes 600,000 visitors a year to its outstanding library, art, and botanical collections. Ann Beha Architects created a Master Plan for The Huntington which serves as a blueprint for its future preservation and development, for buildings and landscape. The Master Plan sets strategic objectives to guide long term planning, expansion, and increased public access and services for scholars and the community.

## **Cambridge Public Library, Cambridge, MA – USA 2009**

The Cambridge Public Library, designed in 1887 by Van Brunt & Howe in the H.H. Richardson inspired Romanesque style, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. ABA partnered with William Rawn Associates to complete the renovation, restoration and major expansion of the Landmark Library. The historic building has been restored and energized and includes a 70,000 sf addition that maximizes views of the historic building while minimizing impact on the neighborhood park. A 1957 addition to the Library’s west elevation resulted in the original granite and intricately carved brownstone details being covered or destroyed. In an effort to restore the building’s unique details, ABA performed extensive research and conducted testing to identify original materials. The entire historic building has been restored and includes the information commons in the original delivery room and Young Adults in a reconfigured stack space. **This project is designed to achieve LEED Certification. This project received a 2010 Massachusetts Historical Commission Preservation Award; a 2010 Integrated Design / Integrated Development (IDID) Excellence in Sustainable Design Award; a 2010 Interior Design / Interior Architecture Award from the Boston Society of Architects; and a 2010 Aon Build America Award from the Associated General Contractors of America.** (Beha)

## **Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, MA – USA 2009**

The Massachusetts Historical Society encompasses millions of rare and unique documents and artifacts vital to the study of American History. The four-phase renovation of this distinguished library and landmark accommodates new seminar, reference, and exhibition spaces, expanded publication offices and collections storage. ABA’s design work has increased public programming, improved protection for collections, and refreshed the interiors which expand the Society’s programs and introduce new technology. (Beha)

## **Crandall Public Library, Glen Falls, NY – USA 2008**

ABA designed the renovation and expansion of the Crandall Public Library, a 1930’s Charles Platt building listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The \$18M project expands the existing landmark building and creates a social and interactive facility serving three communities as the Central Reference Library for the Southern Adirondack Library System. Located on the City’s main street, with one side facing a city park, the design creates an inviting and open entrance on the street side, and outdoor seating and recreational space on the park side. The new 52,000sf library includes a large multi-purpose community room, café-style browsing area, Center for Folklife, a new children’s space triple the former size, and state-of-the-art technology throughout. **This project received a 2008 Outstanding Building Award from the New York Library Association.** (Beha)

## **Needham Public Library, Needham, MA – USA 2006**

ABA designed a contemporary 40,000 SF addition to the Needham Public Library’s existing 8,000 SF Georgian Revival style building, originally constructed in 1915. To minimize the difference in scale, the addition was divided into components that match the scale and proportions of the existing building. The new wing is clad in marble, slate, and brick like the historic building, while introducing large areas of glass that provide greater views, openness, visibility and natural lighting. The interior design was inspired by the scenes of the Library’s unique collection of fourteen N.C. Wyeth paintings. This continuity of forms makes clear the transition within the library from past to present and future, and acts to bind both tradition and vision within the same structure. The Needham Public Library building is LEED Certified. (Beha)

## **University of Pennsylvania, David B. Weigle Information Commons at the van Pelt-Dietrich Library, Philadelphia, PA – USA 2006**

Project Size: 7,000 sf

A joint undertaking of the School of Arts and Sciences, the Office of the Provost, the Penn Library, and ABA, the Weigle Information Commons offers students an innovative, technology-rich venue for collaborative study and learning. With seating for close to two hundred students, the 7,000 square foot Commons offers a choice of group study settings ranging from private study rooms, to café-like booths, to flexible open spaces. A digital media lab provides training and equipment for video, audio, imaging, and web publishing design, while a 25-seat seminar room is a setting for students to practice their presentation skills. (Beha)

An innovative, technology-rich venue for collaborative study and learning, the Weigle Information Commons is located on the first floor of the University’s Van Pelt-Dietrich Library. The Commons provides seating for 200 students and offers a variety of group study spaces, a digital media lab, and a seminar room for students to practice presentation skills. This flexible venue is also used by students seeking faculty advice on writing skills and for tutoring sessions. ABA worked with the existing modernist aesthetic of the Library, transforming a dark and uninviting space into what is now one of the most popular student destinations on campus.

"Their (Ann Beha Architects') advice was thoughtful and concrete; the final design owes a great deal to their insights."

- H. Carton Rogers, Director of Libraries, University of Pennsylvania. (Beha)

### [David Bishop Skillman Library, Easton, PA – USA 2005](#)

#### **Awards:**

**Library Building Award AIA/ALA 2007**

**Institute Honor Award for Interior Architecture 2006**

The David Bishop Skillman Library, constructed in 1963, has been expanded and redesigned as a vibrant center of social and intellectual life at Lafayette College. ABA designed a 35,000 SF addition, creating an innovative model for information services at the core of the campus. The library integrates information technology and expands collections and library programs. As a newly important center for campus life, the Library offers facilities for group studies, a café, gallery, a special events room, and informal meeting spaces. (Beha)

### [Providence Public Libraries, Providence, RI – USA 2003](#)

As the Architect for the Providence Public Library System, ABA completed a Master Plan for renovations and additions to the central library, seven existing branch libraries and two new branches. This urban Library system, which won a 2001 award from the Institute of Museum and Library Services, serves a wide variety of neighborhoods, through in-depth, general and specialized collections and award winning public programs. The project included schematic designs and budgets for the renovation and expansion of all seven existing buildings and a concept study for the central library, enabling the system to develop an overall capital campaign. Completed projects include the expansion of the Rochambeau and South Providence Branches. The projects reconsider the ways in which library services are delivered throughout the city, offering architectural expression to support the library's mission of providing access and invitation to new facilities for a diverse urban community. (Beha)

### [Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity, Boston, MA – USA 2002](#)

80,000 sqf., € 25,000,000

#### **Awards:**

**Boston Preservation Alliance Achievement Award 2002**

A modern library within a neoclassical building respects the old by making clear what's new, by Nancy Levinson

As conceived by the client, the program for the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity mixes the practical and idealistic, the private and public. Located within an existing building—the 11-story Neoclassical mid-rise once occupied by the Christian Science Publishing Society—the 81,000-square-foot facility includes a technologically up-to-date research library and a small conference center for both institutional and public use. In addition to these specialized spaces, the library features a sequence of public galleries, all of which have a marked spiritual and pedagogical bent, and whose presence addresses the client's ambitious goal of making the library a forum for the public. These galleries include the Hall of Ideas, located in the double-height space that was once the building's entrance lobby and for which the MIT Media Lab has created "Word Physics," a computer-generated flow of great quotations; the Quest Gallery, which documents Mary Baker Eddy's life and work; the Monitor Gallery, an interactive display that uses the resources of The Christian Science Monitor to explore world events, past and present; and the renovated Mapparium, a three-story, spherical, stained-glass simulation of the globe, constructed in 1935 and long one of the city's singular attractions. Throughout, the architects have followed the sensible and sensitive course of refurbishing, wherever possible, existing features and finishes, and of using a contemporary vocabulary for all that is added, thus articulating old and new. The result is a lively blending of elements, including chestnut wall paneling, travertine and terrazzo floors, wrought-iron grillwork, and mosaic-tile ceilings, all retained from the original building, and new features such as a lobby staircase with a stainless-steel stringer and glass balustrade, sleek new birch furniture, and a glass curtain wall. The library occupies only four floors of the old building, with research and archival spaces on the top two floors and public galleries on the lower levels. These public spaces posed a particular challenge. If the library were truly to be a civic meeting place, it would need to establish a strong presence on its street, which happens to be Massachusetts Avenue, one of the city's main thoroughfares. But the old Publishing Society was not at all a presence on the street. It was literally walled off, separated from the surrounding city by a 14-foot-high limestone wall that sheltered what had been a private garden; the building was entered from the Christian Science Plaza (part of the church headquarters designed in the early 1970s by I.M. Pei and Araldo Cossuta). The architects met this challenge with a skillful and bold gesture: move the entrance from the plaza to the main avenue, tear down the high wall, and extend the lobby toward the street, enclosing the new entry space with a gracefully curved, 16-foot-high glass wall, transparent by day, aglow by night. And from this generous architectural move there followed an equally good landscape strategy, which was to create a garden between the lobby pavilion and the street. Designed by Reed Hilderbrand Associates, the garden, like the architecture, elegantly intermingles old and new. By removing only portions of the Neoclassical wall, the designers created a landscape in which new features, such as a stainless-steel waterwall, work in crisp counterpoint to the imposing heft of the Baroque-style gate. See the February 2003 issue of *Architectural Record* for full coverage of this project.

### [Bowdoin College, Hawthorne Longfellow Library, Brunswick, MD – USA 2001](#)

The Hawthorne-Longfellow Library is known for its special collections and breadth of services to the Bowdoin community. ABA's design for the Library reinforces Bowdoin's commitment to providing a dynamic, technologically advanced, and welcoming library environment for the college. The original library building, designed in 1964, presented many design and technical challenges. The renovation provided new reading, study and reference rooms, an electronic classroom, a special collections/archives center, new stack areas for reference materials, and new compact storage. (Beha)

### [Nantucket Atheneum, Nantucket, MA – USA 1997](#)

#### **Awards:**

**1997 Massachusetts Historical Commission Preservation Award**

ABA renovated and expanded the Nantucket Atheneum, the town's historic library and cultural center. The scope included modernization of library facilities, new building systems, and a 4,000 SF addition, which included a new Children's Wing. Located in a new public park, the expansion complements the historic structure, and provides a lecture hall as well as areas for study, story hour, browsing and computer technology. The project received a Preservation Award from the Massachusetts Historical Commission. (Beha)

## **Bentel & Bentel Architecture, Locust Valley, NY – USA**

<http://www.bentelandbentel.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Bethpage Public Library, Bethpage, Long Island, NY – USA 2000**

### **Awards:**

AIA New York State Award of Merit 2001

## **Bentz Thompson and Rietow, Minneapolis, MN – USA**

<http://www.btr-architects.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Hennepin County, Eden Prairie Library, Eden Prairie, MN – USA 2004**

Eden Prairie Library started its life as a "big box" super market. Hennepin County purchased the building intent on converting it into a new state-of-the-art library facility. BTR was enlisted to combine our library expertise with our design focus to aid in this effort. (Bentz)

Eden Prairie Library is believed to be the first library in the US to use a natural gas fuel cell to create power and heat on-site. The fuel cell generates 5 kilowatts of electricity which is enough power to operate a typical home and has an annual utility savings of \$82,000. The Minnesota Sustainable Design Guide was used in the design of the building. Some of the sustainable components incorporated into the Library include: the reuse of an existing building (the building was formerly a grocery store); low emitting VOC materials; recycled content carpet tiles; efficient lighting controls; sustainable landscaping incorporating native plants; and on-site rain water management. Building information: <http://www.hclib.org/News.cfm?ID=970> (<http://www.greenlibraries.org>)

**Clare Boothe Luce Library, Monks Corner, Mepkin Abbey, SC – USA 2001**

The state-of-the-art monastic library sits in a prominent location on the cloister of the monastery, forming a link to the Luce Gardens to the west, a separation of pathways between the monks and visitors, and a dramatic bridge-like appearance the reinforces the northwest edges of the cloister. The library features a significant collection of print and non-print media in both open and compact shelving areas. Specially designed rooms are set aside for rare books and archival collections. While following tenets of monastic building design, including clarity of structure and austerity of design, the library is modern in both its building technology and its electronic information infrastructure. (Bentz)

**Winona State University, Darell W. Krueger Library, Winona, MN – USA 1999**

The new 108,000 square foot "Library of the Future" at Winona State University was designed to accommodate the new and changing technologies of the information age, enabling students to access information in all available formats and media. As patterns of study shift to more group collaboration and cross-disciplinary research, the library will be flexible and adaptive to the unknowns of the future. (Bentz)

## **Andrew Berman Architect, New York, NY – USA**

<http://andrewbermanarchitect.com>

**Stapleton Branch Library, New York, Staten Island, NY – USA 2008 – 2009**

\$ 7.434.000

The New York Public Library commissioned the new branch library of 13.000 sqf. . The existing 1907 Carrere and Hastings Carnegie Library will be renovated with a new 8.000 sqf. building to be located alongside. The library is conceived as a modern and vital public

**Port Richmond Branch Library, Staten Island, NY – USA 2008**

**Dongan Hills Branch Library, Staten Island, NY – USA 2008**

## **Beyhan Karahan, New York – USA**

<http://www.beyhankarahan.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Ridgewood Library Renovation, New York, Queens, NY – USA 2008**

The main reading room of this 1929 Neo-Tudor style building by the architect Henry Brucker will be restored. The original radiating book stacks from the central reference area, interior surfaces and trim will be restored, while providing the 21st century state-of-the-arts technology to the patrons of this small neighborhood library. (Beyhan)

**Cornell University Mann Library, Public Computer Classroom Auditorium, Ithaca, NY – USA 2007**

Albert R. Mann Library was originally housed in a 5-story, 143,000 sf, Art Deco building designed by the architect Cornelius J. White in the late 30's and built in 1947. In 1993, an addition designed by the architect Edward Larrabee Barnes was completed, extending the existing building towards the Bebee Lake and adding approximately 106,000sf of stack space.

The renovation project by BKAA started after the completion of the addition with the demolition of existing self-supporting book stacks in the center of the building. In place of the book stacks, new central atrium was designed. Distinguished Art-Deco reading rooms, lobby and the building exterior were restored.

The top two floors of the existing building went through an extensive effort of adaptive re-use. Seven state-of-the art teaching laboratory and support spaces, a Hortorium for the 100 year old Liberty H. Bailey herbarium collection, several classrooms and faculty offices for the Plant Science Department were inserted in a thoughtful arrangement of proximities to meet the 21st century standards of academic research environment. (Beyhan)



## **Gunnar Birkerts (& Association), Wellesley, MA – USA**

\*17.02.1925 Riga, Latvia

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gunnar\\_Birkerts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gunnar_Birkerts)

### **Libraries:**

#### **University of Utah, Marriott Library, Addition, Salt Lake City, Utah – USA 1997**

This expansion preserves the original library's architectural integrity while optimizing its location at the heart of an evolving campus. The two-level subterranean addition wraps around the existing structure on the north, east and south sides. Between 1968 and 1998, the student population at the University of Utah doubled and the number of volumes in the library. Renovation from 1,800,000 to 2,750,000. The programming challenges of this project involved accommodating this substantial growth and also planning for the next 20 years. The expansion provides 4,000 book stacks, 1,400 reader stations, audiovisual facilities, 250 computer stations, multimedia classrooms, a reserve reading area, a 200-seat auditorium and an extended-hours study area. Extensive incorporation of daylighted courts and skylights reduces eyestrain and minimizes fatigue for users. The design also features: HVAC/humidity control system to keep users comfortable and the library's collection secure; indirect lighting system and data/power raceway system to facilitate computer-technology integration; underground air-duct system that takes advantage of "passive ground cooling;" electrical and mechanical services wrapped around the original building's basement core, allowing for a thin sandwich between floors and ceiling heights of 10 feet. (<http://schooldesign.com>)

#### **University of California, Geisel Library, San Diego – USA 1993**

The Central Library was designed by **William L. Pereira Associates** with project architect **Robert A. Throburn**. It opened in 1970 and is an icon of the Brutalist style. The structure is all poured in placed architectural concrete (no wimping out on precast here). An addition, designed by **Gunnar Birkerts**, was added in the early 1990s and sits below grade of the main tower with skylights that pop above the plaza level. The library was renamed the Geisel Library in 1995 for Audrey and Theodor Geisel. (<http://www.flickr.com>) On December 1, 1995 The University Library Building was renamed Geisel Library in honor of Audrey and Theodor Geisel (Dr. Seuss) for the generous contributions they have made to the library and their devotion to improving literacy.

In the tower, Floors 4 through 8 house much of the Library's collection and study space, while Floors 1 and 2 house service desks and staff work areas. Some of the austerity of the original building has been lessened by the addition of the coved ceilings, painted walls, and carpeting throughout levels 1 and 2. The new color scheme complements the color scheme in the addition.

The library addition, designed by Gunnar Birkerts, was deliberately designed to be subordinated to the strong, geometrical form of the existing library. The library, designed in the late 1960's by William Pereira (original report), is an eight story, concrete structure sited at the head of a canyon near the center of the campus. The lower two stories form a pedestal for the six story, stepped tower that has become a visual symbol for Geisel Library. Whatever its metaphorical connotation, its image is preserved and enhanced by the concept for the addition. (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu>)

#### **Latvia National Library, Riga – Latvia 2012**

By David Cohn

The Latvian National Library was conceived in 1991, the same year Latvia gained independence from the Soviet Union. Gunnar Birkerts, FAIA, a Latvia native now based in Massachusetts, won the commission to design the Latvian National Library in 1991—the same year the country gained independence from the Soviet Union. But the high-profile project never got off the ground due to funding woes. Now, nearly two decades later, construction of the library is finally under way in the capital city of Riga. Given that Latvia has been hit hard by the economic crisis, "it's really amazing that the project is still moving forward," Birkerts says. Equally amazing is the fact that Birkerts's original design has been maintained. "There has been enormous change within the building," Birkerts says, "but the shell has not changed. The architect conceived an asymmetrical "glass mountain" inspired by a Latvian folktale about three men scaling a glass mountain on horseback to rescue an imprisoned princess. The story, and his design, are related to Latvia's quest for independence. "It's a fable that absolutely everybody knows. And it was expressive of the political situation at the time, breaking away from the Soviets to strike out on our own as a nation." Large expanses of glass on the facades will be combined with stainless-steel walls and roofs. Inside, the 13-story library will contain six million books overlooking an atrium. Completion is slated for 2012. The \$300 million building, designed in collaboration with local architect Modris Gelzis, is rising on the banks of the Daugava River, facing Riga's historic center. It will anchor a new development that includes a government center, university buildings, and a concert hall. The location is part of an effort "to keep developers out of the Old Town," says Birkerts. "We are doing this with the help of UNESCO, which has declared Old Riga a protected area." Birkerts turned 85 this year, and this project caps a long career commemorated in the new monograph, *Gunnar Birkerts: Metaphoric Modernist*, published by Axel Menges. After studying in Stuttgart, Birkerts worked in the offices of Eero Saarinen and Minoru Yamasaki before establishing his own practice outside of Detroit in 1962. Among his best-known works are the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (1973), the Kemper Museum of Contemporary Art in Kansas City (1994), and the Corning Museum of Glass (1980), in Corning, New York. Currently, he is working on the renovation and enlargement of the Museum of the Occupation of Latvia in Riga. (<http://archrecord.construction.com>)

## **BKSK Architects, New York, NY – USA**

Stephen Byrns, Harry Kendall, George Schieferdecker, Joan Krevlin

<http://www.bkskarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Mamaroneck Public Library, N.Y. – USA 2010**

A substantial renovation and addition to the historic Mamaroneck Library is currently under way. The original structure was built in 1927 with two subsequent additions in 1960 and 1970. BKSK will be adding a contemporary 13,000 square foot addition, and modernizing the existing 21,000 square feet of the building. The new facility demonstrates its commitment to environmental leadership by incorporating energy efficient building systems, a green roof, sustainable materials and abundant natural light — all elements that will enable the Library to qualify for a silver LEED® rating. The marrying of old and new in the design is achieved through complementary façade materials and a replication of the sense of columns and box patterns. A highlight of the new design is the restoration of the Library's original reading room in the 1927 section. In addition, a new children's wing, dedicated teen area, expanded public computer space, enlarged community meeting facilities and a coffee bar and outdoor terrace will meet current and anticipated future needs of the Library patrons. The flexibility of the design allows for future changes in library services and product delivery. The anticipated completion date is spring 2010. (BKSK)

#### **Plainsboro Public Library, Plainsboro, N.J. – USA 2010**

Client: Plainsboro Public Library and Township of Plainsboro, 45,000 sqf., \$ 12,000,000

The new Plainsboro Public Library building anchors a newly created Town Green. It shapes, and is shaped by, this pedestrian-friendly public space, created as part of a new mixed-use Town Center for an ethnically diverse and rapidly growing community. Working in concert, the public space and the public library are an affirmation of the civic realm. Plainsboro's first library was inaugurated in 1993, and the Library (as a de facto community center) has played a key role in the town's self definition as it grew. The new 45,000 square foot/\$12.4 million facility celebrates that fact, as a home for their increasingly ambitious program of services. In addition to its sizable collection of books and periodicals, their expanded program includes an internet café, a children's science museum, classrooms, an arts resource center and a community meeting space/auditorium. The architecture literally showcases these community resources. Simple, geometric brick wings bracket an articulated glass & steel center entrance and main reading room. This material contrast emphasizes the Reading Room's openness and transparency, and a lacy colonnade engages the plaza and square as a front lawn/outdoor reading room. Once inside, another outdoor room is revealed—a directly accessible contemplative library Reading Garden. Progressing up to the third floor Children's Floor, two corresponding outdoor terraces—one active and one passive—echo the overall connection between indoor and outdoor functions. The Children's Floor also includes a tower element, from which a commissioned video artwork, projected onto the outwardly sloping ceiling will be a quietly intriguing landmark visible from afar. All of these asymmetrically arranged exterior architectural elements, evocative but not imitative of the area's traditional brick and white trim buildings, combine to express the contemporary mission of this 21st century library. Plainsboro's town center is a new creation, based on a time-honored model. The residential and commercial structures that complete it, along with the street furniture and lighting, strike a comfortably nostalgic note. The Library offers a bridge to the present, and has quickly become a source of civic pride and an emblem of community aspirations. The interior architecture is expressive, as well, of the library as a vital part of contemporary life. The double-height, expansive main Reading Room, as described above, is conceived as an indoor equivalent of the Town Green and opens directly to it. Key program elements (Gallery, Café, Community Room) are visually accessible from the entrance, and carefully zoned from more active and public to less active and quiet. A broad open stair leads to the circulation desks of each floor that introduces a language of modern craft and artful simplicity. Throughout, the millwork and furniture evince a welcoming spirit of quiet whimsy and an embrace of multi-cultural influences. (BKSK)

#### **New York Law School, New York, N.Y. – USA 2009**

Primary Client: VVA Project Managers, Building Owner: New York Law School

BKSK partnered with Washington, D.C.-based SmithGroup to complete the first of a two-phased project that comprises 200,000 sf of new construction and 150,000 sf of renovations that results in a highly functional complex and an attractive new physical identity for New York Law School right in the urban heart of New York City. Our design approach emphasized the principles of clarity and visibility. The new wing contains classrooms, offices for faculty, student spaces, and the law library, organized by a generous lounge/circulation space that runs along a 5-level, 200-foot glass façade. This transparent envelope displays a high degree of activity well into the evening, transforming the impression of the School "inside-out." The Phase I new addition with five stories above- and four levels below-grade opened in September 2009. Phase II includes renovations that will create innovative facilities for faculty and students, supporting the School's new centers for advanced scholarship and research. (BKSK)

#### **Marlon Blackwell architect, Fayetteville, Arkansas – USA**

<http://www.marlonblackwell.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Gentry Public Library, Fayetteville, AR – USA 2008**

##### **Awards:**

2009

Renovations Magazine Design Awards Grand Award

Metropolitan Home 100 Best Designs (#27)

National AIA/ALA Library Design Award

Gulf States Regional AIA Design Honor Award

2008

Arkansas State AIA Award

Gentry Public Library

Fayetteville, Arkansas (2008)

A new modern public library and community room are surgically placed in the 100 year-old brick shell of a former hardware store on Main Street in a small Arkansas town. The existing brick structure, though of little architectural value, was desired by the community to remain visually intact at the exterior. The scarred and patched building is thus conceived as an historical artifact; its ruined state transformed by the addition of steel and glass volumes that encase existing window openings and brick ornament, infill existing openings, and selected walls.

These transparent volumes act as display cases oriented from the interior towards the city, presenting the building and its artifacts to the public, extending the gritty expressive character of the library with another layer of time and modernity, in effect, a new civic presence for the town of Gentry. (Blackwell)

#### **Bohlin Cywinski Jackson, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania – USA**

<http://www.bcj.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Ballard Library and Neighborhood Service Center, Seattle Public Library, Seattle, WA – USA**

2005

##### **Awards:**

2009 Green Good Design – The European Center for Architecture and The Chicago Athenaeum

2009 Beyond Green Award – Sustainable Buildings Industry Council

2008 Special Award – Wood Design Awards

2008 Award for Excellence in Place Design. Environment Design Research Association and Metropolis Magazine

2007 Design Award. AIA/ALA Library Design Awards

2007 Merit Award for Design. AIA Northwest and Pacific Region

2006 Top Ten Green Projects. AIA, Committee on the Environment

2006 National Honor Award for Design. AIA

**2006 Green Roof Award of Excellence, Extensive Institutional Category Green Roofs for Healthy Cities  
2005 Honor Award for Civic Design. AIA Washington Council**

The Ballard Library and Neighborhood Service Center draws on this established Seattle neighborhood's Scandinavian and maritime roots, while focusing on its future as a popular community composed of a younger, more diverse population. The building presents a powerful civic face along a pedestrian corridor. Its main entry is pulled back from the street to make a deep front porch, where exterior site furnishings are grouped to encourage human interaction and reinforce the civic nature of this sheltered space. Individually metered, photovoltaic glass panels shade the Neighborhood Service Center lobby, demonstrating the effectiveness of photovoltaic technology in a Pacific Northwest environment. The project effectively illustrates that green building is feasible within a modest budget, and offers the Ballard community an ideal example of the benefits to be realized when sustainable design and extraordinary architecture come together. (Bohlin)

#### **Issaquah Public Library, King County Library System, Issaquah, WA – USA 2001**

##### **Awards:**

**2005 Design Award. AIA/ALA**

**2004 Citation Award. AIA Washington Council**

**2002 Citation Award. AIA Washington Council Civic Design Awards**

**2001 Interior Lighting Design Award. Illuminating Engineering Society, Seattle Section**

**2001 Edwin F. Guth Memorial Award for Interior Lighting Design. Illuminating Engineering Society, Puget Sound Section**

The Issaquah Public Library is a 15,000 sq. ft. branch library that represents an expansion and modernization of library services for Issaquah in a more prominent and centralized location. It is located in the heart of the historic downtown core, on the corner of Front and Sunset streets. While future downtown planning calls for multi-story urban structures, the library use dictated a single story. The cedar-sided structure resolved this apparent conflict through the use of an exaggerated building height coupled with the use of a trellis and canopies to maintain a humane scale at the street level. These scale elements relate to the cornice height of the neighboring buildings and visually secure the building in its context. Patrons approach the entry from the new parking structure, passing screens of greenery and artwork, and from Front Street past large multi-paned windows. This rhythm echoes the pattern of shop windows and offers protection through a large overhang and canopies. On the corner is a large covered area, or agora, which serves as a sheltered gathering space and marks the entrance to the building. Activity in the multi-purpose room, adjacent to the agora, is visible from the streetscape. Doors open to the area outside to accommodate special events. Entering from the agora, patrons pass through a wood-lined lobby and under a pair of tilted columns into the main space. Additional round columns gently taper, accentuating their height, as they rise to meet the wood-lined ceiling. Light filters through clerestory windows to highlight a delicate metal truss at the building's spine while bathing the space in natural light. Maple desks and bookcase ends carry the warmth of wood throughout the space. Trellises at the children's area and circulation desks mimic the exterior trellis. Stone petroglyphs in the floor, benches and a series of bronze ravens line the entrance sequence while echoing the sense of discovery inherent in the building's design. The library does not plagiarize historical details, but rather appears as a comfortable cousin to its historic neighbors. The new Issaquah Library creates a fresh identity that is both timeless and welcoming. The Issaquah Library received a 2005 award for design in the joint American Institute of Architects/American Library Association awards program. (Bohlin)

#### **Rakow Research Library, Corning Museum of Glass, Corning, NY – USA 2000**

The Rakow Library is the world's pre-eminent repository on the history and technology of glass. The Library's facility was designed in response to a number of demanding criteria: the need to provide a secure environment for the library's irreplaceable collection, the need to carefully control environmental conditions, and the need to protect the collection from the risks associated with the museum's location in a flood plain.

Originally housed within the Museum of Glass building, continual expansion of the collection necessitated its relocation. After various locations on the campus were evaluated, the Library was located within the shell of a vacant 1966 office building. This renovation choice was dictated less by economy than by the advantages of its location and the expansion opportunities available within the building's shell.

The renovation took the form of a radical reconstruction, including significant reinforcement of the steel structure to permit future installation of compact shelving. This restructuring process afforded several design opportunities, including openings in the second floor linking upper and lower levels.

Mechanical, electrical and finish systems were entirely replaced. Their design was heavily influenced by conservation requirements. In addition to very narrow temperature and humidity tolerances, the building systems feature advanced air filtration, a fire suppression system designed to minimize potential water damage, and careful segregation of heating and plumbing piping to avoid the risk of leaks in collection areas. Finishes were chosen to minimize the introduction of air-borne contaminants.

The new library's architecture celebrates glass, thematically relating the building to its library subject and to the Museum's nearby Glass Center. Extraordinary glass detailing characterizes the "building within a building" which houses the collection, as well as special features such as glass-floored stairs and bridges. The south-facing reading areas enjoy a river view through a glass sunscreen. This screen serves as a large "environmental sculpture," transforming the character of the former office building. Its metallic and etched linear patterns interact with seasonal sun angles to maximize visual transparency while excluding direct sunlight from the library's interior. (Bohlin)

#### **Boora Architects, Portland, OR – USA**

**<http://www.boora.com>**

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Vernonia K 12 School, Vernonia, OR – USA 2012**

This new educational campus is a ground-up replacement of Vernonia's K-12 facilities after a devastating flood in 2007 severely damaged or destroyed all of the small town's schools.

The new building also functions as a community hub and civic center for activities and meetings with over 50,000 square feet available for community use.

In the summer of 2012, Boora closed our office for a day of volunteering at the nearly completed school

Located on higher ground, the school is divided into four pods: lower elementary, upper elementary, middle school and high school.

Thirty-two classrooms are augmented by two gyms, a music/choir room, drama space, a media center and a commons/cafeteria.

Parking, natural wetlands and sports fields surround the school.

Since the community has always had a strong connection to the natural environment, a high priority was placed on sustainable design. Directed to achieve LEED Platinum certification, the team incorporated daylight; radiant in-floor heating and cooling; bio-mass boilers; photo-voltaics; rainwater collection; local materials and labor; and wetland education features.

On track to be one of the first consolidated LEED Platinum school buildings in the country, Vernonia K-12 faculty and staff will monitor building energy use as part of a new curriculum focused on natural resources.

To inform the design with as much information about the particular needs and aspirations of Vernonia, Boora held multiple discovery sessions, design charrettes and town hall meetings with community members and students. These meetings also kept the community of Vernonia apprised of progress and broadened the sense of ownership of the new school. (Boora)

#### **UC (University of California) Santa Cruz, McHenry Library Renovation and Addition – USA 2010**

To accommodate growth in response to expanding student population and increasing degree offerings, the University of California, Santa Cruz commissioned Boora to renovate the McHenry Library, designed over 40 years ago by John Carl Warnecke, and add over 116,000 square feet of space to the building.

Boora's collaboration with UCSC on the McHenry Library Renovation & Expansion began in 1993 with a full programming study. Funding was secured in 2003, allowing Boora to move forward with design, documentation and construction. The first phase of the project was the addition, completed in 2008. The renovation of the 160,000-square-foot existing library will be complete in the summer of 2010, 17 years after the project was initiated.

Located on a forested site at the center of campus along a main circulation corridor, the enhanced McHenry Library strengthens the geographic and intellectual core of campus, improves environmental conditions within the building, preserves the library's collections, enhances the student experience and encourages a broad range of library events. It provides the campus with a state-of-the-art academic resource housing offices for faculty and staff, group meeting rooms, individual study rooms and research space, which supplement traditional book stacks and reading areas.

The original building was designed as an object in a landscape, with a cast-in-place concrete structure, steel, glass, and pre-cast panels with exposed river rock aggregate. The building's slender columns reference the site's dense redwood forest.

The lines, proportions, and materials of the existing building are reinterpreted in the addition, creating continuity between old and new. The addition features an exposed cast-in-place concrete structure with concrete panels and the pattern of its glazing is a modified version of the original.

An information commons sits at the heart of the addition, accommodating computer stations organized for easy interaction between computer terminal users, information desks offering access to library staff and research assistants, a lounge space for group work, and both wireless and fiber optics for high-speed connectivity. A cafe is nearby

On the west elevation, a main reading room occupies a double-height space behind a two-story curtain wall with black frame. Scrim on the exterior of the reading room control solar gain and diffuse direct light. The main reading room overlooks a new outdoor plaza south of the entrance to the existing building will link to the campus's primary pedestrian route and accommodate outdoor lectures, readings and other library events. A public lawn will enhance the pedestrian route and extend library functions into the adjacent environment through outdoor lectures, readings, and other library events.

At the perimeter of the addition, a series of outdoor reading porches, screened from the elements, provide additional user spaces attached to the building for use during warmer months of the year. Placing these spaces at the perimeter allows visitors to experience the landscape, buffered by exterior sun-shading scrims that protect occupants from direct light.

A study bar is located along the southern edge of the building for quiet study adjacent to the stacks. The northern edge of the building is occupied by library staff and administration. Stacks are sheltered at the center of each floor plate. (Boora)

#### **Bowen Williamson Zimmerman Inc., Middleton, WI – USA**

<http://www.bwzarchitects.com>

##### **Libraries:**

**University of Wisconsin-Madison, Law School Addition, Madison, WI – USA 1996**

##### **Awards:**

**AIA Design Honor Award 1997**

The purpose of this project was to add library, classroom, and office space to the University of Wisconsin - Madison Law School. The challenge in the program was to develop a unified facility that created a holistic solution from a variety of multilevel additions developed over time while, at the same time, respecting the historic campus district context.

Addition and Remodel: \$15,000,000, 54,000 gsf (Bowen)

#### **Will Bruder + Partners Ltd., Phoenix, Arizona – USA**

now: <http://www.willbruderarchitects.com>

and: <http://worksbureau.com>

##### **Libraries:**

**Parmly Billings Library, Billings, MO – USA 2013**

73,344 sf.

Fully engaged with the urban context of downtown and drawing from local references both natural and man-made, the new Library will resonate with Billing's early architecture. It will make a grand civic gesture as it rises from a foundation of golden-gray sandstone, zinc-clad wall panels and perforated stainless steel shading panels that are calibrated to maximize views and optimize light. Day or night, the subtle transparency and glow of the grand reading room will cast the Library as a warm and inviting pavilion anchoring it to the edge of downtown. Completed as willbruder+PARTNERS. (worksbureau)

**Mohave County Library, Bullhead City, Arizona – USA 2012**

30,000 sf

Located in Bullhead City, Arizona, the new Library incorporates the existing yet reconfigured 8,500 sf envelope and floor space, while a new 22,300 sf addition 'slips over' the original building and allows the floor areas to seamlessly merge. The new scheme extends the building towards the street, giving greater visibility and a better pedestrian experience. Through its use of creative geometries, a balance of bold and indigenous colors, street presence, and sustainable approach, the new library is unlike any structure in the city. Completed as willbruder+PARTNERS.

## [Agave Library, Phoenix, Arizona - USA 2004 – 2009](#)

### **Literature:**

Phoenix Central Library, in: GA document, 46,1996,pp.82-93

New Phoenix Central Library, in: A&U,6(321),1997,June,pp.60-73

Phoenix Central Library, Gloucester,Mass.: Rockport Publishers 1999

Sanza, Paolo, La nuova biblioteca di Phoenix, in : Arca, 145, Ecoenea supplement,2000, Feb.,pp.8-14

Mandolesi, Domizia, Libraries and multimedia libraries as an alternative to consumer

Society places in 21st century cities, in: Industria delle costruzioni – Social issue.

Biblioteche e mediateche 2, vol40,387,2006,Jan/Feb,pp.20-29

The design of this 25,000 square foot branch library for the City of Phoenix addresses issues of excellence and affordability in sustainable design. Impacted within a Planned Shopping Center in north Phoenix behind a gas station, car wash, fast food restaurant, and supermarket, the Library's construction and material palette quietly draws from, and (re)presents, the language of its retail neighbors. Stacked bond concrete masonry units, lock seam galvanized steel, and glass enclose the simple rectangular volume, while an exposed concrete floor with carpeted 'area rugs', exposed cmu walls, exposed gang-nail trusses, glu-lam beams, steel pipe columns, and sparingly used painted gyp-board interior partitions. In the tradition of banks, post offices, courthouses, and city halls of fledgling western frontier towns, whose dignified, yet paper-thin street facades belie their utilitarian construction behind, the Library's 'false front' mediates between its two realities: one of a limited budget, the other of the civic presence expected in a public institution. With its torquing false metal scrim curving along the site's eastern edge of 36th avenue, the Library's 'cowboy front' gives scale, presence, and distinction commensurate with its position in the community. (Will Bruder)

## [Phoenix Central Library – Phoenix, Arizona - USA 1989-2004](#)

in association with Wendell Burnette and the Phoenix firm of DWL Architects

It has quickly become a point of community pride. Largest reading room in North America. Library is often cited as an example of green architecture.

The Burton Barr Central Library in Phoenix has quickly become a landmark building on the city skyline. Completed in 2004, it's situated directly above the main freeway artery into downtown. The five story structure appears much more massive due to the voluminous open space on the 5th floor, which houses the largest reading room in the country. Also unique to this level, is the roof structure, which does not touch the columns that reach towards it, but rather floats in tension above them. The overall building is orientated along the north-south axis. Huge thermal walls on the east and west sides combined with highly efficient mechanical ventilation reduces energy consumption to one third of its expected amount. (<http://www.mimoo.eu>)

The Phoenix Central Library has become a landmark on the Phoenix skyline and an icon of late 20th century modern architecture. It has quickly become a point of community pride while serving the region's library and information needs. The library houses a 1,000,000 volume collection within its 280,000 square feet. The great reading room on the fifth floor, housing the nonfiction collection, is the largest reading room in North America. Using a single, central open core, the 'crystal canyon' provides vertical circulation with three high-speed elevators and the grand staircase, a plan arrangement that renders all collections accessible and easy to find. The combination of innovative computer cabling, lighting, furniture design, and layout strategies with the library's digital and real information has given the library a unique flexibility to meet changes in operation gracefully and economically. The library is often cited as an example of green architecture, addressing many issues of environmentally sustainable design. The thermal mass of the walls and a highly efficient mechanical system cut energy usage to one-third the amount initially projected by city planners and utility experts. The Phoenix Central Library was completed in 2004 at a cost of \$28,000,000, \$98.00 per square foot. (<http://www.archiplanet.org>)

## [Hercules Public Library, Hercules, California - USA 2004 – 2007](#)

see: HGA Architects and Engineers

20,000 sf.

Sited on a raised plinth, the Library is a beacon from the freeway as its long butterfly rake emerges from the hillside. Organized around a white elliptical 'sky garden' containing a single magnolia tree, the library's programs emerge; a café and reading areas, a high-energy space for teens. The Children's Library is separated from other collections as well, with the deep blue 'story cone' transporting kids to a magical world of words and imagination. Completed as will bruder architects ltd. with HGA Architects and Engineers. (Worksbureau)

## [Bruner / Cott & Associates Inc. – architects & planners, Cambridge, MA – USA](#)

<http://www.brunercott.com>

### **Libraries:**

## [Dean College, Library Learning Commons, Franklin, MA – USA 2008](#)

33.000 sqf., € 5.000.000

The new Library Learning Commons at Dean College creates a re-energized identity for this campus. The original library, built in 1960, has been transformed into a new brand of library for the college and will encourage new ways to think about learning. The program includes the redesigned library, offices, classrooms, lounge spaces, and a café. The Library Learning Commons is sited as the anchor of a main academic quad and creates a series of new outdoor gathering spaces. (Bruner)

## [BSA \( Bull Stockwell Allen \) Architects, San Francisco, CA – USA](#)

<http://www.bsaarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

## [Folsom Library, CA – USA 2007](#)

Folsom's new 24,000 sf main library is located within the existing Civic Center and City park. Continuing on the park-land theme, users enter through an interioring that links the library functions with community meeting rooms and a café. Features include an indoor/outdoor reading terrace, an adult wing with a technology center and a children's wing with a storytelling room. (BSA)

## [Diablo Valley Community College, Pleasant Hill, Bookstore, CA – USA 2006](#)

Diablo Valley Community College's new 15,000 sf student bookstore creates a landmark focal point for the main campus quad and incorporates all the latest trends in bookstore design. The program includes a full service café, convenience store, daylit sales floor, administrative offices and covered queuing to protect students from the elements during peak "buy back" season. (BSA)



### **Dublin Civic Center Library, CA – USA 2005**

Dublin's new 38,000 sf library's design, with its signature rotunda, complements the circular forms of the adjacent City Hall. With its iconic form and articulated use of civic materials, the facility captures and reinforces the identity of this growing community. The plan is very open with the adult and children's wings separated by a large daylit area housing computer terminals, reading alcoves and periodicals collections. (BSA)

### **Mission College Student Center, Santa Clara, CA – USA 2003**

The 45,000 sf Mission College High Tech Student Center is a mixed use facility that combines the college's Technology Center, academic and administrative offices, bookstore, cafeteria, conference center and multi-media facilities. With its immediate success the project began the desired reinvigoration of the Mission College campus. (BSA)

### **Natomas Community Center, Library and Park Sacramento, CA – USA 2001**

This project for the City of Sacramento encompasses a 31,000 sf community center, a 14,000 sf library and a phased 25-acre park that recalls the Natomas district's recent agricultural past. Received the American Public Works Association Project of the Year Award for 2002. (BSA)

### **Belvedere-Tiburon Library, CA – USA 1997**

Belvedere-Tiburon's 10,000 sf library houses adult, young adult and reference collections in a main gallery space, surrounded by light-filled alcoves framing the views of the surrounding hills. The design builds on the Bay Area's arts and crafts tradition with its shingled exterior, dominant roof forms and pergola at the entry. (BSA)

### **Danville Library and Community Center, Danville, CA – USA 1994 - 1995**

The 18,000 sf Danville Library and 7,000 sf Community Center were designed in tandem as a civic complex surrounding a one-acre town green. The library itself houses adult and children's services in large open rooms filled with daylight. In addition to the comfortable reading rooms, the library provides 50 on-line workstations for children and adults. (BSA)

## **Burt, Hill, Philadelphia, PA. – USA**

<http://www.burthill.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Springfield Literacy Center, Springfield, PA – USA 2010**

50,000 sqf.

**Project:** When it opens in April of 2010, the Springfield Literacy Center will house kindergarten and first graders from the Springfield (Pennsylvania) School District. The building is designed to provide and foster a strong connection between the students and nature, merging the natural environment with the built environment. The facility is positioned on a wooded hillside, with two wings that wrap around a mature grove of oak trees. A single-story wing will house the kindergarten classrooms and art center, and a three-story wing will include classrooms for the first graders, as well as a library, offices, and spaces for special education and multipurpose activities. As a public school building, the project had demanding budget and schedule constraints, as well as the requirement for achieving LEED “Certified” certification level. The project’s sustainable design goals will not only reduce the facility’s impact on the environment, but also help provide a basis on which to educate students on green practices. Elements of geothermal heating, daylighting, recycling, and green roof systems are all “on display” for the students to see in action, providing hands-on opportunities for learning and helping to nurture environmental stewardship.

**BIM Experience:** The tight integration between Revit and IES was also used to good advantage on this project, allowing Burt Hill to perform building analysis with IES tools directly from their Revit model—even during very early stages of schematic design—to better understand how to balance the goals of energy performance against daylighting and other requirements necessary for LEED certification. For example, the building model was used to analyze and iterate on the optimal size, orientation, location, and glazing of the windows to provide effective daylight levels for the young students, cut down on glare, produce comfortable temperatures in the classrooms—and still achieve the desired goals for energy efficiency. While this project was notable for its high degree of building analysis, the Revit building model was also essential for design visualization, design coordination, and the efficient production of construction documentation. The Burt Hill designers participated in many informal design charrettes with community representatives and school officials, during which the Revit model was used to explore “on-the-fly” design alternatives and capture agreed-upon design directions and changes—which in turn resulted in the automatic update of any related building documentation. To coordinate the building and the sloping site necessitated the creation of numerous exterior elevations and sections, which were produced effortlessly with the Revit software. The structural engineers used Revit Structure, enabling the design teams to share their architectural and structural models—facilitating inter-discipline clash detection as well as the coordination and the production of construction documentation. (<http://www.autodesk.de>)

To improve literacy rates, the school district implemented a curriculum that identifies individual educational needs and applies a unique literacy education plan based on those needs. The new literacy center is the built response to educating students based on individual learning style and achievement. Merging the natural environment with the built environment, the design features learning centers dispersed throughout the site, ranging from science and sculpture gardens, to alphabet walks and exterior classrooms. Sustainable design practices will not only reduce the facility's impact on the environment, but also provide a basis on which to educate students on sustainable technology. Elements of geothermal heating, recycling, and green roof systems are on display for the students to see, providing hands-on opportunities for learning and helping to nurture environmental stewardship. The site in turn has become a significant force in influencing the curriculum and architecture. A education plan based on those needs. The new literacy center is the built response to educating students based on individual learning style and achievement. Merging the natural environment with the built environment, the design features learning centers dispersed throughout the site, ranging from science and sculpture gardens, to alphabet walks and exterior classrooms. Sustainable design practices will not only reduce the facility's impact on the environment, but also provide a basis on which to educate students on sustainable technology. Elements of geothermal heating, recycling, and green roof systems are on display for the students to see, providing hands-on opportunities for learning and helping to nurture. (Burt.Hill)

#### **Learning Commons, Harrisburg University of Science and Technology, Harrisburg, PA - USA 2009**

\$ 73,000,000, 373,173 sqf.

As the initial building of a planned multi-year development program, the Academic Center encompasses classrooms, an auditorium, laboratories, student team meeting areas, a library and reading room, a conference center, parking, administrative offices, and a full floor of breakout space. The primary academic spaces are on levels 10 through 14. Immediately below are seven levels of parking. Design was propelled by a massing strategy. Unlike conventional high rises, the building features a split elevator core. Large, precast monoliths contain the elevator towers, opening up the center of the academic floor plates both horizontally and vertically. Extrapolating from the original master plan’s learning pods and their central “learning commons,” we stacked the pods vertically and linked them floor-to-floor by interconnected two-story atria. Doubling as lobbies, learning environments, and programmed public spaces, the atria form an urban stand-in for a more traditional campus. A return air intake at the top of the stacked atria

draws air from the open floors below into the air handlers on the penthouse floor, minimizing return-air ductwork. Studio-based learning environments and a mix of classrooms open onto the atria with these multi-function areas. Intercommunicating stairs alternate across the interlocked atria. Two-story elevator lobbies alternate through the academic floors, encouraging pedestrian activity and providing opportunities for formal and informal encounters among students and faculty – a crucial element in establishing a campus-like feel. The large expanses of glass on the east and west sides of the spaces flood them with daylight, provide great views of the city, and energize an environment that is well connected to its surroundings. The first floor of the Academic Center houses the main public lobby, Admissions Center, and Reading Room. The double height of the Reading Room firmly claims the corner of 4th and Market for the University, declaring it as a special place of scholarly pursuits and setting the stage for the neighborhood's potential future as Harrisburg's intellectual center. It's also an area for public receptions and events. Outside the Reading Room, the second floor study and stack areas overlook the first floor's public areas, extending the dialogue between private University and the public still further. The design of the lower floors incorporates public access to the neighboring Strawberry Square galleria. The connection enables the University to leverage existing galleria functions such as a food court, credit union, performance spaces, and other businesses for students and faculty, while drawing the galleria into the heart of the University. This is also where the public is given convenient access to the parking garage. And it's here, in this most publicly shared campus area, that Burt Hill developed an environmental graphics and signage program to both direct and instruct students and the public, alike, in the University's presence and its purpose. (Burt.Hill)

#### [Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, Downtown Branch, Pittsburgh, PA – USA 2004 – 2005](#)

12.000 sqf.

The state-of-the-art, public library facility provides a vibrant, comfortable, accessible, and organized atmosphere for patrons. A bi-level space includes the library's business collection, fiction and non-fiction volumes, public internet stations, study seating areas, and a meeting room. The Foundation Center, which provides resources for grant research, is located on the lower level. The design concept focuses on the users' tasks, with a dynamic spine of resources including study areas, internet stations, a reference desk, and electronic self-checkout. The facade is designed to act as a billboard for oversized "super graphic" signage, in addition to creating a cohesive connection with the existing metal panel facade. (Burt.Hill)

#### [Advanced Technology and Learning Center, Cincinnati State Technical and Community College, Cincinnati, OH – USA 2004](#)

216.000 sqf., € 55.000.000

Cincinnati State Technical and Community College was seeking a new center to focus on information technology and culinary arts, as well as provide a student life hub. Burt Hill, in association with SFA Architects, designed a sustainable Advanced Technology and Learning Center that spans over 215,000 square feet. The center houses student lounges, offices, classrooms, audio/visual production facilities, a presentation center, and culinary arts facilities. Additionally, a 747-car parking structure is attached to the building. The sustainable design includes heat recovery, heat-efficiency lighting, and daylighting. The creative design of the Advanced Technology and Learning Center helped to create a unique identity for the campus. Through innovative design and sustainable elements, the Cincinnati State Technical and Community College will continue to develop and appeal to students. (Burt.Hill)

### **[bws \(Burns Wald-Hopkins Shambach\) Architects, Tucson, AZ – USA](#)**

<http://www.bwsarchitects.com>

The Tucson firm of BWS Architects has been ranked one of the top 10 firms in the U.S. by Architect magazine, a national publication that serves the architectural design community. At number seven in the ARCHITECT 50, BWS Architects is grouped with some of the best known firms in the country – Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (2), Perkins & Will (5), NBBJ (19) and Zimmer Gunsul Frasca (45).

Reporter Amanda Kolson Hurley wrote: "Under-the-radar BWS has extensive experience in library and school Design, Its Applied Research and Development Building at Northern Arizona University received LEED Platinum certification."

In creating this new ranking, the magazine looked beyond firm size as a measure of success, because "size is just one, not-terribly-revealing measure of an architecture firm. "Hurley goes on "We designed the ARCHITECT 50 quite simply to promote a more well-rounded definition of success. The criteria for inclusion comprise a trifecta of critical goals for every practice: profitability, sustainability, and design quality."

#### **Libraries:**

#### [Flowing Wells Library, Flowing Wells, AZ – USA 2008](#)

Located near the new Flowing Wells Community Center, this new library completes the master plan for cultural and recreational facilities in this historically underserved neighborhood on the northwest side of Tucson. This small branch library is designed to triple in size as funds become available, so a major challenge on this project was to establish a functional facility, easily expanded, on a very limited budget. We explored numerous options for building systems and emerged with a simple and contemporary expression in metal panels, creating a strong architectural presence in a small package. (BWS)

#### [Martha Cooper Branch Library and Learning Center, Tucson, AZ – 2006](#)

The Martha Cooper Branch Library and Learning Center, located on Midtown Tucson, is an new prototype for small neighborhood-centered libraries. Smaller than a typical branch library for the Tucson-Pima Public Library system, this non-traditional 7,700 square foot facility is designed to provide meeting spaces, computers, and library materials that are heavily focused on the needs of children. Although the site is only 1,5 acres on size, the design concept allows for future expansion that will almost double the building in size. (BWS)

#### [Oro Valley Public Library, Town of Oro Valley, AZ – 2002](#)

Responding to the Town's design guidelines, the library incorporates stone, stucco, copper and glass in a contemporary expression that fits comfortably into the fabric of the community. The 25,000 square foot library provides magnificent mountain views, and enjoys natural daylighting with clerestories throughout the stacks and reading areas. The Friends of the Library operate a book sales area where they provide comfortable seating and sell coffee. The library also features a children's library and a well equipped teen zone. (BWS)

#### [Sierra Vista Public Library, Sierra Vista, AZ – 1999](#)

The mountainous geology of Cochise County inspired the steeply sloped copper roofs and striated concrete walls of the Sierra Vista Public Library. The projecting walls and roofs protect the south and southwest facing windows from direct sun, and yet allow the building to open up to the beautiful gardens and mountain views. With a mechanical system that employs evaporative cooling and

air conditioning as the environmental conditions dictate, this building is remarkably energy efficient, and won the Governor's Energy Award in 2000. Replacing an old library which we in-turn remodeled into a senior center, we applied a highly collaborative and interactive design process on this project. We developed nine alternative designs for the library that we explored with the community in public meetings. The options ranged from fairly traditional architecture that reflected the existing facilities to more contemporary approaches that responded to the site, the region and the climate. There was strong support for a bold, innovative approach that responded directly to the environment and the mountains. (BWS)

## **Cannon Design, Buffalo NY– USA**

<http://www.cannondesign.com>

No longer simply repositories of text collections, academic libraries are becoming vibrant partners in learning. The movement toward informal, active, and group study is affecting the design of library environments as students and faculty increasingly use these spaces to engage as collaborators and to seek guidance through the ever-expanding resources and technologies accessible to today's learning communities. As both pedagogy and technology continue to evolve, academic libraries must be designed as responsive and flexible buildings to ensure that they remain relevant and vital contributors to campus life.

### **Libraries:**

#### **Central Library Restauration, St. Louis, MO – USA 2012**

St. Louis, MO... The St. Louis Public Library will close its downtown Central Library, 1301 Olive Street, on Monday, June 14, 2010, so that it can commence the eagerly anticipated restoration and renovation of the St. Louis landmark. Central Library will remain closed throughout the project, which is expected to last about two years. Library officials' goal is to reopen Central in time for its centennial year of 2012. The \$79 million project will be paid for through the Library's own funding from St. Louis taxpayers, state and federal funding, and a major philanthropic campaign by the St. Louis Public Library Foundation. Designed by famed architect Cass Gilbert and funded by Andrew Carnegie, Central Library is one of America's great public buildings and an architectural masterpiece. In 1901, Andrew Carnegie made a large donation which was used for expansion, including building the current central library. By 1938 the collection included 900,000 items, and by 2011, 4,600,000 items. The Central Library building at 13th and Olive was built in 1912 on a location formerly occupied by the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall and was designed by Cass Gilbert (\* 1859 Zanesville, OH – 1934 Brokenhurst, England). The main library for the city's public library system has an oval central pavilion surrounded by four light courts. The outer facades of the free-standing building are of lightly rusticated Maine granite. The Olive Street front is disposed like a colossal arcade, with contrasting marble bas-relief panels. A projecting three-bay central block, like a pared-down triumphal arch, provides a monumental entrance. At the rear, the Central Library faces a sunken garden. The interiors feature some light-transmitting glass floors. The ceiling of the Periodicals Room is modified from Michelangelo's ceiling in the Laurentian Library. Designed by famed architect Cass Gilbert and funded by Andrew Carnegie, Central Library is one of America's great public buildings and an architectural masterpiece. In 1901, Andrew Carnegie made a large donation which was used for expansion, including building the current central library. By 1938 the collection included 900,000 items, and by 2011, 4,600,000 items

The restoration and renovation, designed by the St. Louis architectural office of Cannon Design, will carefully restore and repair the building's beautiful façades and stunning main public rooms. New services and wonderful spaces to house them will be created in the renovated building. By remodeling former offices and service spaces, 30,000 square feet of additional space will be opened to the public. For example, a beautiful 250-seat auditorium/theater will occupy a space originally used for coal storage. Other exciting features that the renewed Central Library will offer include:

- \* The Center for the Reader: An enormous new space dedicated to new books and popular reading.
- \* A greatly enlarged children's library, including new craft and story areas, study and reading areas, and a teen center.
- \* The Creative Experience: A dedicated room that will showcase new, state-of-the-art technology and software.
- \* New rooms dedicated to patrons who use Central Library's unique genealogy, St. Louis history, and rare books collections.
- \* New generation technology including a computer classroom for technology education, new computer study areas as well as workstations distributed throughout; wireless technology access, and laptop computers.
- \* A new, accessible entrance facing Lucas Park opening Central to the growing downtown residential district, offering a mirror to the great restored Olive entrance. The new entrance will feature the falling waters of a new reflecting pool, signaling that patrons are entering into a special experience. A few steps will take patrons into the new atrium, a beautiful new multi-story space leading into the heart of Central and an array of new features.
- \* In addition to the new auditorium, a variety of new meeting spaces will be available for Library programs.
- \* Entirely reworked electrical, mechanical, and environmental systems engineered for energy conservation. New elevators and restrooms will be distributed throughout the building. (<http://www.spl.org>)

#### **Ave Maria University, Canizaro Library, Ave Maria, FL – USA 2007**

Ave Maria University, the first all-new Catholic university to be established in the United States in half a century, is set on 750 acres of a 4,000-acre town development near Naples, Florida. The 5,000-student residential university was developed simultaneously with the town of Ave Maria, whose projected long-range population is 40,000. The campus consists of 12 individual buildings, totaling more than one million sf, which includes undergraduate housing, a science/class building, library and a student union. A 1,100-seat Oratory is both the spiritual and physical center of the community. (Cannon)

The cornerstone of Ave Maria University's campus is the new \$18 million Canizaro Library, a state-of-the-art facility capable of serving the University well into the future through both sophisticated technology and physical expansion. Inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright's principles of organic design and architecture, along with a natural environment and open floor plans, outside and inside elements are blended seamlessly. Exterior horizontal lines from the structure form connections to interior walls and beams. Programmatically, the building seats over 400 with quiet and group study rooms, audio and video workstations, and wireless internet access throughout 98,000 sf of space. The 200,000-volume library opened in July 2007 and houses major media, special and rare book collections as well as the Wright archives donated by the founder and principal benefactor, an advocate for Wright principles. (Cannon)

#### **Duane G. Meyer Library & Campus Information Center, Missouri Sate University, Springfield, MO – USA 2002**

The Duane G. Meyer Library underwent a renovation/expansion project beginning in fall 1999, which doubled library space by the time of its completion in fall 2002. New facilities include a significant area for Special Collections and Archives, electronic classrooms and media labs for student and faculty use. The addition also includes 12 large group study rooms, 11 small group study rooms, 8 faculty studies, 10 multimedia workrooms for teams of students, and multimedia workstations for individual use.

The Duane G. Meyer Library, named in honor of former president Dr. Duane G. Meyer, has been Missouri State's main library since 1980. It is located at 850 S. John Q. Hammons Parkway. Among the resources and services offered by the Duane G. Meyer Library are over 877,000 books, subscriptions to over 3,500 periodicals and newspapers with back issues on microfilm, microfiche, and microcard, and full text electronic access to over 20,000 periodicals. In addition, the library contains over 934,000 state, federal and United Nations government documents. A central feature of the Library and of the campus is the Jane A. Meyer Carillon with its complement of 48 bronze bells. (<http://www.missouristate.edu>)

## [Mills Memorial Library, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON – Canada 1994](#)

### **Awards:**

**Ontario Library Association 1996 Building Award for Best Academic Library Award**

Libraries today are at the heart of a major transformation in teaching, learning and research on university campuses. Fuelled by emerging technologies, changing student and faculty expectations and use patterns, changing teaching strategies and evolving digital scholarship, libraries have changed dramatically as well. No longer ‘book warehouses’, libraries have become centres for teaching, learning and research. While these changes have had a profound impact, our traditional library strength of connecting people to information is still relevant today. In fact, it can be said that ‘twenty-first-century fluencies’ (information fluency, numeracy, visual fluency, media fluency, scientific fluency and geospatial fluency) are essential elements of a quality education in our flattened world. In order to be successful post-graduation, our students must possess the skills necessary to access and use information – regardless of format – efficiently, effectively, legally and ethically. Over the past two years the McMaster University libraries have undertaken a dramatic transformation from very traditional academic library to innovative, user-centred partner in teaching, learning and research. It is an evolution that most recently culminated in the receipt of the 2008 Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) Excellence in Academic Libraries award, which we received in recognition of ‘a successful transformation from a traditional research library to an innovative, user-centered library using technological advances to accomplish its goals’.<sup>1</sup> Successful organisations are measured today, in part, by their ability to adapt to the changing needs and expectations of their users. Adaptation requires a culture of risk-taking and innovation that encourages and rewards the radical rethinking of library resources and services. The McMaster University community is recognised for its ability to lead by reinterpreting/reinventing itself. The recent hiring of a new University Librarian and the hiring of eight new librarians provided us with an opportunity to make some significant organisational changes to meet the needs of the twenty-first-century academic library user.

( <http://www.sconul.ac.uk/publications/newsletter/44/2.rtf> )

## **Carde Ten Architects, Santa Monica, CA – USA**

<http://www.cardeten.com>

### **La Crescenta Montrose Library, CA, County of Los Angeles Public Library System - USA 2010**

After years in the planning and building, the Crescenta Valley boasts a library that establishes a true town center.

By Mary O’Keefe

With a crowd of community members and public officials and the cutting of a ribbon, the La Crescenta Library was officially opened last Friday, Jan. 29. “It is our hope that this library becomes the heart of this community,” said Margaret Donnellan Todd, Los Angeles County Librarian. Although the community has been enjoying and using the library for the past few weeks, Friday’s ceremony was a chance to thank those who had been supportive throughout the long process of designing and building the facility. Todd thanked the many volunteers and the Friends of the La Crescenta Library and the La Crescenta Elementary Korean Parent Club for their donations. “Libraries really do represent faith in the future,” Todd said. But faith is not enough; the effort required funds, \$14.5 million in fact, to complete. Todd thanked Supervisor Michael Antonovich for his leadership, the faith he had in the project and finding the funding. The county stepped in with \$13 million, Congressman David Dreier brought in \$1.5 million and \$350,000 was found through the sale of surplus library property. Together the effort allowed the La Crescenta Library to grow from 4,300 square feet to 15,000 square feet. The facility was a community effort with community input, Antonovich said. He formed a committee that oversaw the design, building and completion of the library. “The library is the crown jewel of [the committee’s] hard work,” he said. “There were many meetings that took place.” He had praise for his staff for monitoring the funding that was set aside for the building. “They made certain that the funds were not siphoned off like [what happens] to other funds in Sacramento,” Antonovich said. The library’s design was the result of many, many discussions. “We had a lot of meetings with community and library departments. We used local material and gave it a local ambience,” said Scott Carde, lead architect from Carde Ten Architects. During the ribbon cutting ceremony Carde told the story how his mother made him read three books a week. At first this was not something he enjoyed but soon came to love the assignment. He spent a lot of time at his local library. “Libraries are in fact a magical place. They influence us. They animate us. They add to our lives in ways that are mysterious. Sometimes in a conscious way, sometimes not,” he said. As visitors enter the library they will first notice the stained glass artwork that borders the front door. Within the glass are hand drawn portraits of significant historical buildings in Crescenta Valley. The old school bell at La Crescenta Elementary and St. Luke’s Episcopal Church are just some of the local landmarks represented. The artist, Timothy Gibbs of RD Gibbs & Co. in the Glendale/Montrose area, grew up in the community. It was his task to bring the feel of La Crescenta to the stained glass medium. “This is the old La Crescenta Woman’s Club,” he said as he pointed to a stained glass drawing. Gibbs has been working with glass for about 30 years. He said he liked the colors that play with the light as it streams through the doors. From design to completion, though, takes a long time. “It is time consuming. We have to carefully plan and do a lot of research,” he said. “But I am pleased with the results.” Murals adorn the walls of the library. Artist Evan Wilson was chosen by the committee to paint the murals in both the adult and the children sections of the library. “I wanted to give a feeling of history,” Wilson said as he stood in front of the murals of a woman with her hand reaching to the sky and another of a man resting in the foothills. “The original plan was not to have any people [depicted in the mural] but at some point that changed,” he said. The man and woman are symbolic of people who contribute to knowledge, he said. Symbols that border the top edges of the walls represent free flowing knowledge. Evans said the process of creating this type of work is difficult in the beginning because he was looking at black and white technical drawings. “It is hard to get the feel of the building [at first],” he said. But he worked closely with the architect and incorporated the Craftsman style of the building into this artwork. Artists Geri and William Gould were responsible for creating the bronze plaque installed in the foyer floor of the building. William was raised in La Crescenta and Geri is a descendant of the local Indians, the Tongvas. Their artwork has been displayed in the Smithsonian and the Vatican. The library’s medallion is a star-compose overlaying a circle with symbols of the three ages in the center. The Historical Society of the Crescenta Valley commissioned it. The piece depicts the history of Crescenta Valley by highlighting three ages of human habitation set with the background of the San Gabriel Mountains. Toypurina, shaman of the local tribes, represents the Native American period. Don Jose Verdugo represents the Spanish period and the father of modern La Crescenta, Dr. Benjamin Briggs, represents the American era. In a ceremony that followed the ribbon cutting, descendants of each of the three ages were honored. (<http://www.crescentavalleyweekly.com>)

### **Sorensen Library, Sorensen Park, CA, County of Los Angeles Public Library – USA 2010**

Los Angeles County Supervisor Gloria Molina today announced the Sorensen Library, 11405 E. Rose Hedge Dr., Whittier will be closed from November 27, 2008 to summer 2010 for construction of a new, larger facility. “The new facility will be the County’s newest eco-friendly ‘green’ library,” said Molina. The community and the Friends of Sorensen Library were a part of the planning of the new library and we look forward to celebrating its reopening with a bigger and nicer facility in the summer of 2010.” The new 10,655 square foot library will replace the existing 1,048 square - foot facility. It will be part of the County’s Sustainable Design Implementation Program, which uses the LEED-New Construction rating system developed by the U.S. Green Building



Council (USGBC). The USGBC has four certification levels (Certified, Silver, Gold, Platinum) awarded according to achievement as evaluated by points using the LEED scorecard. The new Sorensen Library will meet the LEED Silver standard.

(<http://www.colapublib.org>)

### **Canoga Park Library, CA, County of Los Angeles Public Library – USA 2004**

14,500 sqf., € 4,443,000

Located amid strip malls and fast food joints on a busy thoroughfare in the San Fernando Valley, the Canoga Park Branch Library is one of the only civic buildings in this Los Angeles neighborhood. Boldly defined by a round auditorium at one end, the library provides a welcome contrast to the surrounding exurban architectural banality. Carde • Ten Architects located it directly on the street, confining parking to the rear of the property: another welcome departure in this automobile-centric city. Adhering strictly to the client's program, the architects placed all of the library's functions in one room that a small staff of librarians can easily monitor from a central reference desk. Only a single row of columns, running down the building's center, interrupts this open space. Each column, which contains conduits for pipes, supports four steel girders that extend outward to the building's walls. At the walls, the girders are bound together by stainless-steel cables that span the roof and then are anchored to the ground with steel rods and concrete. This support system, developed by Carde • Ten's Erik Mar for his thesis project at MIT, carries all vertical loads: freeing the walls from this burden and allowing for an uninterrupted band of windows around the building. The generous band of fenestration, which floods interior spaces with daylight, is one of the library's many eco-friendly features. Roof girders are tapered at an angle that optimizes solar exposure for a series of photovoltaic panels. Solar cells on the south-facing roof eave do double duty, generating electricity and helping to reduce the solar load. The entire photovoltaic system generates roughly 35,700 kilowatt hours of electricity per year. Inside the library, the architects were also mindful of sustainability concerns when they located program elements. The main reading area, for instance, occupies the north side of the building, where glazing admits soft northern light that requires less filtering. Elsewhere in the library, the architects added adjustable louvers along the windows to protect the book stacks from overexposure to light. Other ecofriendly features include bamboo flooring, chosen because it is a renewable low-impact resource, and drought-tolerant landscaping. ( <http://archrecord.construcion.com> )

### **Chinatown Library, CA, County of Los Angeles Public Library – USA 2003**

12,500 sqf., € 3,762,000

This is the third most active of the City's 75 branches. It serves as one of the gateways to the Chinatown community. The design blends ancient Chinese building traditions with a forward-looking style. (Carde)

## **Cardwell Architects, Seattle, WA – USA**

<http://www.cardwellarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Corvallis Public Library, OR – USA 2009**

The City of Corvallis selected Cardwell Architects to design its new main branch library. The project involved the restoration and addition to the historic 1931 library building, designed by Pietro Belluschi. Additions were made to the original library in 1965, wrapping the north and east elevations of the original building. The program called for the expansion of the library to 57,000 square feet. The goal was to design a library that was inviting, easily understood by the library patron, efficiently staffed, and accommodating future growth and technology. (Cardwell)

#### **Suzzallo and Allen Libraries, University of Washington, WA – USA 2002**

The University of Washington selected Cardwell Architects in association with Mahlum Architects to renovate and restore the 325,000 square foot main campus library for the University of Washington. The architects worked with the university to prepare a predesign study, which developed the project scope and budget. Cardwell Architects worked with the library staff and the university to write the building program and to develop a strategy for phasing the project. The work involved the restoration and renovation of the three oldest parts of the library including the historic library and reading room. (Cardwell)

( see also: Mahlum Architects )

#### **Anacortes Public Library, WA – USA 2003**

The new 28,000 square foot library is built on the site of the former library in downtown Anacortes. The two-story building emphasizes openness and flexibility and features high, indirect clerestory windows that bathe the interior with diffused natural light. The siting of the library and juxtaposition of building forms define the program elements and give clarity to the building plan. (Cardwell)

#### **Carlsbad City Library, CA – USA 1999**

The City of Carlsbad selected Cardwell Architects to design its new 64,000 square foot library, which features a 200-seat auditorium and a community art gallery, organized by a colonnaded entry courtyard. The two-story library features a main hall that focuses public services, gives clarity to circulation and organizes the collections. From this central space, a sequence of spaces transition from public gathering areas to smaller spaces for group and individual study. (Cardwell)

#### **Holman Library Green River Community College, WA – USA 1997**

Holman Library at Green River Community College is a new 60,000 square foot information technology center, incorporating the campus library, media production and distribution facilities, and computer instruction labs. Library services are focused on the second floor information Commons, an electronic reference and a curriculum resource center with more than 120 networked workstations. The facility represents the college's first phase of implementation of the Washington State Communications Technology Center master plan for fiber-optic intercampus and remote-site educational information distribution. (Cardwell)

#### **Everett Public Library, WA – USA 1991**

Everett Public Library selected Cardwell Architects to restore and design a major addition to its historic downtown library. The design includes historic restoration of the existing building and an addition that is both sensitive and complementary to the architectural character of the original building, while expanding the library to 52,000 square feet. The new design removed the bulk of an addition done in 1965. The original entrance and historic lobby have been restored and are the focal point of the library. The new addition builds upon the diagram of the original library, giving clarity to circulation and the organization of the collections. (Cardwell)

## **Carrier Johnson, San Diego CA – USA**

<http://www.carrierjohnson.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **City of Goodyear, Community Center and Library, City of Goodyear, AZ – USA 2011 / 2012**

Goodyear conducted a worldwide competition to find the right private company to partner with the City to develop its future focal point. The winning proposal was submitted by the team of Lankford & Associates, Inc. of San Diego, Carrier Johnson, Phelps



Development and JMI Sports, and contracts were approved in October 2008. As of February 2010, the City Hall building is at 82% complete construction documents, and the library/infrastructure are at 95% complete. As these documents neared completion, the economic decline began. Staff conducted a financial analysis of Assessed Valuation and projected revenues available to repay the bonds that would be sold for the project. This analysis concluded that the City would not receive sufficient secondary property tax revenue to pay for the annual debt service. Therefore, in May 2010, completion of the construction documents, as well as proceeding with construction of the Phase I project elements, were placed on hold. At this time, it is unknown when the projects will resume. (<http://www.ci.goodyear.az.us/index.aspx?NID=2297>)

**Tidewater City College Library Learning Resource Center, City of Virginia Beach, VA – USA 2011-2013**  
Scheduled to open fall 2012, the Tidewater Community College (TCC) Learning Resource Center is a \$36 million joint-use collaboration of the college and the City of Virginia Beach, Virginia's public library.

In 2005, the City of Virginia Beach engaged Anderson Brulé Architects to create a Feasibility Analysis to explore the viability of a joint-use facility with the college. Following the analysis, ABA began work on the Strategic Operational Plan, creating a holistic understanding of library service needs through research and data analysis, as well as an inclusive staff, stakeholder and community outreach process that reflects the diversity of the partner organizations and the communities they serve.

With funding in place, Anderson Brulé Architects facilitated TCC and the City through the pre-planning work necessary to provide the appropriate decisions and information, including the conceptual space program, essential to inform the subsequent architectural design and construction documentation. (<http://www.aba-arch.com>)

**CSU Dominguez Hills University Library – Leo F. Cain education resource center – California State University, Carson, CA – USA 2007 – 2010**

With panoramic views spanning Catalina to downtown Los Angeles, as well as expansive views of the CSU Dominguez Hills campus, the new south wing library addition is a stunning state-of-the-art facility posed to serve the educational and cultural needs of a growing university and the surrounding community. Doubling the university's existing library space, the 140,000-square-foot, five-story, energy-efficient extension provides ample space to access the university's entire collection of books and research materials, more places to study, as well as a technologically advanced archival storage and research area, an events center, and an art gallery that will accent the multi-cultural population of the South Bay. ADesigned to bring the outdoors in, the new structure is dominated on its north side by windows providing indirect lighting for reader stations. The feeling of openness begins at the glass bridge that connects to the existing library to the new south wing. The open-air top of the bridge supplies students with an expanded balcony lounge with outdoor seating. Additionally, a large courtyard between the new and the old buildings provides a relaxed outdoor learning environment. The library addition creates an optimal environment in which to study, perform library research, and assimilate the knowledge necessary to succeed in today's job marketplace Study areas consist of several carrels, lounge seating and study booths, and tables inlaid with art. There are also eight group study rooms and a multicultural reading room. Two additional computer learning labs and a less formal computer lounge, as well as about 250 computer workstations in a variety of settings throughout the building increase the library's electronic offerings. Combining both electronic resources with traditional library materials in a space that is both beautiful and functional, the new library addition greatly enhances the library staff's ability to improve the learning and research capabilities of CSU Dominguez Hills students and faculty, as well as those of the community. (<http://library.csudh.edu>)

**Murrieta Main Branch Library, Murrieta, CA – USA 2008**

In the eyes of American astronomer and science popularizer Carl Sagan, the heartbeat of a community can be best measured by how well it takes care of its library. "I think the health of our civilization – and our concern for the future – can all be tested by how well we support our libraries," he wrote. Based on that yardstick, Murrieta is alive and very well, indeed. Over the past year, countless individuals, companies, and organizations have stepped up with generous donations to make the new Murrieta Public Library a true source of collective community pride. "This is a very supportive city," said Loretta McKinney, director of library services. "Everyone has been wonderful." Major donors alone contributed more than \$550,000 toward the 25,000-square-foot library, which will celebrate a grand opening Saturday, March 17, along with Town Square Park. The \$11.4 million library would not have been possible without the support of the people listed and the friends of the library. Early next month the contractor, Jaynes Construction of San Diego, will turn the new library building over to the city. To prepare for its opening, new shelving will be installed and places found for 45,000 new books and other media that are part of the opening day collection that will bring the total to approximately 75,000 volumes. An expanded library staff of 21 will also be trained and new audio visual, computers, and communications equipment have been tested as part of the pre-opening preparations. The new library also will include a completed Heritage Room, a repository of Murrieta's historical archives, featuring a collection of photos, artifacts, and records from the time of its first settlement to cityhood and beyond. With its craftsman style fireplace, it will be set apart from its modern surroundings as a place to ponder the past. The Heritage Room will also be available to school-age children for classroom projects and class field trips. The room will be a resource for older students as well, who need to research historical documents, photos, and other memorabilia that make up Murrieta's past.

Major Library Supporters: Won and Insook Yoo \$250,000, Fred and Shirley Grimes Foundation \$107,700, Davcon Development \$65,000, Pechanga Resort & Casino \$65,000, Riverside County \$50,000, Near Cal Corporation \$32,700, Friends of the Murrieta Library \$25,000, Daniel Stephenson \$10,000, Altura Credit Union \$5,100, Ewles Materials \$5,000, Judy Rosen Enterprises \$5,000, Arizona Tile \$5,000, Numerous other donors \$50,000. (<http://www.murietta.org>)

**Cal poly pomona libray – California State Polytechnic University, Pomona , CA – USA 2008**

The new California State Polytechnic University Library Addition included a 103,926 gross-square-foot, four-story addition built adjacent to the existing university library, a remodel of the existing 23,830 square-foot ground floor, a renovation of the second and third floors, and improvement of site and landscape areas. The addition provided needed lecture, instructional and office space, plus a 120-seat amphitheater. All classrooms included the integration of new data and telecommunication infrastructure to support future information technology systems. The library was designed to meet the needs of Cal Poly Pomona's expanding enrollment. It contains state-of-the-art information stations, library instruction spaces, enhanced reading areas, and academic lecture spaces. Key features include: a research commons, a two-story grand reading room, 23 group study rooms, five group-listening rooms, and a twenty-four hour research lab. The library addition is flooded with natural day-lighting in most areas allowing for comfort and increase productivity. The openness that the windows allow created a feeling of oneness with the environment surrounding the campus. Completed on schedule in 22 months, the project expanded and rearranged functional areas, including the library's entry floor, increased operational efficiency, added compact storage areas and provided students and faculty with better working environments for study and research. The library addition corrected structural, mechanical, hazardous material; ADA accessibility and code related deficiencies; and provided necessary improvements to the existing building's mechanical and electrical systems to provide a fully operational and safe facility. A new centralized security system was installed that monitors virtually the entire building including all elevators, entry/exit doors, group study rooms and general open study areas with keycard and pass-code protected access for facilities and library personnel. Rudolph and Sletten self-performed its own concrete work requiring over 140 concrete-driven foundation piles to support the new steel structure. (<http://www.rscostruction.com>)

### National City Public Library, National City, CA – USA 2005

National City's two-story library is located in Kimball Park, a 30-acre green space in the heart of the city. The architectural composition of the library is two stone veneer masses that respect the street grid and are intersected by an elliptical-shaped main reading room. Clad in glass, this element is protected on its south and west edges by the masonry elements and opens onto the park, illuminated with northern light. (Carrier)

### Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library, San José, CA – USA 2003

see: ABA Anderson Brulé Architects

The Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library is a joint-use facility for the City of San Jose and San Jose State University, pooling the resources and staff of both library systems. Located on a prominent corner site between the campus and city, the library's main entry lobby physically connects the two user groups at the street. The articulated form of the building comes from this diagonal "street" merging with the city's orthogonal grid. (Carrier)

### Cartaya & Associates Architects, Fort Lauderdale, FL – USA

<http://www.cartayaandassociates.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### Miramar Branch Library, Broward College & Nova Southeastern University Educational Center,

#### Miramar, FL – USA 2008

\$ 15,000,000

The New 72,000 square foot Miramar Branch Library, Broward College & Nova Southeastern University Educational Center is located at a site in the heart of the City of Miramar. It is designed to be the northern gateway to the new Miramar Town Center and complement the civic and governmental components of the complex. The building includes a 32,000 square foot Broward County Branch Library, a 20,000 square foot Broward College Miramar Classroom Center and 20,000 square feet of classrooms for Nova Southeastern University. The County Library included over one hundred thousand books, cd's and dvd's, as well as a Community Hall and Electronic Laboratory. (Cartaya)

#### Weston Branch Library & Broward College Combination Building, Weston, FL – USA 2006

\$ 7,500,000

Completed in 2006, this new two story, fifty thousand square foot, building includes a thirty thousand square foot Broward County Branch Library and a twenty thousand square foot Broward College classroom facility. The County Library includes seventy computers and over one hundred thousand books, CD's and DVD's, as well as a Community Hall and an Electronic Laboratory. The Broward College Facility includes ten classrooms, a bookstore, and student academic service offices. (Cartaya)

#### Tamarac Branc Library, Tamarac, FL – USA 2004

\$ 5,000,000

This new 30,000 S.F. Community Library, located in Tamarac, Florida, was completed in 2004. The design allows for the entry of natural light through walls of glass with sun-shading devices. This County Library includes over one hundred thousand books, CD's and DVD's, as well as a Community Hall and Electronic Laboratory. An open interior design was created for ease of monitoring the interior public spaces. The overall ambience of the Library is friendly, open, and accessible within a human scale. (Cartaya)

### CBT Architects – Childs Bertman Tseckares, Boston, MA – USA

<http://www.cbtarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### The Learning Center for the Deaf — Early Childhood Education Center and Campus Library,

#### Framingham, MA – USA 2010

20,000 sqf.

Classrooms, meeting room, library

CBT's design for the Early Childhood Education Center and Campus Library at The Learning Center for the Deaf will feature a multipurpose meeting room, flexible classrooms equipped with state-of-the-art technology, spaces for health and physical therapy services, and a spacious new library. The abundant use of glass within the interior spaces helps encourage visual and social connectivity between students and staff, while learning spaces are acoustically engineered to block out sound for students learning to hear with cochlear implants. Flexible classrooms utilize full-height demountable walls as divisions between the classrooms, allowing for rooms to be adjusted depending on the size of the class. The building's exterior aesthetics takes cues from the existing New England vernacular buildings, while the interior is contemporary and playful. A playground on the upper level is directly accessible from classrooms and an outdoor terrace on the lower level knits the building into the campus' fabric. The project is slated for LEED Gold certification and features high performance attributes. The building strategically takes advantage of unobstructed southern daylight through its east-west orientation. Clerestories draw light deep into the classrooms while minimizing glare. A rooftop photovoltaic array will absorb daylight and help moderate the building's temperature and will provide 1/3 of the building's annual energy. The design will also implement a geoechange system to help heat and cool the building efficiently. Water-efficient plumbing fixtures and non-toxic finishes will also be implemented. (CBT)

#### Middlebury College — Starr-Axinn Center, Middlebury, VT – 2008

82,400 SF

#### **Awards:**

2009 Sustainable Design Award from the Boston Society of Architects (BSA)

2009 Society for College and University Planning (SCUP) Excellence in Architecture Award.

Classrooms, social spaces, faculty offices, winter garden

The design for Middlebury College's Axinn Center at Starr Library reinvents a beloved campus landmark, meets the need for additional classrooms and faculty offices, brings disparate departments together for increased interdisciplinary collaboration, and redefines the Center of an expanding campus. Located on the historic Old Stone Row quad, the project preserved the original 1927 neoclassical Starr Library, the 1957 Shepley Pavilion Reading Room, and added 50,000 SF of new space. Previous additions, which engulfed the original library, were deconstructed and reclaimed elements of the additions were used in the construction of the new project. The program called for the historic reading rooms in the library to be restored and other existing spaces to be adapted as

classrooms and a 65-seat screening room. Two new symmetrical wings, designed to reference the style and character of the college's original Old Stone Row buildings, provide offices for the History, Film and Media Culture, and the English and American Literatures departments. The new space accommodates faculty offices, technologically "smart" classrooms, a 45-seat tiered classroom, 2-story film production and editing studios. A light-filled winter garden which overlooks a sustainable landscaped, south-facing courtyard, connects all of these dynamic program elements and is the major horizontal circulation for the project. (CBT) Renovations on the original 1927 Neoclassical Starr Library, at the heart of the Middlebury College campus, included the preservation of historic details and the addition of two new wings. (<http://www.windowsmasternh.com>)

#### **Harvard Public Library, Harvard, MA - USA 2007**

Addition: 11,500 sqf., Renovation: 8,000 sqf.

##### **Awards:**

AIA New England Design Award

Massachusetts Historical Commission Historic Preservation Award

Building Design and Construction Annual Reconstruction Award

Renovation, preservation and new construction

Located at the heart of the Town Center in Harvard, Massachusetts, the building known as Old Bromfield started life in 1877 as a public school house. The building was originally designed by Peabody (1845-1917) and Stearns (1843-1917) and constructed with a grant from Margaret Bromfield Blanchard. Generations of the town's children passed through its doors until it closed in 2003 due to the structure's inability to serve as a modern academic building. By 2003, Harvard's existing library had also become outdated, with little room to grow on its present site to accommodate the ever-growing needs of the town, and the town saw the opportunity to save the opportunity to save Old Bromfield by reusing it as a site for a replacement library. In 2007 the original building, with an 11,500-square-foot addition, reopened as the town's new public library. The renovation preserves the building into its next century, and the addition perpetuates and expands the educational, civic and recreational qualities of the library. The building's Queen Anne-style architectural and ornamental details were restored both inside and out. The woodwork of the floors and book cases was refinished and repaired, and original lighting fixtures were replicated and augmented to achieve similar quality of light. Acoustical ceiling tile was removed from the second floor to reveal the splendor of grand wooden trusses and the newly created room was renamed Volunteers Hall. The design of the addition is scaled and detailed to complement the original building. The space houses the library's reference resources, main stacks, reading rooms, and study areas. Its additional workspaces have allowed the library to expand its inner-library loan program, and to develop additional book groups and more creative programs for children and teenagers. (CBT)

#### **John Adams Courthouse and Social Law Library, Boston, MA – USA 2004**

430,000 sqf., Renovation and restoration

Designed in 1894 by George A. Clough (George Albert Clough 1843-1910, Snell & Gregerson, Boston), Boston's first city architect, the courthouse was originally built for the Supreme Judicial Court (SJC) and the Social Law Library, the country's oldest subscription law library. Four additional floors were added in 1909 and 1914. Today, the 430,000-square-foot courthouse is listed on both the State and National Historic Registers and is a Boston Landmark. CBT completely reorganized the interior to accommodate the needs of a 21st century appellate court while restoring the building's architectural features to their original grandeur. CBT's renovation provided clarity to the plan and improved vertical movement. Major court functions were moved to the second and third floors, and the ground floor was remodeled to accommodate public functions. The original entry was reconfigured to allow direct views into the central atrium, a soaring four-story space that serves as an important pedestrian link between adjacent neighborhoods. Notable features were cleaned and refurbished, including coffered vaults, sculptured corbels, frescoes, and justice-inspired allegorical statues. Five of the building's wood-paneled courtrooms were returned to their original opulence, including a 1890s courtroom that was formerly used by the SJC and noted jurist Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Social Law Library was completely renovated and expanded to house the Commonwealth's historic law collection, including reading rooms with skylights and large stack space. Additional new program elements include a social science library, a courtroom, judges' chambers, conference rooms, and offices. Along with restoration of the historic interior, new technology was integrated without disturbing the building's architectural intent. Lighting, HVAC, telecommunications, and security systems were concealed, while allowing a contemporary infrastructure necessary to administer justice in the Commonwealth. (CBT)

#### **Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, MA – USA 2001**

56,000 sqf.

Renovation, restoration, addition, exhibition space, cafe, performance area

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the landmark 1882 (Coletti Building 1939) Thomas Crane Public Library is regarded as one of the finest works of noted architect Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886). CBT worked closely with civic leaders and state agencies to preserve this historic asset while upgrading the library to accommodate modern services and demand for space. The 56,000-square-foot addition blends with the existing structure, creating a cohesive, visually appealing composition. The original building plan was extended with major program functions concentrated around a new light-filled, three-story atrium. This central gathering place welcomes and orients visitors with exhibit space for artwork and doubles as a performance area and seating for the adjacent cafe. Central organization occurs on each level, allowing broad, general visibility from circulation and reference desks. The children's library is housed on the ground level. A broadcast facility for the local cable station was blended into the complex with a separate entrance and its own architectural identity. The historic reading room in the 1882 building was restored with the help of original photographs. Period light fixtures were reconstructed, the original Richardson-designed tables and chairs were returned to use, and new mechanical and fire protection systems were installed. (CBT)

#### **Lucius Beebe Memorial Library, Wakefield, MA – USA 1998**

(1923 by Ralph Adams Cram 1863-1942 > Cram & Ferguson > HDB/Cram and Ferguson, Boston) CBT designed this new structure to meet the Wakefield community's need for a local arts center. The 500-seat theater will be used as an educational and municipal assembly space for both local and visiting performance groups. The center is also expected to accommodate business conferences by way of the spacious auditorium and state-of-the-art audio/visual facilities.

#### **The Butterfly Library, Taipei - Taiwan on design**

6,000 sqf.

The new Butterfly Library in Taipei is a living symbol of sustainability, designed to serve the community, tenants in two adjacent residential towers, and the Taiwan Butterfly Association. The new library is sited at the transition of a steep slope facing a temple and will be a gateway to the green trail network of Jian Nan Mountain. This 6,000 square-foot four-story structure is composed of an elongated glass box that appears to float above the ground floor. Sustainable design features include a double skin façade composed of an artfully etched high performance glass wall that maximizes natural daylight and a secondary louver system to provide shade, moderating the subtropical temperatures and minimizing energy use from the grid. The project will also promote the use of renewable energy through photovoltaics, wind turbines and geo-thermal. (CBT)

## **CDFL – Cooke Douglass Farr Lemons, Architects and Engineers PA – Jackson, Mississippi – USA**

<http://www.cdf.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Thad Cochran National Center for Natural Products Research, University of Mississippi, Oxford – USA 2008**

A center for primary research in the utilization of natural products, the Cochran Center for Natural Products Research totals 115,000-square feet developed in nine separate design/construction packages over a ten-year period. As a primary discovery unit, the center is designed to address completely unknown chemical and biological elements and to contain all potential hazardous elements as investigations proceed. Safety and research integrity, critical to the center's success, had a major influence on the design of the facility. The laboratory component contains bio-safety work areas, entomology and environmental chambers, synthetic chemistry sections, cold labs, a scientific library, plus centers for agronomy and microbiology. An animal center houses twenty-five principal investigation suites with complete support operation, including surgical, necropsy and care centers. The facility also includes a material intake suite to categorize collected specimens, and a full conference center. Joint Venture with Laboratory Research Group. (CDFL)

#### **Willie Morris Library, Jackson, Mississippi – USA 2004 – 2006**

The Willie Morris Library in Jackson, Mississippi is located on land donated to the City of Jackson by the Entergy Corporation for the sole purpose of providing a permanent building for the city's most utilized library branch. The narrow, wooded site is situated next to an ox-bow pond that is recharged by nearby Hanging Moss Creek. The architectural design draws inspiration from the trees and vegetation that are common to the site as well as the region. Architectural standing seam roofing, mixed shades of jumbo brick, and details of cypress wood on the siding and exterior soffit fuse modern elements with the regional vernacular. Unique design features ensure an informative and enjoyable experience for library patrons. Oversized glazing allows a visual melding of the wooded area surrounding the building with the interior of the library. Clerestories protected by overhangs provide copious southern light to the reading area. Patrons are offered a variety of seating options from comfortable sofas to more traditional tables and chairs as well as computer alcoves for word processing and Internet access. The children's collection area plays on the outdoor, woodland vocabulary incorporating forest creature footprints in the design of the carpet, tree-shaped cutouts in the furniture and a "cloud" canopy to foster imagination and curiosity. A "flying gutter" feature collects and transports approximately thirty percent of roof water to the ox-bow pond next to the building creating an uncommon waterfall on rainy days. Circulations have increased by approximately 30% and the building is poised for more volume and service expansion. (<http://www.dcd.com>)

#### **Galtney Center for Academic Computing, University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi – USA 2002**

The Galtney Center for Academic Computing is the end result of a complete interior and exterior renovation of the two-level reinforced concrete structure formally called Weir Hall. The project also includes new classroom additions and landscaped plazas linking the facility to adjacent student activities. The first floor houses the core components for the building, including seminar rooms, administrative offices, student and professor help desks, a 24-hour coffee café, and the student computing center or "virtual library". The second floor contains additional administrative offices and classrooms. Upon its completion in 2003, this project was awarded an American Institute of Architects/Mississippi Chapter Honor Citation for design excellence. (CDFL)

## **Centerbrook, Centerbrook, CT , Architects and Planners – USA**

<http://www.centerbrook.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Yale University, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Kroon Hall, New Haven, CT – USA 2009**

Kroon Hall is a landmark in sustainable green design (Yale University)

"We love our new Kroon Hall. It is not only a feast for the eyes but a joy in which to work. Thank you for your inspired vision and execution." James Gustave Speth, Former Dean, School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, Yale University  
Kroon Hall is Yale's greenest building, LEED Platinum certified, and a flagship for the university's commitment to sustainable ideals. It is designed to use 50 percent of the energy of a comparably sized, efficient modern building. The new home for the School of Forestry & Environmental Studies joins with two adjacent buildings to create a new unified campus within a campus, establishing a highly visible center for the study of the environment at Yale. Kroon Hall received extensive media attention in 2009, its first year of operation, and seven design awards, including an AIA New England Honor Award and a prestigious national green building award that will be announced officially later in 2010. Constructed of stone, concrete, steel, and glass, it is sited between two neo-Gothic buildings on Yale's Science Hill. It forms two new courtyards, reintroducing the collegiate urban fabric of Yale's core campus to Science Hill. The gabled roof recalls its neighbors while integrating photovoltaic solar collectors and skylights. The end walls are glass with wooden screens that offer sheltered views in both directions. The top floor is a cathedral space housing a conference center with large lecture hall, classrooms, and a cafe. The middle floors accommodate faculty offices, while the bottom floor has more classrooms and a library that lead out to the lower courtyard. The Platinum Rating from the U. S. Green Building Council is the highest attainable. Sustainable features include solar photovoltaic panels, ground source heat pumps, displacement air systems, high thermal retention, daylight harvesting, energy recovering ventilation, a rainwater collection and cleansing pond, a green roof, and recycled, local, and sustainable building materials. Centerbrook as Executive Architect collaborated on the project with the Design Architects, Hopkins Architects of London and an all-star team of consultants including ARUP engineers, atelier 10, Nitsch engineering, Kalin Associates, and Olin Partnership. (<http://www.centerbrook.com>)

#### **Yale University, Lewis Walpole Library, New Haven, CT – USA 2007**

The Lewis Walpole Library, a department of Yale University Library, is an internationally recognized research institute for eighteenth-century studies and the primary center for the study of Horace Walpole, the English man of letters. Wilmarth Sheldon "Lefty" Lewis, a pre-eminent scholar of Walpole, gave the collection along with his eighteenth-century Farmington, Connecticut estate to Yale University. This posed a quandary for Yale since the historic house would be difficult to preserve if modified to accommodate the larger spaces and the controlled environment that the collection required. Centerbrook's solution was to create an attached 'barn' with state-of-the-art systems. The 13,000 square foot addition includes a spacious reading room, modern collection storage, and innovative staff and conservation workspaces. The addition is in the tradition of connected Connecticut farm buildings, and fits a large building into an historic neighborhood. It preserves the existing historic frame house, retaining its residential image and scale. The library and other twentieth-century additions to the original building were restored and renovated to accommodate exhibits, classes, and social events. (Centerbrook)



### [University of Colorado, Anschutz Medical Campus, Health Sciences Library, Denver, CO – USA 2007](#)

As a joint venture with Davis Partnership Architects of Denver, Centerbrook designed this 116,000-square-foot medical library, which is located along the center quadrangle of the new University of Colorado Health Science Center campus. The library serves the medical school, four hospitals, and numerous biomedical research facilities. Designed as a social bridge between all campus disciplines, the library's prominent location near public transportation creates a gateway welcoming community use, as well. The library provides public access at the first floor and becomes increasingly private and quiet on upper floors. The facility includes collection storage with a reading room as well as indoor and outdoor private and team study spaces. It also includes administrative offices, reference services, classrooms, a conference center, a learning resource center, systems-database support, education and health informatics support, and storage of and access to a History of Medicine rare book collection. (Centerbrook)

### [University of Colorado, Wolf Law School, Boulder, CO – USA 2007](#)

Centerbrook is the Design Architect. Davis Partnership Architects of Denver is the Architect of Record.

The Wolf Law School is prominently sited at the south entrance of the University of Colorado in Boulder and acts as a gateway to the campus. The building was designed to recall and reinforce the distinctive character of the historic Boulder campus. The campus was originally characterized by low-scale, sandstone buildings with tile roofs. Much of this quality was missing in recent campus architecture and the University wanted it restored. The Law School is constructed of local red sandstone with limestone details and a red tile roof. It is five stories tall and steps back at its upper floors to maintain the scale of the historic campus. It is "L" shaped and orientated around a large courtyard opening to the southwest, providing views of the Flatiron Mountains throughout the building. Benches and shade trees fill the courtyard, making it an informal social space and community center for the School. The building has courtrooms, classrooms, seminar rooms, faculty offices, a law clinic, a student center, and a law library. Classrooms have wireless networking and video conferencing capabilities for distance-learning. There are internet-based video recording stations and interview rooms as well as digital information kiosks on all floors. The law library is an integral part of the Law School, easily accessible from classrooms and faculty offices. It is the regional archive for the United States government, making it the most complete law library in Colorado. The Law School has received a LEED Gold Rating from the U. S. Green Building Council. (<http://www.centerbrook.com>)

### [Manchester Community College, Library, Manchester, CT – USA 2003](#)

This 35,000-square-foot library is the lynchpin of a 250,000 square foot expansion of Manchester Community College. The library was envisioned as a learning resource center where students could retrieve information from books, periodicals, and other written documents as well as from electronic sources such as CD ROMs, the Internet, DVDs, and videos. The library is a largely open, one-floor space arrayed around a central circulation desk. The ceiling pops up into raised areas with clerestory windows in several important places, including the circulation desk, a large reading lounge with a fireplace, and a study area. Breakout rooms and lounge spaces invite students to gather and work in groups. Lighting for study areas and stacks are custom-designed uplights, which produce comfortable, non-glare illumination and afford flexibility in adjusting stack locations in the future. Sculpture and art is brought into the building and integrated into lounge areas for the enjoyment of patrons. The goal is to create a bright, friendly, and sociable environment where the college's students feel welcome and at home. (<http://www.centerbrook.com>)

### [Mark Twain Library, Redding, CT – USA 2000](#)

The Mark Twain Library was established in 1910 through the efforts of Samuel Clemens' daughter, Jean Clemens, to create and endow a library in memory of her father (Mark Twain) who spent his last years in Redding under her care. Many of the original books were from Mark Twain's personal library. The original building was built with help from the local townspeople and friends of Mark Twain. Slow but steady population growth in the 1970s resulted in an addition built of exposed concrete. In keeping with the philosophy of central library "control," then popular, the addition was round with a central circulation desk. This allowed a small staff to survey the entire facility from a single vantage point. Further community growth in the 1980s and 1990s and rapid changes in information technology created the need for renovations and expansion. The Library Board worked with Centerbrook to shape a facility that would respond to present and future community needs. The new addition screens the view of the 1970s concrete structure and serves as the entrance to the library. The choice of shapes and materials is intended to complement the surrounding New England community. The addition contains the children's functions, separating the noise associated with children's activities from the main library. The center of the existing round building was reshaped as a display area, (vaguely reminiscent of a river boat paddle wheel). The display cases can be moved to allow larger public functions. At the far end of the central axis sits a restored sculpture of Mark Twain surrounded by characters from many of his stories. The architectural frieze around the entire facility is composed of quotes from Mark Twain's lectures and novels. The original Mark Twain Library building has been renovated for special collections and is available for public functions, meetings, and musical performances. (Centerbrook)

### [Quinnipiac University, Arnold Bernhard Library, Hamden, CT – USA 2000](#)

This project undertook the renovation and expansion of a thoroughly inadequate library built in 1969 for a then young New England college. The front of the old building was remodeled to make its spire a beacon of radiating light and to provide a stepped proscenium at the spire's base for socializing and frequent ceremonies and concerts. The rear of the building was largely demolished and replaced with a larger addition now open to a wooded glade and the panorama of stream and mountain beyond. Inside, the old structure was reduced from three floors to two, merged via a skylit rotunda and open balconies. There is a variety of ambiances ranging from the lively cyber café to the secluded team study rooms cantilevered out into the treetops. The library includes the Lender Family Special Collections Room housing a unique American exhibit on An Gorta Mor, the Great Hunger in Ireland during the late-nineteenth century. The exhibit features paintings, sculptures, an illustrated history, and a comprehensive collection of published materials. In addition to answering current functional and technical demands, Centerbrook saw the building as having the power, through its unique language of procession, emotion, and symbolism, to be an alternative to, or a sanctuary from the more troubling aspects of the cultural environment students must contend with today. Its design was to be informed by the core philosophical concerns of humankind: knowledge, individual conduct, and governance. First, Centerbrook sought to make it a place that celebrates the life of the mind. Computer access to knowledge is not relegated to enclosed rooms but is instead integrated into the building along with over a hundred artworks spanning centuries. Second, the more admirable traits of individual conduct were considered and the organization of the building was made rational, structured, and processional. An important goal was to achieve the attributes of craft and care and a balance between rationality and emotion; a balance between exuberance and serenity. Perhaps most importantly, Centerbrook strove to make a place of harmony and beauty that would nurture contemplation. Third, both within the library and at its front door, settings for social interaction and forums for a public life were created, both essential constructs of a sense of community and the polis. Out of these three aspects of knowledge, conduct, and community, Centerbrook attempted to make of the building a symbol of humankind's highest aspirations, and, like Ariadne's gift of the golden cord to Theseus, help students to more easily find their way out of the labyrinth. (Centerbrook)

### [University of Connecticut, Homer D. Babbidge Library Information Cafes, Storrs, CT – USA 1998](#)

#### **Awards:**

AIA Connecticut Design Award

The Information Cafés are the centerpiece of the University Electronic Information Center, inserted into the Homer D. Babbidge Library. Each is laid out in an open plan cluster of several hexagonal workstations. The effect of the clusters is of a sociable café, a



far cry from the typical academic reading room where quiet reigns. The intent of the Cafés is to encourage students to be at ease in the library and to interact freely in small learning groups. Designed according to black box theater principles, the Cafés are wired flexibly from below by means of raised floors and lit from above by track lighting. Integrated up-lighting under each umbrella provides non-glare illumination for computer screens. The co-mingling of technology, theater, and retail paradigms puts the Cafés at the forefront of library innovation. (Centerbrook)

#### **East Hampton Library, East Hampton, CT – USA 1997**

This building houses a library, community center, day care, and a senior center. Local citizens were an important part of the design process. A committee of 35 diverse residents collaborated in a series of workshops which initially focused on the site and user needs. Further work included "dream drawings" to supply architectural imagery. The complex site affected the design. Watercourse setbacks, solar orientation, parking, adjacent residential and industrial neighborhoods, access and identity considerations were all heeded. Laid out on an east-west axis, the building opens to south light and averts the cold with long roofs. The smallest component, the Senior Center, is closest to the road and sized to match residential neighbors. The day care center follows, and the large library is at the rear. This stepped plan gives all three parts equal recognition from the street. The building was designed like a steel framed pole barn with space under the sloping roof used for several mechanical attics (the water table prohibited a basement). Ceilings also rise and fall as needed, making space grand where appropriate - at the library entry and reading room, at the seniors main hall, and at the shared meeting room. Other places are cozy - a senior fireplace niche and drop-in center, a day care aedicula, and the children's library. Here two sets of "Three Bears" easy chairs preside. The smallest is child sized, the middle is a normal chair, and the largest makes even adults look childlike. The building is designed to harmonize with its small village surroundings and still evoke pride in the citizenry. Bell patterns were stenciled at entries and in the library, reminding of the town's heritage as "Belltown" (it is the original home of our nation's bell manufacturing). The family of chimney, ventilator and bell towers spire high as civic markers, while windows and dormers give a friendly cadence to the building's substantial mass. The long porch, anchored at the street by the bell tower entry, ties the complex together. Overall, this building has the stature of an important public structure, its varying functions drawing community members together. (Centerbrook)

#### **Quinnipac University, School of Law Center, Hamden, CT – USA 1995**

The 130,000 square foot law school center and library forms the west terminus of the university's "village street" established under Centerbrook's 1979 campus master plan. This large complex is brought into scale with the rest of the campus by its division into four wings and an overall height of two stories above grade, achieved by placing the third level library below grade. Daylight is brought into this level by a ten-foot-wide, glass roof that extends the entire perimeter of the library wing. The library encloses 50,000 square feet in the building, accommodating 552,000 volumes and a seating capacity of 400. The four wings form a courtyard that is the complex's central organizing feature. The main interior hallway of the building encircles the courtyard, giving the building a clear and memorable organization. On an emotional level, the south-facing courtyard collects the ambiance of the morning sun and a sense of community. Café tables, chairs, benches, and blossoming shade trees adorn the courtyard's lawn and add to the attraction of this enclave. On both a symbolic and functional level, the courtyard provides a forum for public life, a yard for the court, in effect. Twin spires and a clock tower further distinguish the courtyard. The east spire serves as a landmark identifying the main entrance from both the courtyard to the south and the driveway to the north. The complex's overall sociability, its places to sit on the edges of paths, its enclaves for gatherings, its small cafés within and without, all speak to the central purpose of the practice of law and the school itself, that of bringing people together. To enhance a sense of place, a wide array of furniture and light fixtures were designed for the building. (Centerbrook)

#### **East Lyme Library and Community Center, East Lyme, CT – USA 1990**

This 35,000 square foot building combines a public town library with senior and youth centers, offices for the Visiting Nurse Association and the Town Parks and Recreation Department, and a multipurpose meeting room. The town requested that each of these maintain a separate identity and visibility while being housed in a one-story building of New England character with sloping roofs. The site complicated the requirements. It borders residences, wetlands, and the Smith Harris House, an historic Greek Revival farmstead on the National Register. Early studies revealed just enough room to fit the building and required parking on the narrow site. The building was set on the north half to leave the south end as an entry and parking "orchard," sunny in winter and shaded in summer. The tripartite building faces the parking with three open pavilion entries. The longest of these, in the middle, leads to a high lobby in which all departments have indoor entries. The youth and senior centers claim the two other pavilions as their own outdoor entries. The sloping roofs required by the town were massive. To break down their scale, entry pavilions and dormers, which are Greek Revival, reflecting the Smith Harris House were added. A gallery pavilion, tall with glass and almost the same size as the house, juts out the back of the lobby to face it. The trim and fenestration throughout the building, though newly invented, also recall the house's style along with the stretched columnar brick piers and pediments of the three building wings. Since Greek Revival was prevalent at the town's founding, this all helped celebrate the town's 150th anniversary. Inside, off the lobby, each facility opens through a procession of regular spaces in irregular patterns. Especially in the library, large spaces lead to small which lead in turn to large again to dramatize the pleasures and uses of each. In addition to administrative and technical services offices, the 18,000 square foot library includes a grand reading room. It is preceded by a checkout desk off a tapered entry hall and is surrounded by stacks, special pods for media, new books, periodicals, a children's library, and the "East Lyme Room" with mahogany cabinets displaying town memorabilia. Between the Senior Center and the large subdivided multi-purpose room is a full kitchen capable of serving 400 meals. The Senior Center also offers its own meal site room, a day room, and crafts studio. The Youth Center separates into counseling offices and a recreation hall where a snack bar and DJ booth/TV "tower of power" in the middle are surrounded by game tables and seating. (Centerbrook)

### **Cherry Huffman Architects, Raleigh, NC – USA**

<http://www.cherryhuffman.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Chatham Community Library (Central Carolina Community College), Pittsboro, NC – USA 2010**

The Chatham County Library is located on the campus of Central Carolina Community College in Pittsboro. The library will serve as the library for the community college as well as the regional public library. The Chatham County community is committed to being leaders in sustainable design and the library design incorporates many highly innovative features. The project is on track to receive a LEED Gold certification. The library is designed to use natural light for almost all of the functional light during daytime. Extensive on-site daylight modeling was completed with Dr. Wayne Place. Electric lights automatically turn off when sufficient daylight is present. The design was extensively tested through prototype models and physical analysis. As one of the ways of meaningfully engaging the community, several artists are incorporated into the design. A mural artist is painting the children's program area. A metal worker is designing custom fences and bicycle racks and a ceramic artist is designing tiles for two "hearth" features. These and several other inclusions of local artisans serve to reinforce the library as a community anchor. (Cherry)

#### **Cameron Village Regional Library, Raleigh, NC – USA 2006**

The library is located in the oldest shopping center of its kind in the southeast. The design created a window into the community, expressing the library's individual function while maintaining continuity with its surroundings. The library's updated interior and

exterior has added light, energy and transparency to the building—an integral part of the library’s new identity. It now welcomes 3,500 visitors a day. The open plan combines the two sides of the building into one library. An addition to the second floor provides more floor space with the ability to separate quiet and public study zones. The relocated entry opens into an atrium connecting the first and second floors. The southern exposure of the primary facade offers an opportunity to take advantage of an ideal day lighting circumstance. Through the use of carefully designed shading structures the design responds to environmental concerns, maximizing daylight and views inside and out while avoiding direct light and undesirable heat gain. The primary view from the street is the activities occurring within the library—connecting the inside and outside. The library received a Merit Award from the American Institute of Architects, North Carolina Chapter in 2006. (Cherry)

## **Clark Construction Group, Bethesda, MD – USA**

<http://www.clarkconstruction.com>

### **University of Maryland at Baltimore Health Sciences Library, Baltimore, MD - USA 1998**

190,000 sqf., \$ 10,000,000 – 50,000,000

University of Maryland at Baltimore, Architect: The Design Collective

#### **Awards:**

**Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC) Baltimore Chapter (New Construction, \$10 million +)**

University of Maryland at Baltimore, Architect: The Design Collective

The second largest medical library on the East Coast provides the highest level of library and computing services available. The state-of-the-art information services building serves over 900 libraries in 10 states as part of the biomedical network of the National Library of Medicine. Many highgrade finishes are incorporated into the six-level building, including maple and cherry-wood paneling and black granite counter tops. Telecommunications cabling, fiber-optics, and 1500 computer data connections were installed throughout the facility. The Information Access and Management Center, located on the building’s main floor, allows users to access database and networked information. Three Technology-Assisted Learning Classrooms are used for training, advanced applications, file management, and design of expert systems.

## **Clark Nexsen, Norfolk, VA – USA**

<http://www.clarknexsen.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Patricia W. & J. Douglas Perry Library, Student Success Center, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA – USA 2011**

The Patricia W. and J. Douglas Perry Library is home to most of the Old Dominion University Libraries’ collections and services. The University Library was opened in its present location off 43rd street in 1976, with a major addition and renovation completed in February 1998. It was renamed the Patricia W. and J. Douglas Perry Library on December 10, 1998 and was dedicated on April 15, 1999.

Completed in: 2011, Project size: 76,316 SF; Construction cost: \$9,700,000

To create an interactive “Learning Commons” and accommodate the University College, which helps students transition to college life, the library at Old Dominion University underwent both a renovation to some of its existing spaces, as well as an addition of 30,000 SF.

Approximately 20,000 SF on the first floor of the existing Perry Library was captured to create the “Learning Commons”, which includes multi-task open work areas, enclosed meeting rooms and project rooms, social gathering spaces, and a small cafe.

Additionally, approximately 30,000 SF were added to accommodate University College and its support services to students.

The Center serves as a central hub for 24,000 students and operates 24 hours. Our design direction was for an atmosphere of exploration, collaboration, and social activity. The Center is a destination, a place to see and be seen, and a home base for commuting students.

A single inversion arc draws students to the main entry addition. The arc curves through the iconic Perry Library to form a strong geometry unifying the 1973 vernacular with the new. The design incorporates ODU “blue” paired with a warm “gold”. Overall tones borrow from the existing library neutrals and feature exposed concrete, reinforcing the overall technology theme. Glass partitions expand the spaces one into the next for a dramatic layering effect. The University embraced a “for students/by students” philosophy and a student advisory committee participated in the design process. Furniture selections support technology-driven requirements. Mock-ups were installed for onsite testing for a semester. Overall comfort, performance, and ease of power and data integration Civil engineering design for this project included site layout and grading for a series of ramps and curved steps to integrate with the campus overall master landscape plan. Stormwater design, which included a new bioretention facility and compliance with the campus stormwater master plan, and site utility design, including the design of a 12-inch City-owned water main for future use. Extensive coordination was involved with DCR for stormwater approval, Hampton Roads Sanitation District (HRSD) for sanitary sewer coordination, and the City of Norfolk Utilities Department for design and approval of the 12-inch water main. drove product selection. Practicality meets imagination in this community and technology-driven center. (Clark)

## **CO Architects, Los Angeles, CA – USA**

<http://www.coarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Santa Monica College Library – Santa Monica, CA – USA 2003**

CONTACT: Bruce Smith Public Information Officer

(310) 434-4209 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DATE: November 14, 2005

Website

SMC LIBRARY, SCIENCE COMPLEX WIN

STATE ARCHITECTURAL AWARDS

Santa Monica College’s Library Expansion & Modernization Project and its Science Complex have both won prestigious statewide awards from the Community College Facility Coalition. Both projects were designed by CO Architects of Los Angeles, formerly Anshen + Allen.

The Library project won the Award of Honor in the Modernization Project category and the Science Complex won the Award of Honor in the Growth Project category.

The coalition is made up of representatives of California community colleges, architects, engineers and contractors. The 2005 awards were presented for the best in design for California community college projects.

The \$23.6 million Library Modernization and Expansion project – which was completed in August 2003 – nearly doubled the size of the facility to 96,500-square feet and provided widespread Internet access. In addition, the project included seismic retrofitting and a redesign of the exterior, with landscaping, benches, lighting and more.

With three stories divided into five levels, the Library features plentiful skylights and atriums, giving the structure an open and airy feel. The centerpiece is an elliptical wood-paneled “building-within-a-building,” flanked at the north end by a dramatic three-story glass elevator tower.

The \$30 million state-of-the art Science Complex – which opened in August 1999 – is a 98,000-square-foot facility made up of two buildings separated by a courtyard but connected at the second floor. The gray-green-white building has many environmentally sensitive features, as well as modern labs and classrooms.

The complex includes two 100-seat lecture halls, including built-ins such as infrared assisted-listening devices and computerized control modules for the professor to display DVDs, CDs, and other media; labs ranging from plant propagation to instrument labs and a Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometer, one of only two at a community college. (<http://www2.smc.edu>)

## **Cogdell & Mendrala Architects, Savannah, Georgia - USA**

<http://www.cogdellmendrala.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Zach S. Henderson Library, Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, Georgia – USA 2008**

- The expansion/renovation project began in summer 2004 and was completed in August 2008.
- The completed building is as large as a city block. The total square footage of the library is 235,000. A helpful feature is the color coding of the carpet by floor: Green – first, Blue – second, Red – third, and Purple - fourth.
- The \$22.75 million project added 101,000-square foot to the original building.
- The expanded building was designed more for people than for books.
- Floor to ceiling windows are featured throughout with seating at all the outer edges and the collections nearer the center.
- By the end of 2008, there will be more than 1900 seats and twenty-nine group study rooms available.
- The new Learning Commons (second floor) offers bright, flexible seating for group collaboration, faculty – student collaboration and research, and multimedia creation and projection.
- The Automated Retrieval Collection (ARC) is currently capable of storing 800,000 items in 5,848 separate bins that are stacked 45 feet high is one of the most exciting features of the building.
- When the ARC is expanded to its full capacity the building will be large enough to house a collection of more than two million items.
- There will be more than 300 hard wired computers and wireless is available throughout the building.
- A welcome addition to the original building is the rear entrance that allows access from the parking lot.
- The library is open almost 24 x 7. During regular terms, it's only closed from ten pm on Friday until 9:00 am on Saturday and from 10:00 pm on Saturday until noon on Sunday. See schedule.
- The striking three-story glass atrium with its virtual waterfall is a highlight of the eastern addition.
- The L shaped western addition features a cathedral ceiling on the third floor with impressive views from both the third and fourth floors. (<http://library.georgiasouthern.edu/building>)

#### **Ina Dillard Russell Library & Information Technology Center, Georgia College & State University, Milledgeville, Georgia – USA 2005**

see Holzman Moss

The existing facility consisted of an original building constructed in 1926 and expanded in 1965, which together totaled approximately 45,000 sf.

The new two phase \$15,000,000 project added a 100,000 sf addition and completely renovated the existing facility following the Design-Bid-Build delivery method. The first phase consisted of a new three story addition. When the addition was completed, the Library was able to relocate all of its staff, materials, and student functions from the existing facility into the new addition. The move was coordinated with the semester break which created minimal disturbance to the University's Library services. Once relocation was complete in the new addition, the second phase involving the renovation of the existing facility began. When completed, a partial move of certain temporary departments, went back into the existing building.

Features include a 24-hour student gathering/study zone with a cyber-cafe, graduate study lounge, group study rooms, electronic classrooms, and additional reference areas. Complete access to the library's computer labs are now available anywhere within the complex. State-of-the-art technologies and high-density shelving contribute to the doubled capacity for collections and reader seats. The Flannery O'Connor Memorial Room, a museum and archive dedicated to the author and Georgia College alumnus, is joined by additional gallery spaces and an adjoining Education Room for museum-quality exhibitions and special campus events. (Cogdell)

#### **Live Oak Public Library, Bull Street Branch, Savannah, Georgia – USA 2000**

On 2002 Bull Street is, arguably, the oldest library within the Savannah city limits. The history of the entire Live Oak Libraries system is closely linked with this particular branch. It was opened in November 1916, costing \$104,041.78 to construct, the money mostly coming from a Carnegie grant. Its 23, 000 item collection was brought from East Henry Street's Carnegie Library, which had previously served the local African-American community. For more information on the Carnegie

Library:[www.liveoakpl.org/upload/LibraryHistoryLeMays.pdf](http://www.liveoakpl.org/upload/LibraryHistoryLeMays.pdf)

Designed by H. W. Witcover, the Bull Street library is a beautiful example of neoclassical architecture. In the following decades the building went under several renovations. The first came in 1936 when the WPA (Works Progress Administration) added a small wing for more book stacks and painted a Robin Hood mural in the Children's Section.

In 1956, while there was no change to the building it self, it was renamed the Chatham-Effingham-Liberty Library. It served as the single library building for all three counties, only aided by book mobiles that had routes through Effingham and Liberty Counties. This service was discontinued December 31, 1944 due to a lack of funding.

Ten years later in 1966, a whole new addition, in the form of a nearby residence, was annexed to the building that doubled its size, making it better able to handle the increased traffic after segregation had ended. A reading lounge and more room for the staff were specifically designed, as well as more stack space.

In 1999, the building went through an overhaul. Restored to its prime, the building's size was again doubled to almost 66,000 sq. ft. It was painted in the very recognizable neoclassical style of Robert Adams, a famous Scottish architect, interior designer and furniture designer. He was considered the leader of the first phase classical revival in 1790 in the United Kingdom, specifically

Scotland and England. Some of his most notable works are Derby House, the front screen in Whitehall, in London, Kedleston Hall, and Pulteney Bridge, in Bath. For more information on Robert Adams : [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Adam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Adam)  
The Bull Street Library's split-block addition from 1966 was replaced with white Grecian marble, vivid colors in the rest of the décor, and beautiful window walls that gave a lovely view of the live oaks that line Bull Street. In honor of these trees, the entire library system was renamed Live Oak Libraries in 2002. (<http://www.examiner.com>)

## **The Collaborative Inc., Toledo, OH – USA**

<http://www.thecollaborativeinc.com>

### **Libraries:**

**[John & Christine Warner Library & Student Center \(Central Ohio Technical College – Ohio State University\), Newark, OH – USA 2008](#)**

### **Awards:**

ACUI ( Association of College Unions International ) Design Award 2009

AS & U ( American School & University ) Educational Interiors Showcase Bronze Citation 2009

Central Ohio Technical College (COTC) is forging ahead and looking forward to a future of growth. The vision for of The John L. and Christine Warner Library and Student Center is now a reality, as the structure of this state-of-the-art facility nears completion. Construction began in the spring of 2007, and now the campus is preparing for the move of the various services and resources over the summer months. When the doors to the new building open, it is anticipated that not only will the face of the campus change but so will its feel. Structurally and symbolically this nearly 84,000 square foot building will be the union of information access and the information generation. The facility will feature 25,000 square feet of library space; nearly double the space of the current library. The new library will house an ever-changing array of research tools for teaching, learning and research. The new student center features a modern dining area, student organizational space, a learning commons, various activity areas and a new bookstore. Through volunteerism and student employment, the center will offer first-hand experiences in citizenship and educate students in leadership development, social responsibility, multiculturalism and values. Spaces that will be available to community, non-profit organizations at no charge include: the library, dining hall, bookstore, public lounge areas, and the Sleight Community Room. Brian Boehmer, Architect and Project Director, stated: "The concept of having an open facility that houses a library, dining, bookstore and student spaces is very unique. The notion that there are no physical barriers between the food service operations and the library and the fact that food and/or books can literally go anywhere in the building strengthens this concept." Additionally, the Warner Center features three working fireplaces for those cold Ohio days. Like other spaces on campus, the building provides complete wireless internet access. All classrooms and most of the learning labs will have full multi-media components. Students will be able to sign out laptops at multiple locations throughout the building. Dr. Bonnie L. Coe, President of COTC, stated, "It is our hope that the center will foster a sense of community that will cultivate enduring loyalty to both COTC and Ohio State Newark. The building was made possible through the foresight and generosity of its namesakes – John L. and Christine Warner, who are credited with the unique concept of combining the library and student center into one facility. The Warners' generous donation consists of a \$4.5 million lead gift, followed by the establishment of three charitable remainder trusts of varying amounts and years. (<http://www.newarkcolleges.com>)

## **[Adrian College, Shipman Library Addition & Renovation, Adrian, MI – USA 2000](#)**

22,000 sqf. Addition, 29,000 sqf. Renovation, 4,752,000 €

The expansion and renovation of Shipman Library on the campus of Adrian College transformed a 40-year-old functional, but nondescript library. The project is the first step in a campus renaissance, the college's first major building project in more than a decade. It symbolizes a commitment to academic excellence. Renovation 51,000 square feet of virtually new space. It establishes a new benchmark of quality for future campus projects. The existing building and new addition are linked dramatically with a vaulted connector that functionally and visually unifies the entire building, while creating a major organizational space similar in character to traditional collegiate reading rooms. The new addition is shaped to respect and enhance the pedestrian scale of the campus. It incorporates an exterior palette of limestone and masonry, which harmonizes with the two existing distinct campus-building styles. The library has become an academic and social center, and also houses the campus' technology center. The new Shipman Library combines the historical tradition of libraries with 21st-century technology. (<http://schooldesigns.com>)

## **Cooper, Robertson & Partners, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.cooperrobertson.com>

### **Libraries:**

**[Shaker Museum and Library, Mount Lebanon, New York – USA 2005](#)**

A master plan and schematic design relocates the Shaker Museum and Library to the historic Shaker site in Mount Lebanon where a contemporary museum will be inserted within the ruin of the great stone barn, thus preserving it and providing a compelling setting for the foremost collection of Shaker artifacts in the United States. The move also restores the site and ten other historic buildings there.

**[Fisher College of Business at the Ohio State University – USA 1999](#)**

425,000 sqf.

The college provides total business education in separate buildings for undergraduate study, graduate study, a library, and administration clustered around a traditional campus green. Cooper, Robertson designed the plan for the six-building campus, its main open space, and two of the buildings: the Executive Education complex and Fisher Hall, sited on axis with the main university library and matched in height to link it visually with the larger university campus.

## **CORE architecture + design, Washington, DC - USA**

<http://coredc.com>

### **Libraries:**

**[Washington, DC, Public Library Branches, Rosedale Community Center and Library, Renovation, Modernization – USA 2012](#)**

New Building Multi-Purpose Recreation / Community Center / 26,200 SF / Washington, DC

The new Rosedale Community Center and Library will replace the current dilapidated building, rejuvenating this neighborhood with improved community amenities. The community center will have a gymnasium, meeting rooms for general purposes as well as for the teen and senior age groups, a community kitchen, and fitness room. Outside of the building users will find a new swimming pool, new artificial turf field, basketball court and playground. The design is straightforward and is comprised of three rectangular buildings, a gymnasium wing, community center wing, and a library wing with a central entry point. The community center wing will be housed under a green roof and provide storm water retention and filtration, the 9,000 sf green roof will help reduce the heat island effect providing points for LEED certification. The new building, designed to LEED Gold standards, is intended to provide a modern facility to foster activities such as continuing education, arts and crafts, indoor sports as well as neighborhood meetings and events. (CORE)

**[Washington, DC, Public Library Branches, Southeast Neighborhood Library, Washington, DC – USA 2012](#)**

partnership with HMA2

**[Washington, DC, Public Library Branches, Mt. Pleasant Branch Public Library, Washington, DC – USA 2012](#)**

CORE, along with HMA2, was hired in 2008 to renovate, redesign, and restore the Mt Pleasant Library at 16th and Lamont Streets, NW. The overarching project goal is to improve the functionality of the library. To do this, CORE will increase usable space, add a new wing for community gathering space, improve circulation, design for all ages, and preserve the historic structure and spirit of the neighborhood. Throughout 2009, CORE has worked diligently to develop a design that meets the needs and interests of local community group, historic preservation groups, and design review boards. CORE has created a design that blends the new wing with the historic structure in a subtle yet provocative way. The project is scheduled to begin construction the first quarter of 2010. (CORE)

**[Washington, DC, Public Library Branches, Georgetown Library, Interim Library, Washington, DC – USA 2008](#)**

see also: Martinez + Johnson

In 2008 DC Public Library contracted CORE to design the interim Georgetown Library. The library will be used for two years while the Georgetown Branch is under construction. The design for the interim location focuses on technology use, flexible space, library services for people of all ages and the creation of an accessible and user-friendly space. A well-chosen color palette sets a serene mood and maintains an atmosphere of learning, reading, and social gathering. The highlight of the design is a whimsical tree structure in the center. Apart from the tree the design includes a computer area, stacks, and reading areas. 4,500 sf (CORE) DC Public Library began a multi year program of modernizing and replacing all of the systems outdated branch libraries. When closing the branch, an interim library is opened to serve the community during construction of the new branch. DCPL hired CORE to develop these interim libraries, which occupy retail storefronts when possible, to give the appearance of a retail book seller. With a street front retail space in Georgetown on M Street, the library is in a highly trafficked and accessible area. The library was used for two years while the main branch was under construction. The design for the interim location focuses on technology use, flexible space, and library services for people of all ages, and the creation of an accessible and user-friendly space. A well-chosen color palette sets a serene mood and maintains an atmosphere of learning, reading, and social gathering. The highlight of the design is a whimsical tree structure in the center or the children's area. (Core)

**[Washington DC, Public Library Branches, DC, Tenleytown Branch, Interim Library – USA 2008](#)**

see also: Freelon Group

Interim Library / 4,000 SF / Washington, DC

DC Public Library began a multi year program of modernizing and replacing all of the systems outdated branch libraries. When closing the branch, an interim library is opened to serve the community during construction of the new branch. DCPL hired CORE to develop these interim libraries, which occupy retail storefronts when possible, to give the appearance of a retail book seller. The library was used for two years while the main branch was under construction. The design for the interim location focuses on technology use, flexible space, and library services for people of all ages, and the creation of an accessible and user-friendly space. A well-chosen color palette sets a serene mood and maintains an atmosphere of learning, reading, and social gathering. Ceiling "clouds" define specific zones within the space and highlight the children's area. (CORE)

**[Craig Gauden Davis, Greenville, SC – USA](#)**

**<http://www.cgdarch.com>**

**Libraries:**

**[South Carolina State College, Miller F. Whittaker Library, Orangeburg, SC – USA on construction](#)**

**ABOUT THE LIBRARY**

The Miller F. Whittaker Library was constructed in 1969 with the mezzanine addition in 1979. Various print and electronic collections are housed in more than 47,500 square feet of space. The library provides resources to meet the instructional and research needs of students and faculty.

**THE MILLER F. WHITTAKER LIBRARY RENOVATION**

The new library will be located in the approximate same location as the present facility, and will include approximately 74,500 square feet. In the first phase, a wing of the library will be built in the existing adjacent south parking lot. The second phase will consist of relocating the contents of the present library into the new wing and then demolish the existing library to make room for the new construction. The three-story steel framed brick and glass structure will feature natural lighting from windows and an integrated skylight system. The majority of the print collection will be housed on compact shelving, which requires less square footage than conventional shelving. The new facility will house several state-of-the-art amenities, including a WiFi system allowing students the use of laptops throughout the facility. Some additional features include lounge and conventional seating for more than nine hundred fifty; classrooms for bibliographic instruction and lectures; a fifty seat computer commons area; meeting rooms, study rooms, and conference rooms of various sizes; a children's room and curriculum lab; multimedia lab; and a café. The facility has been carefully designed to meet newly adopted SCSU architectural design criteria, academic needs and fit the learning style of South Carolina State University students. Once complete, the facility will be a positive statement to the continued commitment and progress which will be synonymous with South Carolina State University well into the 21st century.

**<http://library.scu.edu/MFWLibraryFriends.pdf>**

The Z. Smith Reynolds Library is defined by its: Friendliness and Caring. We value being friendly and strive to be the embodiment of approachability for the Wake Forest community. We value and care about our colleagues in the library and about each individual at Wake Forest University.

Collaborative Spirit



We value collegiality and working together as a team. Our collaborations within the library, the larger Wake Forest community, and the field of librarianship help us reach higher levels of service, innovation, and impact on the campus and the profession.

#### Welcoming and Inclusive Place

We value the library as a place where everyone is welcome. We provide places where students, faculty and staff can gather and meet across disciplines. We provide spaces for the WFU community to host events and programs that engage and enrich the intellectual and cultural lives of the community.

The Z. Smith Reynolds Library values: A Mission Focused on Success

We value progress and achievement in the Wake Forest community, and pledge to do all that we can to help our students, faculty and staff succeed. We celebrate success as a way to recognize quality work and to showcase and demonstrate the highest levels to which we all aspire.

#### Unparalleled Service

We value our community and seek to continually improve upon our role as information experts.

We value partnerships with faculty and staff across campus to enhance the University's effectiveness. We continually strive to innovate and build new models of service to best meet the needs of our users.

#### The Quest for Knowledge

We value the quest for human knowledge in all its forms. We value the teaching and learning process by which knowledge is disseminated and acquired, and we value the creative process required to produce new thought.

The Z. Smith Reynolds Library aspires to live by these guiding principles:

**Diversity and Inclusion.** We value and appreciate differences: of opinion, perspective, culture, race, socioeconomic status, color, sex, national origin, religion, age, sexual orientation, gender expression, and physical ability.

#### Innovation and Creativity

We value a culture of innovation and pledge to build a creative environment that allows us to explore new ideas, learn from failure, and continually re-envision what libraries can be.

#### Love of Learning

We are intellectually curious and expect to continue to learn, grow, and develop throughout our lives. We do this by reading, through engagement in professional development, by learning from each other, and through access to cultural activities. We seek to instill the appreciation for lifelong learning in all of our library users. (<http://zsr.wfu.edu/about/library-values>)

### **[Nancy Guinn Memorial Library, Conveo, Rockdale, GA – USA 2010](#)**

Architect: Craig Gauden Davis in association with Studio 3 Design Group

\$ 5,500,000

**Enhanced Functionality:** The expansion and renovation of the Nancy Guinn Memorial Library addressed a number of shortcomings with the existing building: leaks and water damage caused by measures taken to support the rooftop mechanical units, improperly functioning mechanical units, and an inefficient circular-oriented floor plan. A 9,000-square-foot addition brought the library's total size to 47,000 square feet and offers views of a wooded public park and amphitheater. A 200-seat meeting room was relocated to the upper floor and given a separate entrance so it can be used after hours. Other amenities include three small-group study rooms, a 12-seat conference room, a children's story hour room, and a computer training lab.

### **[Etowah Branch Library, Etowah, Henderson County, NC – USA 2008](#)**

Area: 8,000 sqf., Cost: \$ 1,300,000

#### **Awards:**

**Best New Library Under 10,000 SF, 2008 North Carolina Public Library Directors Association**

Located near Hendersonville, NC in a community with a population of approximately 2,700 people, this new library overlooks the Etowah Valley and Blue Ridge Mountains. Nestled on a gently sloping site, the library is the center of this small community. The project came in under budget, has many sustainable features and is designed to accommodate future expansion. • Building facade faces due south to maximize daylighting opportunities and capture views towards the Blue Ridge Mountains. Fritted, high performance glass to reduce heat gain. Large 6' overhang protects façade from summer sun but allows warmth in the winter, Exterior uses indigenous materials and colors, Interior floor features renewable cork flooring, Multi-purpose room with after-hour entrance, Children's area is enclosed from rest of the public area for security and acoustical isolation. (Craig)

### **[Pendleton Branch Library, Pendleton, Anderson County, SC – USA 2007](#)**

Area: 12,000 SF, Completion: 2007, Cost: \$1.9 Million

Situated on virgin forest donated by a Clemson entomology professor for the preservation of an environmental sanctuary, the library is built next to the ruins of an 1860 southern plantation home known as Tanglewood. Proportioned after the original home, the exterior is classical in its articulation while the interior focuses views into the lush surrounding forest. The Children's program room and reading areas provide views into the archeological ruin which CGD's design reclaimed from decades of overgrowth and converted into an exterior reading garden and history lesson for the community. Plentiful natural daylight, Seating along the exterior to capture views, Central circulation/help desk for visual control, Public meeting room, Children's program room Lobby star-burst relates back to terrazzo floor pattern in the main library (also designed by CGD). (Craig)

### **[Horry County Library, Conway, SC – USA 2006](#)**

Area: 20,000 sqf., Cost: \$ 4,300,000

Associate Architect: Moseley, Wilkins and Wood

#### **Awards:**

**C. P. Quattlebaum Design Award, 2006 City of Conway, South Carolina, Presented for an outstanding contribution to quality development in the restoration, landscape or design category**

Public meeting room with after hour entrance, Two-story lobby organizing public space, All shelving 66" high or less to create a sense of openness, Plentiful windows to provide daylight, Designed to receive a 20,000 sf addition, Indirect lighting throughout, CGD designed FF&E

This library is located on the same site, adjacent to the historic Burroughs School and Auditorium on Main Street in Conway, SC. With plans to convert the school and auditorium into a museum and theater, the library was sited to frame an entry drive and help organize the site into a "cultural campus" while maintaining several large live oak trees original to the school. The two story façade of the library balances the scale and style of the auditorium façade and provides this small library with a strong civic presence visible from Main Street. (Craig)

### **[Drs. Bruce and Lee Library, Florence, Florence County, SC – USA 2004](#)**

Building Area: 83,000 gross square feet on a 5 Acre site, Cost: \$ 17,000,000

When a new foundation dedicated to advancing the greater good of the community wanted to make a monumental statement, it chose Craig Gaulden Davis to create the city's first civic structure in more than thirty years: a public library, classically designed, that would serve as a catalyst for future growth and progress. To quantify the importance they placed upon this vision, the foundation insisted that the library be made 8,000 square feet larger than the State Library's formula's recommendations, which are based on population size. The Drs. Bruce and Lee Foundation Library in Florence, South Carolina, has lived up to – and exceeded – its mandate. This strong, timeless edifice has engaged the existing community, spurred revitalization of the downtown business district, and boosted commercial investment, economic development, professional recruitment and educational achievement throughout the Pee Dee region. Massive but exceptionally well-sited and proportioned, the library is clad in limestone, its grand walkway leading to a portico with elegant hand-carved Corinthian and Ionic capitals. Lush grounds include a landscaped public plaza and a great lawn, ideal for hosting concerts and other civic events. Organized around a central two-story atrium, the facility features a bright, colorful children's library that overlooks the great lawn, a bank of Internet-equipped public computers that are in near-constant demand; a 48-computer classroom/training suite; a large South Carolina History Room with separate climate control systems and a fireproof vault; and a variety of meeting rooms for individual study or research, team projects and training sessions. To accommodate after-hours events, the Founder's Room is equipped with a separate entrance that allows admittance from the building's exterior while also providing easy access to service facilities. With a functional fireplace, conference table, comfortable seating areas and traditional furnishings, the Founders Room is the perfect setting for special events such as meetings, catered affairs and book signings. To allow convenient access while preserving the structure's dramatic street appeal, public parking is located on either side of the facility rather than in front. An elevated plinth suits the building's classical design while also concealing a secret: a self-draining mechanical room that distributes air quietly and evenly without creating typical aesthetic issues associated with air-handling equipment. Craig Gaulden Davis is passionate about creating libraries that showcase community ideals. Like the Pee Dee region it serves, the Drs. Bruce and Lee Library has its own character and context, making it a treasured resource for all generations. Program: Central Atrium/Circulation Area, Children's Area, Internet Area, Periodicals & New Book Collection, Adult Fiction Collection, Adult Non Fiction Collection, Reference Collection, Reference Offices, South Carolina History Collection, Private Study Rooms, Public Training Classroom, Administrative Offices & Work Areas, Public Meeting Room, and Founder's Room Conference Suite (Craig)

### **Hughes Main Library, Greenville County Library, Greenville, SC – USA 2002**

Area: 120,000 SF, Completion: Fall 2002, Cost: \$17.8 Million, Associate Architect: MGA Partners, Client Website: <http://www.greenvillelibrary.org>

#### **Awards:**

**First Place Hospitality/Public Space Category 2006, StarNet Merit Award 2004, AIA South Carolina Honor Award 2004, Brick Association of the Carolinas Honor Award 2003, AIA South Carolina Honor Award 2003, AIA Greenville**

When architect David Moore needed inspiration for the design of the Hughes Library, he needed only to look to the past. Recalling the rich textile industry on which Greenville was founded, Moore, partner of Craig Gaulden & Davis, Inc (CGD) and project architect designed a building that marries traditional architecture with modern design. To further evoke the past, Moore brought in large oak trees around the exterior of the building. And the building was completed in 20 months, just in time to move the 440,000 items from the old Main Library to the new location. Utilizing a fast track, design build approach to accommodate Greenville County's 20-month turnkey schedule, CGD in association with MGA partners out of Philadelphia, PA created a design that accommodates the needs of the library system and the patrons. Craig, Gaulden & Davis are no strangers to library design, having designed nearly 1.3 million square feet of library space throughout the Southeast including new main libraries for Anderson, Lexington, Charleston and Florence counties in South Carolina. However, The Hughes Library is the first in the state to utilize a design/build approach. This method teams the architect and contractor together to provide the owner a single source of responsibility for the design and construction of the project. Greenville County Library System executive director, Beverly James notes, "Because of our time constraints and the complexity of the project, it was essential to have experts in library design as well as in construction leading our efforts." The library's exterior. Moore saw the new library as the main vehicle to extend the existing Heritage Green campus. Greenville's downtown cultural arts campus, Heritage Green is also home to The Greenville Art Museum, a 600-seat community theater and the future site of a Children's Museum. The new library rests on an adjacent block—formerly the site of a Coca-Cola bottling plant—that is surrounded by traditional red brick structures. "By utilizing colors from all the buildings on the campus, the library becomes a transitional element that ties the entire campus together," says Moore. Founded in 1921, the Greenville County Library has been a part of the Greenville Community for 81 years. Named the Hughes Library, through a generous gift from Phil and Bob Hughes in honor of their parents, R.F. and Mary Hughes, the new facility has been described as a "piece of fine art." Creating "this piece of fine art" was surely a collaborative effort. Moore called on the help of Brian Melson of Buford Goff, Inc. and Carrie Welker of the Thompson Company in Atlanta when he began designing the lighting for the library. Moore's goal was to incorporate as much natural daylight as possible. He also wanted the space to be well illuminated at night to show the activity that occurs in the library—people talking, people reading books, people studying at the tables. Further, Moore used linear, indirect fixtures in the library stacks to provide even lighting over the shelves. He also used lighting as a sculptural element in the building. The children's wing is the focal point of the library and this area created a unique lighting design challenge. Since the new addition was created to encourage children to read and to inspire their imaginations while encouraging family visits, Moore and Melson used an innovative lighting design. The solution was both playful and functional. They selected a low-voltage, cable lighting system manufactured by Translite-Sonoma. Brian Melson and David Jordan of The Schneider Company designed the system utilizing crisp halogen accent lights. Animal-like spotlights, called "Byrdys" appear to walk across the horizontally suspended cables. An assortment of five different colored; hand-blown glass downlights were also suspended from the cable system to further inspire young imaginations. Undulating colored nylon ribbons were also suspended from the ceiling. Hughes Library has been described as "a great vessel of learning and leisure opportunities awaiting the citizens of Greenville County." Architect David Moore looked to the past and saw the future. (<http://www.theschneidercompany.com>) CGD's 3rd contribution to Heritage Green, Greenville's downtown cultural campus, the 120,000 SF Hughes Main Library serves to expand Heritage Green and promote further downtown development. Utilizing a design-build delivery system, Greenville County required that the library be programmed, designed, constructed, and opened to the public in 20 months or less. As the lead architect of the selected design-build team, CGD was responsible for programming, architectural design, interior design and coordination of all architectural and engineering disciplines, including specialty lighting, library technology and building security design. In order to meet this aggressive schedule, the Team utilized a "fast track" approach that required the early release of construction packages during the design process to allow construction to commence before the entire library was designed and documented. (Graig)

### **Anderson County Main Library, Anderson, SC – USA 2000**

Client: Anderson County Library System, Location: Anderson, South Carolina, Cost (2000): \$10,100,000, Area: 96,000 square feet on a 5-acre site, Program: Public meeting rooms, cafe, store, local history help desk and collection .

[In the early 1900s, Andrew Carnegie donated \$50,000 to build Anderson Public Library at the corner of Tenth and Jackson streets. The city's only Neo-classical structure (completed in 1905) includes extraordinary craftsmanship such as oak fireplaces, a stained glass rotunda, classic columns, marble stairway, and special lighting.]

The Anderson County Main Library is more than a book depository; it is the center of discovery, discourse, research, and gatherings for the community. Craig Gauden Davis' design combined traditional library functions with those of a convention center, bookstore, cafe, copy shop, print center, video store, computer school and living room. During its first year, library usage more than doubled, attracting over 400 outside organizations. As expected, the boom in activity has brought new life to surrounding commercial neighborhoods. Located at the highest point in the city, the library is a beacon to its role as the intellectual and community center of the county. A sloping site features a public green with ancient trees and extensive landscaping. A contemporary arrangement of Jeffersonian columns, porticos and pediments, crowned by a copper dome, declares the building's civic role, while the interior reflects the information age it serves. Floor plans bear out the library's role as community center. Circulation, Audio/Visual, and Children's help desks are placed near an internal "Main Street". Meeting rooms, cafe, store, new materials, current periodicals, adult fiction, audio/visual, and the children's collection are on the Main Level; Reference, Periodical, and Local History are on the Upper Level. A single entry, and clear visual control of the public space from service desks, help address security concerns. Efficient workflow design, durable materials, and creative use of daylighting minimize operating costs. The technology infrastructure and options for building expansion offer flexibility over the long haul. (Craig)

## **CRSA, Salt Lake City, Utah – USA**

<http://www.crsa-us.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Utah Valley University Library, Orem, Utah – USA 2008**

196,000 sqf.

Collaboration with: Alspector Architects

The Digital Learning Center (DLC) features cutting-edge technology and plenty of room for growth. Governor Huntsman said Utah Valley University's library, as the first building completed under Utah's High Performance Building program, was the "greenest" state-funded building in Utah. The library also received two merit awards for green construction by Intermountain Construction in 2008.

Included in the building are group study rooms, a commons area with more than 90 computers with access to the latest in computer software packages and expanded collections. Other facts about the DLC include:

190,000 square feet, Over 200,000 books, Access to over 10,000 journals, More than 100 public computers, Mac and PC computer labs, Double the size of current collections, 31 group study rooms, Extended hours area, Café, Media viewing rooms, Writing Center (<http://www.utahvalley.com>)

## **Cutler Anderson Architects, Bainbridge Islands, WA – USA**

<http://www.cutleranderson.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Capitol Hill Library, Capitol Hill, Seattle, WA – USA 2004**

11,200 sqf., \$ 5,200,000

This 11,200 sqf. Library is located in the most densely populated and actively urban neighborhood in Seattle, Washington. The architect's intention was to create a quiet refuge in the intense neighborhood, while designing a building that could hold its own in the visually active context of Capitol Hill. To achieve this end, the community and the architects also wanted the building to respond to the site's natural and manmade context. In response, the architects looked the winter solstice to determine the shape of the central reading room. A triangular pitched roof whose rainwater runoff is expressed in a central open downspout reinforces this shape. To foster life, the exterior and interior of the brick portions of the building were wrapped with a veil of stainless steel mesh, upon which 16 varieties of climbing plants have been trained. When the planting matures, lighting that has been placed between the pant-supporting wire and the brick will be turned on and the building will glow green with life. (Cutler)

**Maple Valley Library, Maple Valley, WA – USA 2001**

### **Awards:**

Award of Excellence Building with Trees Awards 2003

AIA National Honor Award 2001

AIA Honor Award, Seattler Chapter 2001

Honor Award The Wood Design Awards 2001

### **Literature:**

Holtzman, Anna, Book leaves in a Library in Maple Valley, Washington. Nature in heard above readers's whispers, in: Architecture, Vol. 92,2003,3,pp. 90-93

In awarding Johnston Architects and James Cutler Architects an Honor Award for the design of a new public library for the town of Maple Valley, Washington, jurors emphasized the building's importance as a demonstration that a modest budget need not limit a public building's quality. Built in a small, 1-3/4-acre (0.7-hectare) forest in the midst of a rapidly developing suburban area, the new library is designed to connect library patrons with the living world around them. Transparent walls of wood-framed glazing invite the forest into library spaces. A U-shaped shed roof minimizes the visual impact of the building on its forest side while presenting a "crown" of wooden eaves to a busy arterial road on its urban side. But the library's connection to the forest is not simply visual. The roof's configuration allows it to collect all of the rain it receives to one central open downspout that will release up to 300 gallons (1100 liters) of water per minute into a central gravel pool. Serrated edges of the pool catch organic debris which will serve as nutrients for a moss pool. This vivid expression of the water displaced by the building and the life that water can foster invites patrons to enjoy and ponder their own place in the relationship between built and natural environments.

(<http://www.architectureweek.com>)

Built in the midst of a rapidly developing suburban area, this 12,000 sqf library is designed to serve the long term needs of the community while attempting to preserve the small 1-3/4 acre forest in which it is placed. The book collection, lounges, children's areas, offices and study areas are designed for maximum flexibility while attempting to visually connect the occupants with the living world around them. The "U" shape shed roof was designed to minimize the visual impact of the building/forest side of the building while presenting a "crown" of wooden shed eaves to the busy arterial road to the south. This roof configuration also serves to gather all of

the water to one central gravel pool. The edges of the pool are serrated in order to catch arganic debris that will serve as nutrients for a “moss pool”. By visually displaying the amount of water displaced by the building and the life that it can foster, it is hoped that this wooden building will further connect its users to the place. (Cutler)

## **CWZ Charles Walton Associates, Glendale, CA – USA**

<http://www.charleswaltonassoc.com>

CWA AIA, Inc. is a leader of innovation in library architecture. Since their inception in 1949, CWA architects have designed over 30 libraries in southern California and surrounding areas. They are pioneers in design, transforming a library into a center for educating and enriching the community. CWA was started when Charles Walton was given the project of remodeling the Brand Library and Art Gallery for the City of Glendale in 1949. Through years of prominent civic projects, CWA architects have become experts in architecture, urban planning, and interior design. CWA architects integrate theme or “experience” into library architecture. Their first themed library to be recognized is the Cerritos Millennium Library for the City of Cerritos. The exterior of the building is clad in titanium sheets that reflect the present modern time of the millennium. The interior is divided into multiple sections. Each section boasts a fantastic theme while still fitting together. CWA’s incorporation of themes creates an encouraging environment for local residents to explore. (CWZ)

### **Libraries:**

[Alhambra Civic Library, Alhambra, CA – USA in progress](#)

[Anaheim Civic Library, Anaheim, CA – USA in progress](#)

[Frazier Park Branch Library, Kern County, CA – in progress](#)

[Palmdale Oasis Library, Palmdale, CA – USA in progress](#)

[Mark Twain Branch Library, Long Beach – USA 2008](#)

[Palmes-Rancho Park Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2008](#)

[Edenvale Library, City of San Jose, CA - USA 2007](#)

[Camarillo Library, City of Camarillo, CA – USA 2005](#)

[Little Tokyo Branch Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2005](#)

[East Los Angeles Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2004](#)

[Buena Vista Branch Library, Burbank, CA – USA 2002](#)

[Cerritos Millenium Library, Cerritos, CA – USA 2002](#)

[Agoura Hills Library, Agoura Hills, CA – USA 2001](#)

[Arcadia Library-Remodel, Arcadia, CA – USA 1996](#)

[Platt Branch Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 1995](#)

[Paso Robles Library, Paso Robles, CA – USA 1993](#)

[Palmdale Youth Library, Palmdale, CA – USA 1992](#)

## **Leo A. Daly, Atlanta – USA**

<http://www.leodaly.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Walnut Hill Branch Public Library, Dallas, TX – USA on design](#)

Size 19,700 sqf.

The City of Dallas is pursuing a goal of Silver LEED® Certification for the new library. The sustainable design will incorporate significant energyefficient design components, as well as WI-FI technology for the staff and community. Additionally, because the location is adjacent to an airport, the design team is defining solutions for the acoustical challenges the facility must address. The city would like a notable design. Consequently, LEO A DALY is working with local artist Linnea Glatt to incorporate public art into the design of the building. It will be designed to showcase the art, as well as present the architecture as a work of art itself. This library is located in a diverse area of Dallas. In order to reach out to the community, the client wants the exterior architecture to be recognizable as a library. The facility will be a place for learning, gathering, research, and the arts. The library will be designed as a functional building that is user-friendly and provides a welcoming atmosphere for this diverse group of people. The library will contain a black box theatre that will double as a multipurpose room. Dallas’ Department of Cultural Affairs will work with the library to schedule theatrical events three months out of the year. The library staff will utilize the theatre as a flexible space, auditorium, or multipurpose room the remaining nine months. (Daly)

[Georgia Gwinnett College Library, Lawrenceville GA – USA 2010](#)

(ATLANTA – Feb. 23, 2011) The U.S. Green Building Council awarded the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)® Gold certification to the recently completed Georgia Gwinnett College (GGC) Library and Learning Center in Lawrenceville, Ga. Designed by international architecture, planning, engineering, interior design and program management firm LEO A DALY, GGC’s facility is the first academic library in Georgia to achieve this status and one of only seven Gold-certified academic libraries in the U.S.

“Georgia Gwinnett College is visionary in its approach to education,” said Jerry Voith, vice president and managing principal of LEO A DALY Atlanta. “Both the college and our project team wanted to build a library that not only had world-class facilities but also was committed to its sustainability responsibilities. Achieving the LEED® Gold certification, which exceeded the mandated LEED® Silver goal, is proof of that commitment.”

The new 90,883 square-foot, four-story library was conceived, designed and built as a “Knowledge Center” with public areas on floors two, three and four. In addition to book shelving spaces that can store up to 300,000 volumes, the facility includes an Academic Enhancement Center, a Center for Teaching Excellence, a large multi-purpose lecture room, a quiet reading room, an archives area, 37 study rooms and a café.

The building’s centerpiece is a three-story atrium that houses the Information Commons, an open study area providing a variety of furnishings for individual or group study. The atrium’s curtain wall provides impressive views to and from the central campus. Balconies and windows overlook the expansive atrium area from upper level floors.

“From the start, our students made it very clear that they wanted their college to uphold the highest standards of environmental responsibility and stewardship,” said GGC President Daniel J. Kaufman. “Earning a LEED® Gold certification is a testament to our students’ collective vision, our staff’s dedication to that vision, and the insightful skills of the building’s designers.”

Designing and constructing the facility to LEED specifications proved a challenge as libraries traditionally use large amounts of energy for lighting and for climate control systems to preserve printed materials. Using an integrated design approach and strategy that included high-efficiency lighting fixtures, windows that saturated 75 percent of the interior spaces with natural daylight as well as efficient insulation, the team achieved a 32 percent reduction in energy use.

“LEO A DALY’s team designed a building that is not only beautiful, but functional and efficient,” Kaufman said. “The features that contributed to earning the LEED® Gold certification are impressive. We are very proud of the entire project team’s work.”

As the library is located on a previously undeveloped site, the project team took several measures to minimize the clearance of the site. Pre-construction discussions ensured that the disturbance limits were reduced. Utilizing four stories reduced the building footprint and maximized the conservation of existing natural terrain around the building. This enabled preserving twice the outdoor space to promote biodiversity and provided a high ratio of open space to development footprint.

Recycling and reusing materials during construction was another area of emphasis. More than 95 percent of the construction waste was diverted from landfills to local recycling facilities. Almost 95 percent of the reinforced steel used was recycled from scrap cars. The drywall used on the project is made of 95 percent recycled content and is a by-product of industrial waste material. All the wood ceilings in the building are fabricated from 97 percent recycled materials. Additionally, more than 30 percent of the recycled content was used within a 500-mile radius of the site.

Other sustainable elements included reducing the water use by 40 percent over the typical library through features such as high-efficiency restroom fixtures and occupant sensors; designing drought-tolerant landscaping for more efficient use of exterior water; high indoor air quality; use of natural materials and finishes and using 2.5 percent environmentally-focused products as well as products with low off-gassing.

#### **[Georgia State University, Library Transformation, Atlanta, Georgia – USA 2007](#)**

The design transformation for the library updates, unites, expands, and makes more user-friendly two buildings. The five- and eight-story buildings were built over the last 40 years on the urban campus. The end result, which allows increased reader and collection spaces (using compact shelving), reaches slightly over 300,000 SF. Grouped around a new 150-seat “Learning Commons,” users have access to a great variety of study space options. Exciting glass-enclosed bridges, connecting the buildings at five levels (across a city street), are filled with collaborative and interactive study stations and natural daylight. (Daly)

#### **[Roberts Wesleyan College, Golsisano Library, Rochester, NY – USA 2007](#)**

\$ 10,000,000

Passero Associates was part of the design team preparing documents for this LEED certified building, serving as the civil and site engineering subconsultant to the design architect and Roberts Wesleyan College for the \$10 million Library project. The design of the new Library on an existing parking lot required relocation of the displaced vehicles to an appropriate location with pedestrian access to the campus. The new Library site was selected to become the focal point for the campus with views from multiple locations. Pre-design services included a due diligence study, review of local zoning codes and a utility conditions report.

Complement and elevate the architectural language of the campus; provide robust, invigoration, friendly, and collaborative study environments; and illustrate the educational value and benefits of a sustainably designed library. (<http://www.passero.com>)

According to Roberts Wesleyan College, its \$11 million B. Thomas Golsisano Library has received a silver LEED rating from the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). LEED is a third-party certification program and the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction and operation of high performance green buildings. The new library is one of the first colleges or universities to receive silver LEED certification in the area. LEED certification was obtained after submitting an application documenting compliance with the requirements of the rating system as well as paying registration and certification fees. "Receiving silver LEED certification is a great honor," said Richard Greer, facilities director at Roberts Wesleyan College. "It reaffirms that we achieved everything we set out to do. We have created a comfortable workspace that is both user-friendly and efficient, all while adhering to the highest environmental standards. The LEED process is rigorous, but worthwhile and we hope that the success of this project will serve as an example to the community." Funding for the library was made possible through a \$5 million contribution from Golsisano. An additional \$7 million was raised from other sources and allocated to both the B. Thomas Golsisano Library and to the original library, which is being renovated, renamed and transformed into the Robert and Mary Hastings Academic Center. The lead architectural firm, Leo A Daly with SWBR Architects, designed the two-story, 43,000 s/f library that incorporates unique design elements, and was built with the environment top-of-mind. The library features an Information Commons comprised of a 1,600 s/f café, a computer lab, group study rooms, large meeting rooms, and wireless capability throughout the facility. It also includes a graduate study room, a reading room, and an upgraded archives and special collections area. LEED promotes a holistic approach to sustainable design by recognizing performance in five key areas of human and environmental health: sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection and indoor environmental quality. The library incorporates the following aspects: \* Renewable materials such as cork flooring and carpet squares made of highly recycled content and sunflower board cabinetry. \* T-5 fluorescent lighting. \* Geothermal heating and cooling systems (pumps draw water from beneath the earth's surface instead of from outside air to provide heating and air conditioning). \* 100% "green E" power - energy derived from wind or bio fuels. \* Natural light leveraged throughout the building to extend energy efficiency, including white paint and solar shades that are used to reflect the direct rays of the sun and bounce light to specific areas. The combined use of the employed energy-savings systems account for the library being 40% more energy-efficient than what the NYS Energy Code recommends, according to NYSERDA.

(<http://nyrej.com>)

#### **[Palm Beach Atlantic University, Warren Library, West Palm Beach, FL – USA 2007](#)**

Collaborative. Comfortable. Conversational. Casual. These are words that describe the atmosphere of PBA's Warren Library. While there are places for solitary study, the overall atmosphere of the Warren Library encourages conversation and collaboration. The Warren Library is an elegant architectural expression of how we see our University. It is a wonderful space filled with Florida sunshine that draws students to the books, publications, technology and one another. Opened in 2007, the first month use of the library increased 800 percent. It is now the place for students to be at Palm Beach Atlantic University and has transformed our campus forever. (<http://www.pba.eu>)

#### **[Southern Methodist University \(SMU\), Fondren Library Addition, Dallas, TX – 2006](#)**

#### **[Incline Village Library, Incline Village, NV – USA 2005](#)**

#### **Awards :**

AIA Northern Nevada, Award of Citation 2007

ALA / IIDA ( International Interior Design Association), Inaugural Library Design Competition, Honor Award 2006



#### Statement of Design Approach:

The new Incline Village Library is designed to settle into the context of the existing site, respecting the vernacular of the area while incorporating a fresh contemporary attitude into the "Tahoe Style." All roof slopes, color, and building height as well as exterior wall materials are in accordance with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Code of Ordinances. The TRPA helps define the requirements for all of the projects in the Lake Tahoe basin.

With a sloped roof silhouette that commands attention from the nearby highway, the new facility incorporates ample amounts of glass to take advantage of the tremendous views in all directions. Exterior wall materials consist of a combination of split-face concrete block at all bearing walls, and cementitious lap siding at the wood framed exterior walls.

The construction cost for the 11,045 square foot facility totaled \$3,600,000.00 for a cost per square foot of \$325.93.

#### Sustainable description

The Incline Village Library incorporates many sustainable aspects.

##### Daylight Harvesting

The library's design focuses on providing excellent daylighting. A ridge skylights that spans the length of the open library space provides much, if not all, of the lighting required for the space during daylight hours. Glazing solutions for the building were well researched resulting in different high performance glazing selected for each orientation.

##### Computer Controlled Systems

Direct Digital Control of the HVAC systems reduces operating cost. The Plumbing system uses the latest in low flow technology.

##### Community Gathering Spot

From the beginning of the design process, one of the original goals of the building was to support the community and become a gathering spot for Incline Village residents. In addition to its repository of books and journals, the facility also offers a classroom, a number of public computer stations, as well as place to relax and socialize, with a café, and numerous "nooks" that form quiet reading and meeting areas. (<http://www.library.unlv.edu/arch/aia/awa2008/b08019.html>)

#### Largo Public Library, Largo, FL – USA 2005

Leo A Daly planned and designed a new public library that would serve the community for the next 30 or more years. Since 1976, the library's collections, departments and programs had grown with the community, but the facility remained the same. Together with Collman & Karsky Architects and Biltmore Construction, we worked with city officials, library staff, and the public to meet the community's needs and provide an architectural statement that reflects its surroundings.

The design of library provides natural light, landscaped reader courtyards, and updated technology. It utilizes sustainable concepts, saving resources for the future. Since opening, public use has increased by 150 percent.

"My sincere appreciation for the quality of the working relationship between the staff of Leo A Daly, the local architectural firm, and the City. Your willingness to listen and be flexible to input helped to create a team whose combined efforts have resulted in a building which is derivative of community input, and integral to its park setting. This library is uniquely Largo."

Barbara Murphey, Library Director Largo Public Library (Daly)

#### Peachtree City Library Renovation and Expansion, Peachtree City, Georgia – USA 2005

34,636 sqf.

Originally built in 1987, the Peachtree City Library had outgrown its 20,000-SF facility. LEO A DALY, through a series of user-interactive work sessions, prepared a "Vision-Study for the Future," including a multidisciplinary facility condition update analysis, space needs analysis, proposed master plan for total renovation, and a 12,000-SF addition, three-dimensional image study sketches of optional solutions, and cost estimates. The challenge was to not only add space and update the facility, but also to create a dramatic and inspirational new sense of place for the public library. The chosen design concept added an expanded children's area in a soft, curved form at the front of the library, with a translucent conical dome, bringing in natural light through the top and simulating a sunlit clearing in a forest. The raised roof canopy that invites and welcomes library patrons not only boldly marks the library entry, but also highlights the coffee shop bistro that beckons the Peachtree City residents to stop and meet their friends for morning coffee or afternoon tea. At night, it glows like a lantern in the park. The library, which is designed to be a highly appealing, stimulating, and unforgettable place for all ages, includes projecting reading bay windows facing the heavily vegetated park, a cozy fireplace reading nook, and a brightly colored teen zone. (Daly)

"I don't think they (the residents) know how beautiful it is...the children' section...is perhaps the library's crown jewel. LEO A DALY designed a plan that meets the 20-year old Peachtree City Library's present needs, while allowing room for future growth. We've come up with a really good building that will stand the test of time." Jill Prouty, Library Administrator, Peachtree City Library

#### Lamar State College Master Plan and Ron E. Lewis Library, Orange, TX – USA 2002

Owner Texas State University System, Size 47,000 SF, Scope Architecture, Engineering, Structural, Engineering, MEP Engineering, Interior Design, Programming

#### **Awards:**

**Award ABC Excellence in Construction Award**

The Lamar State College-Orange campus developed over time through sporadic acquisitions of multiple downtown Orange, Texas properties.

The College challenged the LEO A DALY team with developing a new image and master plan to consolidate its disjointed collection into a fourblock pedestrian campus plan to support its academic mission. To achieve the consolidation, the design team creating a system of pedestrian-friendly walkways and landscaped open spaces to form a unified

campus. Covered arcades border the campus green and provide pedestrian connections to key buildings. During the master plan's development, it became obvious that the multi-property campus also needed a significant building to serve as a central uniting focus as well as an anchor for future

downtown development. The three-story, 43,000- SF Ron E. Lewis Library and Administration building now serves that need. More importantly, it provides the needed new academic campus image while maintaining compatibility with the existing context.

LEO A DALY, along with its subsidiary Lockwood, Andrews, & Newam, Inc. (LAN), provided full A/E services in the implementation of the master plan, as well as Program Management, MEP engineering and structural engineering for the new library, and a new central energy plant. Satisfied with the team's solutions for meeting the university's needs, the client retained the LEO A DALY/ LAN team to complete subsequent Orange projects including Phase II of the master plan improvements. These include redevelopment of the

old library into an office and classroom building, the Green Avenue Plaza renovation and redevelopment, a student center, and an academic

building together with landscaping and parking improvements. (Daly)

## University of Las Vegas, Lied Library, Las Vegas, Nevada – USA 2001

302,000 sqf.

### **Awards:**

2001 Youth Design Jury Award American Institute of Architects, Nebraska

2001 Louis I. Kahn Award for Best Post-Secondary Education Facility American School and University

2001 Best of the Southwest - Outstanding Architectural Project Southwest Contractor

1997 Award for Unbuilt Projects American Institute of Architects, Nevada

A primary objective of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas library was to become a life-enhancing space and act as a central campus meeting venue. As lead designer and engineer, LEO A DALY planned a landmark structure to add definition and clarity to its highly visible position on the master plan and serve as the southwest cornerstone of a proposed academic loop. Using a series of interactive meetings with university leaders and community members, our team, with local firm Welles Pugsley, designed the 302,000 SF library so all four sides would be clearly seen. The design placed importance on library activity and visibility, creating an added layer of campus connectivity and energy. The building is a blend of technology and sustainability, housing 2.3 million volumes. It uses an automated storage and retrieval system that saves nearly 100,000 SF, reducing construction and operational costs. The library harmonizes with its desert environment by harvesting natural daylight to deflect heat, offsetting energy costs. Computerized simulations of daylight conditions were used to maximize natural light. The exterior skin includes low-e insulated glass with perforated aluminum sun louvers and deflectors. Zinc-alloy cladding on “floating” vertical walls and its barrel-vaulted roof deflect heat and contribute to its landmark status. The interiors provide intuitive wayfinding. The core encourages social and technological interaction. As visitors move through the collection toward exterior walls, the atmosphere becomes more private. The stacks are used as filters for sound, providing solitude. (Daly)

“This is a magnificent building, beautiful, functional, and we were so pleased with our partnership with LEO A DALY.”

Dr. Carol C. Harter, Former President, UNLV

## Pahrump Community Library, Pahrump, Nevada – USA 2001

Size 24,000 sqf.

LEO A DALY provided planning and bond issue assistance to the City of Pahrump for a new public library. The City had outgrown its 5,000-SF library, which housed the adult library, children’s library, offices, bookbinding and repair, employee kitchen, restrooms, checkout desks, computer areas and other amenities. The City was in need of a permanent home for the Pahrump Community Library, and was given two acres of land just north of the city cemetery. In 1998, voters approved a \$3 million bond issue for the new library, which included funding for paved parking, sewer, water and power and landscaping. The new Pahrump Community Library is a gathering and research facility for the people of Pahrump Valley. The 20,000-SF facility makes the entire library collection available to patrons, while providing much needed community meeting and conference space. The year following the building’s completion, LEO A DALY was retained to design a 4,000-SF, residential style library annex. (Daly)

## Council Bluffs Public Library, Council Bluffs, Iowa – USA 1998

Size 70,951 sqf.

### **Awards:**

Design Award Programm, AIA Nebraska 2000

Youth Design Award 2000

LEO A DALY designed this 68,500-SF Prairiestyle library to replace the city’s Carnegiestyle circa 1905 downtown main library. Its environmentally-friendly brick exterior and insulation and finish system (EIFS) was carefully combined with wide roof overhangs to provide an inviting atmosphere relating to adjacent residential neighborhoods and downtown structures. The interior of the two-story structure is flexible and open to accommodate changing technology, with the main focus being a dramatic central atrium that houses the central service desks. Providing three times the space of the old library, the new library uses the latest technology for book retrieval and check in. In addition to book, magazine, video, and computer station spaces, the program accommodates a large children’s area, public meeting rooms and volunteer gift shop. (Daly)

“We are quite proud of our new facility. The Library is a spectacular monument to the City. It is truly a great achievement and it would not have been possible without the professional skill and dedication, which you [LEO A DALY] gave to the project.”

John P. Nelson, Community Leader Library Journal Dec. 1999

## Dattner Architects, New York – USA

<http://www.dattner.com>

### **Libraries:**

## Bronx Library Center, New York Public Library, New York, NY – USA 2001 – 2005

78,000 sqf.

### **Awards:**

Building Design and Construction Building Team Silver Award

New York City Green Building Award Honorable Mention

Environmental Design + Construction Excellence in Design Award

International Interior Design Association / Illuminating Engineering Society Award of Merit

GE Edison Lighting Award of Excellence

GE Edison Lighting Award for Sustainable Design

The new Bronx Library Center replaces the former Fordham Branch Library. The facility provides expanded circulation and reference collections, cutting-edge information technology, a full range of education, business and technology training for all ages, literacy classes, and English language proficiency programs. The BLC also houses the Latino and Puerto Rican Cultural Center, with extensive bilingual collections, educational and cultural programs, and multi-media exhibits. Key design concepts include maximizing natural light, minimizing internal circulation, providing clear lines of sight, establishing an appropriate planning module for efficient stack layout, and providing an adaptable open plan. Each floor is conceived as a rational, rectangular public space surrounded by service, circulation and smaller program spaces fitting into the irregularities of the site. Planning follows a basic daylight strategy: Services at the relatively enclosed western side, books and other collection items in the middle and most of the seating in the glazed day-lit areas at the perimeter. Individually designed public stairs provide different types of processional experience between floors. They make circulation through the building an important part of the visitors experience, and highlight the connections between the various parts of the library collection distributed throughout the building. Bronx Library Center

DattnerArchitects The project received LEED® Silver Certification from the United States Green Building Council. It is the first public building in New York City and the first library in The New York Public Library system to receive LEED certification (Dattner)

## **Davis Brody Bond Aedas, New York – USA**

<http://www.davisbrody.com>

Davis Brody Bond is now **Aedas** <http://www.aedas.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Benning Neighborhood Library, Washington, DC - USA 2011**

Benning Library is located on a sloped site along Benning Road, N.E. The building is terraced into the terrain allowing access from both Benning Road at the upper level and from a commercial shopping area at the lower level. The two floors of the 22,000 square foot facility are connected by a public stair inside the building, creating a space which encourages pedestrian circulation through the library in order to connect one street elevation to another. Benning Library utilizes a warm color palette of earth tones and a copper panel facade to complement its residential setting. Approximately 315 copper panels chosen for the exterior reflect the sun and provide a warm glow in the late afternoon. The completed facility includes community spaces on the lower level including a 100-person multi-purpose room, two 12-person conference rooms and a public gathering and exhibition space. The upper level of the library houses the library's collection, which on opening day included 40,000 books, DVDs, CDs and other library materials. The library has space to allow the collection to expand to up to 80,000 items. Additionally, the upper level features separate reading areas for adults, teens and children, as well as the children's program area. Five small study rooms offer opportunities for quiet study or tutoring sessions. The library has 32 computers for public use. Designed to meet LEED Silver Certification, Benning Library incorporates a vegetative green roof, a displacement air system, solar control and daylight management and extensive use of recyclable and renewable materials. The quality and nature of light was an important factor in the design approach. The library is situated in a bowl-like condition with ample southern exposure. (Davis)

#### **District of Columbia Public Library, Benning Neighborhood Dorothy I. Height Library, Washington, DC – USA 2010**

The library received LEED Gold Certification from the U.S. Green Building Council for environmentally sustainable design. It has won a number of other design awards, including:

- Building of America Award 2010
- Associated General Contractors Washington Contractor Award 2010
- National Association of Contractors and Builders Proclamation Award 2010
- Developers and Builders Alliance Community Advancement Award, Best Developments of the Year, USA & Canada 2010
- North American Copper in Architecture Award, New Construction 2010
- Icestone Installation Award, Commercial Interiors 2010
- Washington Building Congress Craftmanship Award for Special Construction – Thermal and Moisture Protection Category 2011

The District of Columbia Public Library opened the new 22,000 square-foot Benning Neighborhood Library on Monday. It is the first of five new libraries to open this year and one of two designed by Davis Brody Bond Aedas. In addition to celebrating the library's opening, the event showcased the district's rapidly improving library system. The new \$12 million library, targeted for LEED Silver Certification, houses community space on the first level with library functions above connected by a staircase. Nestled into the site to maintain the scale of the mostly residential buildings around it, the building incorporates many sustainable features including a vegetated roof, solar and daylight controls; and extensive use of recycled and renewable materials. At the building's opening ceremony, Chief Librarian Ginnie Cooper said, "New buildings only scratch the surface of the library's transformation. More people are making their way to the D.C. library for the improved book collections, the great author talks and workshops, and the robust Internet connection. We are excited that people are becoming aware of the district's top-notch library." Additional Libraries will also open this year in nearby Anacostia (April 26), Deanwood (summer), Georgetown (October) and Tenley (December). The district is also moving forward with two new libraries designed by London-based architect David Adjaye. Sharon McHugh, U.S. Correspondent

#### **Watha Daniel/Shaw Neighborhood Library, Washington, DC - USA 2010**

22.800 sqf, \$ 12.000.000

In 2007, Davis Brody Bond Aedas was commissioned to design two new branch libraries, as part of the DC Public Library's initiative to develop a first-class, state-of-the-art neighborhood library system. Each library is programmed for 20,000 square feet of space, which, in addition to the traditional needs of a neighborhood library also includes public meeting space for the local community which can be accessible independently from the library proper. The DCPL has a mandate to build sustainable facilities, and our charge has been that these libraries should achieve Silver LEED Certification. The Watha T. Daniel / Shaw Neighborhood Library is located along Rhode Island Avenue at 7th Street, on a triangular urban site near Howard University. A wide variety of functions surround the site, including multi-family residential, commercial, educational and religious. The building marks this important intersection as a civic place. The building will fill the site, and be composed of three floors: one below grade and two above. The entry plaza at the east end of the site welcomes the public to the library. The main lobby provides access to the lower level which houses community spaces including a multi-purpose room for up to 100 people, as well as access to the library proper. At this main ground level are located the main service point and staff area for the library, as well as new materials and catalog stations for the general collections, and the children's library. The upper level of the library will house the bulk of the adult collection, including reference and periodical sections, and adult/young adult reading rooms. There will be online catalogs dispersed throughout the floor, with access to the DCPL electronic resources available at all locations. Conference rooms and individual study rooms allow for collaborative work in a non-disruptive setting. The library incorporates a number of sustainable features, including passive solar design and daylight management, displacement air system and extensive use of recycled or renewable materials. (Davis)

#### **Health Sciences Learning Center University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI – USA 2004**

The University of Wisconsin Health Sciences Learning Center is the second phase of a major consolidation of Health Sciences learning and research activities at the western end of the Madison campus. The 350,000 square foot building serves the Schools of Medicine, Nursing and Pharmacy, and is also a resource to researchers, clinicians and patients in the adjacent Hospital and Laboratory facilities. The major components of the Health Sciences Learning Center include: Health Sciences Library • Alumni Auditorium (350 seats), • Lecture Halls and Distance Learning Classrooms, • Classroom, Seminar and Group Study Facilities, • Computer Laboratories and Support, • Specialized Suites for Clinical Skills Education and Testing, • Administrative Offices for the School of Medicine, • A Lounge, Cafe and Bookstore, • Underground Parking for 220 Cars, • Bike Parking for 250 A major goal of the building is to foster interdisciplinary exchange, team work, and a sense of community for students in the health sciences. Student study space is organized as a series of clustered communities, including private study rooms, lockers, mailboxes

and lounge areas. The library and group study areas are organized around a central atrium, which introduces natural light and reinforces a sense of community within the building. (Davis)

#### **The Learning Resource Center Chesapeake College, Wye Mills, MD – USA 2002**

The Learning Resource Center at Chesapeake College, a rural campus on the eastern shore of Maryland, is a new facility that enabled the consolidation and expansion of traditional and new learning resources at the College. These resources include: print collections, electronic information, and learning assistance facilities. To create an integrated mix of resources and staff services that accurately reflects the needs of faculty and students at Chesapeake, compartmentalized functions such as “library” and “computer lab” were avoided. Instead, the program for the new Learning Resource Center is broken down into major components which include: Library Collections, Library Services, Electronic Resources, Labs and Classrooms, Faculty Development, Learning Assistance (Tutoring and Writing Center), Special Collections, and Building Support. The siting and development of the building afforded the College an opportunity to further develop a central campus quadrangle. The Learning Center’s massing also projects into the space of the quad to form both a physical and implied center of learning. (Davis)

#### **Wallach Division of Art, Architecture, Prints & Photographs Restoration, The New York Public Library, New York, NY – USA 2001**

The recently renovated Wallach Division is composed of three separate groups: the Art and Architecture collection, the Prints collection and the Photography collection. It houses original works of art as well as reference materials covering painting, sculpture, drawing, printmaking, photography, and the history of architecture and design from prehistoric times to the present. The renovation dramatically increased the public and staff space of the division. Collection space was centralized and expanded and a more efficient flow was created between the reference staff, the readers, and materials through the redesign of reference areas. The reconfiguration of staff work spaces into discrete areas opened up the space within the division’s reading rooms for Prints and Photography and for Art and Architecture. The reading rooms became wired for laptop computers and internet access. The Art and Architecture Collection is a conventional library facility, composed mostly of print materials that are available for view by the general public. The Prints and Photography Collections serve more curatorial functions and contain objects that require specific and controlled environmental conditions. The Prints collection contains a number of different storage facilities to provide for the different objects: flat files, boxes and file drawers. The Photography Collection is currently undergoing a major digital transformation and will include a digital library of its collection, enabling the collection to be viewed online. The Photography and Prints Collections offer limited access to their resources and are available only to those that apply to use these facilities. Size: 14,000 Square Feet. (Davis)

#### **Lila Acheson Wallace Library Renovation, The Juilliard School, New York, NY – USA 1999**

Located on the fifth floor of the school’s well-known 1960 building, the Music Library at the Juilliard School had not been renovated since its original construction. In addition to an overall refurbishment of the Library, the client desired to introduce data and power to all reader seats, provide small group listening and study areas, to create an environmentally controlled rare book room, to expand staff work space as well as to increase capacity for print collections. Due to the minimal amount of additional floor area available for program expansion, the renovation incorporated an underutilized organ rehearsal studio and a music practice room, which were converted to house rare books and manuscripts. Additional space for staff and collections was found by clarifying circulation pathways, utilizing compact shelving, replanning underutilized study space, and strategic expansion into the main open space of the library. The major design feature is a fourteen-foot freestanding wall, clad in cherry, which contains exhibit cases. This wall provides a sense of definition, a visual focus at entry, and a compositional balance to the open stair and railings that were retained from the original scheme. Upstairs, new stacks and a listening library reinforce the spatial organization around the open two story reading room. All library tables and carrels were custom-designed to accommodate accessible pathways for power and data, and to complement the character of the new space. (Davis)

#### **The Langston Hughes Community Library and Cultural Center, The Queens Borough Public Library, Queens, NY – USA 1999**

##### **Awards:**

Building Award for Excellence, Queens County Builders & Contractors Association, Inc. 1999

##### **Publications:**

Oculus, December 1, 2000, DDC Updates Emphasize Quality Design, Fair Pay

The Langston Hughes Community Library & Cultural Center was founded in 1969 to meet the local community’s need for an educational and cultural center that explored the Black Experience. Its centerpiece is the Black Heritage Reference Center, the largest circulating collection of books, magazines and artifacts on Langston Hughes in New York. In the late nineties, the collection outgrew its former storefront building, and Davis Brody Bond designed a facility to accommodate its ever-expanding collection and to provide for future growth in functions and services. The two-story building’s ground floor contains the library – a general circulation area, a Black Heritage Reference Room and a children’s library. Located on the second floor are the administrative offices as well as community-based facilities that include an art gallery and a multi-purpose hall for concerts and lectures. The adjacent outdoor plaza is designed for cultural events and community activities. The entrance is distinguished by a 28-foot-high wall etched with selected writings and an image of Langston Hughes. This powerful image and the words are intended to draw in visitors, establishing the library as a place not only to read books, but also to explore one’s heritage. (Davis)

#### **The Rose Main Reading Room Restauration, The New York Public Library, New York, NY – USA 1998**

##### **Awards:**

Award of Excellence for Library Architecture AIA /ALA 1999

Interior Architecture Award AIA New York Chapter 1999

Lucy G. Moses Award for Historic Preservation. New York Landmarks Conservancy 1999

Honor Award AIA 2002

Award of Public Space Interiors Magazine 2001

American Architecture Award Chicago Athenaeum: Museum of Architecture and Design 1999

Restauration Project of The Year New York Construction News 1999

Arthur Ross Award, Stewardship Category Classical America 1999

Metropoliain Chapter Award of Recognition. The Victorian Society of America 1999

##### **Literature:**

Architecture January 1, 1999 Study Hall

News AIA New York State December 1, 1999 AIA / NYS Design Awards

The New York Daily News November 11, 1998 A new Chapter for Old Library

Architectural Record November 1, 1998 A Reading’s Room’s Revival

The New York Post November 16, 1998 A Rose by Any Other Name

The New York Times January 2, 1999. Beyond the Stacks of Pride and Money A-3-Way

Library Race: Charting Speed, Amenities & Attitude

The New York Public Library, completed in 1911, is a classical building with a unique plan, inspired by the library's first director, Dr. John Shaw Billings. Billings placed the monumental reading room on the top floor to maximize light and air, directly above 8 levels of book stack storage. Over the years the original space for readers diminished as other functions such as copy services, microforms and card stack storage encroached on it. Layers of dirt, water damage, and heavy usage left the reading room looking makeshift and tired. In addition to the need to preserve the reading room, the Library faced an increasing demand to provide access to electronic information. To meet this mission, Davis Brody Bond conducted a meticulous restoration which returned the room, one of the largest uncolumned rooms in the nation, to its former grandeur and function. The team of restoration architects adapted the room to maximize efficiency of library service while maintaining its historic and aesthetic integrity. Improvements to The Rose Main Reading Room include expanded capacity, new electronic resources, faster and more reliable book delivery, a multimedia viewing area, a self-service copy center, improved access for readers with disabilities and a reorganized open-shelf reference collection. Thirty of 42 original historic tables were carefully restored and adapted to allow most user stations to access data and power for library equipment and personal laptops. This project preserved one of New York City's most beloved spaces, restoring it to its original glory, while at the same time optimizing access to the collections it serves, and introducing the infrastructure to provide the latest in electronic, on-line services. (Davis)

**William and Anita Newman Library and Technology Center, City University of New York – Baruch College, New York, NY – USA 1994**

**Awards:**

Excellence in Academic Libraries Award Association of College & Research Libraries 2003

Award of Excellence for Library Architecture AIA / ALA 1995

Annual Award, Municipal Art Society 1995

Award Access New York State Award 1995

Honor Award American Institute of Architects 1996

Excellence in Design Award AIA New York 1995

Moses Award for Historic Preservation New York Landmark Conservancy 1995

**Literature:**

Architectural Record February 1, 1995 Cable-Car College

Baruch College Journalism Program Juni 1, 1994 The New Campus Library and Technology center

Architectural Record February 1, 1995 Cable-Car College

The Baruch College Newman Library and Technology Center is the first part of a master plan designed by Davis Brody Bond to introduce much needed facilities onto the College's urban campus. Baruch College has one of the largest undergraduate business schools in the country, made up of student body which commutes daily to the school. To create the new library, the architects completely renovated an 1894 industrial building designed in Italian Renaissance style. The original Pompeian brick, terra cotta, and pink New England limestone facade was restored, while only the structural columns of the building are part of the new interior. The 330,000-square-foot building is divided into nine floors and includes, in addition to the library, a conference center, a state-of-the-art computing and technology center, a media center, and the offices of enrollment. A grand staircase in the two-story entrance lobby leads to the main floor of the library which is organized around a five-story skylit atrium created from an existing lightwell. The atrium, as well as most of the other library interiors, is paneled in cherry wood and topped by a 70-by-90-foot skylight. The new library accommodates 525,000 volumes. Since this facility opened, library daily attendance figures have tripled and the circulation of materials have more than doubled. (Davis)

**Biddle Law Library University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA – USA 1994**

In 1987, the University of Pennsylvania hired Davis Brody Bond to undertake a master plan for the expansion of its Law School. The first phase in implementation of this plan was construction of the new Biddle Law Library and Tannenbaum Hall. With the expansion, the School wished to maintain its small school atmosphere evoked by a quadrangle that contained the existing Law School facilities. This sense of cohesion was preserved by extending the courtyard with the addition of a U-shaped building that relates in scale and style to adjacent historic buildings. A major goal of the Library was to complement the existing campus buildings without diminishing their historic character. Its red brick and buff limestone echoes the materials on existing buildings while the simple details on its facade stand in contrast to those of original buildings, which are richly decorated. Round windows and double-height reading rooms, features from the original buildings, further provide a connection to the old Law School. The interior is planned to offer a variety of spaces for reading and study in a modern and flexible facility while preserving some of the grandeur of a traditional library. (Davis)

**Eskind Biomedical Library, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN – USA 1994**

**Awards:**

Award Excellence for Library Architecture AIA / ALA 1999

Honor Award AIA Gulf State 1994

Excellence in Design AIA New York State 1995

Honor Award AIA Tennessee 1994

**Literature:**

Architectural Record Design Portfolio October 1, 1995 Learning Curve

Bulletin of the Medical Library Juli 1, 1995 Technical Scale and high-level detail:

Vanderbilt's award winning Eskind Biomedical Library

American Libraries April 1, 1999 Honoring Advances in Architecture: The AIA/

ALA Building Awards

The Eskind Biomedical Library at Vanderbilt University is the "crown jewel" of the Medical Center Campus. It serves multiple purposes including teaching, clinical work and research and houses services that allow students and researchers to access information and to seek assistance from trained professionals in the use of information. Designed to mitigate the collegiate-scaled main campus and the overwhelming density of a modern academic medical center, the library serves as the gateway to the campus. The top floor is occupied by the Center for Biomedical Informatics, which is responsible for integrating the Medical Center's information systems and developing new applications for computers to medical research, education, and practice. The primary design challenge was to provide a building infrastructure to allow the smooth migration of generations of technology from the Center for Biomedical Informatics down to the Library floors where users could operate them. A transparent glass curtain wall introduces a light, delicate, and transparent facade and unifies the building's composition. The stacks, housed in clearly organized blocks, provide an efficient and highly functional arrangement for print materials while reading and study areas are located in open areas along the glass wall, near natural light. Throughout the Library a range of spaces was developed to encourage collaborative work, from group study rooms with monitors and white boards, to small informal areas. This library acknowledges that it serves as both a repository for traditional print media and as a center for the communication of electronic information. Throughout the design, the goal was to express both the traditional and familiar role of the library and the exciting potential of new technologies. The



Eskind Library is a dynamic addition to the Vanderbilt campus, both as a facility for information services, and as a symbol of the institution's future in the medical sciences. (Davis)

#### **[Astor Rare Book and Manuscript Reading Room, New York Public Library, NY – USA 1993](#)**

The Brooke Russell Astor Rare Books and Manuscripts Reading Room is a specially designed preservation environment that contains the New York Public Library's important rare-book collections. Once scattered throughout the Central Research Branch, they are now housed together in the former History and Genealogy Room, which is now a secure research space conditioned for the storage of rare books and manuscripts. The Rare Books Collection is now comprised of a storage vault and a reading room. The storage vault stands directly below the reading room and access is available by stairs and a dumbwaiter. Environmental control and theft prevention were the two main concerns in the design. Sophisticated HVAC units were installed to maintain the climate as well as environmentally sensitive lighting to prevent any damage to the books and manuscripts. The archival steel bookcases, designed to fit into the existing mezzanine structure, are completely sealed and finished with a powder coating to prevent out-gassing. A tinted UV-filtering glass is used for the glass doors. Library patrons are not allowed direct access to the cases, which are locked and kept secure. New furniture for the room includes illuminated oak study tables, which have built-in outlets for laptop computers. These individual tables, rather than the usual long ones, confine research material to a smaller area and make visual supervision of these precious materials easier for librarians. Other woodwork, such as the main counter and the original Carrère and Hastings chairs, was rehabilitated. (Davis)

#### **[Dekker Perich Sabatini, Albuquerque, NM – USA](#)**

**<http://www.dpsdesign.org>**

##### **Libraries:**

#### **[Espanola Public Library, Espanola, NM – USA on design](#)**

This 16,000sf library will replace Espanola's existing outdated and undersized library with a modern facility that meets the community's needs. Phase 1 Preliminary Design focused on evaluating 5 potential sites for the new facility, defining the project goals and space program, and creating a preliminary site plan and floor plan. D/P/S is working closely with the Coalition for a New Library as well as providing regular updates to City Council and facilitating public input meetings. The new library will enhance the Plaza de Espanola area, and provide room for collection and computing expansion as well as needed areas for Children and Teen areas, a Cultural/Historical Alcove, and public meeting space. The library will be designed to enhance the image of Espanola, pursue LEED certification, plan for future expansion, and promote local culture, artists, and materials. (Dekker)

#### **[NMJC \(New Mexico Junior College\) Pannell Library, Hobbs, NM – USA 2010](#)**

3,800,000 \$

This renovation of a 30,000sf existing library focused on increasing space efficiency and thoroughly upgrading the building to respond to concerns about safety, accessibility, and sustainability. New classrooms, computer labs, offices, and support spaces will be created on the second floor. On the first floor, fixed stacks will be replaced with high-density mobile shelving units to provide additional collection capacity. Library support spaces will be renovated, the main circulation desk will be replaced, and a periodicals desk will be added. Restrooms, mechanical systems, ceilings, lighting, and the sprinkler system will be upgraded to meet current needs. A small building addition will provide a new entry vestibule, stair, and elevator to address code issues. This addition updates the look of the building with curtainwall, metal panels, and a metal canopy, all of which relate to the material palette of other recent campus buildings. Existing glazing is also being replaced to improve maintenance and energy conservation. (Dekker)

#### **[UNR \(University of Nevada, Reno\) Knowledge Center, Reno, NV – USA 2008](#)**

Size: 295,000sf

Dekker/Perich/Sabatini served as the lead design firm on the project and collaborated with Hershenow+Klippenstein (architect-of-record) throughout all project phases. Designed as a library of the future compatible with the neo-Jeffersonian style of the university's original campus, this building combines traditional library functions with technology classrooms, video-conferencing facilities and specialized computer labs. UNR has embraced the idea of the library as a comfortable space for both students and the public to spend long periods of time and the building features lounge areas, public meeting rooms, a café and a 13,000sf automated storage and retrieval system capable of providing 20 years of collection growth in a compact footprint. The building design incorporates efficient use of natural and artificial light: a combination of curtain wall, shading devices, light shelves, atrium glazing, and roof skylights to provide well-controlled natural light for a large portion of the public space, and an automated electric lighting control system to manage energy use and occupancy sensors to maximize efficiency. (Dekker)

#### **[San Juan College Learning Commons, Farmington, NM – USA 2005](#)**

This new Learning Commons serves as the new 'front door' to the San Juan College campus. The concept brings together the media center, art center, and student activities center to create a hub of intellectual and social interaction on campus. Traditional library functions are combined with multimedia resources and student amenities in a relaxed atmosphere. The wireless network and mix of study and lounge furniture allows students to work and socialize flexibly throughout the building. Low, widely spaced book shelves reinforce the open, spacious feeling of the library. Over 9,000sf of the existing building was renovated to house the bookstore operations and other spaces, and a 33,000sf two-story addition accommodates the remainder of the program. The first floor focuses on student activities, such as student club stations, recreation areas, gaming spaces, and student offices. The second floor houses library collections, seating, computer labs, and study rooms. (Dekker)

#### **[Paseo Verde Library, Henderson, NV – USA 2002](#)**

##### **Awards:**

AIA Nevada Excellence Design Award 2003

This 40,000sf library for the Henderson District Public Library System (HDPL) houses 100,000 volumes of general collections and 50,000 volumes of children collections. A large reading room on the north end provides patrons a separate quiet area with views of the entire Las Vegas valley. A secure courtyard can be used as a programmable space. Several additional features encourage greater community and individual use, such as a young people's library, a community meeting room, and a coffee/sandwich shop. The shop has indoor and outdoor seating and is a popular hangout, particularly during the lunch hour. Also incorporated were numerous private study rooms and computer labs. Daylighting is introduced through clerestories and high volumes, and stack and reading spaces are protected from direct solar exposure. The technological infrastructure includes a wireless network and a self-checkout system. Numerous computer stations are placed strategically around the library to provide accessibility and privacy. (Dekker)

#### **[Whitney Library, Las Vegas, NV – USA 1994](#)**

This branch library for the Las Vegas-Clark County Library District is organized around three distinct areas: Adult Reading, Young People's Library, and Performing Arts. All of these areas spin off a central control area which unites the circular form of the young people's area with the more linear plan of the other areas. Community use is encouraged through a 300 seat public auditorium, an art gallery and a special collections room dedicated to materials relating specifically to the American Southwest. Also included are several private study rooms, meeting rooms and computer rooms. To create an identifiable public image along a major, high speed city artery, the building is brightly colored with an introspective wall canted slightly to the plane of the street. This

attracts the eye without using the commercial signs associated with strip shopping. The building incorporates indirect daylight and clerestories to bring natural, protected daylight into the stack and reading areas. (Dekker)

## **designLAB architecture, Boston – USA**

<http://www.designlabarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Grosse Pointe Public Library, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI – USA on design**

The Grosse Pointe Public Library in Grosse Pointe Farms in Michigan is an exemplary work of modern architecture, designed by renowned 20<sup>th</sup> Century architect, Marcel Breuer. The library constructed in 1953, with its 17,000 Sqf. distributed on two stories enclosed in an unadorned, simple, brick facade and exposed steel elements, is the only Breuer building in the Detroit, Michigan region. designLAB architects, the winner of an international design charrette organized by the library Foundation to save the structure, has created a restoration and addition scheme for the Breuer library that will allow the GP library board to move forward with plans to keep the Modern treasure while still fulfilling their current & future needs. This project will set a precedent for the future of other modernist structures at risk of being destroyed. (designLAB)

by John Gallagher

It looks as though a library designed by Marcel Breuer in Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, will be spared the wrecking ball. The local community library board met last night to evaluate an expansion plan designed by Boston-based designLAB architects. The scheme retains the original, 1953-vintage building and doubles its space with a sympathetic, Breuer-inspired addition. Although the board is not scheduled to vote on the scheme until October 22, momentum has decisively shifted away from an earlier push to demolish Breuer's only Detroit-area building. Breuer was already famous for his furniture and residential designs by the early '50s when he crafted the library. It is a small but elegant structure, two stories tall, with a front facade of unadorned brick that echoes traditional building materials in Grosse Pointe. Generous fenestration allows daylight into a double-height main reading room that features exposed structural elements and beams. Members of the library board had recently complained that the 17,000-square-foot structure lacked adequate space for administration, computers, and children's activities—prompting discussions last year about whether or not it should be razed in favor of an all-new facility. But when Laura Bartell, the then-president of the board, stated publicly that Breuer's building was "pretty undistinguished" and not worth preserving, her remarks prompted a flood of e-mails and local protests. The library hired designLAB in June to develop a scheme for saving the building. Robert Miklos and his team from designLAB propose adding onto the rear of the current building in what is now a parking lot, creating something of a mirror image of Breuer's structure. The new space would include an interior courtyard, a gesture that Breuer included in many of his houses but didn't have room for in the original library. The children's reading area will be four times the size it is now, and there will be expansive space for computers and administration. A new underground garage will relieve parking problems. In presenting this scheme to the community last week, Scott Slarsky of designLAB explained that his firm conducted extensive research in Breuer's archive at Syracuse University, trying to imagine how the celebrated architect would approach the project. He described the attempt to channel Breuer's spirit and signature style as "séance architecture." Assuming that the library board approves designLAB's scheme later this month, it must next seek municipal approval and raise the \$24 million necessary for construction. Groundbreaking could occur in the spring of 2009. (<http://archrecord.construction.com>)

#### **Skillman Library, Lafayette College, Easton, PA – USA 2005**

Situated at the center of the pastoral Lafayette College campus this building was reconceived as a "studio for learning" rather than a traditional library. The original 1960's era Skillman Library presented uninviting concrete walls to the campus green. The challenge of the \$17.5 M project was to convert this existing library into an inviting landmark that would serve as an intellectual and social protagonist of campus life. The 110,000 sqf. addition and renovation project provides a café, formal and casual reading /information/ meeting areas, group study rooms, classrooms. Computer and media labs and an art gallery. Students work collaboratively in this open environment with learning resources that are convenient to work spaces. As a result, the library has become the most popular place on campus for both serious study and casual student gatherings. **In 2006, the building was awarded the AIA National Honor Award for Interior Architecture, as well as two AIA chapter awards.**

Robert J. Miklos FAIA design principal, Whitney M. Hudson and Scott Slarsky project designers while at Ann Beha Architects. see also: [Ann Beha](#)

## **Dewberry, Fairfax, VA – USA**

<http://www.dewberry.com>

A library is one of the most significant buildings within a community. Every library is different and unique, and deserves an image reflective of the community's image and goals. Library design offers the challenge of accommodating high and varied usage types, meeting the expectations of the community, and anticipating future technologies while being good stewards of the environment. The new library must provide something and someplace for everyone; it is the "Third Place" within the community. PSA-Dewberry is a library specialist, having completed over 220 libraries across the country. The library team is made up of LEED Accredited Professionals providing pre-design, planning, building design, interior design and thematic interiors for new construction, renovation/expansion and reimagining of existing facilities for clients throughout the country.

### **Libraries:**

#### **Renner Academic Library and Learning Resources, Elgin Community College, Elgin IL – USA 2012**

Project Costs: \$21.5 million, Architect: Dewberry, Engineers: MEP/FP-KJWW Engineering, Interiors: Dewberry, Construction: IHC Construction

Standing in the beautiful Renner Academic Library and Learning Resources at Elgin Community College (ECC), it's hard to imagine that the college's old library was so small that three of them would fit inside the new facility. But that was something ECC officials became all too aware of after the former library was cited as "unsatisfactory for students' needs" during a 2006 accreditation visit by the Higher Learning Commission. That library, which opened in 1970 as part of the then new Elgin Community College campus, was designed to serve several thousand students, not the more than eleven thousand that were using the undersized facility more than thirty-five years later. "While our students were receiving high quality service from our librarians and staff, our library space wasn't providing an appropriate learning environment," says ECC President David Sam. "It was time for a change, and that's why we made a new library a top priority." Voters agreed, approving the \$178 million referendum in April 2009, which included \$26 million for the new library.

Construction began in March 2010 and the new facility opened in January 2012. The overall project cost \$21.5 million, coming in \$4.5 million under budget. Named for the college's first president, Gilbert I. Renner, the Renner Academic Library and Learning Resources is a 57,000-square-foot marvel of practical, convenient learning spaces, tasteful architecture, and thoughtful sustainable elements.

### **Independence Park Library, Baton Rouge, Louisiana – USA 2011**

PSA-Dewberry as part of The Design Collaborative has been selected to design the 115,000-square-foot library for the City and Parish of East Baton Rouge. The library has been targeted for LEED Gold certification and is scheduled to open in late 2011. It will include a meeting room that will accommodate up to 300 people, multiple conference rooms, special areas for children and teens, study rooms, a technology lab, and a quiet reading room. An adult collection area will also house a room for genealogical studies and local history. Services provided included master planning through design and construction documents. (Dewberry)

### **Diller Scofidio + Renfro, New York – USA**

<http://www.dsrny.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **The Broad: Art Museum, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2013**

Die Stadt Los Angeles hat ein großzügiges Geschenk erhalten: Die beiden Philanthropen und Kunstsammler Eli und Edythe Broad investieren 200 Millionen Dollar in ein neues Kunstmuseum. Der Neubau soll in Downtown Los Angeles entstehen und die Kunstsammlung der Broads, bestehend aus 2.000 Werken moderner und zeitgenössischer Kunst, beinhalten. Gestern stellte das beauftragte Büro Diller Scofidio + Renfro (New York) in L.A. die Pläne für den Museumsneubau vor. Die Broad Art Foundation wird sich auf der gegenüber liegenden Straßenseite der Walt Disney Concert Hall von Frank Gehry und des Museum of Contemporary Arts, kurz MOCA, auf der Grand Avenue im Herzen von L. A. erheben. Die Architekten beschreiben ihren Entwurf mit zwei Schlagworten: „the veil and the vault“, was so viel bedeutet wie „Schleier und Gewölbe“. Beim Betrachten der Renderings wird klar, wovon die Architekten sprechen. Beide Gestaltelemente verflechten die zwei vorgesehenen Nutzungen des Neubaus miteinander: Im Obergeschoss die weitläufigen Ausstellungsräume, die überdacht werden von einer transluzenten, aus Wabenformen bestehenden Deckenstruktur. Darunter ein sich auf zwei Geschossen ausbreitender, massiv wirkender und von Gängen und Kanälen durchzogener Gewölbekörper, in dem sich die Funktionsräume der auf Kunstbücher spezialisierten öffentlichen Bibliothek mit Archiv-, Magazin- und Büroräume sowie Lobby, Bookshop und Cafeteria befinden. „Unser Ziel war es“, so Elizabeth Diller, „neben der viel größeren, überschäumenden Architektur von Gehrys Concert Hall bestehen zu können. Im Gegensatz zu der glänzenden, reflektierenden Fassaden der Concert Hall wird „The Broad“ eher porig und löchrig wirken. Die schleierartige Fassade soll eine Rolle bei der Reurbanisierung der Grand Avenue spielen, indem sie Blicke zwischen Innen und Außen zulässt und sich eben nicht hermetisch von der Außenwelt abschirmt.“

Dubbed „the veil and the vault“, the museum’s design merges the two key programs of the building: public exhibition space and the archive/storage that will support The Broad Art Foundation’s lending activities. Rather than relegate the archive/storage to secondary status, “the vault” plays a key role in shaping the museum experience from entry to exit. Its heavy opaque mass is always in view, hovering midway in the building. Its carved underside shapes the lobby below and public circulation routes. Its top surface is the floor of the exhibition space. The vault is enveloped on all sides by the “veil”, an airy, cellular exoskeleton structure that spans across the block-long gallery and provides filtered natural daylight. The museum’s “veil” lifts at the corners, welcoming visitors into an active lobby with a bookshop and espresso bar. The public is then drawn upwards via escalator, tunneling through the archive, arriving onto an acre of column-free exhibition space bathed in diffuse light. This 24’ high space is fully flexible to be shaped into galleries according to curatorial needs. Departure from the exhibition space is a return trip through the vault via a winding stair that offers glimpses into the vast holdings of the collection. (diller)

### **The Juilliard School, Renovation / Expansion, New York, NY – USA 2009**

The Juilliard School now includes 45,000 square feet of new facilities and 50,000 square feet of renovated spaces. The renovation and expansion reinterprets the identity of the original building while maintaining a clear distinction between the old and the new. The redesign of Juilliard turns the school inside-out. The activities within the halls, studios, and other education spaces are now revealed to the rest of the city; the once hidden practice rooms of Juilliard become performance spaces for passers-by on the street. The structural limitations of the existing facility were used as an opportunity to create an identity with far greater visibility for Juilliard. Since the expansion could not be built above the school, it took the form of a three story volume that hovers over a public plaza along Broadway (building out instead of up; see image 1). The public spaces below the expansion now experience 24 hours of public life—people eat, lounge, play and are provided opportune moments to observe the inner workings of Juilliard (one of the dance studios protrudes into the public space—like a billboard—providing a rare glimpse into the practices of the school; see images 2 and 3). 1. A new three story volume “hovers” above a public plaza. 2. New dance studio can be seen from the street. 3. New dance studio. Specialized Spaces: Juilliard’s new interior spaces have highly technical needs for acoustic isolation and acoustic flexibility for a variety of sound requirements. They are both private education spaces and spaces for public performance, and walk the link between rough and ready and elegant and refined. In the black box theater (image 4), wall cladding is perforated plywood. An inexpensive and readily available material, the panels can be nailed and clamped to, repainted and replaced with ease. The perforations allow for acoustical absorption and are backlit, providing an elegant and consistent backdrop for performances that do not require a set. The walls of the Orchestra Rehearsal Space (image 5) are made of reversible panels with acoustically reflective material on one side and an absorptive material on the other. This allows the room to be tuned as needed. Some of the more specialized spaces include a manuscript reading room where rare manuscripts are displayed and studied by international scholars. The room is designed as an elegant treasure cabinet. The new music technology department brings together cutting edge A/V equipment with a suite of sound-isolated rooms where rehearsing, recording and mixing can all occur. 4. New black box theater, 5. New orchestra rehearsal space, 6. Rare manuscripts reading room, 7. New jazz rehearsal space, Social Spaces: Well-distributed “hang-out” spaces throughout Juilliard encourage the serendipitous encounters where creative and intellectual exchange often happen. The myriad of corridors throughout Juilliard were expanded and broadened into public spaces. Along 65th street, access is provided to Juilliard through a new grand lobby stair. The risers morph into couches and seats, providing a space for students to gather, 8. Informal gathering spaces, 9. New grand lobby stair, 10. Stairs morph into seats for students, faculty and visitors. Scale: 95 000 sqf, New and Renovated Spaces: Entrance lobby, Box office, Black box theater, Orchestra rehearsal space/recording studio, Jazz studios, Dance rehearsal studio, Library expansion, Rare music manuscripts archive, Rehearsal rooms, Classrooms Administrative offices, Lounges.

About Diller Scofidio + Renfro

Diller Scofidio + Renfro is an interdisciplinary design studio that uniquely integrates architecture, the visual arts, and the performing arts. Elizabeth Diller and Ricardo Scofidio founded the practice in 1979; Charles Renfro was made Partner in 2004. In 1999-2004, the MacArthur Foundation presented Ms. Diller and Mr. Scofidio with the ‘genius’ award, the first awarded in the field of architecture. For their contribution to art and design, Ms. Diller and Mr. Scofidio were named amongst Time Magazine’s 100 Most Influential People of 2009. In early 2009, all three partners were featured in a one-hour segment with Charlie Rose. Recently, The New York Times, Los Angeles Times, and The New Yorker named Alice Tully Hall and the High Line among the most culturally significant projects of 2009. Among the various projects of Diller Scofidio + Renfro: Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York, including the redesign of Alice Tully Hall and the renovation and expansion of The Juilliard School; the High

Line, an urban park situated on an obsolete elevated railway stretching 1.5 miles long through New York City; the expansion of the School of American Ballet; the Institute of Contemporary Art on Boston's waterfront; the Creative Arts Center currently under construction at Brown University; and the Museum of Image & Sound currently in design on Copacabana Beach in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Diller Scofidio + Renfro is currently collaborating with the Australian Dance Theatre on Be Your Self, a dance production for the Adelaide Festival of Arts in Australia. (<http://www.abitare.it>)

## **DLR Group (Dana Larson Roubal Associates), Omaha, NE (u.a.) – USA**

<http://www.dlrgroup.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Udvar-Hazy Library and Learning Center, Chris & Stephan Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Prescott, AZ – USA 2008**

32,572 sqf., € 7,661,402

With about 1,650 students, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University is the only accredited aviation university in the world. This new 32,500-square-foot Library and Learning Center is the first project in the university's updated master plan. The design concept for the Udvar-Hazy library uses flight as a metaphor. The building is composed of metal and glass, and seems to above the ground. The building's main entry is defined by an internally illuminated staircase that evokes the technological underpinnings of aeronautical education. The ascending staircase evokes flight, lifting students from the classrooms on the first floor to the resource center and commons on the second floor. The second level cantilevers in two directions; coupled with extensive glass, the space encourages informal learning surrounded by limitless views of the horizon. (<http://schooldesigns.com>)

#### **Century College, Science and Library Building, White Bear Lake, MN – USA 2008**

73,930 sqf., € 17,397,521

The new mantra for Century College is "learning-centered community," and the Science and Library Building embodies this mission. The first new campus structure in 17 years, the Science and Library Building was designed to be a hub for academic and community engagement. Built-in window seats, a fireplace, coffee shop and alumni hall combine to create a relaxed and Libraries/Media Centers environment for students and faculty to lounge, study or quietly socialize. The Science and Library Building was situated strategically at the end of a skybridge that joins the East and West campuses. The result is increased foot traffic through social learning areas that encourage student, faculty and staff interaction. Housing 5,000 lineal feet of bookshelves, nine science labs and five science classrooms, the new building combines the West and East Campus libraries, and consolidates science instructional areas into one central location. The building is built to exceed state energy-efficiency standards by 30 percent and features a glass southern elevation that electronically shades to reduce the need for air conditioning in the summer. (<http://schooldesigns.com>)

#### **Brokaw Early Learning Center, Oswego Community Schools, Oswego, IL – USA 2007**

39,800 sqf., € 9,075,082

Brokaw Early Learning Center is designed to meet the needs of young children, many with learning or physical disabilities. The facility features four small houses that pinwheel around a central core of shared facilities. Each house consists of five classrooms surrounding a light-filled living room, serving as the hub of the instructional program. From Portfolio student's perspective, this reduces the scale of the school to just five classrooms and a living room. In-floor and ceiling heat provides thermal comfort in response to the activities on the classroom floor. The many attributes of the school give students a place where they, during the most critical development period of their lives, can learn how to learn—a trait necessary for life. Undulating gable roofs allow natural light to penetrate 100 percent of all classrooms and more than 85 percent of the total building area. Additional windows are raised just off the floor so students of all abilities can connect with the outdoors. A child-friendly scale throughout the facility is created with horizontal lines through color, materials and texture. (<http://schooldesigns.com>)

#### **Elk River Library, Elk River, Minnesota - USA 2007**

The LEED Gold Elk River Library is a component of the new Elk River Civic Complex, adjacent to an existing city hall and public safety building. The library embraces sustainable design features including extensive daylighting controls, geothermal heating/cooling system, displacement ventilation, and adjacent water gardens.

The open floor plan allows for efficient library staffing. Special areas are designed with specific user groups in mind, including an enhanced children's area, a teen area, a reading room, quiet study rooms, and central fireplace. A large multi-purpose room is available for various public events and meetings. The library is placed on its site to maximize views of Orono Lake and is sustainably designed to allow for future expansion of double the existing 16,600 square footage. (DLR)

#### **Chisago Lakes Area LKibrary, Chisago, Minnesota – USA 2005**

This 12,000 SF library is a collaboration between four cities and three townships. The library is designed with state-of-the-art technology and every library amenity.

The single level building is fully accessible to all users and staff. Large windows provide picturesque views of two nearby lakes. A large multi-purpose room provides meeting space that can be used by community groups outside of normal library hours. Pedestrian accesses, bike racks, ample parking and a bus drop make the library accessible to all.

Chisago Lakes Area Library has an open floor plan. Durable, low maintenance materials were selected for both the interior and exterior. The overall design allows for future expansion. (DLR)

## **Durrant, Dubuque, IA – USA**

<http://www.durrant.com>

### **Libraries :**

#### **Edith Abbott Memorial Library ( expanded and renovated), Grand Island, NE – USA 2007**

Durrant provided architectural design, interior design, furnishings, and information systems engineering for this design-build project. Teamed with local architect Cannon Moss Brigger Associates and Mid-Plains Construction Company, this project includes a 25,000 SF addition as well as remodeling the existing 25,000 SF. The program for the library includes public meeting rooms with seating for 160 people, a large children's/family place designed to provide library materials and programs for children, young adult services including a homework center and computer stations, a local history/multicultural center, and a growing audio/visual

collection. The library also includes the Friends Bookstore/Cafe/Coffee Shop/Gift Shop. The design team utilized a design workshop approach to develop responsive solutions in a short time frame. (Durrant)

**Arizona School of Health Sciences, Mesa, AR – USA 2001**

100.000 sqf., \$ 11.200.000

A division of the Kirksville College of Osteopathic medicine, the facility offers postgraduate two- and three-year professional specialty healthcare degrees. A curving 55-foot-tall sandstone wall sweeps through the splayed building geometry, providing a backdrop to the northern building entry and the southern outdoor plaza and water feature. Providing a distinct identity and framing the space between the two building wings, the sandstone wall also is used as a backdrop to the two-story indoor lobby. Deep overhangs, steel shade structures and deepened window mullions are used to shade large expanses of glass. The building geometry organizes the space program between east and west for the library, auditorium, tiered lecture rooms and classrooms on the ground floor. Laboratories and faculty offices are on the second floor. Ground concrete floors in the lobby and circulation space provide continuity from the exposed aggregate exterior walkways. The outdoor spaces are developed with shaded areas for socialization and dining, while green lawn areas encourage outdoor recreation. ( <http://schooldesigns.com> )

**Cochise College, Benson Center, Benson, AR – USA 2000**

12.500 sqf., \$ 1.860.000

This project, which showcases the vista to the north, includes a media center, distance-learning classrooms, offices and parking for 150 automobiles. The classrooms were organized for maximum flexibility. The rooms can be opened up completely to create a large meeting area, or they can be partitioned into smaller spaces. The college make the facility available hours to local community groups for meetings, conferences, open houses and receptions. The project incorporates a large palette of materials (colored concrete, CMU, painted metal, rusted steel, corrugated metal, aluminum and stone) to achieve rhythms, patterns, textures and colors that relate to the surrounding desert environment and to the human scale. Future phases of the campus will total 100,000 square feet of buildings with parking for an additional 500 automobiles. ( <http://schooldesigns.com> )

**Wartburg College, Robert & Sally Vogel Library, Waverly, IA – USA 1999**

72.180 sqf., \$ 4.550.000

Wartburg College began a study of library needs in the early 1990s in response to student and faculty concerns about the aging library. Concerns included the need for updated and additional technical space to support information-literacy instruction in a variety of learning styles and purposes; space to house an expanding collection; handicapped accessibility; and the to address failing mechanical and electrical systems. In response to these challenges, designers recommended a three-level facility, which included 44,000 square feet of renovation; 28,180 square feet of new space; new mechanical and electrical systems; and an elevator for handicapped accessibility. Careful attention was paid to the library's exterior, focusing on aesthetics and the use of masonry materials similar to surrounding buildings. The library's unique design accommodates learners with varied learning styles and purposes. These spaces include a comprehensive advising center, information laboratory, reference collection, 67 computer workstations, center for faculty learning, classrooms, a curriculum wing, video/audio rooms, group-study areas, climate-controlled archives with extra space and a coffee shop. Classrooms provide space for information-literacy instruction.

( <http://schooldesigns.com> )

**Phoenix College, Fannin Library, Phoenix, AR – 1998**

66.000 sqf., \$ 5.384.000

Fannin Library is a powerful addition to the Phoenix College campus. The integration of old and new structures, the accommodation of the program within the budget, and the creation of grand and intimate spaces reinforce the small-school atmosphere beloved by the students attending the college. The original structure is clad in brick with a concrete frame and has designed to blend in with the 1930s-era structures surrounding the library. It was natural, then, that red- brick masonry and cast-in-place concrete were the uncontested materials of choice. Interior spaces are refined in detail with punctuations of red brick at the entrance and stairs. A two-story atrium connects the main level with the upstairs reading and stack areas, and is ringed with delicate aluminum trim and glass railings. The atrium is topped with a north-facing skylight. The library addition fits perfectly with the mission of the college—to provide a quality educational atmosphere, elegant and comfortable, linking the past with a vision to the future.

( <http://schooldesigns.com> )

**Marantha Baptist Bible College, Cederholm Library and Resource Center, Watertown, WI – USA 1996**

24.700 sqf., \$ 2.023.000

Marantha Baptist Bible College wanted a centrally located cultural learning center. The program included a library, computer lab, classroom, special collections and board room. The 24,700-square-foot, two-story library is the second building in a series to handle the projected growth of the college from 700 to 1,400 students. The Library exhibits a new direction of the historic character of the campus into a new quality of permanent structures, enhancing the image of the college while addressing the growing space needs. To support the campus' new image, the wall of existing coniferous trees were removed and a boulevard-type entrance was constructed, focusing on the library. The character of this building reflects the integration of the cream-colored masonry of the past with the educational technology of the future. Economical materials were still used; however, the warmth of the past was brought out in the carpet, wood, brass and paint, with small accents of stone. The library is the first major new building to flank what is to be a campus quadrangle and is located on a sloping site at the terminus of the new entrance drive. Parking and vehicular circulation in front of the library were reconfigured as part of site development. ( <http://schooldesigns.com> )

**DWL Architects + Planners, Inc., Phoenix, AZ – USA**

<http://www.dwlarchitects.com>

**Libraries:**

**White Tank Branch Library & Nature Center, Maricopa County Library District, Waddell, AZ - USA 2010**

The 29,000 SF White Tank Library is a truly unique facility. It is being constructed in a mountain preserve site and includes a Nature Center. Its wrap-around mountain view provided an additional challenge: western exposures that led to extensive shade walls, trellises and blinds as a solution. White Tank's tilt-up concrete and steel structure is part of the reason this is one of the least expensive libraries in the Phoenix metro area. The concrete panels are scored in a pattern similar to nearby rock formations and are lightly-stained three shades of desert green to blend into the site. DWL also helped write a grant that added a 53.2 KW photovoltaic array to the roof, which will meet 27.8% of the building's power needs—part of a total 47.8% electrical savings that will result in a LEED® Gold rating. New technology introduced to library operations include RF (radio frequency) scanning, which will allow staff



to automatically sort returned media. This project demonstrates what can be dramatically produced on a low budget and how a library can share a building with other uses—the facility also houses a 4,000 SF interpretive center, operated by Maricopa County Park District staff, which includes animal displays and exhibits designed to educate visitors and provide them a better experience as they explore the 30,000 acre regional park. (DWL)

#### [Appaloosa Branch Library, Scottsdale, AZ – USA 2009](#)

##### **Awards:**

2010 AIA Western Mountain Region Design Honor Award

2010 AZRE magazine ‘RED’ (Real Estate Development) Most Sustainable Project

2010 Environmental Design + Construction (ED+C) Excellence in Design Award – Government Honorable Mention

2010 Building of America Award - Gold Medal Winner and Featured Case Study

##### **Literature:**

Feb. 2010 Metal Architecture magazine

Designed in collaboration with **Douglas Sydnor Architect and Associates**, the Appaloosa Branch Library design theme celebrates the environment in a protected desert setting. Building finishes play with light like a mirage in northern Scottsdale’s upper Sonoran Desert. The library’s central location in a new community will establish itself as a cultural focal point for new and old residents alike. Rising from a very functional plan, the 21,500 s.f. library concentrates its interior drama in a single large Reading Room that is 70 feet wide and 130 feet long. The space is naturally lit with indirect light that changes during the day but rarely enters the room directly. Sunsets will color the whole room with changing shades of pink and orange, while thunderstorms will be visible wherever they occur. The Reading Room is separated from staff spaces and meeting rooms by a massive geologically-layered concrete wall. Rooms along the south side are wrapped in iridescent metal and float a few feet above the arroyo. At the west end, the building digs into the earth, but at the east end it opens onto a patio with filtered views of the McDowell Mountains. (DWL)

#### [Burton Barr Central Library, Phoenix, AZ – USA 2004](#)

##### **Awards:**

1997 AIA Excellence for Library Architecture

1996 Benedictus Award for Ingenuity in the Use of Glass Presented by DuPont in Association with the AIA

1995 AIA Western Mountain Region Honor Award

1995 AIA Central Arizona Chapter

1995 Valley Forward Association Environmental Excellence Award: Public Assembly Buildings & Structures

1995 Library Association Award

The Burton Barr Library demonstrates an award-winning collaboration with Will Bruder (see: <http://willbruder.com>) that successfully responds to site, program and budget considerations, while creating a symbolic destination for downtown Phoenix. Innovation abounds in this design: a tension structure suspends the roof above the building’s columns and side walls; sensors regulate a computerized louver system on the building’s glazed south side, reducing solar heat gain; and the building’s five-story atrium is topped by 22 skylights, which track the sun’s movement and ensure constant natural daylight. All this is augmented by a modular lighting system so efficient it received the largest energy conservation rebate ever awarded by the local utility company, Arizona Public Service. (DWL)

#### [Glendale Foothills Library, Glendale, AZ – USA 1999](#)

##### **Awards:**

2000 Valley Forward Association Environmental Excellence Merit Award

2000 Metal Architecture Interior Honor Award

1999 Arizona Masonry Guild – Excellence in Masonry Award

DWL designed the library’s curved floor plan in response to the constraints of its site. With approximately five acres to accommodate the building and required site elements, the curve prevented the library from appearing cramped between its access road and the neighboring park. The primary design goal for this project was to eliminate damaging direct sunlight. North-facing window walls admit indirect light, and the east and west walls feature “lizard eyes”—protruding wall sections housing north-facing windows. Internally, the curved walls create the illusion that there is always something more to see around the bend. Floor patterns, furnishings and artwork echo this free-formed theme. Through its use of indigenous materials, such as copper and brickwork laid in a Native American basket weave pattern, the library’s exterior exemplifies a new Southwestern regionalism. The tri-color pattern integrates the building into its desert environment, matching the colors of nearby hills, rocks and grasses. Spectacular mountain views and desert landscape integrate the form of the building with its surrounding area. (DWL)

#### [Earl Corporation, Irwindale, CA – USA](#)

<http://www.earlcorp.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### [Huntington Munger Research Center, San Marino, CA – USA 2004](#)

**Renovation** (Elmer Grey / Myron Hunt – Los Angeles 1909 – 1911 / 1998 Pritzker Architecture Prize on the spectacular and historic grounds)

90,000 sqf.

Working closely with curators, photographers, and manuscript conservationists this three-story, 90,000-square-foot research facility was designed with every detail in mind. As the new home to one of the world’s most important collections of historical manuscripts and rare books, special touches abound. Climate-controlled reading rooms, galleries, a photographic studio and digital imaging laboratory make this one of the top research libraries in the world. (Earl)

#### [EDGE Studio, Pittsburgh, PA – USA](#)

<http://www.edge-studio.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### [East Liberty Branch Library, Pittsburg, PA – USA 2010](#)

Client : Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, LEED™ Silver Certification

##### **Awards:**

The project received a 2011 AIA Pittsburgh chapter award

The design team worked with the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to fully renovate the existing 33,000 sf, 1967 facility and provide a 9,000 sf addition which facilitates a complete reorganization of library services.

The existing building was completely transformed by removing its uninsulated, single glazed envelope and expanding the structure to enlarge the facility and to give shape to a building which would have a greater visual presence when approached from all nearby streets. The new exterior wall assembly helps to provide for a highly sustainable building with a thermally superior envelope. At the interior, the space was reorganized to locate all of the main library services, including adult, teen and children's department services on a single floor with maximum staff sight lines to minimize staffing requirements. Accessibility, both physical and visual, is important to the visitor experience. That the library is welcoming to its diverse customer base, and that all visitors can orient themselves to the space immediately upon entry ensures that services are readily perceived. An atrium connects the first floor to the second floor. At the second floor, four meeting rooms, two which can be combined by way of a folding acoustic partition into one large room, were provided along with open office space for central library operations. (EDGE)

The expansion/remodel of the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (CLP) added a two-story 9000 square foot space that includes meeting rooms and enhanced services for patrons of all ages. The upper floor projects the structure into the access corridors of three major streets, providing the library with a more prominent footprint. The lower level now houses the CLP Heritage Collection.

<http://lj.libraryjournal.com/2011/12/buildings/library-building-2011/year-in-architecture-2011-fantastic-facades/>

## **Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Main Facility, Pittsburgh, PA – USA 2004**

Opened: 1895

Longfellow, Alden & Harlow (later Alden & Harlow), of Boston, Massachusetts, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,[1] was the architectural firm of Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Jr. (1854–1934), Frank Ellis Alden (1859–1908), and Alfred Branch Harlow (1857–1927). The firm, successors to H. H. Richardson, continued to provide structures in the Romanesque revival style established by Richardson that is often referred to as Richardsonian Romanesque.

Officially, the firm was Longfellow & Harlow from 1886 until March 1887, with Alden participating as its agent.[1] Then, it was Longfellow, Alden & Harlow, until 1896, when it became Alden & Harlow.

1890: Andrew Carnegie offered the City of Pittsburgh \$1 million to build and equip the Main Library and five branches.

Client : Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Project : Expansion and renovation of Main Facility Date of Completion : 2004

### **Awards:**

This project won a Pittsburgh Chapter AIA Award in 2005 and a Info Comm/Archi-Tech Magazine Grand Prize Award in 2006.

EDGE studio provided architectural services for the renovation of the Carnegie Main Library of Pittsburgh, the first free public library in the United States. The library established three goals for the project: to make the library a destination, increase user-base, and make information more accessible to users.

Meeting these goals required an investigation into 1) the customers who use the library and 2) the way they search for information. From this information, EDGE developed a plan for an efficient, user-based facility that would assimilate the library's digital, physical and human resources, allowing users to locate useful information quickly.

This design employs a system of glass panels as a technological platform for the display of current events, resources and relevant items from the library's collection in response to each user's search. Gracefully assimilated with the historic architecture of the existing building, the panels reveal new possibilities for discovery while allowing advanced resources and groundbreaking user technologies to coexist with the timehonored sophistication of the nation's first free public library. (EDGE)

## **EHDD Architecture ( Esherick Homsey Dodge Davis), San Francisco, California – USA**

<http://www.ehdd.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **City College of San Francisco Chinatown, North Beach Campus – USA 2012**

193,032 sqf.

"Vertical" college campus provides gateway to the future

EHDD's design of the new Chinatown/North Beach campus for City College of San Francisco exemplifies our firm's strengths: innovative design that makes the most of its location, while respecting the interests of our client, the users, and the community.

The project is a result of over 30 years of grass-roots community activism to bring a college campus to a traditionally under-served community. The design process required ten years of stakeholder buy-in from wide ranging interests such as the San Francisco political community, historic preservationists, and educators. The goal of the project was to find a balance in creating a building that fits into the nearby Financial District, Chinatown and the Jackson Square Historic District, while simultaneously incorporating 21st century teaching, technology and innovation. The building provides 39 classrooms and laboratories, administrative offices, library and a community room which opens up into a terrace overlooking Portsmouth Square. (A 4-story annex houses the culinary program which includes a teaching kitchen, a community auditorium, four classrooms and a public café.) The result is an artful combination of technology and transparency resulting in a compact (.25 acres), open and dynamic 14-story "vertical" campus serving over 4,000 students a day in the heart of the Chinatown community.

Taking full advantage of its urban site, the project is located within close proximity to an extensive public transportation network. Bike racks and showers are provided as an additional option for urban commuters. Almost all of the students live, work, or do business in Chinatown and nearby neighborhoods and attend college programs during the course of their busy days in the community. More than 90% of students walk or ride public transportation to class.

The project is slated for LEED® Gold certification, and creates a transparency that makes clear to passersby the building's academic purpose. In the context of a project that required the buy-in of a wide variety of interests, the ambitious green goals have been key in winning public support and creating a building that will serve as an anchor for the community. (EHDD)

## Tanimura and Antle Family Memorial Library, California State University, Monterey Bay, Monterey, CA – USA 2009

150,000 sqf., \$ 54,000,000

This new campus centerpiece will be at the hub of academic activities and anchor the campus quadrangle. The program includes book stacks, 1,600 study nooks, 350 computer stations, a 24-hour computer/study room, a 200-seat auditorium, a 100-seat classroom, five small classrooms, 24 collaborative study rooms, offices, and a ground floor café. The library will also serve the community as a public library. The open 2,200 square foot reading room with adjoining catering kitchen and balcony can be used for community and campus events, special lectures, and exhibitions. Our energy analysis influenced design of the building envelope and glazing systems for optimum energy-efficiency. Mechanical systems feature an underfloor air distribution system throughout, as well as an energy efficient central plant providing the building with its own chilled water utilizing a high-efficiency VFD chiller. Our design exceeds California's 2001 energy code by 30%. LEED Registered, the building is designed to achieve a LEED Silver rating from the U.S. Green Building Council, and is enrolled in PG&E's Savings By Design program. (<http://www.gb-eng.com>)

### San Mateo Public Library, San Mateo, CA - USA 2006

90,000 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

LEED Gold U.S.Green Building Council

2007 Green Building Award Sustainable San Mateo County

2006 Merit Award for Green Building California Construction "Best of 2006"

2006 Merit Award for Civic Building California Construction "Best of 2006"

The San Mateo Public Library's design evolved out of an extensive public workshop process that solicited input from the community about the building's massing, the quality of interior and exterior spaces, and the community's concern about noise levels. The library's design satisfies community desires while presenting a strong civic image and establishing a new landmark in downtown San Mateo. As a resource center for literacy and lifelong learning, the library features 100 public internet terminals, expanded reading and study areas for children and teens, and a sustainable, energy-efficient design. An airy two-story lobby, transparent to the street, serves as a welcoming orientation hub. Entering patrons can see through to all levels of the building; an information booth supplements any orientation needs. The building undulates inward to preserve an existing redwood grove, and a mezzanine level opens to the grove with tall windows. On the second floor, a two-story central reading room further aids in ease of orientation and brings daylight into the building's center from high clerestory windows, offering a comfortable space to visitors. Lighting and window shades are photocell activated for daylight control. Solar heat gain is controlled with sunshades and high performance glazing. The three-story building has two levels of underground parking. The architects, EHDD Architecture, used the latest technologies, including raised-access floors, a mechanized book storage system, electronic checkout, and wireless technology to accommodate the patrons. The library embraced several energy, material, and water conservation strategies. It is the first of a new generation of EHDD under-floor air projects and is full of interconnected multi-story spaces with natural ventilation and daylight. The library has quickly become San Mateo's premier civic building and a well-liked public destination.

(<http://archrecord.construction.com>)

### Merrill-Cazier Library, Utah State University, Logan – USA 2006

#### **Awards:**

Merit Award Excellence in Interior Architecture /AIA San Francisco 2007

Honorable Mention IIDA Northern California Chapter

Library services at Utah State University are provided in the Merrill-Cazier Library, a newly constructed facility that combines collections that were formerly housed in two buildings. Merrill-Cazier Library opened in September 2005 and houses materials in the arts, humanities, social sciences, agriculture, life and physical sciences, medicine, and engineering. The new library building (305,000 sq. ft.) was constructed from the existing Cazier Science and Technology Library, expanding the original building of 116,000 sq. ft. with an additional 189,000 sq. ft., thus replacing the 202,000 square feet of the Merrill Library building. Despite having slightly less total space, several technological innovations make the new library a much more functional building. An automated storage and retrieval system (ASRS) has capacity for over 1.5 million new volumes, allowing for approximately 20 years of collection growth. In keeping with the University's land-grant mission the Library has named the automated storage and retrieval system the BARN (Borrowers Automated Retrieval Network). Lesser-used books and all bound volumes of periodicals are stored and retrieved on demand from the BARN. Library users may use the Library Online Catalog from their offices, homes, or any computer with network access to request materials from the BARN. The materials are retrieved and made available at a service desk in the library within minutes of the request. The new library makes extensive use of computer technology for staff and library users as well. An Information Commons will offer over 150 workstations from which USU students and faculty will be able to use a wide variety of productivity software, such as word processing, spreadsheets, digital image manipulation, and statistical packages. Librarians and computer support staff work in tandem to provide technological training and research assistance to customers in the Information Commons. The Merrill-Cazier Library provides extensive service hours during the day, and is accessible to the USU community and the general public throughout the year (except during designated University closings). The new building has 305,000 total square feet, with a seating capacity of over 2,000. (<http://library.usu.edu>)

The new facility not only replaced the existing Merrill Library, but also integrated the existing 116,000 square foot Cazier Science and Technology Library, resulting in all library functions being housed under one roof. The building includes an expansive information commons, cyber cafe and an automated storage and retrieval system that can be used to store more than 1.4 million books and journals. (<http://www.jacobsonconstruction.com>)

### Christopher Center for Library and Information Resources, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, IN – USA 2004

#### **Awards:**

Merit Award for Architecture. AIA Colifornia Council 2008

Library Interior Design Honor Award 2006

International Interior Design Association / American Library Association 2006

Comprising 105,000 square feet (9,800 m2) of space, the building was designed by Esherick Homsey Dodge & Davis of Chicago, which sought to "break the mold" of institutional libraries. Part of a \$33 million project, the Christopher Center was made possible through gifts from alumni and friends, including a \$16 million gift from Jay Christopher and his wife Doris. Support of the University's Three Goals, One Promise campaign made construction of the building possible. Among the major donors to the building project are those whose gifts are recognized in special areas of the building. The grid-like structure flanking the south and east sides of the building's exterior provides an interesting appearance for the building while serving as a valuable sun screen. This

protects the books from harmful, constant exposure to sun rays and helps soften the sunlight entering the two-story reading room overlooking Resurrection Meadow south of the chapel. At the same time, spaces throughout the facility are bathed in natural light.

#### **Building features**

The wireless building accommodates current study preferences by replacing study carrels with soft furniture in "living room" settings, several complete with fireplaces. Food and beverages are available at a café on the premises. There are some 2,400 data ports and 88 wireless access points in the building, all connected by 42 miles (68 km) of data cable. Computer clusters are located amply throughout the building, totaling over 250 individual computers available for student use. Sunshades also automatically lower when too much sunlight is entering the building, and raise when it is dark outside. Books and other traditional information resources mix with computers and access to the Internet on every floor. The computer-driven, robotic Automated Storage and Retrieval System uses space efficiently and allowed the overall shelving capacity in the center to increase to 600,000 volumes without having to increase the size of the building.

#### **Automated Storage and Retrieval System**

Perhaps the best representation of Christopher Center's integration of traditional library services with current technology is the Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS). This combination of robotics and computer system has the capacity to store 300,000 files. Two stories high, the system features bins stacked along two aisles. Materials that are used infrequently by students or faculty are maintained in this location. When one of the 60,000 items is requested, the robotic system locates and retrieves the publication in about 15 seconds. Using a bar code logged into it, the management computer system runs the robot and simultaneously registers the volume's current location in the one of its 1,872 bins. Designed like a combination car-jack and fork lift, the computer-controlled cranes move along the aisles and up or down the stacks of bins to retrieve the requested material and place it on a tray desk in the main circulation area. Provided by a gift from alumnus Herbert F. Stride, this automated storage and retrieval system is one of the first five installed for use in libraries in the nation. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/christopher-center>)

#### **[Doraine Zief Law Library, University of San Francisco, California – USA 2003](#)**

60.000 sqf.

The Doraine Zief Law Library extends USF'S existing Kendrick Hall Law School, whose old library paces, approximately 20.000 sqf. on two floors, was vacated and renovated. There was no surge space on the campus, requiring the Law School to stay in operation throughout the complex construction process. The entire building was reorganized, renovated, and brought up to code, and the infrastructure was upgraded and modernized. Completed 2003, it comprises classrooms, lecture halls, seminar and conference rooms, a new moot court, student lounge, clinic, faculty and administrative offices, and student service facilities, as well as underground parking. (EHDD)

#### **[Montain View Public Library, Montain View, California – USA 1997](#)**

60.000 sqf.

Two distinctive built contexts informed the design of this library: On one side, the library joins with City Hall and the Performing Arts building to complete the Civic Center complex; on the other, the library blends into a residential neighborhood with traditional California. Entrances from each side open onto a grand, central lobby, surrounded by collections and support services that require easy access. An elliptical staircase rises to the vaulted spaces of the main collection. Both floors maximize natural light for reaching, take advantage of park views, and offer a rich variety of spaces for patrons to discover, such as the reading rooms, set in octagonal towers. (EHDD)

#### **[Main Library Complex, Doe Library and Moffitt Library Renovation, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA – USA 1995](#)**

#### **Awards:**

Design Award / AIA East Bay 1996

EHDD Architecture, a San Francisco-based firm that has designed dozens of academic and public libraries, has been awarded the Moffitt Revitalization Project. Construction is expected to begin when fundraising for the \$50 million project is completed. The firm designed and completed the David P. Gardner Stacks in Doe Library in the mid-1990s. This award-winning , 180,000 square foot underground addition provided a new home for the millions of volumes previously housed in the Doe core, making the collections open for browsing by library users. The addition also linked Doe to Moffitt via an underground passage. EHDD's history of work with UC Berkeley stretches back forty years. Other projects include renovations of the Environmental Design Library in Wurster Hall, a residence hall, and two phases of the Northern Regional Library Facility in Richmond, among others. The firm is known for creative approaches in designing for sustainability. Lead architects for the Moffitt Revitalization Project include Charles Davis, who directed the Gardner Stacks project, and Jennifer Devlin. In a July 5, 2009 profile in the San Francisco Chronicle, Devlin described a recent visit to Amsterdam's new public library, saying "Wherever I go, I go to libraries." She comments that the plans for Moffitt will meet the needs of today's students, who are "more collaborative, with more technology, in more ways than ever before." To read the article on SFGate, "Jennifer Devlin – pillar of design," go to <http://tinyurl.com/nwpxpj2> m.

(<http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/give/fiatlux13.pdf>)

#### **[Science Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, California – USA 1992](#)**

72.000 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

Honor Award AIA California Council 1994

Design Award Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute 1994

Award of Excellence, Portland Cement Association 1993

Library Bulding Award. AIA/American Library Association 1993

Winner Architectural Category, American Concrete Institute, Northern

California, Western Nevada Chapter 1992

Completed in 1992, the layout of the library minimized the number of redwoods to be removed, preserving the character of the mature grove. Large expanses of glass open into the grove and fill the open space with natural light. A terraced entry plaza, set into the hillside at the middle of the building's three levels, connects the library to the neighboring science buildings. The building's exterior palette compliments its forest setting. Cooper, left to patina naturally to a maintenance – free green, clads the nonstructural walls at the stair and elevator and its replated on simple windows and trim (EHDD)

## **Steven Ehrlich Architects, Culver City, CA – USA**

<http://s-ehrllich.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Los Angeles Public Library, Westwood Branch Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2005**

Ehrlich Architects was awarded both the master planning and design commission for the new Westwood Branch Library, the third branch library for the City of Los Angeles designed by the firm. Located near Westwood Village and the UCLA Campus, the library will include two levels of underground parking and 12,500 square feet of community-focused space. Due in part to its proximity to the University and affluent neighborhoods, it is one of the most politically charged projects within the library bond initiative. The immediate neighborhood context is the quintessential Los Angeles mix; high-rises along Wilshire to the north, two- and three-story commercial uses along Westwood Boulevard to the west, and one and two-story residences to the south. The design approach raises the primary library space to the second level, provides parking and the entry below, and frames views to the neighboring greenspace. The site's tiny size, a factor of land values in this part of Los Angeles, posed special challenges regarding access and parking. (Ehrlich)

#### **SBVC – San Bernadino Valley College – Library, San Bernadino, CA – USA 2005**

### **Awards:**

**American Institute of Steel Construction – Presidential Award 2006**

**American Association of School Administrators / American Institute of Architects / Council of Educational Facility Planners International Citation Award 2006**

The two-story open reading room of the 40,000-square-foot library is a glass and corrugated-metal prism supporting a multifaceted metal roof; like a giant origami, the roof folds down to form a protected entrance court. Service and support areas occupy a rectangular stucco box with punched windows. The elements interlock and overlap throughout the length of the building, highlighting public versus private spaces. A stained concrete floor serves as the finished floor and structural slab. (Ehrlich)

#### **Los Angeles Public Library, Encino – Tarzana Branch Library, Tarzana, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2003**

12,000 sqf., \$ 4.750.000

Located on Ventura Boulevard, the new 12,000-square-foot library for the city of Los Angeles sits at the intersection of a small residential neighborhood and the wider world, both physically and programmatically. As such, it connects the intimacy of home and community to the realm of knowledge and possibility. State of the art computer facilities complement a varied book collection that serves library patrons of all ages, while the comfortable reading and meeting spaces invite community use throughout the day. Simple forms combine to create dynamic geometries with a sweeping roof that thrusts up and out, and also gently down to provide shelter at the entrance. At street level, the prow-like corner opens with a large expanse of glass, allowing an exchange of views. Inside, the great room expresses a quiet simplicity, with exposed laminated wooden beams above providing warm color. Glass interior clerestories hover over interior walls, while skylights enhance the daylighting of the space. Exterior materials complement the geometry of the building: corrugated metal panels follow the sloping roof while standing seam metal roofs highlight its changing angles. The landscape design received special care, with materials selected for their appropriateness to the valley climate and more specifically to the nearby creek, thus restoring the feel of a natural environment. Permeable pavements and the introduction of a natural filtration system known as bioswales help control stormwater runoff, some of many measures employed to make this project environmentally friendly. (<http://www.archrecord.construction.com>)

#### **Biblioteca Latinoamericana and Washington United Youth Center, San José, CA – USA 1999**

Located one mile south of Downtown San Jose, the Biblioteca Latinoamericana and Washington United Youth Center anchors a 75,000 sf T-shaped site surrounded by commercial, educational and residential neighborhoods. Responding to the urban context and residential neighborhoods, a shaded courtyard invites pedestrians through two different entrances via trellis pathways. This outdoor plaza, complete with a stage, becomes a neighborhood focal gathering place for everyday casual use as well as special occasions and a cultural landmark for the community. Organized around the courtyard, the two buildings share a relationship of similar materials and forms; tall masonry masses formed by concrete block and brick, linked together by a lower, metal and glass clad "glue-like" elements.

The Biblioteca is an important Spanish language resource in the region, housing special collections of both Spanish and English literature. The Youth Center provides a gymnasium, boxing, weightlifting, counseling services by Catholic Charities, and a program/community room where both Library and Youth Center group programs can be planned and community meetings occur. For the project, Garcia Teague of San Jose served as the Executive Architect. (Ehrlich)

#### **Los Angeles Public Library, Robertson Branch, Los Angeles, CA – USA 1997**

### **Awards:**

**Arc space May 28, 2008**

**AIA / ALA Award 2001**

**California AIA, Biblioteca Latinoamericana Merit Award 2002**

The Robertson Branch Library is situated on a busy Los Angeles strip, where apartments, billboards and commercial structures clamor for attention. The design for this 11,000 sf community facility breaks the monotony of an efficient rectangular footprint with a bold pre-weathered copper element that soars above the otherwise modest two-story structure. From the exterior the component acts as a marketing device – announcing the library's presence, increasing attendance and inviting patrons to read and gather. Inside, the dramatic two-story volume serves as the central organizing element and contains a curving stairway of steel and stone that draws visitors up to the second floor. Located on a tight site, approximately three-quarters of the ground plane was allocated for surface parking and vehicular access. As a result the majority of the library's programmatic spaces are elevated. Public zones are located on the second floor and radiate from the central staircase. This synergy enlivens the simple reading rooms and physically connects the library to the ground place, sidewalk and local community. (Ehrlich)

#### **Library Paul Cummings, Santa Monica, Los Angeles, CA – USA 1996**

### **Awards:**

**AIA / ALA Award 1997**

Set among an assortment of converted warehouses and industrial structures, the Paul Cummins Library is an offering to an alternative campus that symbolizes the Library's greater importance within the learning environment. The 12,000 square foot facility is contained by a series of folded planes of exterior blue plaster, which descend in elevation along a busy urban street down to the pedestrian alley of the campus. The two-story periodical reading room penetrates into the "campus quad" (an alley), and supports a steel canopy that offers a shaded gathering place and leads into the double height entry volume. Vibrant yellow exposed structural steel framing supports the structure and inclined wall. Book stacks and administrative support facilities are positioned



under flanking low roofs that serve reading and study areas. They are centrally located within a two-story volume vaulting toward north-facing clerestory windows. The windows allow natural lighting during the day and save energy. (Ehrlich)

## **Eisenman Architects, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.eisenmanarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, New York, NY – USA 1997 on progress**

**Aronoff Center for Design and Art, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH – USA 1988 – 1996**

Peter Eisenman's program here was to re-organize 13,400 square meters of existing space and add 12,000 square meters of new space, including a library, theater, exhibition space, studio space, and office space. This was to unify the University of Cincinnati's schools of Design, Art, Architecture and Planning. Eisenman's work is part of an ambitious campus master plan with work (some in progress) by Frank Gehry, Michael Graves, Pei Cobb Freed, and Venturi Scott Brown. Eisenman came to public notice as part of the "New York Five" (Meier, Hejduk, Graves, Gwathmey, and Eisenman) of the 1970s. Known primarily for being a theorist, Eisenman's later forays into the built world have been greeted with a rather wide variety of opinion. Ohio seems to love him, commissioning work in Columbus and Cincinnati at a generous rate. However, were you to come of age looking at nothing but heavy, gridded, often oppressive and bleakly-toned sandstone, you might love someone who tilts a grid and paints it pastel, too. People often complain of the "disorienting" sensation of his tilted planes, to which Eisenman responds: That is what I have always been trying to do—to displace the subject—to oblige the subject to reconceptualize architecture. We have actually to change the relationship of the body to architecture. The body has to send messages to the brain saying 'wait a minute, something that I need to adjust to, something that I need to understand is happening to me.' Eisenman's "displacement" is particularly acute in the Aronoff center. I had no organizational understanding of the building, and wandered around like a confused freshman, looking for any orienting or central area. Since I visited in the summer, I did not have a chance to see how it was used by throngs of adventurous students. Of the forms of the Aronoff Center, Eisenman notes that his "vocabulary derives from the curves of the land forms and the chevron forms of the existing building; the dynamic relationship between these two forms organize the space between them." I found this "attention to the curves of the land" to be more notable in the landscape architecture (by Hargreaves Associates) of the site, especially on the rear side of the building. The most intriguing view of the center is of it nestled behind sensuous land forms and elegant trees—a responsive design to the University of Cincinnati's precarious hilltop site. (Christy Rogers) <http://www.galisky.com>

**Wexner Center for the Visual Arts and Fine Arts Library, Columbus, OH – USA 1998**

Since opening in 1989, the Wexner Center has attracted international acclaim for its innovative architecture and well-equipped facilities, as well as its bold artistic programs. Designed by architects Peter Eisenman and Richard Trost, the Wexner Center building houses four exhibition galleries (totaling approximately 13,000 square feet), an intimate video exhibition space called "The Box"; the Film/Video Theater; and the Performance Space, a "black box" theater with flexible seating. Also on site are Wexner Center offices and the Art & Technology facility, a state-of-the-art video postproduction studio.

Merston Auditorium, adjacent to the Wexner Center building, features a large multipurpose auditorium/theater, as well as complete front-of-house and back-of-house facilities and administrative spaces.

The Wexner Center also presents events at several other venues on campus. These include Weigel Auditorium, a 800-seat concert hall administered by Ohio State's School of Music, and Thurber Theatre at Drake Performance and Event Center, a mid-sized proscenium theater administered by Ohio State's Department of Theatre.

Ohio State's Fine Arts Library and Cartoon Research Library are located on the lower level of the Wexner Center building. The entrance to both libraries is from the outdoor walkway under the Wexner Center's grid and can be found just south of the 17th Avenue Plaza. (<http://www.wexarts.org>)

**City of Culture of Galicia Archive and Library, Santiago de Compostela – Spain 2011**

Masonry: Iberdouro, Metal doors: Lama, Built-up roofing: Pavimentos de Tudela

The evocative title of the exhibition Cities of Artificial Excavation: The Work of Peter Eisenman, 1978–1988 at the Canadian Centre for Architecture in Montreal in 1994 turns out to be an oracular description of the architect's City of Culture of Galicia in northwest Spain. Eisenman's project of a lifetime, now 12 years in design and construction, has involved serious digging and earthmoving to create topographical man-made structures that blur figure and ground. With two buildings just open, the complex's raw state presents an artificial landscape of thrashing, gnashing stone creatures restlessly rising up from the earth before subsiding into calm ripples.

Eisenman won the competition for the City of Culture in 1999 at the right time economically, and in the right country architecturally. Since the end of Franco's reign in 1975, Spanish architects have been turning out high-quality Modernist design in a country also receptive to the tours de force of internationally known architects. After Frank Gehry's Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao opened in 1997, Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the president of the Xunta of Galicia, initiated the 1 million-square-foot research, study, and arts center for his own region. The brief for the City of Culture ambitiously called for a periodicals archive, library, museum, music theater, central services and administration building, and international arts center with a budget of around \$145 million.

Eisenman's winning scheme, folded into the earth and seductively represented by a molded wood model, beat out varied proposals by ten finalists: Steven Holl Architects, OMA/Rem Koolhaas, Ateliers Jean Nouvel, Gigon Guyer Architects, Dominique Perrault Architecture, Studio Daniel Libeskind, Juan Navarro Baldeweg, César Portela, Ricardo Bofill/Taller de Arquitectura, and José Manuel Gallego Jorroto.

The 173-acre site on Mount Gaiás can be glimpsed from nearby Santiago de Compostela where the cathedral houses the remains of the apostle St. James, brought to Spain from Jerusalem after his death in AD 44. Since the eighth century, pilgrims have trekked to the medieval town to pay homage to his shrine.

Although Eisenman's proposal indicated eight buildings, today it's down to six. Two of the buildings, the 155,205-square-foot Archive of Galicia and the 186,990-square-foot Library of Galicia, opened in January. The 223,889-square-foot Museum of Galicia and the 80,729-square-foot Central Services Building are expected to be completed by late fall, although the museum won't be installed until next spring. It is easy to see that the scale is daunting. When all six structures are finished, the City of Culture could almost function as a small international airport (except, of course, the planes' pilots might mistake the buildings for runways). But the projected space needs were not determined by the architects.

The program, conceived at the cusp of the digital age and during the halcyon years of economic prosperity, got caught in a programmatic and financial time warp. And the government changed in 2005. The archive was slated to be a periodicals library with a large reading room. When it morphed into an archive for storing regional documents, the large space for a reading room was turned over to the exhibition of rare documents. But because of the presence of an expansive south-facing glazed wall, temporary polygonal structures enclose the fragile artifacts. As for the library, the original plan to house 250,000 books grew to a million under the wishes of the Galician administration. Now, while rare books occupy a central glazed core, the ongoing digitization of library collections generally raises a question about future space requirements. It

doesn't mean that these buildings can't undergo adaptive reuse. But the weak link to the program certainly turns the formal qualities of the architecture into the main event. As if anticipating such questions, the City of Culture has mounted its own exhibition in the archive featuring a video of Eisenman explaining how he arrived at these striated forms.

Eisenman began with the outline and street plan of the medieval city of Santiago de Compostela based on the shape and ridges of a scallop, the emblem for the shrine. He then placed a similar street pattern on the top of Mount Gaiás to separate the original eight buildings and let the site's topography mold this medieval pattern. Then he overlaid the plan with a Cartesian grid while finally digitally warping the result with a computer-modeling wire frame to generate, he says, "dimension and direction."

Overlays and interplays of these grids are called out in stonework, mullions, aluminum channels, and glazing, as well as contoured drywall soffits and walls inside the buildings. Lay people might find this flow and deformation a bit obsessive. A different matter is the dynamism of the actual shapes and the surface textures of the swelling and heaving structures. You don't need to climb all the contours of these convulsing carapaces (as some do) to know you have entered an experientially based landscape where kinesthetic and haptic, as well as visual, perceptions dominate. Even inside, where interior surfaces assume quite different shapes, contracting and expanding spaces heighten the temporal experience of architecture.

Executing these leviathan structures should ultimately cost an estimated \$581 million for the six buildings. But the economy has slowed down the construction schedule to a point where no one is talking about the completion date for the last two buildings, one of which is the opera, the other, now slated for a new technologies center.

Originally the design team wanted grass roofs, but found that grass was heavier and harder to maintain than stone.

Nevertheless, the local quartzite (in brown, rose, and off-white hues and varied textures) that clads the roofs and walls proved to be hard for the local quarry to supply on time. Stone also came from Brazil.

The hand-quarried stone, cut by machine in 20-inch square blocks (with blocks at the edges specially trimmed), is mounted on a steel armature of curved box beams (or steel girders in the archive) plus steel cross-bracing. The ventilated chunky roof surges over an under layer of concrete deck, waterproofing, and protective insulation. (The interstitial space between the two layers also houses mechanical equipment.) The side walls of mortarless quartzite panels with stainless steel reveals stand out from the buildings like a rainscreen against galvanized aluminum. But while the steel and stone do a lot of work, the actual structure of the buildings is reinforced concrete: the megacolumns are placed on a 53-by-66-foot grid, while a secondary 26-by-26-foot grid of round concrete columns is rotated 7 degrees from the main one.

The glazing posed its own challenge; where a double curvature is called for, flat transparent, reflective, and opaque glass is angled in layers to produce the contour. Since the library's glass wall soars to a 98-foot height, cable-stayed vertical trusses were needed for wind loads. They are plentiful: It seems even the trusses have trusses. Eisenman wanted (and thought he was getting) gray glass, but it turns bluish and greenish under different lighting. Oddly, the glass sometimes overpowers the stone, and the thick grid of variously sized mullions sometimes overpowers the glass.

This isn't a work of architecture where you are overawed by the elegant detailing of the mullions: the strength actually emanates from the skillful craftsmanship of the stonework. Eisenman gives much credit for the execution to architect of record Andrés Perea Ortega, plus Antonio Maroño, the architect for the Foundation of the City of Culture of Galicia, who has been on-site since 2001.

Although it is too early to fully evaluate a complex still very much under construction, already it has become a lightning rod for debate regarding its high cost, excessive space, and ambiguous program. At least the current government officials in charge appear to be fully behind it: Perhaps the perfect fit of program to form will evolve in time. As it ages, it will no doubt lose its rawness, but probably keep its brute energy. The gesture is so defiant. Its brazen monumentality and unsettling scale ravenously explore the difference between artifice and nature. Time will reveal its significance.

By Suzanne Stephens, June 2011 (<http://archrecord.construction.com/projects/portfolio/2011/06/galicia-archive.asp>)

## **Engberg Anderson. Madison, Wisconsin – USA**

<http://www.engberganderson.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Gail Borden, Rakow Branch Library, Elgin, IL – USA 2009**

Status: Completed August, 2009, Square Feet: 10,000 sf, Construction Cost: \$3,400,000

Optimum planning allows the library to operate this branch with a minimum number of staff; emphasizing customer interaction over material handling as the primary staff function will maintain the desired quality of library service. "Floating" librarians, express check, digital reference and, ultimately, automated sorting are all accommodated at the Rakow Public Library.

Using the LEED Rating System as a template, Engberg Anderson has integrated three crucial sustainable strategies in order to "achieve" a certification. The combination of cool daylighting, energy efficiency, and stormwater management has a compounding effect on the project that each would not have by itself. Together these strategies are a reasonable, civic-minded, and contemporary response to firmity, utility, and venustas.

The project has been registered with the U.S. Green Building (Engberg)

#### **Sequoia Branch, Madison Public Library, Madison, WI – USA 2008**

As part of a larger urban mixed-use development, the 20,000 sf Sequoia Branch is registered to attain LEED - CI (Commercial Interiors) Silver Certification through incorporating energy efficiency, natural daylighting and the use of sustainable materials. The facility provides a full range of print and electronic resources, group and quiet study areas, and serves as a major community meeting venue. (Engberg)

#### **Beloit Public Library, Beloit, WI – USA 2007**

From 1996 to 2007, Engberg Anderson provided design services for on-going projects at Beloit public Library. It was then decided that the library would relocate to the former JC Penney store at the Beloit Mall. The 58,000 sf renovated space contains all public functions on the first floor, and offices on the second. Features include expanded collections, a flexible computer training center, a divisible public meeting room, a children's program room and a two-story glazed entry lobby (Engberg)

#### **Charlevoix Public Library, Charlevoix, MI – USA 2006**

#### **Alice and Jack Wirt Public Library, Bay City, MI – USA 2006**

#### **Cromaine District Library, Crossroads Branch, Howell, MI – USA 2005**

### **Awards:**

Wisconsin Chapter ASID Gold Design Award 2006

#### **Iowa City Public Library, Iowa City, IA – USA 2004**

As an integral part of Iowa City's downtown pedestrian mall, the library has been designed to balance civic, commercial and recreation site demands with the needs of a growing electronic library.

**Awards:**

2001 International Congress of Energy Environmental Building Association. Ememle of the best design strategies for an energy conscious approach to building design

[Evansville- Vanderburgh Central Library, Evansville, IN – USA 2004](#)

147 000 sqf. \$ 25 Mill.

**Awards:**

International Institute of Masonry Design Awards, Indiana, Kentucky, Grand Award 2004

Wisconsin Chapter ASID Silver Design Award 2005

[Iowa City Public Library, Iowa City, IA – USA 2004](#)

**Awards:**

2001 International Congress of Energy Environmental Building Association. Ememle of the best design strategies for an energy conscious approach to building design

As an integral part of Iowa City's downtown pedestrian mall, the library has been designed to balance civic, commercial and recreation site demands with the needs of a growing electronic library. The project transformed the building from an introverted brick box into a transparent, welcoming facility.

[Cudahy Family Library, Cudahy, WI – USA 2003](#)

**Awards:**

WCREW Real Estate Showcase Award – Heart of the Community 2003

[Evansville-Vanderburgh, Oaklyn Branch, Evansville, IN – USA 2003](#)

**Awards:**

AIA Indiana Honor Award 2003

Indiana Honor Award Environmental Design Construction, Excellence in Design 2003

Green Roofs for Healthy Cities Award of Excellence 2004

Library Journal Dec. 2003

American Libraries Maazine Apr. 2004

[Shorewood Public Library, Shorewood, WI – USA 2002](#)

This expanded library serves at the base for a new village center

**Awards:**

Wisconsin Chapter ASID Bronze Design Award 2004

International Institute of Masonry Design Award Honorable Mention 2004

[Weld District – Farr Branch Library, Greeley, CO – USA 2002](#)

the new library echoes the forms of its surroundings the front range of the Rocky Mountains

[Urbanddle Public Library, Urbanddle, IA – USA 2000](#)

[Brown Country, Wevers Hilliard Branch Library, Howard, WI – USA 2000](#)

Featured in American Libraries Magazine Apr. 2001

[Traverse Area District Library, Traverse City, MI – USA 1999](#)

**Awards:**

AIA Wisconsin Design Award 2000

[Lester Public Library, Two Rivers, WI – USA 1998](#)

**Awards:**

AIA Wisconsin Merit Design Award 1999

[Crystal Lake Public Library, Crystal Lake, IL – USA 1996](#)

**Awards:**

Crystal Lake Area Chamber of Commerce, Project of the Year 1996

[Ray View Library, Milwaukee, WI – USA 1993](#)

**Awards:**

Design Milwaukee, Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design (MIAD) 1993

P/A Progressive Architecture 1994

With the recent approval of the Madison City Council, Eppstein Uhen Architects (EUA) is moving ahead with the design of the City of Madison's new Central Library. This will be the second largest project in City of Madison's history, budgeted at \$37 million total cost. The Central Library will be built by a joint venture of Fiore Companies and Irgens Development Partners. Fiore Irgens Venture I, LLC, partnered with EUA to design the building and J.H. Findorff & Son to construct it. The Fiore-Irgens development proposal includes a whole-block redevelopment in the shadow of the State Capitol. Once the Library is relocated to its new location in 2011, design will begin on a 10-story mixed-use building in its place. This development is anticipated to include a parking structure for 400 cars, a 150-room hotel, 30,000 square feet of sidewalk-level retail, and an 80,000-squarefoot office building. Over 100 laborers, carpenters, ironworkers and tradespeople spoke at the budget hearing on November 10. The construction trades are facing record unemployment and urged the Council to approve this project in order to create over 200 jobs. "This project is a rare and exciting opportunity for people who enjoy being Downtown in Madison," said Steve Holzhauer, Managing Principal of EUA's Madison Office. "We are privileged to create a landmark facility that will serve and inspire people for generations and will make downtown a better place visit, work and live. We are thrilled to be part of this renaissance." Construction is scheduled to begin in 2010. The project is certain to become a landmark in the shadow of the State Capitol. For more information go to [www.fiorecompanies.com](http://www.fiorecompanies.com).

## **Ennead Architects LLP, New York, NY – USA**

formerly: Polshek Partnership Architects, LLP, New York, NY – USA

<http://ennead.com>

<http://www.polshek.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **New York University, Gallatin School of Individualized Study, New York, NY – USA 2009**

Polshek Partnership Architects, 2009, Engineers- M-E Engineers, LEED Consultant- Steven Winter Associates

In a landmark redesign project that began in 2007, the Gallatin School of Individualized Study at New York University renovated its home at 715 Broadway to reflect the innovation that has defined the School since its inception in 1972. In the first renovation project at NYU to achieve LEED certification, a total area of approximately 32,000 square feet was completely renovated in 2007 and 2008. The project scope included a complete renovation of the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th floors of the building. Renovations included a theater, dance studio, lecture rooms, gallery space, classrooms, administrative offices in addition to creating a comfortable space for students and faculty to gather and cultivate ideas. (Ennead)

#### **William J. Clinton Presidential Center, Little Rock, AR – USA 2004**

#### **Smith College, Brown Fine Arts Center, Northampton, MA – USA 2002**

Total area: 164,000 gross square feet, Project cost: \$35 million, <http://www.smithedu/bfac/building.php>

Smith College's renowned Museum of Art, art library and art department have a distinguished new home -- the newly named Brown Fine Arts Center -- thanks to the completion of a two-year, \$35-million building renovation and expansion. At its outset, the renovation was the largest capital project in the college's 122-year history.

Led by New York City-based Polshek Partnership Architects, the renovation stripped the former 1972 complex down to its steel girders and then rebuilt it entirely, transforming its architecture and infrastructure. The art library and department opened in September, 2002; the center's other key occupant, the Smith College Museum of Art, opened in April, 2003.

New features of the 164,000-gross-square-foot facility include a cutting-edge digital imaging center, updated ventilation and environmental controls and improved galleries and art studios. The Hillyer Art Library, regarded as among the best art libraries at American undergraduate institutions, was significantly redesigned. The new building features a greatly expanded technological infrastructure, a dramatic aesthetic overhaul and improved amenities for students, staff and visitors. (Ennead)

#### **New York Public Library for the Performing Arts, Dorothy and Lewis B. Cullman Center, New York, NY – USA 2001**

While it may look familiar from the outside, visitors to The New York Public Library for the Performing Arts will find it dramatically transformed when the Library reopens at Lincoln Center after a major renovation. After operating from temporary quarters during the three-year construction period, the Library reopens for regular public service with expanded hours on Monday, October 29. A free public open house will be held Saturday, October 13. The \$37 million project, designed by Polshek Partnership Architects, reflects the vast changes in the needs of users, and in methods of documenting the arts, that have developed since the Library was established in 1965.

"This redesign of one of the world's most popular research libraries is a response to the enormous increase in its collections and usership, the extraordinary advances in information technology, and the development of large multimedia collections that document live performances," said New York Public Library President Paul LeClerc. "We've made the collections more accessible, created inviting reading rooms and galleries, and added the latest technology to improve the environment for the public, the staff, and the collections."

When the building reopens to the public, it will also have a new name -- the Dorothy and Lewis B. Cullman Center -- in honor of the couple whose generous contribution to the Library made the new state-of-the-art facility possible. "The Cullmans' support will enable the Library to enhance greatly its ability to document the performing arts and provide broad public access to the materials in its collections," said Samuel C. Butler, Chairman of the Library's Board of Trustees. Major support for the renovation was also provided by the family of Donald and Mary Oenslager. The City of New York, under the leadership of Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and City Council Speaker Peter F. Vallone, has contributed more than \$20 million to the renovation of the Library for the Performing Arts. The Library will formally express its gratitude to all the contributors to this project at an opening ribbon-cutting ceremony on October 11.

"The list of improvements to the Library is impressive," said William D. Walker, Senior Vice President and Andrew W. Mellon Director of The Research Libraries. "They include a grand, light-filled reading room, spectacular loft-like exhibition galleries, new audiovisual stations, a vastly more efficient centralized retrieval system, expanded storage, an enhanced preservation lab, a four-fold increase in public-access computers, and a massive number of networked databases." He added that "an automated system will control temperatures where delicate materials are stored."

#### **The New York Public Library for the Performing Arts**

The Library for the Performing Arts, one of four major research centers of The New York Public Library, serves more than 425,000 visitors a year and houses the world's most extensive combination of circulating, research, and rare archival collections in its field. The materials are available free of charge, along with a wide range of exhibitions, seminars, and performances. Approximately 30 percent of the Library's holdings are books, but it is known particularly for its prodigious collections of non-book materials such as historic recordings, videotapes, autograph manuscripts, correspondence, sheet music, stage designs, press clippings, programs, posters, and photographs. The Library's Research Collections are the Billy Rose Theatre Collection, the Jerome Robbins Dance Division, the Music Division, and the Rodgers & Hammerstein Archives of Recorded Sound. It also features extensive Circulating Collections with materials in music, dance, drama, film, and arts administration, including large collections of circulating audio and video recordings.

"This marks the first major renovation of the Library since it opened in 1965," said Jacqueline Z. Davis, The Barbara G. and Lawrence A. Fleischman Executive Director of The New York Public Library for the Performing Arts. "The Library's collections have grown exponentially since then to nine million items that require more than seventeen and a half miles of shelves. In addition," Davis said, "technology has completely changed the way materials are stored and accessed. The reconfigured space will allow us to provide better service in a more pleasing environment that can comfortably accommodate continued collection processing and preservation work. It also gives us the opportunity to make significant improvements to our staff work areas."

<http://independentpublisher.com/article.php?page=446>

#### **Bard Graduate Center for Studies in the Decorative Arts, Design and Culture, Academic Building and Library, New York, NY – USA 2000**

The renovation of 36 West 86th Street, a 1905 residential building located in Manhattan's Upper West Side Historic District, completes the second phase of work for the Bard Graduate Center's academic facility. Completed in 2000, the first phase at 38 West 86<sup>th</sup> Street entailed the restoration of the historic townhouse and two additional floors and an expansion into the rear yard to accommodate a 75-seat lecture hall, library, and digital imaging center, classrooms, lounges, and offices. Combining the adjacent

townhouses (“36” and “38”) allows significant expansion. More than doubling the space available for its programs, the new facility reinforces the BGC’s identity as a leading graduate research institution for the study of decorative arts, design history, and material culture. Achieving a principal goal of the renovation to fully integrate the library program and teaching spaces, library collections are distributed throughout the floors. A new lower-level study, conveniently situated near expanded stacks, offers quiet views onto a landscaped rear yard. Other more informal seating areas provide a variety of study and meeting spaces in addition to the existing second floor reading room. The academic facilities also include additional classroom and seminar spaces, as well as faculty offices and student lounge areas. The addition of a modern teaching media laboratory and conference center will afford the BGC the opportunity to accommodate expanded curriculum and to meet the needs of the institution as it takes its place among the preeminent centers for research in material culture. The entry sequence defined in the first phase is retained in the combined building but enhanced: the lobby on the first floor of the 38 building is unified with the adjacent space in the 36 building, which is transformed into a state-of-the-art lecture/public programs facility. A large opening from the lobby provides views into a rich, wood-paneled room with gently curved recesses lined with a horizontal wood screening that accommodates lighting, air outlets and acoustical material. The lobby also serves as a connector to the existing lecture hall and general building circulation. Taking advantage of the expanded floor plate and providing seamless transitions, openings in the original structural party wall connect the two buildings on all floors. A vertical maple-clad plane extending from the lobby to the upper floors references the original demarcation of the two buildings, acknowledges their domestic scale and organizes vertical circulation between floors. Two new communicating stairs – a dramatic steel and glass stair connecting the two primary library floors and a natural wood and steel stair connecting the two floors that house the Center’s faculty and staff – augment existing circulation. Large expanses of glass and new exterior terraces link interior and exterior, expanding the building perceptually. Open spaces extending north/south through the building and doubleheight spaces take advantage of natural light to choreograph movement. The careful insertion of the expanded structure into this historic framework has transformed the interiors into an open, light-filled public environment. With new and renovated facades, the building reinforces its presence as a vital civic institution within the urban fabric of the city. Physical Description:

Approximately 17,000sf (net) in the combined facility,

<http://www.bgc.bard.edu>

**[Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center, Mashantucket, CT – USA 1998](#)**

[http://www.modernsteel.com/Uploads/Issues/March\\_2000/0003\\_06\\_mashantucket.pdf](http://www.modernsteel.com/Uploads/Issues/March_2000/0003_06_mashantucket.pdf)

**[Queens Borough Public Library, Flushing Regional Branch, Queens, NY – USA 1998](#)**

[http://www.polshek.com/lib\\_queens.htm](http://www.polshek.com/lib_queens.htm)

The Queens Borough Public Library, located on a triangular site the intersection of Kissena Boulevard and Main Street, is the largest branch library in New York City. The current building, designed by Polshek Partnership Architects, is the third to be built on the site—the first was a gift of Andrew Carnegie. Metaphorically, the transparent façade, which faces a commercial thoroughfare, advertises learning: the glass membrane allows the facility’s collections and functional organization to be visually accessible from the street. The opposite façade is rendered with stone, its articulation alluding to the book stacks within and its opacity allowing perimeter shelving to be maximized. Other program spaces include: a 227-seat auditorium, a multi-purpose room for 150, conference rooms, exhibition areas, an Adult Learning Center and an International Resource Center. The Queens Borough Public Library, or Queens Library, as it refers to itself today, is the public library for the Borough of Queens and one of three library systems serving New York City, comprising some 63 branches throughout the borough. Since 1994, it has had high annual circulation, and it is the second largest library in the country in terms of the size of its collection. The first library in Queens was founded here, in Flushing, in 1858 as a subscription service. It became a free circulation library in 1869. In 1901, shortly after the consolidation of Queens into New York City, the city government proposed a new charter joining all libraries in Queens into the Queens Borough Public Library. All of the public libraries signed on, except for Flushing, which remained independent until 1903.

[http://wiki.worldflicks.org/queens\\_public\\_library\\_-\\_flushing.html](http://wiki.worldflicks.org/queens_public_library_-_flushing.html)

**[Columbia University Law School, Jerome L. Greene Hall, New York, NY – USA 1996](#)**

**[Eskew+Dumez+Ripple, New Orleans, LA – USA](#)**

<http://www.eskewdumezripple.com>

**Libraries:**

**[Rosa Keller Library, New Orleans, LA – USA 2012](#)**

Location: New Orleans, LA Map This Location, Size: 10,000 square feet, Year of Completion: 2012

**Awards:**

2013 AIA New Orleans Honor Award

2012 IIDA Delta Region Award of Excellence

**Literature:**

**Associated Press & Publications:**

Metropolis, July 2012

This New Orleans neighborhood library is comprised of two buildings joined together with the intention that they function as a whole. One building is a historically significant bungalow built as a residence in 1917, sited prominently on the corner of South Broad Street and Napoleon Avenue. The other building, built in 1993 specifically to function as a library, was home to the main reading room and stock areas. Both buildings were severely flooded by levee breaks attributed to Hurricane Katrina. The bungalow was salvaged and raised for future flood prevention, but the modern addition was deemed necessary for replacement by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA).

The new 10,000 square foot combined library and community center serves the Broadmoor community by providing residents with an innovative 21st century library, community center, gathering space, and valuable educational resource. A visually open connection is maintained between the Historic House and Library Addition in order to create spatial relief as the two buildings touch. This “spine” allows for a clear line of sight to the playground across Broad Street and provides a clear entry sequence into the library. The new addition primarily houses book shelving, computer stations, and other core elements of the library function, while the historic house operates primarily as the community meeting center and home to a small café. 27.06.12 Archdaily

<http://www.archdaily.com>

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## **EYP – Einhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture & Engineering P.C., Albany, NY - USA**

<http://www.eypadesign.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, Cambridge, MA – USA 2004**

320,000 sqf. , Owner: Harvard University [www.harvard.edu](http://www.harvard.edu), \$ 92,000,000

The Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, designed by Horace Trumbauer and constructed in 1915, is located at the geographical and intellectual heart of Harvard University. In renewing the building for the 21st century, the school sought a restoration that would redefine the library in programmatic and technical terms, without losing the structure's aura, comfort, and connection to tradition. The renovation involved 27 construction stages stretched over six years. Phases were planned and timed to ensure the continuous operation of the library and maintain the availability of its collections. The early rehabilitation phases upgraded and modernized the building systems infrastructure, the 10-floor self-supporting stack structure, and various library support spaces. This work included updating climate control and life safety systems as well as improving public access. The architects also created new "found" space within two large light wells at the center of the building that house new mechanical space, staff work areas, and two new skylit reading rooms. These reading rooms symbolize a subtle proclamation of Widener's continued relevance at the core of Harvard's present and future intellectual life. Later construction phases involved restoring the historic public and reading spaces. Wherever possible, the team preserved existing features and room finishes while infusing the building with information technology and comfort standards necessary to meet the library's 21st century requirements. Where interventions were necessary, the architect designed them in a manner that creates a subtle dialogue with the 1915 structure: enhancing the character of the original building but expressing their own distinctiveness and design integrity as contemporary work. (EYP) "It has been a fascinating five years," said William C. Kirby, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, in brief remarks at the ceremony. "Those who study and work in this University have witnessed extraordinary feats of construction and reconstruction. We have marveled at the trucks and trusses and certainly that enormous crane lifting glass and steel to rather nerve-racking heights. Not to mention the daily symphony of hammering, drilling, pounding, sawing, and ringing."

The first phase of the project brought modern heating, ventilation, air-conditioning, humidity-control, electrical, lighting, fire-detection-and-suppression, and security systems to the 10 floors of stacks. Staff moved, cleaned, and reshelfed all 3.5 million books. Workers from contractors Lee Kennedy built a staff workspace and two new reading rooms, to the design of architects Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, in what had been the two interior lightcourts of the library. In phase two of the project, attention shifted to the front half of the building. The great reading room regained its original size, splendor, and serenity, while noisy, interactive library services moved to refurbished or newly constructed spaces.

Workers lifted 191 tons of steel into lightcourts; removed 92 tons of demolition debris from the nether regions of D-Level and 150 tons of ductwork and cast-iron debris from the attic; installed 55 miles of electrical cable, 15 miles of fire-alarm cable, 18 miles of electrical conduit, and 11 miles of "tel/data" cable; placed 5 miles of sprinkler piping, with 5,000 sprinkler heads; applied 2,000 gallons of paint; replaced 4,000 light fixtures and 1,000 switches in the stacks; cleaned, refinished, and sealed 120,000 square feet of marble flooring; and much more.

"I also want to offer my deepest gratitude," said Kirby, "to Widener's librarians and staff, who never flinched from their commitment to keeping this library fully operational through-out the renovation. They called it — 'orchestrated chaos.' I call it courage.

"That's not, however, unusual for this library or for this University," Kirby continued. "In the midst of an era of grave international uncertainty, Harvard persevered in its quest to advance human knowledge by building Widener Library. As they did in 1915, we gather on these steps during challenging times and once again we dedicate this place — we dedicate ourselves — to the proposition that learning is the only path to enlightenment and that from enlightenment springs permanent improvement in the human condition."

Larsen librarian of Harvard College Nancy M. Cline and President Lawrence H. Summers also spoke. A throng of modest size viewed the proceedings, to which the library invited all members of the Harvard community; at their conclusion, cookies and cider were dispensed in a tent in Tercentenary Theatre. Later, library benefactors attended seminars on teaching with Widener's global collections. In the evening, they gathered with senior administrators for a formal dinner in the Loker Reading Room.

This signal moment in the life of the library will be marked in November by publication of Widener: Biography of a Library, by Matthew Battles, coordinating editor of the Harvard Library Bulletin (distributed by Harvard University Press, \$50). A lively and wide-ranging narrative, it is an estimable addition to the shelves. (<http://harvardmagazine.com/2004/11/widener-reborn.html>)

#### **Susan Morse and Frderick Whiley Hilles Library, Radcliff College (Harvard) - Cambridge, Mass – USA 1996 - 1997**

(vorm. Widener Library : Harrison & Abramovitz)

### **Literature:**

**Two Libraries.** Designed by Harrison & Abramovitz, in: *Architectural Record*, 1967, May, pp. 151-158

## **FFKR Architects, SaltLake City, Utah – USA**

<http://www.ffkr.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Harold B. Lee Library Addition and Remodel, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT – USA 2000**

This is a three story underground addition to the main campus library. Landscaping and walkways cover most of the addition and, as a result, the major quadrangle of the campus has been returned to its preconstruction character. The new building is zoned as follows: First level below grade contains classrooms, stacks, and study areas. The second level below grade houses new stack and study spaces, a 200 seat auditorium, a new special collections area with exhibit, work, and archival storage areas. The third level below grade contains mechanical and electrical equipment. The on grade changes include a new entry that links the existing library building to the new underground addition. /FFKR)

## **FGM Frye Gillan Molinaro Architects, Chicago, IL – USA**

<http://www.fgmarch.com>

As of September 1, 2012, Frye Gillan Molinaro regretfully announces that our firm principals have decided to discontinue our services. Both AJ and Lonn are moving on to different opportunities in their careers, and will no longer be available for commissions in this endeavor. We realize that this may have some implications for our past and current projects, and we apologize in advance if our decision will pose any inconvenience.

We would like to explicitly thank each of our clients for believing in, and for supporting our firm for the 29 years it has existed. We could have never accomplished what we did without such an amazing support base. The library world, in particular, gave us exceptional opportunities along with exceptional rewards.

Additionally, we want to thank our high quality consultants and staff that we have collaborated with. Our designs were enhanced by your professionalism.

Finally, we want to express gratitude to members of the press and the publications that helped breathe additional life into our projects. We are immensely grateful for the accolades that we were given for our work.

Thank you for allowing us to contribute and express our ideas with you. It has truly been a pleasure.

Sincerely,

Lonn L. Frye, FAIA

A.J. Rosales, AIA

Frye Gillan Molinaro Architects

### **Popular Creek Public Library, Streamwood, IL – USA 2009**

96,000 sqf., \$ 23,000,000, Architects: Frye Gillan Molinaro Architects, Location: Streamwood, IL, USA, Lead Architects: Lonn Frye, FAIA / AJ Rosales, AIA, Landscape Architects: Conservation Design Forum, Lighting Design: Aurora Lighting Design

General Contractor: Pepper Construction

#### **Awards:**

2010 GE Edison Award of Merit

2010 Learning by Design, Citation of Excellence Award

#### **Literature:**

Library Journal, Dezember 2009

Architects: Frye Gillan Molinaro Architects

In the western suburbs of Chicago, a dramatic transformation was propelled by merging an existing brutalist-inspired Library with a fluid new addition. After a 2½ year design and construction phase, it emerged as a contemporary structure with a green mindset and a sharp focus on technology. An entirely new image from Park Avenue features a facade enhanced by a canted glass tower. Soft light from the ramp handrails and the tower add a sense of mystery to the composition, drawing the eye to the entry. The original building, partly recessed below grade and glazed with smoky panes of glass, was far less transparent and attention-grabbing. With energy-efficient low-E clear glass, the new facade entices passers-by.

A sculpted facade features two distinct architectural zones. The administrative wing on the mezzanine level uses geometric light boxes to give the long facade relief and interest. Each light box connects to a separate room behind the facade. The board meeting room is the light box that protrudes outward; its shape is expressed internally, as well. On the main level, a clear glass facade greets patrons and entices them with the bright colors used in the Young Adults department. Visual connection between the street and the library's interior was a major goal for the renovation. Solar control at this part of the building is achieved by motorized shades that retract into the ceiling.

Over 15,000 square feet of green roof was integrated into the design. Lightweight sedum was used in conjunction with a tray system to capture and slow down the rate of flow and diffuse environmental pollutants. The green roof also insulates during the winter, prevents heat gain during the summer, and shields the roofing membrane from UV rays, extending the life of the roof.

The integration of a bio-swale along with roof scuppers provided an additional landscaping concept for the site. The bioswale is not a "wetland" area, per say, but an area that would allow quick filtration and release. Native Landscaping was used around the site to minimize lawns, which are not only maintenance intensive, but also create chemical runoff.

The existing building's architecture perhaps took some inspiration from Louis Kahn's Exeter Library, with a brutalist take on exposed concrete and wood beams. This reading room was transformed not only by the hanging light fixtures, but by the redesign of the mechanical layout to eliminate air ducts from protruding into the center of the space. The existing rounded windows were upgraded to double-pane, low-E glass. Shelves holding New Fiction complete the space, which encourages casual browsing and comfortable seating in a light-filled room.

A complex tubular structural geometry was employed for the interior of the west entrance glass tower. Diagonal and cross bracing provides lateral support and wind-load transfer. Round, hanging lights dance here, and throughout the building. Some are translucent, while others have exposed, energy-efficient lamping. The entrance also features an all-glass revolving door and an RFID security gate system. Flanking it is a large, four-panel video screen for slide shows, live cable TV feeds or other multimedia presentations.

Just beyond the intersection of two main hallways is the "Amoeba" space, so named because of a curvaceous platform that floats in the middle of the floor plan. This part of the library houses digital media as well as the Periodicals collection and is the project's signature architectural expression. The amoeba platform is pulled away from all sides of the building, allowing natural light to pass into the lower level. Atop the amoeba are light "scoops" that capture outside light and reflect it into the space. Each scoop was designed to take advantage of various sun angles in summer and winter to help with heat gain and light transfer.

As patrons descend to the lower level via the main stair, they encounter one of the building's several "technology nodes." Interplay of the orange amoeba edge, the burst of natural light from the skylight and the accent energy of the "light wall" is compelling. The light wall was envisioned as a "mirror" to the skylight above it, but also is an active artistic element. Most often, the light wall has a soft, white glow that provides pleasing illumination during overcast days or evening hours. But it can be made striking with colors, too. And it powers up and down with a special presentation at the start and end of each day, either greeting patrons or alerting them that the library is about to close.

The hustle and bustle of the main stair is expressed in the forms that surround it. The canted edge of the amoeba and the main stair are a unifying element that helps the form wind down to the lower level. A yin-yang statement is made where the two forms nearly touch, reminiscent of shapes championed by sculptor Richard Serra. The graceful arcs embody the movement of the patrons.

Teenagers were made a priority with a new 5,000-square-foot space that is their own special zone. Colorful patterns and whimsical furniture provide a youthful focus, while varying ceiling textures and lighting patterns make the space exciting.

The library's most daring idea probably is the "Green Zone," a connective hallway between the adult and children's departments that also doubles as a tech node. The spatially abstract space is also visually absorbing. As another technology hub of the library, it has WI-FI and a long row of computers opposite study counters. The walls feature a textural striped paint pattern to reflect light

from the illuminated panels. A fiber-optic sculptural “dragon” hangs in the space, its head and neck serving as official gateway to the children’s department.

This renovation of an existing space houses the grade school collection along with plenty of tables and private study rooms. A technology hub is nearby, giving older children their own computer center. The ceiling has round gypsum soffits placed concentrically on exposed concrete columns. Light fixtures were mounted to the columns and shine upward on the discs, providing an indirect light that softens the space. A self-check and search catalog “pod” reinforces the goal of using integrated technology to enhance the library experience.

This room formerly housed the entire children’s department, and was quite stark. Sheer walls of concrete and masonry were transformed with colorful panels to brighten the space and provide some acoustic tempering. New carpet patterns and a playful book stack layout accentuate the space, while above, ductwork once painted red, yellow and blue was changed to black to reduce its prominence. New lighting gives a warmer, more even feel to the space. In a dramatic change, a concrete walkway that once was the department’s entry point was removed, allowing a previously blocked skylight to flood the area with natural light.

On a more utilitarian note, the replacement of the original building’s single-pane glazing with modern low-E insulated glazing will dramatically increase the efficiency of heating and cooling the building as well.

The library utilizes high efficiency boilers, water heaters, and chillers with non-global warming refrigerants. Electronic temperature controls with energy conservation features were also implemented. Occupancy sensors were included in tandem with the lighting control system to reduce the amount of power usage for the facility. Low-flow plumbing fixtures and lavatories were used in all the bathrooms in the facility, in conjunction with dual flushometers for enhanced water savings.

LED fixtures were also used for task and accent lighting to provide high efficiency light sources. The inclusion of the LED “light wall” helped this technology not only illuminate the space in a creative way, but also infuse art into the space.

Low VOC emitting finishes were used whenever possible, including paints and flooring. For the majority of flooring, FGMarch specified recycled rubber flooring made from 72.8% post-consumer recycled tires. Any carpeting that was specified also certified compliant with green industry standards for recycled content, including PVC-free backing and padding, where applicable.

Archdaily 19.08.2010 (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

### [El Paso Public Library, TX – USA 2006](#)

Both the Doris Van Doren and Mission Valley Branches were constructed in El Paso. The Mission Valley branch was the recipient of the following awards:

WINNER: 2006 AIA Texas Society of Architects Honor Award (Outstanding Architectural Design) · WINNER: 2006 Mayor's Award (Outstanding Architectural Design)

### [Waukesha Public Library, WI – USA 2005](#)

67,824 sqf.

### [Gail Borden Public Library, Elgin, IL – USA 2003](#)

193,980 sqf., \$ 29,800,000

### [Charles C. Myers Library, Dubuque University, Dubuque, IA – USA 2003](#)

#### **Literature:**

**American School & University, August 2004**

### [Rebecca Crown Library, Dominican University, River Forest, IL – USA 2002](#)

### [Herrick District Library, Wyoming, MI – USA 2000](#)

### [Northbrook Public Library, Northbrook, IL – USA 1999](#)

### [Summit Public Library, Summit, IL – USA 1999](#)

The Summit Public Library has moved into its new modern facilities which tripled its size. Public funds supported construction of a new 18,190 SF library, which replaces an out of date facility. Located on an important corner in the downtown area, the new library has become the village focal point and has generated public pride and economic growth for the merchants. The Summit Public Library has a diverse collection made up of Spanish texts, Adult Fiction, Non-fiction, Children's and Multimedia items. FGMarch has worked to house this collection with a mix of different types of community spaces. Features include an expanded Children's area with an exciting story hour room, a Quiet Reading room with comfortable seating, and a Public Meeting room, which fulfills the needs of community groups and organizations and provides library program space, which was missing from the original building. The new library has increased technological capabilities. In addition to Internet stations for children and adults, the library also provides an expanded multimedia department with books on tape, videos, CD's and DVD's. A drive-up book drop facilitates the convenience of using the new library. Most importantly the library has become an important civic presence for the community of Summit. Improved street lighting, sidewalks and an outdoor public space brightens the neighborhood and encourage growth in the surrounding areas. The entrance to the library has been moved away from the busy street, creating a safe point for arrival of families and library patrons. The result is a dramatic civic building for the community, contemporary library services for patrons, and accommodation of the needs of future expansion, providing community service for years to come. (FGM)

### [Oshkosh Public Library, Oshkosh, IL – USA 1994](#)

## **Field Paoli, San Francisco, CA – USA**

<http://www.fieldpaoli.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### [Millbrae Library, CA – USA 2008](#)

The double height entry lobby at Millbrae's new 26,000 square foot library opens into light-filled reading and study areas. Expansive north windows look out onto tall willow and sycamore trees. As part of the planning process, Field Paoli also created Constitution Plaza at the center of the site, providing a shared civic center surrounded by the library, City Hall, a large community meeting room, and the town's relocated Historical Museum. (Field)

### [Tustin Library, CA – USA 2008](#)

Tustin Library is an innovative, green building, located in the existing Tustin Civic Center. The design features daylighting controls, under floor air distribution, large north facing windows, and extensive use of recycled materials. It is also configured so that it can accommodate a large field of photo-voltaic panels on the roof in the future. The library features a great children's area with an enclosed homework center, wireless access throughout, a new self check system, and a public literacy center. In addition to the new building, the project includes creation of a new central Civic Plaza with defined children's outdoor reading areas, a poetry corner, and the capacity to house large public events. The building also encloses three distinct courtyards with public access. (Field)

### [Marina Branch Library, San Francisco, CA – USA 2007](#)

The original Marina Branch library opened in San Francisco in 1954. Now, as part of a city-wide program of library renovation and modernization, the building was totally renovated and expanded to meet the current needs of the community. The scope of work

included upgrades for seismic, mechanical, electrical and accessibility, as well as a reconfiguration of the spaces to better meet current needs including current technology. Field Paoli are architects for this project in association with Tom Eliot Fisch. (Field)

#### **Almaden Library / Community Center, San José, CA – USA 2006**

Funds from two local bond measures were combined to create a new joint use library and community center set in an existing city park. The building's three wings accommodate a full service library; community room, gymnasium and fitness facilities; and dedicated activity rooms for children, seniors and teens. The 65,000 square foot building was carefully sited to wrap around a group of mature redwood trees and focus views to nearby park lands. Murals and a hanging glass sculpture by local artists are prominently displayed in the new space. Sustainable features include green building materials, permeable paving, high efficiency lighting, and maximum daylighting through clerestories and expansive courtyard windows. (Field)

#### **Belmont Library, Belmont, CA – USA 2006**

The new Belmont Library was designed to wrap around heritage oak trees in a three-acre neighborhood park. Expansive window walls in the adult and children's reading rooms face the park, providing ample north light and creating a magical space for reading and study. Amenities include self-checkout, a café and small outdoor amphitheater, custom rosewood furnishings, homework lab, and computer capacity to serve projected city needs for the next two decades. (Field)

#### **Vineland Branch Library, San José, CA – USA 2004**

Vineland Library is the first of 20 branch libraries in the City of San José funded by the local Branch Library Bond measure. The 24,000 square foot facility is based on the "San José Way" of library programming, incorporating retailing concepts such as new book displays and active kids zones. While sensitive to the scale of surrounding homes, the library building created a strong civic presence in a residential and commercial area with no existing public landmarks. (Field)

### **Fougeron Architecture, San Francisco, CA – USA**

<http://www.fougeron.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Sunset Branch Public Library, Renovation, San Francisco, CA – USA 2007**

The project involves the renovation of a historic Carnegie library built in 1918. Work includes the complete renovation of both levels of the 9,500 square foot structure and the restoration of the exterior terra cotta and terrazzo. On the lower level, work included new public restrooms, a new program room and the complete reconfiguration of the Children's Room. Responsibilities also include selection of new lighting, shelving and all furnishings. The project required an extensive review and approvals process with the Landmark Preservation Board, the Mayor's office on Disability, the neighborhood community, and various user groups.

#### **RELEVANCE TO BERKELEY PUBLIC LIBRARY:**

- REHABILITATION OF EXISTING BUILDING
- HISTORIC PRESERVATION
- ACCESSIBILITY UPGRADES
- FURNITURE DESIGN
- IMPROVED & UPDATED BUILDING SYSTEMS

(Fougeron)

#### **Ingleside Branch Public Library, San Francisco, CA – USA 2009**

The Ingleside Branch Library in San Francisco was designed by Fougeron Architecture / Group 4 Architecture who won the national competition held by the San Francisco Public Library in 2002. The floor plan follows the urban grid and brings the consequence of L-shaped scheme. This scheme allows the egg-shaped reading room and community areas enclose the inner courtyard. The strong and light-filled design which is combined with sustainable design in this public building creates a welcoming gathering space to everyone. ([www//dulduld.com](http://www.dulduld.com))

### **Four Points Architectural Services, Inc., Akron, OH – USA**

David G. Hawk, Mark A. Ferguson

<http://www.4points.net>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Bierce Library Learning Commons. The University of Akron, Akron, OH – USA 2011**

40,000 sqf., € 2,000,000

The renovation creates a contemporary library atmosphere by removing most of the print material from the 40,000 s.f. first floor and developing this space into a learning commons, based around digital technology. Integration of new furniture with the existing furniture further creates group and private study areas. New private group study rooms and an informal learning studio are also included. New casework was designed by Four Points for the Circulation Desk, MediaTech Services and User Support Services. The designs for each take into account the functionality and workflow of the spaces for both the employees and guests. New flooring materials were selected for the entire space that creates patterns that reinforce the functions and circulation patterns throughout the space. New furniture selections, textiles, materials and colors for cushioned chairs, task chairs, cafe furniture, and multimedia desks were also included in the scope. Four Points was the lead Architect, working with DesignGroup as the library design consultant. The first phase of the project included renovation of 9,500 s.f. of offices on the 2nd and 3rd floors. The project also included an 825 s.f. Einstein Bagels location. (Four Points)

### **The Freelon Group: Design, Technology, Research Triangle Park, NC – USA**

Philip G. Freelon, Timothy F. Winstead, Lewis H. Myers

<http://www.freelon.com>

#### **Libraries:**

Libraries are no longer mere repositories of the printed word. They have undergone a striking transformation, utilizing new technologies and thoroughly redefining the scope of their public mission. While much of the traditional library remains relevant and even essential - circulation, reference and periodicals - there are now new capabilities and innovative approaches that are driving the library of today and the future. In charting this new path, libraries have drawn inspiration from the business, retailing and hospitality sectors. Nimble, digitally-capable environments are now the norm - facilities where the quality of the patron experience is as important as a well-organized card catalog. At Freelon, we understand these changes have positioned the library as an ever more

vital component in the fabric of the communities they serve. For two decades, we have been active participants in the ongoing evolution of the library. Our expertise and portfolio of work exemplify the public library's marked transformation. (Freelon)

### [Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, District of Columbia, Washington DC – USA on design](#)

In 2012, DC Public Libraries commissioned the Freelon Group to envision a future central library within the framework of an iconic Mies van der Rohe building in our nation's capital. As a conceptual planning study, the team worked closely with engineers, programming specialists, and the city's Historic Preservation Office to ensure feasibility.

The 21st century library is a place for knowledge creation. It is where we explore, connect to others, participate in communities, and create. It is both a portal to vast networks of information and an open forum for social interaction. It is quiet and personal, yet lively and public.

What, then, is the architectural expression of tomorrow's library in the nation's capital? DC Public Library is imagining a new flexible space within the existing walls of the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library. Inspired by the progressive thinking of Mies van der Rohe (the building's original architect), this vision also lives up to the ground breaking aspirations of social inclusivity of the building's namesake Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Tomorrow's library can be open, visually connected and filled with natural light. An expansive atrium can connect visitors to their destinations and reveal the multitude of daily activities and events. Equipped with the most up-to-date technology, the atrium – the new heart of the library – can be filled with a range of spaces for collaboration. The open plan creates visual access that transparently connects all parts of the building including access to a rooftop garden where customers can experience the library outdoors against the dramatic backdrop of the city.

District weighs proposals for renovating MLK Library while preserving historic status

By Philip Kennicott, September 19, 2012

By carving a large “donut hole” into the center of the existing Martin Luther King Memorial Library, the building could be an exemplary 21st-century main library space, full of light, open to multiple uses, easy to navigate and worthy of “a great city.”

Meeting on Wednesday night in special session in the main atrium of the rigorously modernist building — which is a study in right angles, rational layout and long vistas — the library's board heard proposals for how to renovate the dilapidated steel-and-glass icon. Ideas included adding two more floors to the existing four, renting space to other tenants, converting below-ground levels to commercial parking and adding a cafe space under its stern, classically inspired loggia.

At stake is the future of one of the city's most important examples of mid-century modern architecture, designed by Mies van der Rohe in the late 1960s — his only work in Washington, and his only library. The meeting advanced a process that began in November, when the library asked the Urban Land Institute to study its historically landmarked main building and consider all possible options. Among the possibilities on the table was to sell the structure and find a new home for a purpose-built main library branch.

This library was Mies' last building and his only one ever constructed in Washington, D.C. Additionally, it is the only public library ever designed by Mies. Completed in 1972, the building cost \$18 million. The building has been plagued by neglect and problems with its HVAC system. DCPL has recently restored lighting on the entire first floor. DCPL has also recently completed elevator and restroom renovations throughout the building.

On June 28, 2007 the District of Columbia's Historic Preservation Review Board designated this building a historic landmark. The designation, which applies to the exterior as well as interior spaces, seeks to preserve Mies' original design while allowing the library necessary flexibility to operate as a contemporary library facility. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007

But Wednesday night's meeting suggests that the library is seriously considering the option of staying in its flagship, albeit with a major retrofit.

Library Board President John Hill said the purpose of the meeting was simply “to foster a discussion about the future of the library” and that no decisions would be made. But District librarian Ginnie Cooper said she had asked the library's architect of record, the Freelon Group, to build on ideas that emerged from the ULI report and to consider the question: “Is a knock-your-socks-off library possible?”

Freelon came back with two basic architectural plans, both of which require cutting a large light well into the center of the rectangular structure. One design would criss-cross that space with stairways and bridges to create more open and dynamic floors. The other would emphasize the verticality of the new light well, with a glass-walled auditorium fronting onto a soaring central atrium. Both designs would keep much of the ground floor essentially intact — a requirement of the building's historic preservation status — but would add stairs to allow patrons to circulate without using elevators.

Both designs include substantial renovation of the library's systems, in many cases the same ones in place since it opened. That includes \$12 million to replace the exterior glass windows — which, Freelon head Phil Freelon said, “waste energy to an appalling degree” — and \$3 million to give the metal framing a fresh coat of paint, its first in 40 years.

Although, aesthetically, the library was thoroughly modern when it opened, many elements — including the light fixtures under the ground-floor loggia — are now antiquated: Bulbs burn out every six months, and replacing the entire system with something more efficient would cost more than \$100,000.

The board also heard from real estate analyst Jair Lynch, who put some rough figures on the various options now before the board. Simply renovating the library as is, without the internal reconfiguration, would cost the District \$5 million to \$10 million a year in regular maintenance and upgrades. The plans presented by Freelon would cost between \$175 million and \$250 million. That could require an increase in the District debt limit, and could be a hard sell with the D.C. Council and voters. But other options, including a state-of-the-art automated parking facility below ground, might bring in new revenue, as would renting space on new floors added above the existing library.

The “dream big” approach of Wednesday's meeting was probably intended to generate momentum toward solving one of the District's most fraught architectural sagas. The Martin Luther King building is widely respected among architecture enthusiasts, and the city designated it a historic landmark in 2007. But despite new enthusiasm for the mid-century modern look, and concerted efforts at more consistent maintenance in past years, it isn't universally loved. As Freelon acknowledged, if the library site at Ninth and G streets NW were bare ground, he could build a new bells-and-whistles library much more cheaply than remaking the old one. Since at least 2000, when a team from the Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects drafted a study for adapting the library, the city has studied, dithered and delayed finding a solution to the building's long-standing maintenance and design issues. In 2006, then-Mayor Anthony A. Williams (D) pushed hard for moving the library to a new home on the site of what was once the old convention center, but he couldn't sell the idea to the council.

[http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2012-09-19/lifestyle/35495291\\_1\\_main.library-ginnie-cooper-mlk-library](http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2012-09-19/lifestyle/35495291_1_main.library-ginnie-cooper-mlk-library)

### [District of Columbia Public Library, Tenley Friendship Library, Washington, DC – USA 2011](#)

Project Size: 21.472 sqft., Project Cost: \$10.200.000

#### Awards:

2011 AIA North Carolina Honor Award



The Tenley-Friendship Library has space devoted to children's services, including online access, a large collection of print and non-print resources (CD books, DVDs, mixed-media kits, etc.) for children from birth to age twelve. Children's librarians provide regular story programs in which they model early literacy behaviors and reader's advisory services to children and their caregivers to encourage reading and early literacy. Tenley Library is a welcoming civic building that provides a variety of spaces to meet a wide range of community needs. Spaces include a large public meeting room (for approximately 100 people), two smaller meeting rooms, a children's program room, as well as smaller rooms for group study and for tutoring. Stack areas for print and non-print materials are available for users of all ages. Multiple points of access to virtual spaces through the public PCs and wireless access for people with their own electronic devices are provided. The children's area has spaces (including collection and seating) dedicated to various age groups (five and under, beginning readers and elementary age). There is a distinctive area for Young Adults to meet and to learn. Adults have their own reading areas, online access area and a large collection of materials. A diverse, robust collection and online resources are available to users of all ages. A variety of spaces are accessible to individuals and groups to use, including study tables and chairs, lounge seating, group study and tutor rooms, and three public meeting rooms to accommodate groups of different sizes. (Freelon)

#### **Anacostia Library, Washington, DC – USA 2010**

Project Size: 22,348 sqf. Project Cost: \$ 10,300,000

#### **Awards:**

2011 AIA Triangle Honor Award

2010 AIA NC COTE (Committee on the Environment) Award (State)

2009 AIA NC Merit Award, Unbuilt (State)

2008 AIA Triangle Merit Award, Unbuilt (Local)

The Anacostia Library creates a civic building of which area residents can be proud. A variety of spaces to meet a wide range of community needs are in the new facility. Spaces include a large public meeting room (for approximately 100 people), two smaller meeting rooms, a children's program room, as well as smaller rooms for group study and for tutoring. There are shelving areas for print and non-print materials for all ages. Multiple points of access to virtual spaces through the public PCs and wireless access are included. The children's area has areas (including collection and seating) dedicated to various age groups (five and under, beginning readers and elementary age). There is a distinctive area for young adults to meet and to learn. Adults have their own reading areas, online access area and a large collection of materials. The Anacostia Library has a larger share of the library space devoted to children's services than in other branches, because its service area has more children than in other DC neighborhoods—both in numbers and as a percentage of the population. In addition to online access for children, there is a large collection of print and non-print resources (CD books, DVDs and mixed-media kits) for children from birth to age twelve. Children's librarians provide regular story programs in which they model behaviors and reader's advisory services to children and their caregivers to encourage reading and early literacy. (Freelon)

#### **South Branch Regional Library, Durham, NC – USA 2010**

Project Size: 25,000 sqf. , Project Cost: \$ 5,400,000

In May 2004, Durham County purchased the former Lowes Grove Elementary School site located at the intersection of South Alston Avenue and North Carolina Highway 54 for the development of a new South Regional Library. This facility is one several planned to support the County's long-range goal of providing the region with state-of-the-art lifelong learning and literacy resources. The new facility was originally conceived to be one of three prototype buildings. In order to recognize the former use of the site as one of significance to the Lowes Grove community, the prototype was modified to better respond to its more retail context. The library contains approximately 25,000 Sq. Ft. with provisions for a future addition of 10,000 Sq. Ft. It includes major spaces such as a large meeting room, administrative areas, adult collection, young adult collection, children's collection, various reading and study spaces, computer areas, reference area, and periodicals. The one-story structure is organized in a series of layers defined by heavy masonry walls and volumes. The front façade features a taller glass volume defining the main entrance and meeting room and providing an illuminated "lantern" during evening and dusk hours. A significant highlight of the design is the open and airy main reading space accentuated by a large shed roof that allows for maximum day-lighting and exterior views. Glazed walls at either end of the reading room provide a continuity of space and vistas into the surrounding landscape. The entire development accomplishes the goal of sustainable design in public buildings and exemplifies careful stewardship of the land and natural resources. The USGBC LEED® (Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design) system sets the benchmark for the design, construction, and operation of high performance green buildings. The design also incorporates CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles consistent with the County's goal of providing safer environments for the public. (Freelon)

#### **South West Branch Regional Library, NC – USA 2010**

#### **North Branch Regional Library, Durham, NC – USA 2007**

Project Size: 25,000 sqf., Project Cost: \$ 4,600,000

The new Durham County Regional Branch Libraries are prototypical designed to support the County's long-range plan of providing the region with state-of-the-art lifelong learning and literacy resources. The new 25,000 SF facilities provide major spaces such as a large meeting room, administrative areas, adult collection, young adult collection, children's collection, various reading / study spaces, computer areas, reference area, and periodicals. The North Branch library was designed as a one story structure and is organized in a series of layers defined by heavy masonry walls / volumes and "saddle bags" constructed of wood siding. The front façade features a taller glass volume announcing the main entrance and providing an illuminated "lantern" during evening and dusk hours. A significant highlight of the design is the open and airy main reading space accentuated by a large shed roof that allows for maximum day-lighting and exterior views. Glazed walls at either end of the reading room provide a continuity of space and vistas into the surrounding landscape. The entire development accomplishes the goal of sustainable design in public buildings and exemplifies our commitment to the stewardship of the land and natural resources. The LEED (Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design) system sets the benchmark for the design, construction, and operation of high performance green buildings. The design also incorporates CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles consistent with the County's goal of providing safer environments for the public. (Freelon)

#### **East Branch Regional Library, Durham, NC – USA 2006**

Project Size: 25,000 sqf., Project Cost: \$ 4,400,000

#### **Awards:**

2008 AIA NC Merit Award (State)

2008 ALA/IIDA Design Award (American Library Association and International Interior Design Association)

The new Durham County Regional Branch Libraries are prototypical designed to support the County's long-range plan of providing the region with state-of-the-art lifelong learning and literacy resources. The new 25,000 SF facilities provide major spaces such as a large meeting room, administrative areas, adult collection, young adult collection, children's collection, various reading / study

spaces, computer areas, reference area, and periodicals. The East Branch library was designed as a one story structure and is organized in a series of layers defined by heavy masonry walls / volumes and “saddle bags” constructed of wood siding. The front façade features a taller glass volume announcing the main entrance and providing an illuminated “lantern” during evening and dusk hours. A significant highlight of the design is the open and airy main reading space accentuated by a large shed roof that allows for maximum day-lighting and exterior views. Glazed walls at either end of the reading room provide a continuity of space and vistas into the surrounding landscape. The entire development accomplishes the goal of sustainable design in public buildings and exemplifies our commitment to the stewardship of the land and natural resources. The LEED (Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design) system sets the benchmark for the design, construction, and operation of high performance green buildings. The design also incorporates CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles consistent with the County’s goal of providing safer environments for the public. (Freelon)

## **F & S ( Smith Group), Dallas, TX – USA**

<http://www.fsarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Haltom City, City of Haltom, TX – USA 2008](#)

[Lewisville Public Library, City of Lewisville, TX – USA 2007](#)

[Brownsville Southmost Branch Library, City of Brownsville, TX – USA 2005](#)

[Carrollton Library & Senior Center at Josey Ranch Lake, City of Carrollton, TX – USA 2004](#)

\$ 600,000 Owner: City of Carrollton

The new Carrollton Library and Senior Community Center enjoy commanding views of the 30 acre Josey Lake site. Site design fulfills two primary project objectives:

Integrate the new buildings with the natural environment. Native plant materials replace high water-use/ high maintenance ornamental typical of urban settings. Drought tolerant shrubs, perennials, and native grasses screen parking lots and enhance building foundations. All native plantings reflect the wetland/ prairie character to help ensure sustainability and low maintenance needs. Covered walkways and viewing terraces provide vistas of the lake and wetlands, with gently sloping walks to the lake trail below. The 3400 LF walking & biking trail takes visitors to the water’s edge, with connections to the adjacent city park trail and recreation facilities. Protect and celebrate wildlife habitat and wetland ecology Adjacent Blackland Prairie and bird rookery were set aside as protected zones during construction. Wetland edge native plants and native grass mixes create additional nesting sites for migratory birds and aquatic life already established in the area. Along the new hike/bike trail, redwood boardwalks, a pedestrian bridge, and lake pier access wetland and lake areas for wildlife viewing. Use of redwood decks and steel posts minimize water contamination by typical treated wood products. A “dry stream” outdoor classroom adjacent to the overflow pond provides an excellent opportunity to expand upon the library’s interior environmental programming and exhibits. (F&S)

[Freeman Branch Library, Harris County, Houston, TX - 2004](#)

[Public library Facilities, City of Carrollton, TX – USA 2001](#)

## **FTC & H (Fishbeck, Thompson, Carr & Huber), Inc., Grand Rapids, MI – USA**

<http://www.ftch.com>

### **Awards:**

Firm of the Year Award, AIA Grand Valley Chapter 2008

### **Libraries:**

[Delta Township Library, Lansing, MI – USA 2008](#)

[Cascade Branch Library, Kent District Library, Cascade Township – USA 2007](#)

### **Awards:**

Project of the year award for historical Restoration and Preservation, American Public Work Association, Michigan Chapter City of Lansing, Michigan

[Alice and Jack Wirt Public Library, Bay County Library System, Bay City, MI – USA 2005](#)

[Hart Area Public Library, Hart, MI – USA 2004](#)

[Grand Rapids Public Library, Expansion Programm, Grand Rapids, MI – USA 2003](#)

[Grand Rapids Public Library System, Saylor Branch, MI – USA 2000](#)

[Colma Public Library, Colma, MI – USA 1998](#)

## **Fuller d’Angelo, Elmsford, NY – USA**

<http://www.fullerdangelo.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Academy of Information Technology, Stamford, CT – USA 2007](#)

(42 Mill. \$) Hovering all the other buildings, tracing the east-west natural ridge between two forests, is a long wood-clad volume which houses the new study rooms and office spaces. The structure is the articulating element and the spine of the whole complex. Where this block intersects the new Library, it opens up in a series of dynamic spaces. Boxes hang from the ceiling defying the laws of physics, light pours in from sky lights and from the continuous glazed façade inviting one out into the Library’s roof terrace....Located at one end of the atrium on the inermidia level, the Library is of a cylindrical shape, two stories high, and is covered by a 60’ translucent dome. All of the book stacks and functional fixed items have been located on the exterior perimeter wall with reading and study functions in the centre to provide flexibility and dual functionality for group instruction and after-hour activities. Wireless electronic equipment on movable carts is provided for the centre study area (worldarchitecturenews.com).

## **Gehry Partners, LLP, Los Angeles – USA**

<http://www.foga.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Science Library, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ – USA 2008**

The Science Library, located on a two acre site on the main campus, is envisioned as an efficient, easily accessible environment conducive to the research requirements of the Princeton University community in the 21st century. In addition to providing classrooms, offices, and public space, the Science Library will house the Biology, Chemistry, Geosciences and Map/GIS print collections, and will provide facilities for the New Media Lab, the Educational Technology Center, and the Princeton Institute for Computational Science and Engineering. The Science Library's mission to further the advancement of learning at Princeton University extends to the provision of a wide variety of electronic resources, including catalogs, indexes, reference tools, full text electronic books, electronic journals, numeric data, digital maps and images. Primary exterior materials include stainless steel, brick, glass, and painted plaster. The Science Library's mission to further the advancement of learning at Princeton University extends to the provision of a wide variety of electronic resources, including catalogs, indexes, reference tools, full text electronic books, electronic journals, numeric data, digital maps and images. Primary exterior materials include stainless steel, brick, glass, and painted plaster. (<http://www.arcspace.com>)

## **Gensler, San Francisco, CA – USA**

<http://www.gensler.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Julia Idson Building, Houston, TX – USA 2011**

Constructed in 1926, the Julia Idson Building is one of Houston's civic treasures. A \$32 million renovation of the former main library resulted from a dynamic public/private partnership between the City of Houston and the non-profit Julia Idson Library Preservation Partners (JILPP). Providing a repository for Houston memorabilia and rare archival material, the "new" library serves as the official city reception space and venue for exhibits, meetings and special events. Designed by noted Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram, the Spanish Renaissance building is replete with polychrome painted ceilings, intricate woodwork, marble columns and lofty public spaces. The restored library introduces a south wing and reading garden that were unrealized features of Cram's original design. (Gensler)

#### **Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library, Boston, MA – USA 2011**

The Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library, created in 2004, is a nonprofit organization established as a public-private partnership between the Library and philanthropist Norman Leventhal. Its mission is to use the collection of 200,000 maps and 5,000 atlases for the enjoyment and education of all through exhibitions, educational programs, and a website that includes more than 3,700 digitized maps at [maps.bpl.org](http://maps.bpl.org). The map collection is global in scope, dating from the 15th century to the present, with a particular strength in maps and atlases from the New England region, American Revolutionary War period, nautical charts, and world urban centers.

The Leventhal Map Center is located on the first floor of the Library's historic McKim Building in Copley Square. It includes an exhibition gallery that features changing thematic exhibitions, a public learning center with research books and computers, and a reading room for rare map research. Other elements include a world globe three feet in diameter and a Kids Map Club with map puzzles, books and activities.

Educational programs for students in grades K to 12 are offered to school groups on site and in the classroom. More than 100 lesson plans based on national standards are available on the website, and professional development programs for teachers are scheduled regularly throughout the year.

The Leventhal Map Center is ranked among the top ten in the United States for the size of its collection, the significance of its historic (pre-1900) material, and its advanced digitization program. It is unique among the major collections because it also combines these features with exceptional educational programs to advance geographic literacy among students in grades K to 12 and enhance the teaching of subjects from history to mathematics to language arts. The collection is also the second largest in the country located in a public library, ensuring unlimited access to these invaluable resources for scholars, educators, and the general public.

(<http://www.bpl.org/research/nblmapcenter.htm>)

## **South Texas College of Law, Fred Parks Law Library, Houston, TX – USA 2001**

### **Awards:**

#### **AIA Design Award 2002**

The Fred Parks Library is a flexible, inviting space that considers the long hours law students spend in libraries. With its entry linked to the primary college entrance, a grand stair welcomes students and staff to a two-story lobby on the second floor of the library. This open space is illuminated by a corner curtain wall system that transmits natural light. The upper level of the library includes a conference center and a terrace with views of the Houston skyline for reading and studying. (Gensler)

#### **Biola University Library, La Mirada, CA – USA 2001**

## **Peter Gisolfi Associates, Hastings-on-Hudson, NY – USA**

<http://www.petergisolfiassociates.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Darien Public Library, Darien, CT – USA 2009**

A long, flexible process helped the new Darien Library become the Northeast's first projected LEED Gold library building, while truly reinventing the public library

By Louise Parker Berry & Alan Kirk Gray -- Library Journal, 05/15/2009

The new Darien Library opened on January 10, 2009, a snowy day in our corner of Connecticut. After the speeches, the governor's proclamation, and the ribbon cutting, 7200 revelers headed toward the building (the crowds were so large, it took them more than 20 minutes to make their way in). Some 10,000 people visited that weekend.

When we first started thinking about how to provide new services to our community ten years ago, we had no idea how long it would take us, how much it would cost, or how, exactly, our plans would be realized. Certainly we had no idea of the technology involved, or that we would end up pursuing LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification. And we could never have imagined the extraordinary building into which we'd eventually be moving.

We knew our project had a great pedigree. We already enjoyed strong community support—the library's use statistics were off the charts—and have for several consecutive years been ranked by Hennen's American Public Library Ratings among the country's top ten libraries. The library's trustees had created a long-range plan that set forth the community's need for additional services, concluding that a new building would have to be constructed. The subsequent building program was authored by Princeton Public Library, NJ, director Leslie Burger, also head of Library Development Solutions and later president of the American Library Association. Written in 2002 and significantly updated in 2005, it defined our new building needs clearly, including the need “to reduce maintenance and operating costs as much as possible...utilize efficient building systems and...achieve LEED certification.” We decided to work with Peter Gisolfi of Peter Gisolfi Associates in Hastings-on-Hudson, NY. Peter is an architect whose work we respected, someone who realized, as we did, the importance of a significant public building at the center of a New England community. Peter likes “heavy” buildings, but he imbues them with light and transparency, and we wanted our new facility to be open and accessible while also having a heavy, i.e., permanent, presence.

As it happened, our early planning was derailed in 2002 when our first idea—to acquire neighboring property and expand the existing 22,750 square foot library—fell through. In retrospect, it was a stroke of luck. On our initial trajectory, we would have built a better Darien Library, but we would have missed an opportunity to take our building vision, and our service vision, to the next level.

After several frustrating years spent looking for a suitable site in Darien, our perspective gradually changed. We shifted our focus to the future instead of trying to improve on the past. We stopped thinking about ourselves and about what we wanted and looked around the corner to a future we couldn't clearly see—a future in which we envisioned our patrons approaching us with entirely different concerns and values. We visited new libraries looking for takeaways and saw lots of great architecture but found few ideas we could use. So we decided to design a library entirely our own.

Considering what the future might look like

We knew the building would have to retain the small-town look and feel of the existing, 50-year-old library, which many of our users did not want to lose. We would be fanatical about making sure that every space in the new building worked exactly right. And we would place a big bet on technology as the means to allow us to provide an expanded array of services to each patron as an individual.

Our working partnership with Peter and his team was the most important element in the success of the project, because it was a true partnership. In a sense, we designed the library from the inside out, space by space, while Peter, as an architect does, designed the building from the outside in and from the ground up. At our request, he was a participant in every design meeting for the first three years.

We agreed on the building's core structure early on—a three-floor facility, plus a mezzanine, with an active main level, classic library functions on the upper level, and technology and computers on a lower level. When Peter first proposed this idea, he referred to Charles McKim's 1887 design of the Boston Public Library, a “palace for the people” with a busy main floor and a grand staircase that pulled people up to the second level.

That idea resonated with us, and it anchored us to hallowed library tradition, even on so much smaller a scale, but we had a different reference point: Ray Oldenburg's vision of libraries as described in his 1991 book, *The Great Good Place*. There, Oldenburg foresees libraries as “the third place,” that “heart of a community's social vitality, the grassroots of a democracy.” We wanted our library to be less what he referred to as “exacting, complicated and expensive internal arrangements,” i.e., less like a hospital, and more like a café or a bookstore, so that it would be at the heart of our community's social vitality.

With this perspective in place, we probably had a clearer view of what we wanted to accomplish than many other library clients do at the early working stage. This was sometimes to Peter's disbelief and sometimes to his dismay but often to the benefit of the project. In a couple of areas, we were breaking new ground as far as we knew, with our concept of a “Main Street”—an active central area with all our new books, DVDs, and audiobooks on CD arranged as though in a store, with sidewalk displays, café tables, connecting the Children's Room on one side and the Community Room (a 170-seat auditorium), café, and fiction stacks on the other. But it took more than nine months to agree on how the space would be laid out.

That's partly because we didn't have the same understanding of space as architects do. Architects know how big a space is just by looking at plans. We needed to see what the space was actually going to look like. We found a basketball court and bought a lot of blue painter's tape to lay out spaces like Main Street, to see how they would really work, where shelves would be, and if we could walk in and use it as our patrons would. In some cases, we were able to reduce the size of spaces when we realized what they were really like when they weren't on paper in 1/8" scale. We did it alone once but then included the architects, which was very helpful. Working together in a neutral environment, though not exactly a breeze, did promote the sense of us being on the same team.

We knew what we wanted to achieve on the lower level, where we placed most of the building's patron technology: a Power Library. The Power Library is as close to a learning commons as we could make it—a central space with PCs, a tech training center, a SO/HO (small office/home office) copy and binding center, two smart conference rooms that can be upgraded to allow for videoconferencing, and the Teen Lounge, which is a hangout space with books, chairs, and some fairly robust computers that can drive a flat-panel wall display.

We're much more comfortable than most libraries in putting computer users close together and letting them drink coffee while they do their work. We're also prepared to give a lot of help to users, so we saw the Power Library as an active, not a private, space, where users have a sense of being together. The values there are tech, not library. In a community where more than 95 percent of households have high-speed Internet access and nearly everyone has his/her own technology—a PC, at the very least—things get pretty busy. Kind of like a great good digital place.

Why is the Teen Lounge there, too? Someone said early on that we needed to put the teens next to either the coffee or the computers. Someone else said if they were close to the computers they'd be more likely to get into Harvard. Case closed.

Funding a higher price tag

Perhaps unique to Darien, the library board always knew the building project would be paid for with privately raised funds, as the existing library had been. The cost of the expansion, originally estimated at \$10 million, jumped significantly when it became a stand-alone building. We ended up with a design for a 54,000 square foot structure (including 7000 unfinished square feet on the lower level) and a project cost of \$28 million, including land acquisition and remediation. It is a library built to last a century, with steel columns and concrete block walls, brick and aluminum-clad windows, and a slate roof. The interior combines timeless New England and modern finishes.

George Wyper and Kim Huffard, as cochairs of the capital campaign and successive board presidents, took on the task of raising the \$24 million needed once we factored in the \$4 million proceeds from the sale of the old building. Their success is a tribute to their hard work and tenacity as well as to the community's widespread and longstanding support of our library. Though it didn't hurt that Darien, with a per capita income of over \$77,000, is one of the most affluent communities in the United States, this was a much larger fundraising effort than had ever before been attempted here. The citizens of Darien really took to heart the motto, “Once in a lifetime a community builds a library.”

The site we eventually chose was comprised of three properties, including a former gas station at which there had been several major spills. The environmental remediation project, which involved close coordination with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, was complicated, lasted three years, and cost \$1.5 million. Dot Kelly, a socially aware community member who first joined our building committee, then later the board, played a major role in guiding us through the excavation and

contamination cleanup. She also enabled the library to receive a nearly \$1 million reimbursement from the state as a partial offset to those expenses.

#### The importance of materials handling

We decided early in our planning to use RFID technology as a means of rebalancing the services we could provide to patrons. We'd already invested in touch screens and omnidirectional barcode readers to make our circulation desks more efficient but still had to address that 90 percent of staff-patron interactions in the old building amounted to books and DVDs being pushed back and forth across desks.

After we studied RFID for several years, we realized that we needed to be thinking about materials handling—the automatic return and sorting of items—since that's where the potential savings lie. Because we were early enough in the planning process, we were able to avoid the problem we've seen with other libraries when RFID materials handling systems are put in as an afterthought, without getting much benefit for the expense they incurred.

We felt that the right way to approach the process was to involve the RFID vendors as active participants, not as passive respondents to a request for proposal (RFP). Out of the eight vendors with whom we'd consulted, we asked three to review our plans and propose the system they would install. Each examined our circulation statistics, a review of our operations, and the plans for the new building to make their proposals, which were then refined by a technology committee. At that point we asked each to make a financial proposal. On the basis of all this, we chose 3M to provide the RFID tags and self-check machines and FKI Logistex to provide the automated returns, conveyors, and sorting system.

Since the whole point of adopting RFID/materials handling technology was to allow us to provide better service to our patrons, we opted against having a circulation desk, which we felt has kept other libraries from achieving high patron self-check usage. Instead, we planned for a Welcome Desk, essentially a concierge desk for the building. But we didn't just dismiss our circulation staff.

Instead, those among them who were readers began a three-year education process to become readers' advisors (RAs). We sent them to conferences as well as brought in speakers from bookstores and publishing companies to share their insights, and we gave them the responsibility of purchasing all our fiction books. Main Street is their bookshop—they acquire the stock, and they handsell it. The remaining circulation staff, those who did not have futures as RAs, are mainstays in the materials management area, involved in the care and feeding of our automated return system and in organizing the shelvers who take the sorted return items and get them back on shelf.

Our adoption of materials handling technology caused us to consider the future of other critical interaction-based services like reference. In 2005, we asked ourselves: How long before patrons start IM-ing us their reference questions? How should we organize the library to manage IM and other kinds of internal and external e-reference services?

We spent the next four years trying to answer those and many other questions, and the resulting dialog influenced our thinking and design choices. For instance, we decided on “pods” as a way of describing the nature of our reference desk structures (meaning they would be collaborative spaces) but didn't have a clue what they'd look like. And we came up with “glades” as a way of expressing our plan to reorganize the nonfiction collection into browsing areas somewhat divorced from Dewey.

By 2007, on track to build a library we knew would be extraordinary, we put off design decisions on furniture and shelving [for more on furniture, etc., see p. 14] while working department by department on what services we would deliver and how we would do so. Throughout, we kept reminding ourselves that the new Darien Library was not our library but our patrons' library, the center of their community. This drove innovation, and change. We reconfigured our plans for children's services three times, for example, and our nonfiction shelving strategy four times.

#### Using technology to redefine user experience

We always knew we'd have an opportunity late in the project to decide on technology, since new generations of technology tend to follow closely on one another's heels. Leading up to that, we asked such library tech luminaries as Michael Stephens, Aaron Schmidt, and Jenny Levine to speak to our staff, we hosted conferences, and we made sure to stay current on the latest thinking and trends. We also attended conferences other libraries typically don't, such as InfoComm, which bills itself as the world's “largest information communications” conference.

It wasn't until we convinced John Blyberg of Ann Arbor District Library, MI, to join us in 2007 that we began actively planning the role of technology in our library. Technology ultimately became an integral part of the services we provide, and we attempted to infuse it into the library experience in ways that aren't glaring when they don't need to be.

This attitude led to a major innovation: Blyberg's concept of a UX (User eXperience) team to oversee all the technology-based interactions between patrons and the library, whether virtual or onsite.

Say you ask an information services librarian a question about the Crimean War—you might not recognize it's an ASUS EEE PC subnotebook she's using to access a database for you, you're just grateful to get the information you want. Similarly, if you're in the Technology Center taking a class on Excel, you don't care that you're looking at an 82" Samsung flat-panel display, you're just enjoying seeing all the details. And if a book you want is on the shelf, you might not give a thought to the role the materials handling system played in getting it there. The aim of Blyberg's UX team is to address the reality of these and other patron experiences and continually seek better ways to deliver the appropriate services.

We also wanted technology to create a contrast between the timelessness of the building and the immediacy of the digital world. To that end, we installed flat-panel displays driven by a neat piece of InfoComm software called Sedna Presenter to lighten our Main Street area. To make the statement that the library is committed to providing patrons access to the latest and best technology, we put 24" monitors on the ASUS EEE PCs in the Power Library and a Microsoft Surface in the children's room. (The former was a relatively inexpensive statement to make; the latter, at \$15,000, a costly one.)

#### The next generation library

In 2005, we'd decided we wanted to build the first of the new libraries, not the last of the old. We felt a responsibility to do something more than just expand on the success of the existing Darien Library. Our goal was not bravado, just a way of saying, “We haven't figured everything out yet, but we will.”

What we've learned in the intervening years is that we haven't figured everything out yet—and that we're not likely ever to. That said, when we unveiled the new Darien Library in 2009, we opened the doors to a wonderful building that fulfilled its ten years in the making. It is all we ever dreamed it might be—a library that will stand for generations as a tribute to this community's commitment to knowledge and learning and, we hope, a library to meet the opportunities and challenges of the future.

#### Author Information

Louise Parker Berry is Library Director and Alan Kirk Gray is Assistant Director, Operations, Darien Library, CT

<http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6656755.html>

[Concordia College, Bronxville, NY – USA 2006](#)

[Rye Free Reading Room, Rye, NY – USA 2004](#)

[Yale University, Timothy Dwight College Library, New Haven, CT – USA 2003](#)

192,000 sqf., cost per sqf. € 280.00

The new library for Timothy Dwight College consists of three interconnected, light-filled floors overlooking the Libraries/Media Centers quadrangle. The top floor incorporates the original Timothy Dwight Library and reading room with a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The mid-level (formerly lounge and bathroom space) replicates the panel details of the original, and provides reading rooms and additional space for the collection. The lower level (formerly basement space) provides additional reading space and a computer



center. The library shares the “town hall” entrance with the commons, the expanded dining room and the new servery, and it connects to the basement level, which is dedicated to new student activity spaces. Its three entrances are adjacent to the ceremonial stair, which connects all of the student activity spaces within the college. Thus, the library becomes the centerpiece for student life at Timothy Dwight. (<http://schooldesigns.com>)

**[Dobbs Ferry Public Library, Dobbs Ferry, NY – USA 2003](#)**

**[Scarsdale High School, Scarsdale, NY – USA 2003](#)**

**[Irvington Community Campus, Irvington, NY – USA 2003](#)**

**[Bronxville Public Library, Bronxville, NY – USA 2001/2002](#)**

**[Agnes Irwin School, Rogemont, PA – USA 1999](#)**

## **Gluckman Mayner Architects, New York, NY – USA**

**<http://www.gluckmannmayner.com>**

### **Libraries:**

**[Syracuse University, The Warehouse, Syracuse, NY – USA 2006](#)**

This project for Syracuse University is part of the Chancellor’s initiative to help revitalize the city center by creating a dynamic downtown presence for the University. The 140,000 sf renovation of a 1920s warehouse building is a temporary home for the School of Architecture, and a permanent downtown location for several School of Visual and Performing Arts programs. The building houses a 125-seat lecture hall, reading room, community and student gallery spaces, café, community and arts incubator spaces, administrative offices, library storage, and studio and classroom space. Driven by an extremely aggressive one-year fast-track schedule and a \$50/sf budget, the facility has been fully renovated with new mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and fire protection systems, and the installation of new elevators. A significant portion of the existing building skin was removed in order to create transparent, lively interior spaces open to the historic urban center. (Gluckman)

**[Robin Hood Library for PS 192, New York, NY – USA 2005](#)**

As part of its “Library Initiative” with the New York City Department of Education, the Robin Hood Foundation commissioned Gluckman Mayner Architects to design a 2,400 sf. elementary school library for PS 192 in Harlem. The renovation incorporates sustainable and child-friendly materials, as well as custom casework, into a bright, playful and inviting space for reading. A long, stepped window seat with jewel-colored cushions serves as a comfortable reading area and as amphitheatre-style seating for performances. Light fixtures that suggest books with flapping wings, and a ceiling that is papered to look like a blue cloudy sky, create a whimsical atmosphere. Major materials, including bamboo flooring, formaldehyde-free wheat straw board, and recycled plastic, were selected for their low environmental impact and low cost. (Gluckman)

## **Good Fulton & Farrell, Dallas – USA**

### **Libraries:**

**<http://www.gff.com>**

**[Hockaday Upper and Lower School Library, Liza Lee Academic Research Center, Dallas, TX – USA 2001](#)**

**In cooperation with: Overland Partners**

### **Awards:**

**AIA/ALA Library Building Award 2003**

Good Fulton & Farrell collaborated with Overland Partners of San Antonio to deliver three important new buildings and a significant renovation for this prestigious north Dallas school for girls. Hockaday’s 54,000 SF Academic Research Center houses libraries for the lower school and the middle / upper school, uniting the campus, and enhancing a treed courtyard. This linkage addresses physical and psychological connections in a school serving a wide range of ages. The design serves as a counterpoint to the 1960’s rational concrete frame-and-infill of the original facilities. While adopting the structural rigor of the early buildings, the ARC introduces soft curves in the same St. Joe brick. Large planes of glass are protected from the Texas sun through motorized sunscreens. The building received design awards from the Dallas Chapter AIA and the American Library Association. (Good)

## **Gould Evans, Kansas City, MO – USA**

**<http://www.gouldevans.com>**

### **Libraries:**

**[Lawrence Public Library, Kansas MO – USA 2014](#)**

Last week (July 2011) the leaders of the Lawrence Public Library in Kansas unveiled the new design for a \$19m expansion of a library located at Seventh and Vermont Streets. Designed by Gould Evans, the expansion adds 20,000 sq ft of space to the existing 47,000 sq ft building and dramatically transforms its appearance with long horizontal windows framed by terra cotta stone panels to give it ‘a more open and natural feel’. At the unveiling, Library Director, Bruce Flanders described the design as ‘inspirational’. But judging from the over 100 posts on the Lawrence Journal’s web site, a local newspaper, the design has been overwhelmingly derided by those who weighed in as ‘too expensive’, and ‘out of character’: not to mention ‘a butt ugly building’ that ‘looks like a child’s Lincoln log set’.

Perhaps the comments are a sign of the times...mere tensions between a community that seeks to curb public spending and the powers that be that see it differently. But clearly this is not the reaction one hopes for when vetting a new design to the public. The project does have some controversial aspects that have yet to be addressed, namely how to make the building appear more ‘monumental’ when the adjacent parking garage that is part of the project has yet to be designed and will be at least a storey taller than the library proper, due to structural limitations of the existing library building. While the comments about the design could be called a ‘rush to judgment’ as so much more is yet to be learned, one could equally argue that the design itself was rushed in to public view. The integration of the parking garage is an important aspect of this project and one that is especially concerning to the locals. Going forward, the library plans to host several public forums on the design to get more feedback before taking the plans to

the City Commission for approval in mid-August. Jane Huesemann, a principal with Gould Evens, told the Lawrence Journal that 'the current plans call for the garage to be 10ft taller than the new building'. If city commissioners decide to add another level to the garage, resistance to the current design may grow. Sharon McHugh, US Correspondent (<http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com>)

Lawrence city commissioners on Tuesday saw the latest designs for a \$19 million expansion of the Lawrence Public Library and put the project on track to begin construction by mid-November.

"We really wanted to make this a signature public building," said City Commissioner Aron Cromwell. "All the elements really have come to play here. It will have a public-square feeling to it."

The design for the library, though, looks different than when it was unveiled by library leaders last year. The building still uses large amounts of terra-cotta stone, but the new design uses more glass at the corners of the building and along Vermont Street.

"I think it is a design that is very open," said Sean Zaudke, an architect with Lawrence-based Gould Evens. "We want a design that explains how the library can support the community."

The main way it does so is by letting the community see into the library. The new design put a particular emphasis on making the youth and teen rooms of the library on public display by making them visible from Vermont Street.

The inside of the building also will include fewer walls and more wide-open spaces, Zaudke said. Several reading rooms will be on the perimeter of the building, with larger, more bustling rooms near the building's main entrance at the southeast corner of the building. Smaller, individual reading rooms will be on the west and north sides of the building.

City commissioners also got their most detailed look yet at the parking garage design. Plans still call for a perforated metal skin to cover most of the garage, although glass towers to house stairways and an elevator also will be used.

"We really want to make the interior environment of the garage as open and light-filled and ventilated as possible," Zaudke said.

The parking garage will be the first part of the project under construction. Commissioners on Tuesday unanimously agreed to seek bids for 18 different bid packages, ranging from concrete to steel work, for the garage. Bids are expected to be approved by Nov. 6, and work would begin by Nov. 15.

Architects hope construction of the garage will be completed by June. Work on the library itself isn't expected to begin until February. April 2014 is the tentative completion date for the project.

Commissioners on Tuesday left their options open regarding how large the parking garage will be. The new garage will include at least 250 spaces — up from the 125 spaces currently provided in the library's surface parking lot. Commissioners also are considering adding an additional level that would provide another 72 parking spaces but are still considering ways to pay for the project. The bids for the parking garage will include amounts both with and without the extra level.

In other news, commissioners:

I balked at the idea of allowing \$695,000 in land acquisition costs to be reimbursed through a tax increment financing district for a proposed hotel development at Ninth and New Hampshire streets.

The development group, led by Lawrence businessmen Doug Compton and Mike Treanor, had sought to have the costs to purchase the land added to the list of items eligible for reimbursement through the TIF district.

But commissioners said it was too late in the process to bring up the request. A representative of the development group said the hotel project will continue on without the reimbursement.

(<http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2012/oct/02/library-project-moves-forward>)

[James E. Rogers College of Law, Daniel F. Cracchiola Law Library, University of Arizona, Tuscon, AZ – USA 2008](#)

[Maryvale Library / Paolo Verde Community Center, Phoenix, CA – USA 2006](#)

**Awards:**

[AIA Honor Award 2007](#)

[Cedar City Library, Cedar City, Utah – USA 2003](#)

The Cedar City Public Library has won three awards since it moved to its new building in September 2003.

"We have received a number of awards," said Steve Decker, the library's director.

"American Institute of Architects awarded us with the Merit Award. AIA and the Utah Masonry Council presented us with the Best of Show Award."

He said the library was just notified a couple of days ago that it received the Intermountain Contractor magazine's Silver Award. Decker said he thinks the library has received so many awards because of Gould Evens Associates, the architectural firm that built it, and the large amount of community participation.

"I think we have been receiving these awards because we chose a firm with library experience," Decker said. "We also had community input. We held meetings where the community could come and tell us what they liked and didn't like. We didn't incorporate the negative things. We also had a good working relationship between the builder, architect and the owner."

Rob Beishline, associate architect for Gould Evens, said the library board was wonderful to work with.

The groundbreaking took place in September 2002 and was completed a year and a day later in September 2003.

Beishline said the new library was built to have a connection with the Main Street Park.

"We wanted a strong relationship with the park," he said. "We wanted readers to be able to see out into the park and to feel like they were out there while they were reading. That is why we used a lot of glass on the south side of the building."

Beishline said they focused on using natural materials.

"We wanted to use natural materials like red sandstone, reclaimed timbers and wood columns," he said. "The trestles are from the Great Salt Lake from the bridge stockpile. We bought some of them because we felt they had character in them and the stone.

"(The library) has a nice sense of proportion, and it feels comfortable," Beishline added. "We were careful to address the details, like the way the signs are bolted to walls and the way the light fixtures hang."

(<http://www.suunews.com/news/2004/oct/31/public-library-receives-awards>)

[Truman Presidential Library / Museum – Indipendence, MO – USA 2002](#)

**Michael Graves & Associates, Princeton. New York – USA**

<http://www.michaelgraves.com>

**Libraries:**

[Kavali Institute. University of California, Santa Barbara, CA – USA 1994 – 2004](#)

The Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics is located at the eastern gateway to the UCSB campus, where its two splayed wings are oriented to the engineering complex on one side and to Lagoon Road overlooking the Pacific Ocean on the other. A cylindrical pavilion containing the library anchors one end of the building. A second-phase expansion filled in a former courtyard between the wings and created a bar-shaped addition with offices, meeting rooms and a small auditorium oriented to a gathering space at the

center of the plan, where interaction among faculty and researchers is encouraged. The character of the original building and the picturesque nature of the expansion are in keeping with the traditions of Spanish mission architecture in Santa Barbara. Clay tile roofs and stucco exterior walls are typical of the area. Wood trellises supporting climbing vines that screen the interior from the sun reinforce the connection to the landscape. (Graves)

#### **Martel College, Rice University, Houston, TX – USA 2002**

#### **Topeka & Swance County Main Library, Topeka, KS – USA 1995 – 2001**

Upon the 125th anniversary of its founding, the Main Library of Topeka and Shawnee County commissioned a total renovation of its 65,000-square-foot building built in the 1950s and an expansion of 100,000 square feet. New space is wrapped around the existing structure, resulting in redesigned facades that integrate the new and old portions of the building and re-establish the Library's identity as one of Topeka's most important public buildings. A three-story rotunda on axis with Washburn Street creates a new public entrance facing public parking. Flanking the entrance are several community facilities, including a 360-seat auditorium, a café, a bookstore, and a 3,500-square-foot art gallery. The circular lobby reinforces the communality of these amenities and leads to the Topeka Room on the third level. Large circular skylights allow natural light to enter the building during the day and create a monumental beacon when lit from within at night. Internally, the intersection of the building's east-west and north-south axes is distinguished by an atrium lit from above by a skylight. The atrium allows users to orient themselves within the Library and gain access to the surrounding Adult Collections, Periodicals and Youth Services Departments. While each of these departments has its own architectural identity, the openness of the plan allows flexibility for future program changes. On the north and west sides of the building, adjacent to the large open spaces, intimate reading areas allow individuals to sit and read quietly by the windows. (Graves)

#### **Charles E. Beatley, Jr. Central Library, Alexandria, VA – USA 1996 – 1999**

#### **Brown and Jones Colleges, Rice University, Houston, TX – USA 1999**

#### **Denver Central Library, Denver, CO – USA 1991 – 1996**

Denver Central Library, the eighth largest library in the U.S., is located on Civic Center Park between the city's art museum and history museum. The project encompassed a renovation of the existing 133,000-square-foot library, designed by Burnham Hoyt and completed in 1956, and an expansion of 405,000 square feet. The scale and coloration of the expansion, as well as the individualized massing of its components, allow the original library to maintain its own identity as one element of a larger composition. Two public entrances establish an east-west axis through the Great Hall, a three-story vaulted public room of urban scale, which is the focal point for visitor orientation and circulation. The south-facing rotunda contains specialized functional areas such as the reference room and periodicals center, with the Western History Reading Room above. (Graves). Date: 1991-1995; Renovation 1996 Location: Denver, Colorado, Size: 526,000 sf., Studio Head: Thomas Rowe, Associated Architect: Klipp Colussy Jenks, DuBois Architects, PC

#### **Clark County Library, Las Vegas, NV – USA 1994**

Date: 1994. Location: Las Vegas, Nevada. Size: 120,000 sf. Studio Head: John Diebboll

Associated Architect: JMA Associates (JMA Associates: (<http://www.jma-arch.com>))

The original 50,000-square-foot Flamingo Road Branch of the Clark County Library, constructed in 1968, had deteriorated significantly when MGA was hired in 1990 to design an expansion. The project ultimately included complete renovation of the existing building and expansion on all sides, a strategy that simultaneously remedied the deficiencies of the original structure and provided a new exterior image. MGA's plan expanded the library by 27,000 square feet and added a 43,000-square-foot community wing with a 400-seat thrust-stage theater. (Graves). Date: 1994. Location: Las Vegas, Nevada. Size: 120,000 sf. Studio Head: John Diebboll

Associated Architect: JMA Associates (JMA Associates: (<http://www.jma-arch.com>))

#### **Barbara Goldsmith Rare Book Room, American Academy, Rome – Italy 1996**

### **Gresham & Beach Architects, Tuscon, AR – USA**

<http://www.greshamandbeach.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **University of Arizona, The Integrated Learning Center, Tuscon, AR – 2001**

114,000 sqf., \$ 20,800,000

#### **Awards:**

2002 American School & University 20th Anniversary Architectural Portfolio, The Integrated Learning Center at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona

The Integrated Learning Center is a below-grade academic facility for freshmen students that incorporates the latest digital-learning technologies. Situated in the center of the University of Arizona's mall, the site was chosen so that freshmen would feel more involved in daily university life. The building has an information commons, 300 – 150-seat theaters, two lecture halls, classrooms and administrative offices. The information commons connects to the lowest level of the main library in a series of five separate "trays." Sunlight streaming into the information commons from the main entry stair is diffused by fritted, low-e green glass. The central courtyard also provides natural light and offers a flexible gathering space for spontaneous interaction or planned functions. Materials such as red brick and mill-finished aluminum were chosen to complement surrounding campus structures.

(<http://schoolsigns.com>)

### **Grimm + Parker Architects, Calverton, MD – USA**

Grimm + Parker Architects has recently planned and designed over 20 public libraries. With over 16 years of award-winning public library experience, combined with over 36 years of public architecture experience, our team is especially qualified to provide high quality library design services.

We are abreast of the latest trends in library services and technologies. We share our specialized knowledge and expertise in library furnishings, library lighting, library acoustics, and library technologies with our clients. Our award-winning library designs are not only attractive and inspiring, but highly functional, user friendly, easy to maintain, and cost-effective. Our extensive library experience allows us to share valuable insights into state-of-the-art library design and construction with our clients. We have developed expertise on issues such as construction costs, operating costs, mechanical systems, maintenance concerns, energy consumption, technology integration, and library security systems.

This expertise allows us to design public libraries that can be built both on time and within a client's specified budget with few construction changes. We have worked closely with library boards, library staff, and Friends of the Library in numerous library systems to help them achieve their visions for their systems. (Grimm)

<http://www.grimmandparker.com>

## **Libraries:**

**Howard County Library, Charles E. Miller Branch Library and Historical Center, Columbia,**

**MD – USA – 2011**

**Burke Centre Library, Burke, VA – USA 2008**

### **Awards:**

**LEED Silver certified library**

**Crofton Library, Crofton, Anne Arundel County, MD – USA 2007**

**Perryville Library, Perrville, MD – USA 2007**

**Rockville Library, Rockville, MD – USA 2006**

**Prince Frederick Library, Prince Frederick, MD – USA 2006**

The Prince Frederick Library is a 29,000 gsf, two-story building located in Prince Frederick's New Town Center and surrounded by retail, shopping, and nearby residential. The library is located in the heart of Calvert County, Maryland - a peninsula which is bound on the east by the Chesapeake Bay and on the west by the Patuxent River.

Interesting local features are the famous "Calvert Cliffs" (which are embedded with prehistoric fossils and overlook the Chesapeake Bay), the Drum Point Lighthouse, the history of boat building, the history of farming, and the numerous historic tobacco barns in the surrounding region.

The library's design refers to and celebrates many of these local features:

- The massing of the building takes its shape from local tobacco barns and boat building sheds;
- The main stair of the library is physically expressed as a lighthouse on the exterior of the building;
- The masonry coursing at the base of the building is reminiscent of the rock strata that forms the famous "Calvert Cliffs." (Grimm)

**Howard County Library, Glenwood Library, Cooksville, MD – USA 2000**

### **Awards:**

**AIA Special Citation for Lighting Design, AIA Northern Virginia Chapter**

**AIA Merit Award for Architectural Excellence, AIA Potomac Valley Chapter**

**Award of Excellence, Metal Architecture**

**AIA Merit Award for Architectural Excellence, AIA Maryland**

Howard County's newest Branch Library serves the rural western section of the county. This 30,000 gsf. facility is the first building in a new government services center complex.

Glenwood responds to its rural setting and context; using massing, building forms, and finish materials to relate to its idyllic, rural landscape while maintaining an appropriate

**Frostburg Library, Frostburg, MD – USA 1999**

### **Awards :**

**AIA Honor Award for Architectural Excellence, AIA Potomac Valley Chapter**

**Governor's Smart Groth Award**

**Masonry Design First Place Award for Architectural Excellence, Masonry Institute Mid Atlantic**

Downtown Frostburg has a new landmark building on Main Street. The 20,000 g.s.f. Branch Library for Allegany County infills an empty lot in the fabric of this historic center. The library is above an open parking structure.

Exterior massing and the facade respond to the local and regional context of traditional masonry buildings. The detailed masonry exterior incorporates regional influences in elements such as arches, masonry checker-boarding, and accent banding.

The facility includes public meeting rooms; adult fiction; adult non-fiction; young adult collection; children's collection; audio-visual collection; reference; periodicals; computer catalogs; study areas; reading areas; staff work areas; public restrooms; an information desk; and a circulation desk;

Technological capabilities correspond with the progressive development of libraries throughout the region. The flexible design allows for incorporation of future technological advances. (Grimm)

**East Columbia Library, Columbia, Maryland – USA 1994**

### **Awards:**

**AIA Council Honor Award for Architectural Excellence, AIA Potomac Valley Chapter**

**AIA Honor Award for Architectural Excellence, AIA Potomac Valley Chapter**

**AIA Honor Award for Architectural Excellence, AIA Maryland State Chapter**

**Grand Award of Excellence, National Commercial Builders**

**Masonry Shield Award, Masonry Institute Inc.**

And 17 other Libraries

## **Group 4 Architecture, South San Francisco, CA – USA**

**<http://www.g4arch.com>**

### **Libraries:**

**Otay Ranch Branch Library, Chula Vista, CA – USA 2012**

Group 4's strategic facilities plan for the Chula Vista Public Library recommended taking advantage of opportunities to supplement service in east Chula Vista. One such opportunity is the City's new partnership with the management of regional shopping center Otay Ranch Town Center. The City and ORTC management commissioned Group 4 to design the new mall branch to meet both parties' goals, which include increasing community access to library services and increasing customer traffic to the shopping center. The project transformed three retail spaces totaling 3,500 square feet into a vibrant branch library emphasizing popular materials and technology. In addition to significant financial support from shopping center management, the project also was made possible through generous donations from the Chula Vista Public Library Foundation and the Friends of the Chula Vista Library. (Group 4)

**Oakland 81st Avenue Branch Library, Oakland, CA – USA 2011**

### **Awards:**

**Citation Award - American Institute of Architects San Mateo County Outstanding Project - American School & University Magazine California State Library grant-funded**

## LEED-NC Gold

The new 81st Avenue Library is a civic and community beacon for this underserved east Oakland neighborhood. The largest branch in the City's library system, it also serves as a new academic library for two elementary schools located on the same site. A large dedicated teen area, quiet reading room, and preschool area are zoned to provide multi-generational use with acoustic control. The distinctive architectural form and vibrant interiors reflect the library's commitment to innovation and sustainability. The building incorporates many innovative energy saving techniques and achieved LEED Gold certification. Group 4 prepared a successful application to the California State Library for a multi-million dollar construction grant.

This project grew out of the Group 4 prepared system-wide master facilities plan that also included a feasibility study for a new 160,000 sf main library.

The groundbreaking ceremony was held in May 2008. The grand opening of the new library was held on January 29, 2011. Click here for KCBS' report on the opening. (Group 4)

### [Scotts Valley Library, Scotts Valley, CA – USA 2011](#)

#### **Awards:**

IES National Award of Merit

Group 4 transformed an existing roller skating rink into a dynamic, light-filled library for Scotts Valley. On a limited budget and quick schedule, Group 4 worked with staff and the opportunities inherent in the existing building to create a design with minimal columns and an open, flowing floor plan.

Working within the existing shell, Group 4 organized the library around a new suspended polycarbonate lantern that brings in daylight and creates programmatic divisions while maintaining the generous interior volume. The teen platform re-creates booths from the original roller rink, and supports gaming and collaborative learning. The salvaged disco ball will be available for special night time programs.

Retail tenant space is also being developed adjacent to the library as part of this mixed-use redevelopment project. The library's grand re-opening was held in June 2011. (Group4)

### [Walnut Creek Library, Walnut Creek, CA – USA 2010](#)

The new Walnut Creek Library is the culmination of the community's vision and years of planning. The design is not only an efficient solution to the building program, but also a synthesis of the disparate desires of the community and user groups into one cohesive whole. Although the new library will more than quadruple the size of the former building in Civic Park, re-siting of the new building will result in a net gain in green space in the park as well as a stronger connection with Walnut Creek's civic center and downtown commercial districts. The new library incorporates a wide variety of green design strategies, including daylight harvesting, an advanced mechanical system, and recycled materials. The placement of 80% of parking spaces under the building and plaza areas reduces the heat island effect of paving and preserves space in Civic Park.

The grand opening of the new library was July 17, 2010. (Group 4)

### [South San Francisco Main Library Interior Renovation, South San Francisco, CA – USA 2010](#)

Group 4 worked with South San Francisco Library staff to create a new library within the shell of the existing 1966 main library building. Group 4's design supports an updated operational model and more efficient work flow for staff, as well as improved customer access to materials and services.

Group 4 designed an arching library "marketplace" that connects the building's two existing public entrances and displays new books, high circulation material, holds, and displays and exhibits. To maximize the limited budget, much of the existing furniture was refinished and combined with selected new furniture. Carpeting and wall finishes completed the transformation which has been hailed as "a diamond for a dime."

The renovated library re-opened to the public in April 2010. (Group 4)

### [Ingleside Branch Library, San Francisco, CA – USA 2009](#)

#### **Awards:**

Citation - American Institute of Architects San Mateo County

Special Citation - American School & University Magazine

Kirby Ward Fitzpatrick Prize - Architectural Foundation of San Francisco

The Ingleside Branch Library is a new community jewel along Ocean Avenue in San Francisco. Designed by Group 4 in association with Fougerson Architecture, the 6,100 square foot branch features a main reading room, a children's reading room, a community room, staff support space, and an outdoor garden — all on a small corner site in the heart of an urban commercial center and surrounding residential neighborhood.

San Francisco Chronicle architecture critic John King praised the new library: "...with its egg-shaped children's room, mahogany-framed study nooks and a roof that hovers eight feet above the entrance, the Ingleside Library sends an ambitious message that public buildings can strive to be civic landmarks, sources of neighborhood pride as well as books and DVDs." (Group 4)

### [Milpitas Public Library, Milpitas, CA - USA 2009](#)

#### **Award:**

Merit Award - AIA East Bay Chapter

Group 4's expansion to a 1916 grammar school building serves not only as the new Milpitas Public Library, but also as the centerpiece of the city's new North Main Street redevelopment district. New north and south wings frame and embrace the historic structure, complementing its strong classical design with bold, dynamic elements that celebrate the integration of the past and the future. A largely transparent building, the new library admits abundant light through well-oriented clerestories. A new tensile canopy transforms the school's central courtyard into a bright public reading room. The south tower features art that celebrates Milpitas history. The new library opened to the public in January 2009. (Group4)

### [San Leandro Washington Manor Branch Library, San Leandro, CA - USA 2009](#)

#### **Awards:**

Honor Award - AIA San Mateo County Chapter California State Library grant-funded

The new San Leandro Washington Manor Branch Library is a study of light and space. Windows along the street both define and blur the edge of the building, admitting reader-friendly light while preventing glare and heat gain. Bold and elegant details connect wood, steel, and concrete in a robust and dynamic, yet surprisingly delicate structural system. At night the library becomes a glowing beacon, inviting the community in for events, conversation, or even just a comfortable chair and a good book. Intuitive wayfinding and express-checkout stations enable customers to get in and out of the library quickly, while attractive displays and comfortable seating areas tempt them to linger. The program room doubles as overflow computer lab and study space. The circulation desk and the staff work room have excellent visibility of public areas as well as a streamlined flow of materials from the drops to the shelves. (Group 4)



## [Santa Clara Central Park Library, Santa Clara, CA – USA 2007](#)

### **Awards:**

Technology Award, First Place – ASHRAE Golden Gate Chapter  
Technology Award, First Place – ASHRAE Region X  
Award of Merit – APWA South Bay Chapter

Designed for a strong connection with its namesake park, the new Santa Clara Central Park Library provides both innovative and traditional services. Park-facing pavilions provide spacious and light-filled reading rooms, each with unique architectural features and gardens between. Underlying the warmth and beauty is one of California's most technologically-advanced libraries, with facility-wide wifi as well as RFID and automated materials handling systems. The library showcases original commissioned works by national artists celebrating the value and wonder of reading, knowledge, and creative thought. Sustainable design features include an award-winning variety of innovative systems, materials, and technologies. The project was completed on schedule and under budget, and received major utility rebates. (Group 4)

## [Burlingame Public Library, Burlingame, CA – USA 1997](#)

Following the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, the City again approved a bond issue to reconstruct a new main library. The original children's room and reference room, including the original furnishings were restored and reused in the reconstructed library. The library grew from 27,000 square feet to 48,000 square feet and maintained much of its original charm and period appeal. On October 4, 1997, the library was rededicated on the Bellevue and Primrose Roads site. The library was opened to much acclaim by then California State Librarian Kevin Starr and seven term Congressman Tom Lantos. The awarding winning architecture was featured in Library Journal in December 1997 and was a cover story in American Libraries in April 1998.

### **Awards:**

Honor Award AIA San Mateo County Chapter

### **Literature:**

"The Jewel of Burlingame" cover story in American Libraries, April 1998

This classic Community Library building was originally designed by prominent peninsula architect Colonel Norberg and constructed in the early 1930's (May 1931). The popular community landmark was completely gutted and totally reconstructed, with 15,000 square feet of additional space, including a new expanded full floorplate Basement and a new Second Floor. O'Mahony & Myer was retained to provide electrical engineering and lighting design services for the complete reconstruction and expansion. The lighting for this project was deemed to be critical to the overall success of the Architect's "historic" scheme, and was carefully designed by the staff of our lighting design studio, Peters & Myer, to both augment the period architectural design as well as provide the high levels and quality of light so necessary in a modern Library facility. Included in this effort was the development of a "family" of custom period chandeliers and wall sconces that use energy efficient lamps and ballasts. Our staff designed "period" pendant luminaires that are separated into lower (and low wattage) lamps within the hanging globe, and an array of upper lamps that bathe the ceiling in light. The results are soft glowing alabaster-like globes that are easy on the eyes, while providing abundant indirect illumination throughout the library.

All other specialized power, data and communications systems, including provisions for future evolution and expansion, were carefully incorporated into the finished project. The library also features a flexible electronic infrastructure as well as energy-conserving electrical systems.

([http://www.ommconsulting.com/projects/library/burlingame\\_library.php](http://www.ommconsulting.com/projects/library/burlingame_library.php))

Group 4 took to heart the Burlingame community's desire to build a much larger library without losing the charm of the original 1930s Italianate building, resulting in an expansion so well integrated that it feels like a wholly new building. Significant details from the original library were cast and reproduced in the addition in a seamless integration of the old and the new. The new library offers high levels of service and enhances the unique character of downtown Burlingame.

The distinctive entry tower showcases the library's collection of 17th and 18th century tapestries. A spacious skylit stairway provides a clear wayfinding cue, guiding customers to the public rooms on three floors. The library also features a flexible electronic infrastructure as well as energy-conserving mechanical and electrical systems. (Group 4)

## [Gund Partnership Studios \(Graham Gund\), Cambridge, MA – USA](#)

<http://www.gundpartnership.co>

### **Libraries:**

[The Ohio State University, William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library, Columbus, OH – USA 2009](#)

309,000 sqf.

### **Awards:**

2010 Society for College and University Planning Special Citation for Excellence in Architecture for Renovation and Adaptive AIA Columbus

2009 Merit Award for Design Excellence Columbus Landmarks Foundation

2009 James B. Recchie Design Award

### **Literature:**

Carlson, Scott, A place to See and to be Seen (and Learn a Little, Too, in: Chronicle for Higher Education, May 2010

2010 Library Design Showcase, in: American Libraries, April 2010

Weiker, Jim, A novel rebirth for a classic: OSU library project wins design award, in: The Columbus Dispatch, October 9, 2009

Metz, Stephen, P.E., From top to bottom, in: Modern Steel Construction, June 2009

Waters, John, The library morphs, in: Campus Technology

Carlson, Scott, Library Renovation at Ohio State University Promises More Space, but Fewer Books, in: The Chronicle of Higher Education

[Berwick Academy Library, South Berwick, ME – USA 2008](#)

[Mount Holyoke College, Williston Library Expansion, South Hadley, MA – USA 2003](#)

[University of New Hampshire, Diamond Library, Durham, NH – 1998 – USA](#)

### **Awards:**

AIA / ALA Excellence In Library Design 2001

American School and University, Design Citation 2000

Boston Society of Architects, AIA Honor Award 1999

Society of American Registered Architects, Award of Merit 1998

[Lawrenceville School Library, Lawrenceville, NJ – USA 1996](#)

[Case Western Reserve University, Judge Ben C. Green Law Library, Addition, Cleveland, OH – USA 1995](#)

**Gwathmey Siegel & Associates Architects, New York – USA**

<http://www.gwathmey-siegel.com>

**Libraries:**

[North Carolina School of the Arts Library, Winston-Salem, NC – USA in design - 2011](#)

[Yale Arts Complex, Paul Rudolph Hall – Jeffrey H. Loria Center for the History of](#)

[Art and the Robert B. Haas Family Arts Library, New Haven, CT – USA 2008](#)

[Allen County Public Library, Addition and Renovation, Fort Wayne, IN – USA 2007](#)

This two-story, 127,000 square foot addition to and renovation of the existing 240,000 square foot Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana creates a monumental civic building that integrates the best aspects of the existing library and acts as a revitalizing influence in the downtown area. The design identified the basic urban and architectural strategies that met the goals of the library and the community. The selected design gives the library, which has one of the largest genealogy collections in the nation, an image that reflects its prominent role in the community and enhances the urban context. It will make a significant portion of the collection "browse-able" by expanding open stacks. There are two public entrances to the expanded facility. The existing re-imaged Webster Street entrance maintains the current easy pedestrian access from downtown and incorporates a Café and Library Shop to permit a synergy of uses. The new Ewing Street wrap-around entrance integrates the connection to the new below-grade parking and includes a major glass component that affords attractive views to neighborhood churches and the historic district. The east and west entrances are interconnected by the great hall, which provides clear visual orientation and access to all library departmental facilities and seamlessly integrates the existing renovated spaces and the new construction. The curved roof of the great hall contains a large north-facing skylight and a shaded south-facing clerestory window, bringing daylight into the center of the building. The great hall can be separated from the library spaces, so that community functions can extend past library hours if needed, without compromising library security. The central great hall also houses the Circulation Desk, Central Reference Desk, self-check stations, electronic catalog stations, and informational components, as well as stairs and elevators to the Library's second level, the new Auditorium on a lower level, and the Garage below grade. Community use facilities are organized along the southern side of the first floor, between the great hall and Washington Blvd. These spaces include flexible Meeting Rooms, Access Fort Wayne Television, Community Computing and Public Computer Training, an Exhibition Gallery, the Café, and the Library Friend's Store.

(Gwathmey)

[Akron Summit County Public Library, Akron – Akron, OH - USA 2004](#)

**Awards:**

**AIA Cleveland – Citation 2007**

**Associate Architect: Richard Fleischman Architects, Inc.**

The 270,000 square-foot library building reestablishes the public and institutional image of the Main Library and reinforces downtown Akron as an urban, cultural and architectural center. The design of the facility reflects the Library as a patron-friendly place, accommodating its users in a variety of environments. The new addition negotiates the twenty-five foot difference in elevation between High and Main Streets. A three-story atrium along High Street brings natural light down to the lowest Main Street level and provides orientation for all patrons. The assemblage of building "objects" along Main Street includes the new library loft addition and the new theater flanking the existing library, maintaining a pedestrian scale along the mall in contrast to the automobile-scaled facade along High street, which is accessible by car. The building encompasses the most advanced applications of technology and communication systems for administrative management, the processing of library records, and bibliographic and information networks. Special design consideration was given to provide the most flexible, state-of-the-art infrastructure and distribution systems for digital information. Numerous community spaces are provided, including a 425-seat auditorium, a cafe, a bookstore, public meeting rooms and art exhibition spaces. An interior link to a new parking garage along High Street resolves into a new pedestrian ramp, activating the three-story addition. An outdoor amphitheater and landscaped park complete the complex.

[Middlebury College Library, Middlebury, VT – USA 2004](#)

**Awards:**

**American School & University Magazine Collegiate Citation 2007**

The new Middlebury College Library is the first step to fulfilling the College's master plan for the development of a campus intellectual and social center. The library is a state-of-the-art research and learning facility, combining a traditional print collection with the latest communications technology. Located on the eastern edge of the Front Quad, the facility also establishes a new campus center and enhances the existing relationship between both the College and the Town. The three-story, 143,000-square-foot facility accommodates the increasing use of technology in teaching and research. It also provides expansion space for the College's growing collection of printed materials to support evolving curriculum needs. The library is architecturally consistent with the other buildings on the historic front quadrangle in both its materials—limestone, granite and marble—and its scale. The project reconfigures a composition of existing roadways, buildings and prominent public spaces, establishing a new campus center that fits into existing view corridors and pedestrian circulation routes. Library interiors provide efficient and flexible space that will serve the College's needs well in to the next century. This includes increased seating to accommodate planned growth in the student body. Because of the importance of interactive and collaborative learning in the residential liberal arts environment, most seating is in group study and meeting rooms. In keeping with Middlebury College's overall concern for contextual and environmentally sensitive design, the project is designed to meet a high rating for the LEED (Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design) standard for environmental efficiency.

[New York Public Library, Mid-Manhattan Library and Renovation Project, New York, NY – USA 2004 Project](#)

The Mid-Manhattan Library is the main circulating library in the New York Public Library system, currently serving 4,000 New Yorkers daily, with 40% coming from boroughs other than Manhattan. Presently, this facility is severely overcrowded, congested, and unable to fully meet the needs of New Yorkers for library information resources, particularly through information technology. The proposed \$120 million renovation and expansion project of the Mid-Manhattan Library will better meet the daily information needs of 8,000 New Yorkers on-site and thousands more electronically, creating a powerful catalyst for educational opportunity and economic growth.

The current Mid-Manhattan Library occupies a prime location on Fifth Avenue and 40th Street in the former Arnold Constable

building which is owned by The New York Public Library. The expansion will add an additional eight floors and 117,000 square feet for library service to the existing 139,000 square foot building, while creating a 20,000 square foot ground floor presence for rental to a prominent retailer.

The design maintains the existing building, with structural modifications, retaining the contextual/urban reference, while re-imagining the limestone frame as a base and screen for a new, iconic intervention. Using the existing side facades of adjacent taller buildings on both Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, the addition acts as a counterpart to the original building; an articulate, glass sheathed, sculptural crystal volume that anchors the corner and establishes an extended and dynamic "place marker" for the New York Public Library/Bryant Park context.

The creation of a singular and memorable new object, as a counterpoint, embodies the visual and psychological presence of the original Beaux Arts Building with a modern vision: "A Beacon of Knowledge". The expanded Mid-Manhattan library will offer a massive presence of information technology including over 300 computers, 100 laptops, and broad access to hundreds of electronic databases and technology training programs combining computer literacy and library literacy.

Facilities will include five "Information Commons", one on each of five paired floors: Reference, Art, History and Social Sciences, Periodicals, and an extensive popular library including multiple copies of the latest best-sellers, language books and literature in addition to biographies, mysteries, travel books and vacation guides, books on tape, videos, and current multi-media items. (Gwathmey-Siegel)

Norman Oder -- Library Journal, 1/13/2009

Sale was to fuel system renovations

Real estate market in slump

"Attractive terms" not available for now

The New York Public Library's (NYPL) ambitious renovation plans have been snagged by the crash in the city's real estate market. In March 2008, NYPL announced it would sell the aging Mid-Manhattan Library, one of the central libraries of its branch system, and use the proceeds from the real estate deal to fuel a major renovation of the flagship Humanities and Social Sciences Library (HSSL) across the street to accommodate Mid-Manhattan's popular lending and other functions.

However, NYPL President Paul LeClerc, in a message to staff January 12, said everything's on hold. "After several months of discussions with potential purchasers of our Mid-Manhattan Library building, our trustees have concluded that it is unlikely that we will be able to complete a sale on attractive terms at this time," he wrote.

"Accordingly, Mid-Manhattan will remain open as an important circulating library for NYPL for the foreseeable future," he continued. "We remain committed to our overall OneNYPL strategy, so we will, of course, continue to pursue opportunities to improve service and efficiencies by consolidating collections and services, as appropriate, between Mid-Manhattan and other libraries, particularly HSSL and SIBL [Science, Industry and Business Library]." HSSL has already seen the opening of a new Children's Center, which holds much of the children's materials from Donnell Library. The building housing Donnell had been sold to a real estate developer prior to economic downturn

#### [Bryant University. George E. Bello Center for Information and Technology, Douglas and Judith Krupp Library, Smithfield, RI – USA 2003](#)

At Bryant University, the planning of the new George E. Bello Center for Information and Technology, which includes The Douglas and Judith Krupp Library, resulted in the creation of a new campus quadrangle displacing vehicular drives and parking.

An updated master plan introduced a landscaped academic quadrangle and a new sense of place and identity for the school. In the great tradition of University campus libraries, the Bello Center frames the quadrangle and provides a new focal point for campus life. The Bello Center's primary spaces are organized within a glass enclosed, double-height pavilion structure, which orients to the new campus quad. In the evening, the center radiates light and provides views into its facilities from the campus. The library, which occupies a major portion of the building, provides for the introduction of state-of-the-art, electronic information services, classrooms, conference rooms and study rooms that formerly had not been available. It will also accommodate the growth of the library's current collections which includes books, bound journals, audio-visual materials and microfilm. The other portion of the building is devoted to the entry Grand Hall and other spaces complementary to the library. The two-story rotunda serves as a central campus meeting place, special events venue and exhibition center. The Grand Hall and the library both connect to a cybercafe, library classrooms, group study rooms and a fully equipped Trading Room, all of which remain open to students and offer study spaces and electronic access when the library is closed.

62,000 sqf.

#### [Ferris State University FSU. Library for Information, Technology and Education \(FLITE\), Big Rapids, MI – USA 2001](#)

**Awards:**

Engineering Society of Detroit Outstanding Achievement Award for Building Design and Construction 2003

[Lawrence Technology University. University Technology and Learning Complex,](#)

[Southfield MI – USA 2001](#)

**Awards:**

AIA-NY-Award of Merit 2004

AIA Michigan Honor Award 2003

[The City University of New York. The Graduate Center. Mina S. Rees Library, New York, NY – USA 1999](#)

[The New York Public Library. The Science, Industry and Business Library \(SIBL\), New York, NY – USA 1996](#)

**Awards:**

AIA and ALA Library Buildings Award 1997

Architectural Record-Record Interiors 1996

Siegel & Associates Architects llc

The New York Public Library's Science, Industry and Business Library (SIBL) is housed on five levels of the landmarked former B. Altman Department Store. SIBL is a full-service circulating library with storage for a collection of 1.5 million volumes, an open shelf reference collection, periodical shelving and a full catalog area.

The Library's philosophy is decidedly hands-on, with a highly trained staff of specialists supported by a complete reference department, open micro-form shelving, an electronic information center and several training rooms. SIBL is the largest branch of the New York Public Library, heralded as the "...a prototype of the 21st century Library."

Public areas are organized on the ground and lower floors, providing maximum horizontal adjacency for the Research Library below and easy street access to the Circulating Library and Reading Room on the ground level.

In addition to elegantly appointed public reception spaces and efficient reserve stacks, the facility provides 50,000 square feet of office space for library management. Storage and administration are organized on the upper floors; with staff areas surrounding the climate-controlled, structurally reinforced stacks.

Healy Hall, a 33 foot tall, two-story volume provides a highly visible forum for changing exhibitions and receptions. A stainless steel and terrazzo staircase and a pair of glass and stainless steel elevators lead down from the entrance lobby to the Research Library, which comprises extensive research facilities, a 125-seat Conference Center and an Electronic Training Center with four modifiable classrooms.

Flexibility and accessibility were the goals of the design. Workstations are separated by adjustable perforated dividers that provide lateral flexibility, create a discrete territory, and are handicapped accessible. Sight lines allow the entire library to be supervised by five people, maximizing staffing resources. A grid of removable concrete panels raises the floor six inches, permitting power and data lines to be easily reconfigured in the future.

SIBL is a classic solution to a problem of preservation and adaptive re-use: reclaiming the historic B. Altman façade while reconstituting the interior for a new purpose. (Gwathmey)

**[Harvard University. Werner Ott Hall – Busch Reisinger Museum and Fine Art Library, Cambridge MA – USA 1991](#)**

### **H3 Hardy Collaboration Architecture, New York, NY – USA**

**<http://www.h3hc.com>**

**Libraries:**

#### **Youth-Centred Library Spaces-Nationwide**

Over the past ten years, public libraries have demonstrated their increasing commitment to youth and teen services through new expanded, targeted facilities. H3's library specialists, Daria Pizzetta and Margaret Sullivan, have been responsible for giving architectural form to this national transformation.

Specifically, the Centereach and Selden branches of the Middle County Public Library demonstrate a dedication to specific youth and teen space. Sandy Feinberg, Director of the Library, was one of the first librarians to introduce "place as play" as a library initiative. In developing the design of space for the youth services collection, as well as the entire branch, our library specialist team aimed to invoke imagination, innovation, and the playful spirit that has proven to bring positive return from learning environments.

An innovative design approach for youth services can also be seen in the design of *ImaginOn: The Joe and Joan Martin Center* in Charlotte, North Carolina. Both Daria Pizzetta and Margaret Sullivan were involved in the programming of this "first library of the twenty-first Century" and the design for youth-centred services that, for almost the first time, created an environment that placed the emphasis on a child's experience and not on the design of space for the collections. The intentionally sensory design encourages brain development of youth ages 0-5 in support of the public Library Association's "Every Child Ready to Read" initiative. But more importantly, *ImaginOn* brings the world to each child's fingertips, whether through written, spoken or electronic word. The intention of the library to be a place for children to realize dreams has transformed the lives of Charlotte's youth. (H3)

#### **Dream Yard, New York, Bronx, NY – USA ongoing**

Dream Yard is the largest arts education provider in the Bronx, with programs that reach 8,500 K-12<sup>th</sup> grade students annually during in-school and out-of-school programs. The Dream Yard Art Center provides positive, creative programming for youth and arts learning training programs for educators and artists.

H3 has been working with Dream Yard over the past two years to provide design services to enhance their spaces to represent the creative spirit encouraged by the program. In addition, H3 and Dream Yard are beginning a new project: to design a prototype for a nation-wide model for a *YOUmedia*-inspired digital media learning environment for youth and teens.

The Center, located on the ground and lower levels of a housing development in the poorest congressional district in the country, is a vibrant community environment, fostering success through arts education, whose programs include poetry and creative writing, fine arts, dance and theatre. (H3)

#### **BRIT (Botanical Research Institute of Texas) Library, Fort Worth, TX – USA 2011**

In spring 2011, BRIT moved into a new 70,000-square-foot (6,500 m<sup>2</sup>) facility designed by Hugh Hardy of H3 Hardy Collaboration Architecture. The building is one of only six buildings in Texas to earn a LEED-NC Platinum Rating from the U.S. Green Building Council. The building's ingenuity and efficiency is supported by sustainable design and organized into two parts: an Archives Block and a Think Block.

The Archive Block of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas houses the extensive collection of botanical specimens in the Herbarium, a two-storey 20,000 sq. Climate controlled storage hall, together with a distinguished book collection found in the library stacks. Because of the delicate nature of the specimens, the structure is nearly windowless – a solid box of tilt-up concrete panels to provide maximum temperature and humidity controls.

BRIT's library houses more than 125,000 volumes of books and journals from more than 100 countries. The library facility includes a rare book reading room and children's library. The Herbarium, a collection of more than one million dried plant specimens representing much of Earth's plant diversity is among the largest in the United States and is the largest U.S. herbarium not part of a university, botanical garden, or broader natural history museum.

BRIT's plant collections and educational programs are open to the public to help fulfil their mission of achieving public understanding of the value that plants bring to life. Classrooms, children's library, rare book room, exhibits, gathering spaces and other public areas help support this mission. Taken all together, the project's elements create a fitting new home for the Botanical Research Institute of Texas. (H3)

#### **Fredrick Ferris Thompson Memorial Library, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY – USA 2001**

One of the most important of early campus buildings was the Frederick Ferris Thompson Memorial Library. Originally a free-standing structure built in 1905 (1905, Francis R. Allen \*1844 Boston - + 07.11.1931 Boston), it has grown in pieces over time. Renovations to double its space in depth took place first in 1918 and then in 1937. The latter linked the library to Taylor Hall to the south and included John McAndrew's important early modernist Art Library. There were further additions to the north, including the 1977 Lockwood addition (Helmut, Obata and Kassabaum) and its renovation, which has created the Ingram wing (Hugh Hardy, 2001). Identifying the different parts of these renovations, some of which are indistinguishable to the untrained eye, would be a major goal of any educational material produced by the college as a result of this initiative. Such work would also help to focus attention on the ambitions of the early college and its original library—not just the central tower, which is truly monumental, or the Cornaro stained glass window, which shows the 17th-century Venetian intellectual, Elena Lucrezia Coronaro Piscopia, the first woman to receive a Ph.D.—but on the entire decorative program of the building, which links Vassar and its education to the world of wider learning.

The architectural character of this building, which mixes clear, box-like, Beaux-Arts massing with complex Gothic decorative detail, provides the dominant formal theme for the west side of the campus. Thus each of the linked additions (the Frances Lehman Loeb Art Center to the south and the Ingram wing to the north) relate to this original structure. Generations of students, under the training of the history department most notably, used the library and its epistemological frame for their own study. Thus the building not only housed books, but was, in its form, a lesson for generations of students.  
(<http://hcap.artstor.org/cgi-bin/library?a=d&d=p1824>)

### **Bull Street Branch, Live Oak Public Libraries, Savannah, GA – USA 2000**

Located in Savannah's Victorian district, the Bull Street Library is the largest facility of the three-county library region. Prior to 1998, the Bull Street branch consisted of three distinctly different buildings: the original neo-classical Carnegie structure built in 1916; a 1936 stack addition; and a 1966 concrete-block addition that doubled its size to 32,500 sqft.

The Library needed capital improvements including new and expanded services, space for growing collections, incorporation of new technologies and building systems upgrades. Our design more than doubled the existing the library and reconfigured space. Patrons now enter through the fully accessible original Carnegie entrance. Its interior has been reorganized to house services appropriate to the classically styled spaces. At ground level, the former check-out area has been returned to a sky-lit grand foyer with public meeting spaces and a newly expanded Georgia history department. The second floor contains the boardroom and administrative offices. New check-out, reference services, expanded public facilities and vertical circulation were added, while all historic spaces were enhanced with new architectural finishes appropriate to the period in which the library was built.

The new, two-story addition is attached to the north façade of the existing library. This wing houses a new children's reading room on the lower level, adult services on the upper level, and a mezzanine for newspapers and magazines. New landscaping and public spaces integrate the two environments. To be compatible with the Carnegie structure, new construction is clad in cubic blocks of Georgia marble. Extensive fenestration and clerestory windows maximize the use of natural light and provide views of the park and the city. (H3)

### **Hafer Associates, Evansville, IN – USA**

<http://www.haferassociates.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Rice Library, University of Southern Indiana, Evansville IN – USA 2006**

Association with: Woollen Molzan

155,000 sqf., \$ 26,300,000

Hafer Associates designed this 155,000 s.f. university library in collaboration with Woollen Molzan Partners. This is the tallest building on campus, visible from all directions. As the most widely used facility and the academic center of the university, it was important to design the facility to incorporate the latest educational technologies and also to provide the infrastructure to accommodate future technologies as they emerge. Most importantly, this is a building the students use often, so it was essential that the facility catered to this social need, and offered meeting places and a variety of group study areas. (Hafer)

### **Hammond Beeby Rubert Ainge Architects, Chicago, IL – USA**

(see also: Long & Kentish)

<http://www.hbra-arch.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Sterling Memorial Library, Bass Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT – USA 2007**

#### **Awards:**

Golden Trowel Award, New England Masonry Council, Regional Level 2008

Located in the shadow of Yale's Sterling Memorial Library [1930], Bass Library accommodates a 150,000 volume core collection and a variety of study areas in a two-story, 60,000 sf underground structure. Connection to Sterling is via an underground tunnel. Our solution creates a new above-ground entrance to Bass Library. A new day-lit lounge near the entry creates a focal point for both libraries and encourages student movement from Sterling through Bass Library. New classrooms and group study areas in the remodeled portion of Sterling draw patrons from the connecting tunnel at Bass to Sterling Library. (HBRA)

### **Kansas State University, Hale/Farrell Library, Manhattan, KS – USA 2007**

The design solution resolved disparities in floor levels, uncohesive circulation patterns, and the formal discontinuity generated by an episodic history of expansion, while doubling the library's holding capacity. Two new entrances to the library are extensions of existing campus walkways, and the character of the exterior combines both the Gothic and Romanesque expression of surrounding buildings. The entire building is now pulled into a composition that suggests that it was built over time in a way that was 1927 Collegiate Gothic Revival building. (HBRA)

### **Newport Public Library, Newport RI – USA 2001**

This project involved an addition and renovation to an existing library constructed in 1967. The existing building was considered an eyesore by most residents, and required extensive upgrades not only to library stack space, but to its mechanical and electrical infrastructure as well. The majority of the existing construction materials contained hazardous materials and required abatement. Aesthetically, the library needed to obtain a cohesive appearance inside and out, but without closing operations to the public. An addition extends the building to the north, expanding and relocating children's stack areas, children's activities, periodicals, and circulation on the upper level, and administrative and lecture hall space on the lower level. Both levels are connected to the existing building by means of new lobby spaces and new entrances from the exterior. (HBRA)

(see also [Conrad Sulzer Library, Chicago, 1985](#))

### **Harold Washington Library Center, Chicago, IL – USA 1991**

At approximately 756,640 square feet (70,294 m<sup>2</sup>), it is the largest public library building in the world.

The building has taken much flak for its unabashed post-modern behemothness; but Chicago loves its public library system; its big and loves big things; and takes great pride in its historic architecture. Now it has a great big historic-looking library. Ask and ye shall receive. Or in words of eminent architectural historian Vincent Scully, "This is a classicism that, in a sense, its all Chicago: big and brutal like the city itself, but specifically metallic and fluid like the interlocking iron work of Louis Sullivan's Carson Pirie Scott store...one powerful mass, built of the very bones and blood of Chicago, of the tough body of the Loop, and the ancient urban gesture



of its classical facade.” (AIA Guide to Chicago) Hammond, Beeby & Babka won a much –publicized and controversial commission to design the largest library building in the country, and spent \$ 195 million to carry out this missive. ([www.galinsky.com](http://www.galinsky.com)) The Harold Washington Library Center is a ten-story 760,000 sf main library facility for the Chicago Public Library. At the time of its 1991 completion it was the country’s largest circulating library and the largest design/build architectural project ever undertaken. It continues to be recognized as a model for the planning and design of major public libraries. (HBRA)

Chicago's Famous Buildings: Fifth Edition, by Franz Schulze and Kevin Harrington

The huge publicity preceding the 1991 opening of the new main Chicago Public Library mostly stemmed from two sources: a long-lasting argument over where the new structure should be erected (indeed, should it be a new building at all or a rehabilitated old one?) and the formal competition for a final design, a contest that unfolded once the South Loop site was selected.

Moreover, the winning entry generated considerable controversy in its own right. Design architect Thomas Beeby conceived a building of the sort one rightly calls an edifice, which mostly looks as if the modernist revolution of the last century had never happened. Clad with granite on the lower levels and brick above, the library is monumental in more than scale, harking back to the Beaux Arts manner of the late nineteenth century not only in its powerful axial symmetry but in the heavy representational decoration that adorns its exterior. It is clearly indebted to the ancient Western tradition of grandiloquent civic structures..... (<http://press.uchicago.edu/Misc/Chicago/740668hwlc.html>)

YOUmedia is an innovative, 21st century teen learning space housed at the Chicago Public Library's downtown Harold Washington Library Center. YOUmedia was created to connect young adults, books, media, mentors, and institutions throughout the city of Chicago in one dynamic space designed to inspire collaboration and creativity.

High school age teens engaging with YOUmedia can access thousands of books, over 100 laptop and desktop computers, and a variety of media creation tools and software, all of which allow them to stretch their imaginations and their digital media skills. By working both in teams and individually, teens have an opportunity to engage in projects that promote critical thinking, creativity, and skill-building.

Mentors from Digital Youth Network as well as Chicago Public Library librarians lead workshops to help teens build their skills and create digital artifacts – from songs to videos to photography to blogging. Teens learn how to use a variety of technology and digital equipment, including still and video cameras, drawing tablets, and video and photo editing software. YOUmedia also provides an in-house recording studio featuring keyboards, turntables, and a mixing board.

All high school age teenagers are welcome, and the YOUmedia technology is available for free with a valid Chicago Public Library card.

(<http://youmediachicago.org/2-about-us/pages/2-about-us>)

## **Hanbury Evans Wright Vlattas + Company, Norfolk, VA – USA**

<http://www.hewv.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Paul Barret Jr. Library, Rhodes College, Memphis TN – USA 2005**

Associated Firm: Shepley Bulfinch Richardson & Abbott

\$ 42,000,000

<http://www.traditional-building.com>

### **Awards:**

2009 Interior Design Excellence Award, First Place, ASID Virginia

2007 National Palladio Award, Traditional Building Magazine

2007 Honorable Mention, College Planning & Management Magazine, Education Design Showcase

2007 Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award, Jane Cady Wright, recipient

This Collegiate Gothic library transforms campus, aligning the intellectual heart with the geographic heart. It creates a new campus quadrangle, in the Oxford tradition and a stately new entrance to campus. The building accommodates classrooms, a media center, group study rooms, teaching/learning technology laboratory, computer labs, wired carrels, a 24-hour coffee lounge, faculty offices, and vastly improved facilities for the library collection, archives, and rare books. The project is rich with symbolism, which is embedded in the architectural features to communicate the story of the building and the campus. (Hanbury)

More Than a Building: The 136,000 square foot Paul Barret, Jr. Library, located in the center of Rhodes’ 100 acres, has become its symbolic heart as well. Its placement reoriented the campus so that the academic core physically and symbolically connects with co-curricular facilities. Large areas once relegated to the “back forty” are now integrated into the life of the college. And it is certainly not your grandfather’s library! Barret is a technology center with a theater, complete media production facilities and a teaching and learning center that gives our professors the capacity to hold virtual global classes with colleagues around the world. But we haven’t gone technocrazy. The collection includes books and traditional resources as well as databases and online journals.

It has dozens of collaborative study spaces where students can work with professors and each other and actually talk out loud. These spaces, like the rest of the library, offer a completely wireless environment. The 24-hour Middle Ground cybercafé has become the most popular gathering place on campus. Students like the Starbucks coffee and gourmet fare, the computers for checking email or working on a paper, the comfortable lounge furniture and the wall-mounted oversized plasma TV screen. Quieter interludes often occur in the literary garden that is tucked away behind the cloister on the east side of the building. Students relax on the benches or directly on the grass and enjoy the plantings that were featured in the works of Southern writers such as William Faulkner, Eudora Welty, Carson McCullers and Robert Penn Warren. (<http://www.rhodes.edu>)

**The College of William and Mary: Earl Gregg Swem Library, Williamsburg VA – USA 2005**

Renovation (1966/1986)

In 2008, the Princeton Review rated William & Mary's library system as the eighth best in the United States.

## **Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates**

see :

H3 Hardy Collaboration Architecture LLC : <http://www.h3hc.com>

Holzman Moss Architecture LLP : <http://www.holzmanmoss.com>

Pfeiffer Partners Architects Inc. : <http://www.pfeifferpartners.com>

## **Hartman Cox, Washington – USA**

<http://www.hartmancox.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Albert & Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville VA – 2004**

\$19.6 Million

The new library houses the University's Rare Books and Special Collections, which include valuable documents such as Thomas Jefferson's original papers. As an adjunct to the main University libraries, the new facility establishes a separate, but related identity. Constructing the bulk of the new library below grade preserves the library quadrangle as an open green. The library provides seminar rooms, visiting scholar offices, exhibition and meeting spaces, rare book and manuscript preparation spaces, a state of the art digital processing area and a new below-grade archive. In addition to the main reading room and secure special collection stacks which house the main reading room and staff areas on one level and the secure special collection stacks below.

(Hartman)

**The Jefferson Library, The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Charlottesville VA – USA 2002**

**Washington University School of Law, Washington University, St. Louis MO – USA 1997**

**McDonough Hall Addition, Georgetown University Washington DC – USA 1997**

**Kelvin Smith Library, Case Western Reserve Library, Cleveland OH – USA 1996**

## **Harvard Jolly Architecture, St. Petersburg, FL. – USA**

<http://www.harvardjolly.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Town 'N Country Commons, Tampa, FL - USA 2008**

**43,000 SF**

### **Awards:**

**Hillsborough County City-County Planning Commission - Awards of Outstanding Contribution to the Community: Commercial, Public, or Quasi Public, 2009**

**Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council - 17th Annual Future of the Region Awards – 1st Place (Cultural/Sports/Recreation Category)**

Town 'N Country Commons is a unique facility in that it combines a library, senior center and Head Start facility and sits adjacent to a four-acre neighborhood park. The 45,000 square foot facility replaced an aging one-story library.

Upon entering the main lobby, patrons have access to an art gallery, coffee vending area, Friends of the Library bookstore, multi-purpose community room, as well as the internal entries to the senior center, Head Start program, and the library.

The majority of the 25,000 square foot library component is housed on the second floor of the building. Casual reading areas can be found along the exterior walls and windows, and tutor/study rooms provide dedicated quiet spaces. The library also features an abundance of public computers.

#### **Senior Center**

The 10,150 square foot senior center component was designed to accommodate independent active seniors, day-care seniors, and seniors with dementia who require full-time supervision and care.

#### **Head Start**

The 5,200 square foot Head Start component has three large classrooms with capacity for 36 children each, all of whom have direct access to a secure outdoor playground area.

#### **Park**

An open green space was designed around a gazebo within the adjacent, four-acre neighborhood park to accommodate large events. A paved walking trail meanders around the perimeter of the park that links to the gazebo, children's playground, and butterfly garden. (Harvard)

**Oldsmar Public Library, Oldsmar FL – USA 2008**

19,800 SF | 2008

### **Awards:**

**Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council - 17th Annual Future of the Region Awards, 2009**

**Florida Redevelopment Association - 2008 Florida Outstanding New Building Project**

Designed to characterize "Old Florida" architecture, the City of Oldsmar's public library embodies the city's rich history while contributing to the ongoing downtown redevelopment. The design exhibits a number of examples of Florida vernacular architecture and Mediterranean Revival styles, such as cast stone, painted stucco, and clay barrel tile roofing.

Exterior elements like the main entry façade and prominent octagon-shaped spaces on the corners of the building make the library appear larger than its actual size. Together these features create a proper civic presence within the city and visually anchor the building to its site.

Paddle fans and pendant lights adorn the interior, and the library's arched ceilings further reinforce the "Old Florida" design style. The center of the library is supported by stained wood beams that are naturally illuminated with daylight via clerestory windows, reminiscent of traditional grand reading rooms.

The REO Lounge, an octagonal teen room named after Ransom E. Olds, founder of Oldsmar and Oldsmobile, features sofas that are similar to the seats of a classic car. (Harvard)

**Cagan Crossings Library, Clermont FL – USA 2008**

Lake County | 30,000 SF | 2008

Known as "Four Corners," the intersection of Lake, Orange, Osceola and Polk Counties is one of the many growing areas of Central Florida with a population of about 100,000. Located near Walt Disney World, the population of Four Corners could jump to 250,000 residents by 2020.

Rapid growth and library space projections dictated the need for a new library, as local residents were previously using a 6,200 square foot leased space. Cagan Crossings Community Library was the first facility that Lake County built to specifically serve as a library. At 30,000 square feet, it includes a self-checkout area, public access computers, Wi-Fi, café and a 160-seat community room. The first floor's story time room permits views to a quiet reading garden nestled within the site's lush vegetation. The second floor features a special collections area and abundant casual seating. (Harvard)

**[Leedsburg Main Library, Leedsburg FL – USA 2007](#)**

42,000 SF

Located on the eastern edge of Main Street, the Leesburg Public Library epitomizes the city's architectural character and serves as the anchor of the historic downtown district.

First floor amenities include the Friends of the Library bookstore, multi-purpose rooms, and a café. The adult fiction collection is complemented with multiple casual seating areas adjacent to windows that overlook the downtown area. The library also boasts an outdoor reading garden.

The second floor has a large Palladian window with views to downtown. A "Florida Room" provides an ideal space for patrons to relax and read while enjoying the richly landscaped butterfly garden and amphitheatre below.

The library features the latest technologies such as a radio-frequency identification (RFID) system for book security and inventory, computers with public internet access, and Wi-Fi throughout the facility. (Harvard)

**[Broward Community College, South Regional Library, Pembroke Pine FL – USA 2006](#)**

72,000 SF

**Awards:**

Southeast Construction Magazine Awards, Best of 2006 - Merit Award, Category: Concrete

Building Owner and Manager's Association (BOMA) of Ft. Lauderdale and the Palm Beaches - 2007 Government Building of the Year

Associated Builders and Contractors - Excellence in Construction, 2008

As both a regional public and academic library, this building serves as Broward Colleges' principal research facility, while also meeting the specific needs of Broward County's local seniors, adults, teens and children. When opened, the library became one of the first joint-use facilities in Florida and the nation.

The joint-use trend allows multiple user groups to afford greater amenities by being more accessible to a larger cross-section of users.

The design concept is analogous to the way that the layers of a story are revealed to a reader through the pages of a book. Like a book, the layers of the library are expressed to visitors through a series of protruding planes.

A 40-foot glazed curtain wall creates a dramatic presence on the north side of the library. It welcomes visitors and also provides a great amount of controlled natural daylight to the interior, and is a beacon of light in the evening.

The library is the first LEED Certified building in the state college system and the first LEED Silver building in Broward County. (Harvard)

**[Clearwater Main Library, Clearwater FL – USA 2004](#)**

Harvard Jolly designed the library in conjunction with Robert A.M. Stern Architects.

92,000 SF

Uniquely sited on a bluff overlooking a public park, Intracoastal Waterway and Gulf of Mexico, the Clearwater Main Library is a locally recognizable landmark, a source of civic pride, and a community-wide learning resource. The 92,000 square foot library offers a local history center, café, computer lab, teen room, gallery space, expansive reading areas and a children's collection.

The street façade presents an urbane and dignified civic building by using traditional local materials such as cast stone and stucco. The garden façade opens onto the park and the waterfront, and features four stories of curtain wall glass that showcases panoramic views. A trellis-covered rooftop terrace provides additional views and an ideal space for social events.

Library features includes distributed network-cataloging systems, electronic smart cards, and magnetic locks that limit access to the building and selected interior areas, such as special collections. The main conference room, executive board room, and children's/young adult rooms are each equipped with plasma displays and electronic writing tablets at the speaker's podiums.

(Harvard)

**[Orlando Main Library, Children's Area, Orlando FL – USA 2004](#)**

**[Okeechobee Library Headquarters, Okeechobee FL – USA 2001](#)**

**[Niceville Public Library, Niceville FL – USA 2000](#)**

**[New Tampa Regional Library, Tampa FL – USA 1997](#)**

**[Mirror Lake Public Library, St. Petersburg FL – USA 1995](#)**

**[Seminole Community Library at St. Peterburg, Seminole FL – USA 1992](#)**

**[Hidell Associates Architects, Carrollton, TX – USA](#)**

The firm was incorporated in 1979 as Hidell Architects, Inc. and began to take a special interest in the design and development of libraries under the new leadership of William Hidell, III. In 1995, Hidell Architects, Inc. became known as Hidell & Associates Architects, and the firm's present day name.

**<http://www.hidell.com>**

**Libraries:**

**[West Irving Public Library, TX – USA 2011](#)**

Statistics: 25,876 SF New Library Facility Construction Complete February 2011, LEED Gold Certification (Pending)

The West Irving Library serves as one of 4 new libraries for the City of Irving Library System. The facility is situated at the base of an existing water tower. The building's crescent shape curves with the circular shape of the water tower, opening to the north with walls of glass. The glass walls floods the facility with natural light, reducing the energy required to light the building and provide dramatic vistas to their park-like setting. The facility includes the latest in touch screen technology with micro-soft "Surfaces" table, SMART tables, and SMART walls located throughout the Children, Teen, and Adult spaces. A geothermal ground loop heat pump system to heat and cool the facility was utilized as well as a photovoltaic system consisting of solar panels situated over (2) carports and (6) arrays comprising of 1,444 (245W) solar panels providing enough power to create a NET ZERO building saving the city

approximately \$55,000 per year in energy costs. The project is required to meet the certified requirements of LEED, at this time it has enough points to be Gold (pending certification). (Hidell)

#### **Pleasant Grove Branch Library, Dallas, TX – USA 2011**

Statistics: •40,516 SF Adaptive Re-Use, •Construction Complete January 2011, •LEED Silver Certification (Pending)  
Sonia King Mosaic Artist - Public Artist, Core Construction - General Contractor

#### **Publications:**

**Featured in Library Journal's Year in Architecture 2011**

A 20,200 square foot branch library for the Dallas Public Library System consists of an open floor plan (adult, children and teen collections and public computers strategically located to feel that they have their area within the library but visible from a central point of control "service desk"). Flexible classroom space, study rooms and a multi-purpose meeting room that transforms into a "black box theater" four months out of the year. Situated in the culturally diverse suburb of Pleasant Grove, the building incorporates the work of a local artist, which depicts the cultural diversity of the community. The building form consists of curved walls opening up to the community beyond, reminiscent of the turning pages of a book. The building is scheduled to meet the criteria for LEED Silver certification (pending certification). (Hidell)

#### **Bedford Public Library, Bedford, TX – USA 2011**

40,516 SF Adaptive Re-Use, Construction Complete January 2011, 251.32KW Solar Panel Array installed on the roof

#### **Awards:**

**AWARD of EXCELLENCE (IEC) Independent Electrical Contractors: WINNER**

**THE WAYNE WILLIAMS LIBRARY PROJECT OF THE YEAR Texas Library Association: WINNER**

**LIBRARY OF THE YEAR American Library Association: RUNNER-UP**

#### **Literature:**

**Featured in Library Journal's Year in Architecture 2011**

Hidell Architects was commissioned in 2008 to renovate and expand an existing Food Lion grocery building into a new home for the Bedford Public Library. The 40,516 square foot adaptive reuse, includes a 200 seat meeting room, an electronic resource center, an automated book sorting system, cyber/vending area, express zone, children's craft room, children's story time, a toddlers zone and a dedicated teen room. The existing building, with its "flat" front facade, was modified to present a new image for the library while tying into the adjacent Old Bedford School architecture. A large circular volume and curved wall begins to soften the front facade, providing the patron with a dynamic entry into this whimsical space. The existing "box" shape was transformed with flowing curved walls and ceilings, assisting the user to navigate the various program spaces as well as define the individual areas within. The use of colored glass is seen throughout the new facility (both interior and exterior), creating walls of changing colors throughout the day. A geothermal ground loop heat pump system to heat and cool the facility was utilized, increasing the building efficiency, and reducing life-cycle costs. The use of durable materials, energy efficient lighting (LED), and shading of exterior glazing has created a sustainable home for the Bedford Library. In addition the City received a SECO grant where they were able to add a photovoltaic system consisting of (824) Sunpower T5, 305W solar panel modules with integrated racking on the roof of the building providing a total system capacity of 251.32KW. (Hidell)

#### **Watsonville Public Library, Watsonville, CA – USA 2008**

Statistics: 42,000 SF Public Library, 27,000 SF City Administrative/Council Chambers, 45,000 SF Superior Courts of California, Santa Cruz County, 16,000 SF Private Lease Space, Six Level Parking Structure with 460 Parking Spaces, •Library Architect | Hidell and Associates Architects, Inc., Architect of Record | LPA, Inc., Construction Complete May 2008

#### **Awards:**

**2008 Project of the Year Award - APWA Monterey Bay ChapterProject Information**

The Watsonville Civic Plaza building is located in one-square block, downtown at 275 Main Street, Watsonville, California. This government building is a 131,000-square-foot multi-use project, plus parking structure. The facility provides space for the City of Watsonville city hall and administrative offices, City Library, County of Santa Cruz Superior Court, and lease space including retail tenants. The downtown location provides a functional setting for the project that also serves as a revitalization engine for its immediate urban environment.

The project was constructed under numerous separate contracts, reflecting economic as well as political requirements. The parking structure was completed first prior to the construction of the main shell and core of the building. The County Courts were located on the first and third floor, City offices (fourth floor), the Library facilities (first and second floor), and for multiple tenants, including a self-help program area, offices for the District Attorney and commercial retail users on the first and third floor.

The Watsonville City Library more than doubled its size of the old library when it moved into its new facilities in April of 2008. As part of the Civic Plaza building, the library located on the first and second floor: first floor housed the children's department, circulation, technical services and the Literacy center. The second floor housed the adult collection, reference, computer Lab, California Agricultural workers' History Center, Teen zone, meeting rooms, study rooms and the administration offices. New technology was implemented throughout the new library of great benefit to the public. The Children's area features a "Toddle tech" area with eight bilingual Early Literacy stations that are programmed with educational programs targeted towards children from pre-school age to second grade. Patrons of the library can use the new Xpress Check stations to check out their own materials-including DVDs, videos and CDs. (Hidell)

#### **Civic Center Library, Warren, MI – USA 2006**

Statistics: 32,000 SF Library | Construction Complete November 2006

The new Warren Library evolved thru the desire to make the library more interactive, involving, educational and more entertaining. When the patrons arrive they are immediately aware of being in an exciting learning destination thru the immense collection of business, recreational and reference materials all illuminated with stack lighting. Vibrant wall and floor colors converge onto all areas, which are emulated in the handcrafted heat treated copper which forms various distinctive signage and components of the services desks; to the patterned layout of multi-colored laminated glass; to the playful energy of the youth area; to the "cool" interactive hang-out in the Teen area; and to the quiet study area while sitting in a comfy chair by the colored glass tile surround at the fireplace in the Special Collections room.

The serpentine motif and soft undulating curves allows the patron to navigate themselves to discover and explore the features of the library. The motifs encapsulates the ceiling, wall, programs spaces, signage, furniture and lighting in three-dimensional form, mirroring their two dimensional equivalent in the floor. Similar shapes, forms and seating continue in an exterior program space which creates a setting for quiet outdoor reading or children storytelling.

Occupying over 32,000 SF and ultimately housing over 151,000 items this new library creates a link to a world of information available today, allowing your studies, career, business and recreational pursuits lead you virtually anywhere you want to go. The

new library preserves the tradition of the library as a community center and gathering place but provides the idea of service that would be experienced by all users. (Hidell)

#### **Rio Rancho Public Library, NM – USA 2006**

Statistics: 32,000 SF Library, Construction Complete November 2006

#### **Awards:**

**Grand Winner 2007 Best Building, Energy Consious Design/Construction**

**Alsoa winner in Municipal and Utilities**

**2007 AIA Citation Award**

**LEED Silver Certification**

Situated in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains just outside of Albuquerque, New Mexico this 32,000 square foot library is the centerpiece of this growing community. The building configuration and internal layout was oriented to capture the sweeping vistas it surrounds, while nestling into a flat level of a very undulating site. The overall building footprint emulates the site contours, enabling the building to "fit", while minimizing unnecessary site grading. The large overhangs provide sun shading throughout the summer, and allow natural light in the winter. Both interior and exterior materials have been chosen for their eco-friendly qualities.

This state-of-the-art library features the latest in technology and library design. Each visitor's experience begins through a gallery space modeled after a pedestrian mall, quaint in look and friendly in scale. The gallery space leads the patron to a main reading area with collections and programming areas (dedicated storytime and craft room, quiet reading room and study areas). A wireless system enhances the flexibility of each space and provides a user friendly experience. (Hidell)

#### **Farmington Public Library, Farmington, NM – USA 2003**

Statistics: •52,013 SF New Library Facility, •Construction Complete February 2003

#### **Awards:**

**2004 Best Building Winner - Interiors (New Mexico Building Branch, AGC and NM Business Journal)**

**2004 Best Building Winner - Lighting (New Mexico Building Branch, AGC and NM Business Journal)**

This 52,013 SF "State of the art" library facility speaks volumes to the diverse culture of its community. The Library, located 80 miles from the Navaho Nation, gets its direction from elements found in the culture and architecture of the people it serves. The counterclockwise layout and "kiva like" rotunda bring a spiritual meaning to this community building. Working seamlessly within the dynamic layout of this complex are both indoor and outdoor programming spaces, allowing a broad flexibility of programs in this mild climate. Located within this exciting structure are many flexible spaces with state-of-the-art technology. Computers are located throughout as well as flat-screen monitors, which inform the patron of upcoming programs, local news, and entertainment. The library philosophy is one of customer service, which the layout and technology of this building enables through its self check stations, various multi-media rooms, and immense computer access, as well as, its built-in flexibility to allow change throughout the years to come. Farmington Public Library is a building for the Library of the 21st Century. (Hidell)

### **Hillier Architecture, New York – USA**

operating under the RMJM name since 2008

<http://rmjhillier.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore MD – USA 2007**

**University of Louisville, Ekstrom Library Expansion, Louisville KY – 2006**

**Newark Public Library Newark NJ – USA 2005**

**Princeton Public Library, Princeton – USA 2004**

**Ocean County Public Library, Toms River NJ – USA 2003**

22,000 sf addition, 32,000 sf renovation

The building forms a gateway to the southern campus core and serves as a new pedestrian portal and information center. Services relative to the landscape

included landscape and hardscape design & documentation around the immediate building. (<http://www.sternassociates.com>)

#### **Harry Bennett Branch Library, Stamford CT – USA 2000**

by Alice Knapp

The dramatic, new Harry Bennett Branch Library has been a resounding success with the Stamford community. Opened in January 2000, and sharing the campus of a public middle school, the 24,000 square foot facility replaces the very tired Turn of River Branch, which had been operating in a cramped former church since the late 1960's. Project costs exceeded \$4.4 million, of which \$3.5 million was provided by the City of Stamford and \$350,000 by a state library construction grant. The library is named for long-time branch supporter and benefactor, Stamford realtor Harry Bennett. It was Mr. Bennett who, in the mid 1960's, was instrumental in getting the original Turn of River Branch built. Over the years he has been a tireless friend to the Ferguson Library. The new library has a soaring interior with skylights that flood the space with light. The result is a spectacular, modern building that is a delight just to enter. The floor plan is open; ramps and stairs link different sections of the library. A 120-seat auditorium, a meeting room, and a children's program area are included in the facility. State-of-the-art when it comes to technology, the library is equipped with 43 computers-28 for public use, 15 for staff. Public computers provide catalog services, electronic databases, Internet access, and word processing; several are dedicated to pre-school multi-media use. The branch has the capacity to add up to a dozen more workstations for the public, as well as laptop Internet access. "The Harry Bennett Branch incorporates the latest advances in information technology," says library president Ernest A. DiMattia, Jr. "We are also no longer limited by lack of space, so our ability to serve the public has expanded." In fact, as soon as the branch opened, users were clamoring for extended hours. The former Turn of River Branch had operated on a limited schedule, and the new branch maintained the same hours until additional city funding in January 2001 made it possible to keep Harry Bennett open longer. Now, the library is open six days a week, four days until 8 p.m.

Harry Bennett supervisor Susan Baldwin says that with the new hours librarians hope to offer more daytime programs for young children, as well as additional adult computer training in the evenings. "We expect the library to be even more heavily used now," says Ms. Baldwin. The branch averages about 13,000 visitors a month and circulates some 22,000 items per month. In its first six months of operation, the number of people attending library programs more than doubled attendance at the former Turn of River Branch. The Harry Bennett Library was designed by architect David Finzi of the Hillier Group in New York City and completed by Frank Mercede and Sons, Inc., general contractors based in Stamford. It is accessible to people with disabilities and has on-site parking for 75 vehicles. It also garages the Ferguson's Bookmobile and "Purple Bus." (<http://www.ctlibraryassociation.org>)



[Montclair Public Library, Montclair NJ – USA 1992](#)

**H + K (Hershenow Klippenstein) Architects, Reno, NV – USA**

<http://www.hkarchitects.com>

**Libraries:**

**Mathewson-IGT Knowledge Center, University of Nevada, Reno NV – USA 2008**

Associate Architect: Dekker/Perich/Holmes/Sabatini, Library Program/Design Consultant: Leo A. Daly

**Awards:**

2009 PRO AV Spotlight Award Winner

2008 Southwest Contractor

Best of 2008 Nevada, Higher Education

**Literature:**

School Construction News, “Off the Shelf – High-Tech Library Ushers in The Digital Age at University of Nevada”, January/February 2009

Completed in 2008, the Mathewson-IGT Knowledge Center is the centerpiece of a new north quadrangle for the University of Nevada, and is one of the most technologically-advanced libraries in the nation. Here, computing and information technologies, multimedia tools, and the university’s extensive library resources are brought together in an environment designed for comfort, efficiency, and collaboration. H+K Architects was tapped to shepherd this significant project from advance planning through design and construction, a process that engaged the firm for more than eight years. The building represents a contemporary interpretation of the historic academic architecture that makes the campus core unique. Arcades and traditional brick detailing will relate to the existing buildings and serve as a new typology for the development of the north campus. (H + K)

**Joe Dini, Jr. Library, Western Nevada College, Carson City Campus NV – USA 2005**

Library Design Consultant: Ripley & Associates

**Literature:**

“Spend Billions And They Will Come”, Library Journal, December 2004

The Joe Dini, Jr. Library and Student Center occupies a prominent location at the terminus of Western Nevada College’s entrance road to provide a strong visual image at the entrance to campus. The 35,000 square foot building features a 25,000 square foot library and a 10,000 square foot student center. In response to the importance of information technology, the library contains a large “electronic commons” featuring 40 computer workstations for research and data retrieval. In addition to the information resources, printed materials are housed in a large reading room with a capacity of 50,000 volumes and a variety of seating and study spaces. The Student Center is made up of recreational, athletic, and administrative spaces for the student body and WNC staff. The building utilizes environmental principles such as drought-tolerant landscaping, day-lighting, recycled materials, and energy efficient heating, cooling and lighting controls. (H + K)

**Incline Village Branch Library NV – USA 2003/2004**

Associate Architect: Leo. A. Daly

**Awards:**

2007 Reno Magazine/AIA Northern Nevada Architecture Design Awards Award of Citation - Built Category

2006 American Library Association (ALA) and International Interior Design Association (IIDA) Library Interior Design Competition

The new Incline Village Library is designed to settle into the context of the existing site, respecting the vernacular of the area while incorporating a fresh, contemporary attitude in the “Tahoe Style.” The building features a sloped-roof silhouette that commands attention from the nearby highway. The new facility incorporates ample amounts of glass to take advantage of the tremendous views in all directions. Exterior wall materials consist of a combination of split-face concrete block at all load-bearing walls, and cementitious lap siding at the wood-framed exterior walls. (H + K)

**HKS, Inc., Dallas – USA**

<http://www.hksinc.com>

**Libraries:**

**Eastfield College, Learning Centre, Mesquite TX – USA 2008**

**HMA2 architects, Henry Myerberg with Helfant Myerberg Guggenheimer Architects, New York, NY - USA**

<http://www.hma2.com>

**Libraries:**

**Westport Public Library, Westport, CT – USA 2007 – present**

Unmet demand for programs, technology, books and comfortable spaces that service eager children, teens and adults has spurred this renovation and expansion plan. The design celebrates the library’s river and park setting and provides an inviting 21st century living/learning lifestyle center. The library’s center space, surrounded by a ring of book stacks, is a flexible arena for performances, lectures and gatherings—a cross between a town hall and a media lab. The exterior of the library is wrapped with a glassy and lofty porch whose tilting roof presents the library as an “open book” to the town and river view. (HMA2)

**Bryn Mawr College, Rhys Carpenter Library, Bryn Mawr, PA – USA 1986 – 1997**

**Literature:**

Architectural Record, 1998

Metropolitan Home, Jan. 1990

Respect for the college's historic campus architecture and world renowned archaeological collections combined with innovative thinking in library and sustainable design inspired this project. The modern glass, steel and stone two-storey library built as an expansion to Thomas Hall, a national registered collegiate Gothic building designed by Cope and Stewardson, is submerged under a grassy roof terrace and connects to the old building through a four-storey high atrium reading room and event space. The library's mix of study, social and lecture spaces provides a campus community center for interdisciplinary work and social interaction. (Myerberg) (10,000 sf renovation, 35,000 sf expansion)

## **HMC ( Harnish Morgan & Causey ) Architects, Ontario, CA – USA**

<http://hmcarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Mt. San Antonio College, Learning Resource Center, Walnut, CA – USA on design**

The vision for the LRC project was to create a new vibrant campus center to attract and encourage interaction and knowledge sharing. The LRC gives new direction to an evolving progressive institution, by creating an activity center that merges student research, study, and activity spaces to create a central, multifunctional destination. The Architect worked with College leaders to design a dynamic campus landmark and gathering place that connects the academic, cultural, and social pursuits of the students, faculty and community. The Architect and client outlined the following objectives to help make the vision a reality: - To design a "beacon of knowledge", a prominent landmark and visual reference for students and the surrounding community. - To combine library functions, student government and clubs, dining facilities, and retail spaces within a central, multifunctional destination. - To create flexible interior and exterior gathering spaces to accommodate a variety of student needs and activities. - To maximize the quantity and variety of study space for individuals and groups. The 200,000 square foot LRC and Student Center include an open library with a focus on study areas, activity and meeting centers, a bookstore, a convenience store, and student and community dining. The complex sits down-slope from a newly defined campus quad, designed to accommodate the largest of campus gatherings. The complex engages the slope to address and invite participation from all campus levels. The central landscape of the LRC courtyard flows from the campus' main quad, meanders through the complex, and forms a series of gathering spaces capable of housing many cultural and social events. From this courtyard, students can access all the functions of the complex. Elevating the outdoor activities spaces creates an interactive plinth which supports the LRC and Student Center. Against a contextual brick background, the Student Center grows from the existing roots of the campus. The porosity of its exterior walls invites activity from many different points. The library is transparent and translucent to encourage the open flow of interaction, knowledge, and ideas, while the bridges interconnect multiple levels of the complex to link the interdependent programs. Patrons enter the library through a 3-story atrium featuring a cantilevered mezzanine study space with clear views to the campus. Circulation, study rooms, and the organizational layout are visible from every level within the atrium, a transparency that promotes the open flow of knowledge, information and ideas. A monumental staircase transitions through the atrium lobby, linking levels and connecting to the bridges that span the open courtyard. Indoor study spaces define the edges of the building and bridges, taking advantage of natural light and creating a direct visual link with the courtyard and campus. Concrete, glass, and brick masonry blend the LRC with the existing campus while the material treatment and utilization allow it to stand apart as a student activity center. Vertical exterior fins – symbolic of an "open book" – welcome patrons from all parts of the campus. LEED Platinum is the sustainable goal for the complex. The Green strategies promote the college's decree to save energy and maximize efficiency. Double skin insulates and ventilates the exterior envelope. Geothermal heating and cooling are captured and routed to each floor through the precast concrete slab channels. Horizontal sunshades screen sun while vertical fins protect from east-west rays. Green roofs insulate the building and help blend it with the surroundings. Large skylights and insulated glazing with solar tracking louvers around the building's skin allow natural light to penetrate deep into all levels. A greywater system is employed to reduce water consumption. And finally photovoltaic panels convert the areas abundant with sunlight into electricity. These sustainable goals reduce energy consumption, provide long-term cost savings, and enhance the learning environment.

#### **San Francisco State University, Paul Leonhard Library & Sutro Library, San Francisco CA – USA – 2012**

A major expansion and renovation of the J. Paul Leonard Library building is underway. Set to open Fall 2011, the new home of the J. Paul Leonard Library, Sutro Library, Labor Archives and Resource Center, Academic Technology and the Center for Teaching and Faculty Development, will provide expanded study and computing space for users, growth space for collections, access to new technologies, and a safe and healthy environment for work and study. Once completed the new Library will have 34% more total space; 50% more seating; 50% more group study areas; 50% more collection capacity, both in open stacks and a high-density automated retrieval system; and 100% more computers. The new library building will provide a flexible and congenial learning environment in the heart of campus. (<http://www.library.sfsu.edu>)

#### **Woodcrest Library, County of Riverside, Riverside CA – USA 2007**

The project required civil engineering services for a 10,000 square foot County Library. The Woodcrest Library is the first LEED certified building in the County of Riverside, initiating an environmentally concerned approach by the County for future projects. Services include providing the grading plan for the six-acre site in addition to water improvement plans.

## **HMR (Holt Morgan Russel) Architects, Princeton, NJ - USA**

<http://www.hmr-architects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Princeton University Library, Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library – Princeton, NJ – USA ongoing**

See: Shepley Bulfinch Richardson & Abott, Boston, MA – USA

<http://www.sbra.com>

Firestone Library opened in 1948 (Robert B. O'Connor 1896 – Nov. 1993 Mount Kisco, NY), as the first large American university library constructed after World War II, Princeton University Library is the main library system of Princeton University. With holdings of more than 7 million books, 6 million microforms, and 48,000 linear feet of manuscripts, it is headquartered in the Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library building, named after tire magnate Harvey Firestone.

Creating the vision for the Firestone Library Renovation Project has been a cumulative process involving extensive planning and research. This renovation will not only provide modern building systems and infrastructure, but it will also highlight and capture the unique character of the original 1948 building design. Through this renovation, Firestone's architectural history will be gracefully combined with the needs of today's scholars. In the words of the project's Architect of Record, Carole Wedge, "Firestone's central vision for scholarship remains a constant in a setting that reinforces its strong sense of place."

Celebrating Our History

In 1948, an issue of Princeton Alumni Weekly showcased the newly constructed Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library. The article featured photographs, interviews and historical facts about the opening of the library, telling “the story of the new library and how it came to be.” Within the article, the University Librarian described the essence of what makes the library a successful study environment:

The outstanding characteristic of Princeton’s Firestone Library is its openness, its ease of access to books and to the library services....It is a building dedicated to the dignity and value of knowledge and of wisdom. It exists for these purposes alone. If the architectural ornaments are beautiful or if the technical paraphernalia of librarianship intrude themselves upon you, remember that they are present incidentally or through necessity. Their purpose is to house books and to make them conveniently accessible for your study and for the enlargement of the horizons of your mind. This, in effect, is what the new Princeton Library seeks to proclaim to every student who enters it.

—Julian P. Boyd, University Librarian

This is the legacy on which the renovation will build.

**Embracing Our Future**

Among the most important goals of the renovation project are improving reader and study spaces, upgrading Rare Books & Special Collections areas, introducing sustainable building features, updating life-safety systems, and renovating graduate study rooms, exhibit spaces, and shelving areas in the library.

This renovation work is being done so that, in the words of former President Harold W. Dodds, the miracle contained within this library can continue—“the miracle of imagination kindled, prejudice thrown overboard, dogma rejected, conviction strengthened, perspective lengthened.” (<http://libblogs.princeton.edu/renovations/the-vision/>)

**Free Public Library, Morristown, NY – USA 2006**

Through continued successful development of new services, this Library had again outgrown its existing building. HMR’s design responds to those changing needs and continued growth by providing enhanced public library spaces and a new Children’s Library through expansion of the existing Collegiate Gothic building. Future anticipated growth is accommodated through the relocation of the Local History collection to an adjacent historic structure and a new underground research reading room that serves as a connector to the Library building. (HMR)

**HQ+K, St. Louis – USA + LEGAT architects, Chicago – USA**

<http://www.hok.com> + <http://www.legat.com>

**Libraries:**

**College of Lake County University Center, Grayslake IL – USA 2005**

**Awards:**

**Madigan Outstanding Project Award 2005**

**Hodgetts + Fung, Design and Architecture, Culver City – USA**

<http://www.hplusf.com>

**Libraries:**

**Hyde Park – Miriam Matthews Branch Library (Los Angeles Public Library), Los Angeles CA– USA 2004**

Built at the epicenter of the 1992 Los Angeles riots, the Hyde Park Miriam Matthews Branch Library stands as a testament to civic renewal and the healing power of architecture. More than just a place to read or gather, the library reaffirms the city’s faith in South Los Angeles as a vibrant neighborhood and a generator of hope. Part of an ambitious program to build 36 libraries in communities around Los Angeles, the Hyde Park branch needed to make a statement that reinvestment in small-scale civic structures could make people’s lives better. Although just 10,500 square feet, the new library offers almost twice the number of volumes as the neighborhood’s old facility (40,000 books, compared with 25,000). And it nearly triples the number of computer terminals to 28, up from 10. Hodgetts + Fung originally envisioned the Hyde Park library as an exercise in glass and colored light. But the client wanted something bolder, so principals Craig Hodgetts, AIA, and Hsin-Ming Fung, AIA, decided to give the building a more sculptural presence. “We looked at Brancusi’s work because it has such great energy,” says Hodgetts. Eventually, the architects designed the building with angled glue-laminated-wood columns and beams on the inside and moss-colored cement-board walls on the outside. “We wanted it to be muscular, to have an animal-like quality to it,” explains Fung. Sitting on a corner site, the building offers four different faces to its surroundings. While all elevations emphasize masonry at street level and glazing above (for security reasons), each has its own personality. The south-facing street front expresses a sense of motion with its long, linear composition of glass and cement board topped by a copper-tinted-steel sawtooth roof. On the north, where patrons enter from the parking lot, the architects greet them with a jazzy series of angled wood-frame brise-soleils projecting from the facade. The shorter side elevations speak in quieter tones. In plan, the library is essentially a simple rectangle, but Hodgetts + Fung imbued the interiors with a visual richness by layering materials and angled forms in a syncopated rhythm. “We wanted it to feel like jazz,” says Fung.

( <http://www.archrecord.construction.com> )

Standing at the crossroads of where the 1992 Los Angeles riots burned is the new Hyde Park Miriam Matthews Branch Library, named for the first African-American librarian in California. As designed by Hodgetts + Fung Design and Architecture, the library is helping to revitalize and unite the community, offering residents educational, social, and professional services. The 10,500-square-foot library – which replaces the former, smaller Hyde Park branch – draws on a rich palette of materials, colors, and forms. The culture and history of South Los Angeles informed much of the building’s design, which is marked by a layering of materials and angled forms. “We wanted Hyde Park residents to interact and respond to the library,” says Craig Hodgetts, AIA. “Instead of designing space sympathetic to Euro-American culture, we developed a fresh palette of materials and textures that residents would identify with. Aesthetically, the library is in complete response to the people who occupy it.” The library’s street-front façade is clad in crisp, pleated layers of moss-colored cement board and copper-tinted steel, and a hand-painted tile mosaic designed by artist Robin Strayhorn. The brightly-colored mosaic – inspired by local students – portrays the leadership and dreams that have helped bridge the Hyde Park community. At one end of the building is a courtyard garden designed by landscape architect Katherine Spitz Associates. The northern façade is marked by sculptural elements of glass, metal grating, cement board, and copper-tinted steel woven into horizontal panes provocatively angled and set above a slanted cement-board structural base. A jauntily-angled copper-colored flagpole provides structural support at one corner of the building. Inside, to break the scale of the 22-foot-high ceiling, exposed structural and mechanical elements diverge in various directions and orientations. Suspended horizontally overhead, copper-tinted air-conditioning ducts are angled as jagged, sculptural tubes. Support beams, constructed of recycled lumber chips, stretch vertically, adding to the thicket of elements and colors that inhabit the space. Over the book aisles, rows of elongated

concrete-clad light fixtures are rhythmically suspended below lowered ceilings. Perimeter spaces support computer kiosk stations, a children's reading area, seating areas, and book stacks. The center – largely open – is anchored by an information desk. There is also a large meeting room and administrative offices. Finding inspiration in the language of African art and culture, the architects layered and textured the interior and its functional elements with a warm palette of environmentally sustainable and durable materials – brown synthetic wood, moss-colored cement board, copper-tinted steel, and burnt-orange Corian counter tops. Tucked in a corner, the children's reading area, which includes a cozy storytelling nook, is distinguished by a curvy, synthetic-wood wall that snakes around and separates it from the main space. A clerestory that wraps around the upper-edge of the street front side brings natural light to the interior, and offers a glimpse of the landscape's mature trees and sky, creating an illusion of natural escape within the dense city surroundings. The library was designed to achieve the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED rating. In addition to employing sustainable construction materials, Hodgetts and firm principal Hsin-Ming Fung, AIA, incorporated an energy-savings concept that uses sun shades, natural light, and photovoltaic panels for solar access gains. The panels cover the roof and extend over the edge, forming a sleek, horizontal awning. The new library has indeed struck a chord with the community. According to Hyde Park's senior librarian Kren Malone, patronage and book circulation have tripled to 18,000 visitors and 9,000 books each month. Los Angeles-based [Hodgetts + Fung Design and Architecture](#) was founded in 1984 by Hsin-Ming Fung, AIA, and Craig Hodgetts, AIA. Fung's background in artistic design and Hodgett's engineering experience lend a playful, theatrical approach to architecture while fusing technology and fabrication. Their monograph, [Hodgetts + Fung: Scenarios and Spaces](#) by Kurt W. Forster, is regularly found on the desks of students. The firm has won more than 50 international international and national design awards. (<http://www.archnews.com>)

### [Sylmar Branch Library \(Los Angeles Public Library\), Los Angeles CA – USA 2003](#)

LOS ANGELES. More than 13 years after the LA Riots devastated South Los Angeles, the community is finding itself the benefactor of recent private and civic investment, including the new Hyde Park Miriam Matthews Branch Library, whose acclaimed design by Hodgetts + Fung Design and Architecture has been attracting residents into the library in record numbers. The ground-up, 10,500-square-foot library, which replaces the former, smaller Hyde Park branch saw its monthly book circulation quadruple following the November grand opening. According to Branch Manager Kren Malone, the library has since maintained a monthly book circulation of 9,000, which is triple the old library's monthly circulation. The library's patronage has also tripled to 18,000 visitors each month. The Hyde Park community is fully embracing the new library and the services we offer, Malone says. Patrons are particularly happy about the building's color scheme and unique ceiling structure, which are always getting compliments. The Hyde Park Miriam Matthews Branch Library funded under the Los Angeles Public Library's far-reaching bond program joins 35 new facilities that have been constructed across the city. Hodgetts + Fung widely known as the architect for the new Hollywood Bowl designed the library to reflect the culture of South Los Angeles. We wanted Hyde Park residents to interact and respond to the library, says Craig Hodgetts, AIA, principal of Los Angeles based Hodgetts + Fung Design and Architecture, which also designed the public library in suburban Sylmar. Instead of designing space sympathetic to Euro-American culture, we developed a fresh palette of materials and textures that residents would identify with. Aesthetically, the library is in complete response to the people who occupy it. (<http://www.sciarc.edu>)

### [UCLA Towell Library, Westwood, Los Angeles CA – USA 1997](#)

Our design for the Powell Temporary Library at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) is conceived as a grouping of tented land-forms arranged to receive the Westwood extension of the original campus axis and redirect it towards the active Student Center to the south. The site is located between two Romanesque revival buildings and terminates Janss Memorial Stairway. It is marked by a monumental classical balustrade, which we thought to integrate by the array of internal axes and radii to define the building volumes. Thus, the semi-circular East Reading Room is tangential to the stair, while the circular West Reading Room is co-axial with the balustrade. Since the project was subject to severe time and budget constraints, we chose to employ a re-usable aluminum and fabric roofing system capable of rapid construction for the major enclosures, and to link them with an intentionally varied ensemble of disposable masonry, wood and plastic substructures. An integrally-colored concrete block similar in hue to the brick and limestone characteristic of the campus proper establishes the periphery of the land-form, suggesting the foundation of a building which is no longer there, and reinforces, by contrast, the temporary nature of the structure which covers it. The resulting assembly of rational individual components defines services and transition areas within the volume, while a braced steel substructure carries the mezzanine and stabilizes the ribs at mid-span. As in an aircraft, decorative emphasis is placed on the orchestration of fasteners, cables, and exposed elements necessary for the efficient operation of the library. Program Solution The design program was to provide a structure to temporarily house the collection of the main undergraduate library during 2-1/2 year seismic upgrading of the permanent library building. The architectural solution combined tensile, steel and masonry structures to create a library "complex" of four distinct buildings; an open plan Main Library Hall and mezzanine housing the majority of the collection, two reading room "pods" and an administrative wing. The structures were connected by passageways of informal "lounge" seating and a central service core containing bathrooms and mechanical/electrical rooms. Unique Requirements The University required a temporary building that would preserve the existing plaza between the historical Dance Building and the Men's Gym. The siting of the structure integrated existing elements of the surrounding context and the foundations were designed to preserve the existing paving beneath the building. The University intends to utilize the structure for other functions once the library seismic upgrading is complete. The design of four separate buildings breaks down the mass of the project and provides versatility for a variety of other programs to occupy the spaces. Library Director Statement Plan and design of the Temporary Library provided an opportunity to accommodate modernized services and electronic access now prevalent in academic libraries as well as traditional study and print oriented environments. Goals were to have an easily understood and logically organized facility with areas for activities requiring human interaction such as online catalog use, reference tool consultation and interpretation, teaching and computer labs along with areas more isolated to allow for concentrated individual study. The floor plan succeeded in providing such areas and provides a variety of aesthetic experiences for users. (<http://www.arcspace.com>)

## **[Holabird & Root, Chicago – USA](#)**

<http://www.holabird.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **[Eastern Illinois University, Booth Library Renovation and Expansion, Charleston IL – USA 2002](#)**

Holabird & Root's renovation and expansion of the Booth Library preserves the integrity of the original library, reestablishes a clear organization of spaces, and integrates current technologies. The design recreates the 1948 north entry of the library and restores several original architectural details. A new, open atrium connects all floors with a grand staircase, while connecting the original building and a 1968 addition. The atrium exposes the original south façade, brings natural light into the heart of the library, and provides a central study/circulation area. (Holabird)

Constructed in 1948, the original collegiate-gothic university library included a large entry hall, reading rooms, and a central circulation desk with closed stacks. While a 1968 addition provided space for growth, it detracted from the original character of the building by covering the south facade, replacing the main entry with a side door, and creating a circuitous path through the building. The architect's design preserves the integrity of the original library, reestablishing a clear organization of spaces and integrating up-

to-date technology in this 134,200 square-foot renovation of existing space and 12,800 square-foot addition. Restoring the original north entry hall and adding a second south entrance created a clear north/south axis through the building. An open central atrium exposes the original south facade, bringing natural light into the heart of the library and providing a central study/circulation area. The atrium allows clear circulation and organization throughout the library. A "main street" spans one end of the facility to the other and is easily recognized from the atrium. Offices located in the south addition free the rest of the library for open reading and stacks. The original trim and detailing in the 1948 building was restored and contemporary interiors were specified for the 1968 building and the addition. A consistent pallet of interior finishes maintains continuity among the existing and new structures. The design promotes access to technology at nearly every seat. (Architectural record)

#### **Loras College, Academic Resource Center, Dubuque IA – USA 2002**

The 94,000-s.f. Academic Resource Center (ARC) encompasses the campus library, tutorial center, a museum, cafe and a bookstore. The ARC's siting offers panoramic views toward the Mississippi River, forms a new campus quadrangle, and connects to the Student Center. Several informal gathering areas and 15 closed study areas for groups up to eight surround an ornamental cascading staircase that connects all four floors. (Holabird)

#### **Northwestern University, Galter Health Science Library, Renovation, Evanston IL – USA 1996**

The renovation and expansion of the medical library provided a new facility to address the needs of information management. The 57,000-s.f. project included the renovation of a historic reading room, offices, group study rooms, a special collections room, a Learning Resource Center, and a new monumental stair hall to connect the various spaces. (Holabird)

A renovation and expansion project at the Galter Health Sciences Library of Northwestern University strikes a balance between traditional and future libraries, library ambiance and high technology, old and new. When guided by a vision of future building use, renovation projects can succeed in meeting many institutional goals as a viable alternative to new library buildings. Issues addressed include planning considerations, architectural history, library design, building features, information technology considerations, and ideal library space design when new construction is not possible. (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>)

### **Steven Holl Architects, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.stevenholl.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Queens library, Hunter Point, New York NY – USA 2010 - 2015**

PROGRAM: Library with adult reading collection, children's area, teen area, cybercenter, conference room and outdoor amphitheater, CLIENT: New York City Department of Design and Construction / Queens Library, BUILDING AREA (SQUARE): 21,000 sf, STATUS: competition first prize

The prominent site on the East River, facing a magnificent view of Manhattan, inspired the design, which cuts the lines of the main interior circulation route into the west façade. A "Manhattan view" stair rises up from the open arrival space, allowing the users a great view toward the city, flanked perpendicularly by reading tables in ascending sections backed with bookcases. While users may be on computers, the view from the entry is of books, and the view on the way up is of the East River and Manhattan. The program's separation into children's area, teen area and adult area, can be read in the carved cuts of the east face of the building, one façade opening for each area. Yet the programmatic divisions are fluid: not "this is that," as childhood can return. The building section of the new library is open and flowing, while the plan is compact, allowing for the most energy-efficient design and the greatest amount of public space on the site. Along the west is an elongated reflecting pond of recycled water, which is edged in the natural grasses that once grew at the bank of the East River. Frogs, turtles, and fish inhabit this year-round natural water strip. On the east entrance side, the library together with a low park office pavilion forms a public reading garden with a bosque of ginko trees. Ascending the stair inside one can reach the rooftop reading garden with amazing panoramic views. At night the glowing presence of the new library along the waterfront joins the Pepsi sign and the "Long Island" sign at the old Gantry to become a beacon and inviting icon for this new community place. The fabric-formed concrete structure is exposed and painted white inside, while exterior insulation and a foamed aluminum rainskin give the exterior a subtle sparkle and glow, without being overly shiny. As the material is 100 percent recycled aluminum, this outer layer relates to all the green aspects in the new facility. (Holl)

New York will be recipient of another Steven Holl project – a new library at the Queens West Development at Hunter point. Envisioned as a contemporary "urban forum", the project will shape public space and create new connections across the Queens West Development, Hunter Points South, and the existing neighborhood of Hunters Point. Steven Holl states, "we are very pleased with the great commission for an addition to the growing community. We envision a building hovering and parous, open the the public park. A luminous form of opportunity for knowledge, standing on its own reflection in the east river". This new library will also include community based spaces to encourage cultural growth, such as a multi-purpose meeting room fit for a variety of locally based events and a gallery space. Holl will also incorporate a separate structure to lead users into Gantry Plaza State Park, filtering people directly into the park. "Steven Holl Architects deliver dramatic architecture and innovative responses to complex client programs, and has proven to be adept at creating iconic buildings that respond to their site, culture, and history. This will be Steven Holl's first public New York City commission, and we are looking forward to working with him on this exciting project," said David J. Burney, Commissioner of the Department of Design and Construction, which is managing the project. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

#### **School of Art & Art History, University of Iowa, Iowa City IA – USA 1999 – 2006**

PROGRAM: Art and art history building, including facilities for sculpture, painting, printmaking, graduate studios, administrative offices, gallery, and library, CLIENT: University of Iowa, SIZE: 70,000 sf, CONSTRUCTION COST: \$16,100,000, STATUS: completed

The new School of Art and Art History is a hybrid instrument of open edges and open center; instead of an object, the building is a "formless" instrument. Implied rather than actual volumes are outlined in the disposition of spaces. Flat or curved planes are slotted together or assembled with hinged sections. Flexible spaces open out from studios in warm weather. The main horizontal passages are meeting places with interior glass walls that reveal work-in-progress. The interplay of light is controlled through shading created by the overlapping planar exterior. Exposed tension rods of the partial bridge section contribute to the linear and planar architecture. Interior floors are framed in exposed steel and concrete planks, with integrated air and services distribution in the core voids. The resulting architecture is a hybrid vision of the future, combining bridge and loft spaces, theory with practice and human requirements with scientific principles. (Holl)

#### **Pratt Institute, Higgings Hall Insertion, Brooklyn NY – USA 1997 - 2005**

PROGRAM: wing for an architecture school containing: lobby, gallery, studios, auditorium, digital resource center, review room, gallery terrace, workshops, CLIENT: Pratt Institute, SIZE: 22,500 sf, STATUS: completed



The dissonance between the floor plates is opened at the center with panes of clear glass, allowing a view to the east court and marking an entry to the west. A two-throated skylight marks the top, striking dissonance and joining two types of light. South and north light are combined analogous to harmonious sounds in a dissonant chord. Brick from the burned section is recycled into a slumped brick and concrete base forming an entrance and viewing terrace. Rising from the burnt brick is a concrete frame supported on 6 columns spanned with concrete and sheathed with structural glass planks. An economical industrial material with translucent insulation, the planks span between floors, creating a translucent glow at night. (Holl)

[College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis MN – USA](#)  
1990 – 1992

**Awards:**

**Progressive Architecture Awards – USA 1990**

**PROGRAM:** library, auditorium, offices, classrooms, **CLIENT:** University of Minnesota, **ADDITION & RENOVATION:** 47,710 & 107,220 sf, **STATUS:** completed

Articulating interior and exterior spaces, the CALA expansion promotes campus activity and pedestrian circulation while unifying both schools on campus. The addition is two overlaid L-shaped masses which include a library, auditorium, office, seminar and studio space. The addition is a complement and counterpoint to an existing building by Thorshov and Cerny. While this building is centralized and homogeneous, the addition offers peripheral views and morphological multiplicity. The existing is centripetal, with right angles framing four views onto the same court; the addition is centrifugal, with obtuse angles opening to exterior landscapes. In compliment to the horizontal existing building, the arms of the addition end in vertical elevations, bracketing "shafts of space" and activating the campus. (Holl)

[Herning Center of the Arts, Herning – Denmark 2005 – 2009](#)

5.600 sqf.

The Herning Center of the Arts unites, for the first time, three distinct cultural institutions: the Herning Art Museum, the MidWest Ensemble and the Socle du Monde. The new Center is intended to be an innovative forum combining visual art and music. The design fuses landscape and architecture in a one-level building that will include permanent and temporary exhibition galleries, a 150-seat auditorium, music rehearsal rooms, a restaurant, a media library, administrative offices and an active landscape. The design for the center aims at "building the site". In transforming the flat field, a new 40,000 sf. landscape of grass mounds and pools conceals all the parking and service areas while shaping inspiring bermed landscape spaces focused on reflecting pools positioned in the south sun. Herning's prominent relationship with textiles and art formed the inspiration for the design concept. Steven Holl states: 'Part of the current art collection is housed in an old shirt factory in Herning. This 1960s building was designed in the form of a shirt collar and is across the street from the site. It was the interaction between the factory owner and Arte Povera artists such as Piero Manzoni that enabled such a special collection of art to exist in Herning.' A fabric theme is carried throughout the project from the shape of the building which resembles a collection of shirtsleeves viewed from above, through the wall finishes. Fabric tarps were inserted into the formwork to yield a fabric texture to the buildings exterior walls of white concrete. (Holl)

[Knut Hamsun Center Hamarøy – Norway 1994 – 2009](#)

This center dedicated to Hamsun is located above the Arctic Circle near village of Presteid of Hamarøy and the farm where the writer grew up. The museum includes exhibition areas, a library and reading room, a cafe and an auditorium. The concept for the museum is "building as a body," creating a battleground of invisible forces. The stained black wood exterior skin is characteristic of the great wooden stave Norse churches. The spine of the building body is the central elevator, providing handicapped and freight access to all parts of the building. At the roof garden the long grass reflects the traditional Norwegian sod roofs in a different way. Strange, surprising and phenomenal experiences in space perspective and light will provide an inspiring frame for the exhibitions. (Holl)

[Franz Kafka Society Center, Prague – Czech Republic 2007 – 2008](#)

The basement of the small one-story building, formerly used for laundry and storage, now houses a space for exhibitions, lectures, and concerts, as well as it accommodates Franz Kafka's private library. On the first level of the building the Franz Kafka Society has located its offices. The previously dark and dismal spaces of the building are now washed in daylight coming through newly inserted windows and skylights that provide unexpected views to the towers of the Maisel Synagogue. Marcela Steinbachová (Skupina) and Steven Holl Architects have deliberately situated these windows off axis to the interiors. Inside the building new visual connections through openings and inspection holes give its small spaces depth and create visual connections. All new partitioning in the building, even when carving out spaces for restrooms and a kitchenette, is created exclusively by bookshelves. In one half of the building these bookshelves appear in white (offices) and the other half is filled with black bookshelves (entry hall). Coming from the central corridor one only sees black bookshelves and when coming from the offices one encounters white bookshelves. A 360-degree rotating door between the corridor and the director's offices, black on one side and white on the other, reverses white to black. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

**Holzman Moss Architecture, LLP, New York – USA**

<http://www.holzmanmoss.com>

(see also: H3 Hardy Collaboration Architecture LLC, Pfeiffer Partners Architects Inc.)

**Libraries (Selection):**

[Bryant Library, Boston MA - plan](#)

[Dover Public Library, Dover DE – USA 2010 Ground Breaking, 2012](#)

([http://imageservq.team-logic.com/media/Library/198/6043-Dover\\_Library\\_Report\\_Executive\\_v2.pdf](http://imageservq.team-logic.com/media/Library/198/6043-Dover_Library_Report_Executive_v2.pdf))

The Dover Public Library has been serving the community of central Delaware since 1885. Taking steps to address space and technology issues, as well as to anticipate future growth, the City of Dover, the State of Delaware, and the Library elected to construct a new state-of-the art facility. The proposed Dover Public Library, to be located in Dover's downtown historic district, adjacent to the Dover City Hall and the US Post Office, has been designed to be an "anchor" library for the Kent County Region and Central Delaware. The new facility will consist of nearly 48,000 sq. ft. (\$ 12,200,000) providing increased collection space, meeting spaces, training rooms for staff and the public, a large children's dept., a teen zone, a services center, a cybercafé, a gallery, an auditorium, an outdoor performing arts area and ample parking. The new library will undoubtedly prove to be a popular downtown destination.

([http://www.kohlerronan.com/pdfs/proj\\_libr\\_dove.pdf](http://www.kohlerronan.com/pdfs/proj_libr_dove.pdf))

### Rita and Truett Smith Central Public Library, Wylie, TX – USA 2010

The Outdoor Library: The new Rita and Truett Smith Central Public Library in Wylie, Texas, features both a large courtyard and a back porch where patrons can relax. Inside, a clerestory spine allows light to permeate the facility while delineating the various library zones.

### Tom Green County Library, San Angelo, TX – USA 2008

Renovation Architect: Holzman Moss Bottino Architecture, Cost: \$12 million, Size: 65,000 sq. ft.

Reuse and Restoration: The Hemphill Wells Department Store stood vacant for twenty years, but it once was the social and geographic center of town. Private donors made it possible for the library to transform the building into a library to contribute to the redevelopment of the downtown area. The restoration maintained the store's overall character, but added an undulating glass facade on street level to welcome passers-by into the library.

([http://americanlibrariesmagazine.org/al\\_focus/photos/rom-green-county-tex-library-system-stephens-central-library](http://americanlibrariesmagazine.org/al_focus/photos/rom-green-county-tex-library-system-stephens-central-library))

### St. Pauls Public Library System, Needs Assessment, St. Paul MI – USA 2007

### New Haven Free Public Library, New Haven, CT – USA 2006

### George A. Purefoy Municipal Center and Public Library, Frisco, TX – USA 2006

Client: City of Frisco, 148,000 sqf.

#### TEXAS CIVIC FORMALITY

The Municipal Center is Frisco's most important civic building but its impressive monumentality was created through material and programming ingenuity, not a lavish budget. Texas red-granite strips discarded from a quarry were re-purposed to clad ten large columns along the front of the Complex—an economical and sustainable interpretation of classic fluted columns. By combining a library and city hall into a single building, some facilities are shared and the Center can afford more dynamic public spaces than if each institution was housed in its own free-standing building.

#### MEMORABLE INTERIORS

The public areas of the Municipal Center are dramatic vaulted spaces made more memorable by the creative use of both custom and standard materials. The cherry-red, textured circulation desk is an easily identifiable destination for library users. Surprisingly, it is constructed by carving bold texture into the edge of standard plywood and staining the material a vibrant color. Richly patterned custom fabrics and flooring were used throughout the complex to unify the public spaces of both the Library and City Hall. The large quantities of materials required throughout the complex made designing the unique finishes affordable. (Holman)

### Georgia College and State University – Ina Dillard Russell Library, Milledgeville, GA – USA 2005

The Groundbreaking which expanded the building to approximately 150,000 square feet, took place Oct. 5, 2001. Principal architects for this \$19.5 million project were Cogdell & Mendrala of Savannah; associate architects were Hardy, Holzman, Pfeiffer Associates of New York. The project was completed in June 2005.

The first phase of the project added 93,000 square feet to the existing library. GC&SU got new computer labs, study rooms, and a cyber café known as Books and Brew. The small but bustling coffee shop brews Starbucks coffee, makes smoothies, serves muffins and sandwiches, and is a favorite to students and faculty alike. Throughout the renovated and expanded library are such features as 33 study rooms, a 75-person auditorium, space for 450,000 volumes, technical services, and a larger space for its special collections.

### Coronado Public Library, Coronado, CA – USA 2005 (s.a. Pfeiffer)

### ImaginOn . The Joe & Joan Martin Center, Charlotte, NC – USA 2005

ImaginOn joins a library and children's theater to create a place that engages children and their families with storytelling in ways unlike any before. The new facility, with its unique programs, inspires visitors of all ages to experience the written, spoken, and electronic word in a dynamic environment and has emerged as a new prototype for education, the arts, and entertainment. (Holzman)

Plans for ImaginOn: The Joe & Joan Martin Center, began in 1997 when two colleagues had an idea.

Bob Cannon, the former Executive Director of the Charlotte Mecklenburg Library (then named Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County), and Bruce LaRowe, Executive Director of Children's Theatre of Charlotte each led organizations with great programs for young people. And those programs were growing...

Bob and Bruce collaborated on how they might work together to meet the expanding needs of both organizations. Together, they imagined a new and innovative space, a shared facility. But not just a combination library/theatre - they imagined a new type of facility, and an original approach to education, learning and the arts. The more they thought about the possibilities, the more they realized Charlotte Mecklenburg Library & Children's Theatre of Charlotte shared much more than a need for more space - they also shared a powerful mission: bringing stories to life.

What came next was a unique partnership that features two state-of-the-art theatre spaces, a dedicated library space for youth 11 and under, four multi-use classrooms, a teen-only library, a multimedia production studio and an interactive exhibit space.

Together, under one roof, the Library's Executive Leadership, including Charles Brown, Vic Phillips, and now CEO Lee Keesler have worked together with Bruce and dozens of library and theatre staff members to ensure ImaginOn's success.

Since its opening in 2005, ImaginOn has received numerous accolades and awards from its neighbors in the community and gained national exposure during the 2012 Democratic National Convention when it was the site of filming for The Daily Show with Jon Stewart

At ImaginOn, young people learn in many ways, through all five senses and "from the page to the stage." It is the launching pad for remarkable journeys and endless possibilities.

#### OUR MISSION

ImaginOn brings stories to life through extraordinary experiences that challenge, inspire and excite young minds.

#### TIMELINE

August 1997: Children's Theatre and the Public Library create the ImaginOn concept

November 1999: Voters approve bond funds for construction

October 2000: Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer of NY (now Holzman Moss) and Gantt Huberman of Charlotte selected as architects

December 2000: Launch of Programming Endowment Campaign led by Ken Lewis and Ed Shelton

March 2003: Groundbreaking

October 2005: Grand Opening!

#### WHO ARE THE PARTNERS?

Children's Theatre of Charlotte

Founded in 1948, Children's Theatre has been opening young minds to the wonders of live theater for over half a century. Today, it continues to be one of the most technically imaginative and resourceful theatres in the country. Annually, it reaches more than 320,000 young people and families from preschool to late teens, with four strong program areas: MainStage productions;

Tarradiddle Players, the professional touring company; Community Involvement Program, and a full scope of education classes for both community and schools. Children's Theatre also works in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools, with programs that address important issues in the lives of young people.

#### **Charlotte Mecklenburg Library**

Charlotte Mecklenburg Library began more than a century ago as a treasured repository of knowledge. Although humankind has evolved to read, explore and acquire knowledge in many new ways since then, one important feature has endured: Our services remain free to all who come to us with a desire to research, learn and experience. Today, libraries must remain nimble and responsive to the changing needs of our customers. Through the evolution of communication technology, there has never been more information available to more people in human history. We act as a guide through that universe of information, providing access for those who don't have it, and collaboration for those who do. We also provide the building blocks for understanding that information, through the development of literacy, skills for success, and community connections.

#### **WHO ARE JOE AND JOAN MARTIN?**

Joe and Joan Martin have been two of Charlotte's most passionately committed and inspirational residents, individuals who personify everything ImaginOn strives to be. Through the generosity of Bank of America, their support of the arts and education in Charlotte and beyond is recognized and honored in the facility's formal name – ImaginOn: The Joe & Joan Martin Center.

Joe, a champion of racial and gender equity, enjoyed a heralded career with Bank of America, retiring in 2001. He is author of two books: *Fire in the Rock*, a novel about growing up in the segregated South, and *On Any Given Day*, his personal and touching account of living with ALS. Joe touched many lives – as a father, a mentor, a grandfather, brother, confidant, civic and church leader, and husband. Joe passed away on July 1, 2006. He remains an inspiration to us all, in our work and in our lives.

Joan's commitment to our community has touched many lives as well, through her involvement in PTA, scouting, non-profit organizations, and learning programs in public schools. For 25 years, Joan has been a devoted leader of the Learning Center and a teacher at Christ Church kindergarten. She carries many titles: mother, educator, grandmother, tutor, leader, and wife.

ImaginOn is proud to be associated with Joe and Joan Martin, and our mission will always be to uphold their ideals of service and commitment to young people and to the community.

([http://www.imagion.org/About\\_ImaginOn/default.asp](http://www.imagion.org/About_ImaginOn/default.asp))

### **Grand Rapids Public Library, Grand Rapids, MN – USA 2003**

The historic Ryerson library was restored and the Keeler Wing addition was stripped to its skeleton frame and rebuilt in the largest improvement ever undertaken on a library in Michigan. Now the two buildings of the Grand Rapids Public Library flow together.

The Beaux-Arts classical library in rusticated Bedford limestone presides over Veterans' Memorial Park. Classical ornamentation—a festooned entablature, a modillioned cornice with anthemions—add to the library's formal dignity. The library was the gift of Martin A. Ryerson (1856–1932), a prominent Chicago industrialist who was a Grand Rapids native and grandson of Antoine Campau, one of the city's earliest pioneer settlers. Aware of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge's distinguished library designs in eastern cities and in Chicago, Ryerson himself probably selected the Boston firm to create his library for Grand Rapids. The Keeler Wing addition wrapped around and connected to the rear of the Ryerson building but disregarded its design.

In 1997 voters of Grand Rapids approved a millage to improve the city's libraries. A large portion of the millage, coupled with private donations, funded the remaking of the main library more to the twenty-first-century community's liking. To get there the addition was reconnected to the historic library, reskinned, and windows added to make it compatible with the older building. Now the Keeler Wing rests on a masonry base that resembles the stone of the historic Ryerson building, limestone and glass replaced the concrete and tan brick exterior walls, and windows rise in three-story bands. But all attention focuses on the historic Ryerson building. The library's original entrance was restored and a lofty atrium connects and integrates the 1904 and 1967 structures. The renovated and restored main library places Grand Rapids in the forefront of a national library renaissance.

(<http://sah-archipedia.org/detail%2Fcontent%2Fentries%2FMI-01-KT14.xml?q=agent%3A%20Shepley%2C%20Rutan%20and%20Coolidge>)

### **Columbia Public Library, Daniel Boone Regional Library, Columbia, MO – USA 2002**

The Columbia Public Library is the main headquarters for the Daniel Boone Regional Library in Columbia, Missouri. The building was made possible through a \$22 million bond that was passed by the citizens of Columbia. The structure was completed in 2002, and now offers stunning views of Columbia and the University of Missouri from the translucent entrance tower.

The library board members chose a New York based architectural firm, Holtzman Moss Architecture, to transform the location at Broadway and Garth Avenue. The library was constructed on the same piece of land as the old library, and was able to utilize the steel framework as homage to the predecessor. In addition to the steel framework, a chandelier was re-installed by the same electrician who had installed it in the previous building in 1970. Though the new building introduced modern, lively architecture to the traditional, college town setting of Columbia; an attempt was made to retain pieces of history.

The project was created by architect, Nestor Bottino. Bottino created an exterior infused with color from the natural resources used to construct much of the building, such as rosy granite, red clay blocks, and “peach and cream” sandstone. The interior is a mélange of blues, purples, greens, oranges, and more, while pine wood beams cross overhead. The library boasts a large 102,000 square feet. The creation of the Columbia Public Library did bring about some turmoil. A significant amount of tax payers protested the building because they felt their tax money had been misused. The cost of the structure paired with the high profile New York firm caused many to question the reasoning behind the decisions. The library board members followed the steps necessary to ensure the usability and longevity of the Columbia Public Library, and as a result, a stunning, lively piece of architecture was created to bring literacy to the public.

(<http://lis60001-access2information-drr.wiki.kent.edu/Columbia+Public+Library,+Daniel+Boone+Regional+Library,+Columbia,+Missouri>)

### **California Western School of Law, Law Library, San Diego, CA – USA 2000**

....The design phase of the project concentrated on melding the programmatic needs of the library with the aesthetic vision of the architect and law school community. Several constraints influenced both areas. First, the Board of Trustees made it clear that the \$9,000,000 appropriation for the building was firm. Second, the 12,500- square-foot lot put severe limitations on the footprint of the building. The main goal for the exterior was for the new building to serve as a visual link between the two existing campus buildings, one of which is a late 1920s Italian Renaissance style building, the other an early 1990s Post-Modern building. These buildings sit on diagonal corners of an intersection; the new library is on a third corner. The building, with its finishes, details and colors emulating the Italianate style but in a modern vernacular, is very successful in meeting this goal.

The old library's interior was dark, crowded and unappealing, so an important aesthetic goal was to design a building with a feeling of light, space and professionalism. The new building has reading spaces offering panoramic views of the downtown and the bay. Stack and reading areas have both direct and indirect lighting. Wide aisles are scattered throughout the building. Cherry wood is used on some interior walls and on the specially designed tables and carrels, imbuing a warm, professional look. Stack end panels are a combination of cherry and laminate, bringing a very finished look to the stack areas. Green, burgundy and gray-toned fabric, laminates and woods are used throughout the library and in the staff offices and work areas.... (Phyllis C. Marion)

### **Bull Street Branch of the Live Oak Public Libraries, Savannah, GA – USA 2000**

#### **Multnomah County Central Library, Portland, OR – USA 1997**

Fletcher Farr Ayotte – exec. Architect, Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates – assoc. architect, McMath Dortignac – preservation consultant Hoffman Construction Co. – general contractor

One of Portland's best-loved historic landmarks, the Central Library was designed by renowned architect A.E. Doyle and constructed in 1913. Its innovative design was heralded for its functionality as well as its beauty. Over the years, the library suffered under heavy use and ill-conceived remodeling in the 1950's. By the 1990's it was overcrowded and inefficient, and 70% of its collection was inaccessible to the public.

Starting in 1993 the needs of the Library were assessed and a plan developed for a seismic and safety upgrade, incorporation of new systems, and also a re-organization of spaces. Working with George McMath, Doyle's grandson, and drawing upon historic photographs to serve as guides, lobby spaces and reading rooms were brought back to their original grandeur.

Exterior masonry was repaired. Wood windows were refurbished. Mid-century remodeling was reversed. Additional space was added in the basement and under the roof. Structural reinforcements and system upgrades were accomplished with little compromise of historic integrity.

Completed in 1997, this community landmark will inspire and educate many more generations of Portlanders. What a treasure we continue to have in the Central Library! (<http://www.visitahc.org/content/multnomah-county-central-library-case-study>)

#### **Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, OH – USA 1996/1997**

Discussions regarding urbanism often center around one discourse - what is a proper response to an historic urban master plan?

Should something new reflect the old or interject a spirit of the new. Some believe responsive design is sensitive to the surroundings, incorporating previous established patterns and precedents. Others argue only something new is appropriate and forward-thinking.

The Cleveland Public Library demonstrates what Holzman Moss Architecture considers a more sophisticated and ultimately challenging approach - merging old and new in a thoughtful fashion. The library, one of the largest circulating libraries in the country, responds to an historic urban plan with four marble-clad towers that compliment the adjacent Beaux Arts buildings and yet offset the 10-story glass oval that provides a freshness and openness to the upper reading and stack areas. The design also integrates the beloved Eastman Reading Garden illustrating that effective urbanism is responding to the public by designing a building truly for the public, a place that becomes an integral part of the city by becoming an integral part of the lives of its citizens. (Holzman)

The construction of the new building made news on March 11, 1995, when the laying of its foundation became the largest continuous concrete pour in the city's history: 7,000 cubic yards of concrete were poured to complete the four-foot-thick foundation. The new \$65 million building was dedicated on April 12, 1997. With eleven floors, including the lower level, the new 267,000-square-foot building has more than thirty miles of book shelves—enough for 1.3 million books and is equipped with the latest electronic resources. The new building is named for Cleveland native Louis Stokes, who, in 1968, became the first African-American elected to the U.S. Congress from Ohio. During his illustrious career, Representative Stokes helped found the Congressional Black Caucus, and he became the first black member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee. He was re-elected fourteen times before retiring in 1998. The Louis Stokes Wing is one of many important buildings erected in Cleveland since the 1980s that have transformed the city's skyline while providing tangible proof of its remarkable renaissance. These include the BP America Building by H.O.K. (1985), Key Tower by Cesar Pelli & Associates (1991), Jacobs Field by H.O.K. Sports Group (1994), and I.M. Pei's Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum (1995). Of all these, the Louis Stokes Wing is perhaps the most daring in its combination of traditional elements (the use of masonry, uniform cornice lines, and corner pavilions) and innovative architecture, through the use of an oval glass tower—a first for Cleveland. The \$24 million renovation of the landmark Main Building, directed by Robert P. Madison International, called for a sensitivity to the building's architectural integrity while incorporating new technologies. To the casual observer, the changes to the Main Building may not be apparent, but this serves to underscore the success of the architects in their delicate task. Electrical, plumbing, and ventilation systems were replaced. Modern fire safety systems, including sprinklers, were installed, and trenches were cut into the cement floors to accommodate wiring for new computer and electrical equipment. New mechanical machinery was placed out of sight in the basement, returning the light court to an uncluttered and light-filled state.

As part of the architects' goal of returning the building to its original luster, historic ceiling finishes were restored, the exterior marble was cleaned with a gentle water spray process, historical light fixtures were restored and rewired, decorative metalwork was repaired and polished, and the original leather doors were rejuvenated. For the first time in decades, the Main Building's historic spaces and architectural details can be fully appreciated, while featuring many technological advances and conveniences. Demonstrating the Library's continuing support for the visual arts, the Library Board commissioned a substantial collection of permanent art to be included in the buildings and garden. Thirteen artists of local and national reputation created original art for the Main Library, the Louis Stokes Wing, and the Eastman Reading Garden. Selected by a jury coordinated with the Committee for Public Art, the art works are significant additions to the Library's and the city's artistic heritage. The new art at the Main Library was made possible largely by generous grants from Cleveland foundations, corporations, and nonprofit groups.

(<http://www.cpl.org>)

(<http://www.cpl.org>)

(<http://www.cpl.org>)

#### **Middle Country Public Library, Centereach Selden, New York – USA 2003**

#### **Los Angeles Public Library, Central Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 1993**

The Los Angeles Central Library, the largest public library in the western United States, is the centerpiece of a multi-block development, providing both a cultural facility and related landscaping for public use in the midst of a high-rise commercial district. Its expansion and rehabilitation incorporates Bertram Goodhue's (\* 28.04.1869 Pomfret CT - + 23.04.1924 New York NY) original 1926 landmark building with significant new construction. The 550,000-square-foot facility functions as a research center and headquarters for 66 branches. In addition to 90 linear miles of shelving and seating for 1,500 patrons, the library features a board room, meeting rooms, a conference center, a 235-seat multimedia auditorium, a cafe, a bookstore, offices, and more than 1.3 acres of public space. Pfeiffer Partners' 10-year effort began with master planning and program confirmation, and included historic preservation and adaptive reuse and full interior design services, in addition to designing. (Holzmann/Pfeiffer)

The last work of the major American architect Bertram G. Goodhue, the Central Library blends the past with the modern age. Its simple massed expanses of unadorned concrete and skyscraper-like profile herald modern architecture. At the same time, it alludes to ancient cultures including Egypt, Rome, Byzantium and various Islamic civilizations, as well as to Spanish Colonial and other revival styles.

Ornamental and symbolic artworks are integral to the library's design. The limestone sculptures on the building's exterior are by artist Lee Lawrie, and represent various disciplines and literary figures. The brilliantly colored tile pyramid at the building's summit features a sunburst and is topped by a hand-held torch symbolizing the light of knowledge.

The second floor of the Library includes a high-domed rotunda exploding with light and color. At the center of the dome is a stylized sunburst and an illuminated globe chandelier with the signs of the zodiac. On the surrounding walls, twelve murals painted by Dean Cornwall in 1933 depict the history of California.

The Library was proposed for demolition in the mid-1970s. Concerned citizens formed the Los Angeles Conservancy to save the Library and prevent similar crisis in the future through an on-going program to promote historic preservation. In 1983, after several years of public discussion and debate, the City Council directed the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) to preserve the Library.

Before restoration work could begin, however, two fires in 1986 destroyed portions of the library's vast collections and damaged many of the building's interior decorations. Despite this extensive damage, the CRA went ahead with a major rehabilitation and expansion plan for the Library. The firm of Hardy, Holzman and Pfeiffer served as the lead architects for this project, which included both a restoration of the original building and the addition of a new wing on the library's east side. In October 1993 - more than 15 years after the building was first threatened with demolition - the Library was re-opened in a grand community celebration. (<http://www.laconservancy.org/tours/downtown/library.php>)

## **Humphries Poli Architects P.C., Denver, CO – USA**

<http://www.hparch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Green Valley Ranch Branch Library, Denver CO – USA 2011**

The \$11.4 million dollar GVR Library, located at 4586 North Andes Court, is the first of three Better Denver Bond funded, newly constructed Denver Public Library branches to be completed or to begin construction as part of the Better Denver Bond library improvements.

The new 26,000 square foot facility incorporates the latest in library technology including customer self-checkout stations and an automated handling system utilizing Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology, making the checkout of materials quicker and ensuring better tracking and accessibility of Library collections.

The Library branch also boasts fifty public computers, wi-fi accessibility, a lounge complete with a fireplace and views of the outdoors, areas for children with youth-friendly furniture, a sub-dividable 100-seat community room, small meeting rooms, and even an airplane cockpit provided by United Airline's Training Facility that encourages imagination and shared learning for visitors of all ages.

"I'm excited about this new Library and the difference it will make in Green Valley and the surrounding area," says Councilman Michael Hancock. "Everything about the Library, especially the fabulous access to computers, will add so much to the area's quality of life. Thanks to all the citizens who participated in the Library's planning and design brainstorming, and thanks to the voters for endorsing the Better Denver Bonds."

As part of the City's commitment to Greenprint Denver initiatives, the Library was designed and constructed with the goal of achieving Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold Certification through sustainable construction approaches recognized by the U.S. Green Building Council. Through the use of recycled and regional materials, materials with low emissions, low-flow water fixtures, solar tubes, day-lighting, and evaporative cooling systems the facility is estimated to use approximately 60% less energy and 40% less water annually than those buildings using conventional design approaches.

The Architecture: Plains and Planes

The vision for the Branch's physical design was derived from community comments emphasizing the building's relation to the plains landscape and the airplanes of the nearby Denver International Airport. Humphries Poli Architects specifically designed the building to accentuate the "i-Plains" and the "e-Planes" concept with an aerodynamic roof form, structural detailing developed from early aircraft design, and long and linear shapes that echo strip farming and other dry-land agricultural techniques. Additional character-defining features include a roof-line divided into four distinct levels, or "planes," and a beautiful xeriscaped garden (the "outdoor library,") which mirrors these four planes.

(<http://denverlibrary.org/bond/green-valley-ranch-branch-library>)

#### **Pueblo West White Branch Library CO – USA 2010**

Responding to community growth by renovating a 5,000 sq. ft. library and adding 23,000 sq. ft. of new space, the City and County of Pueblo Library District enhances capacity and community services in a dramatic transformation of space and purpose. Among numerous sustainable design principles being incorporated in this LEED Silver facility, an innovative series of light monitors will fill the library with natural light while simultaneously contributing to reduced energy consumption and lower heating and cooling costs. (Humphries)

#### **Anythink Brighton Library, Brighton CO – USA 2009**

Believed to be the first carbon-positive library in the USA, In 2009 it was offsetting 176,620 pounds of carbon dioxide. The building includes a 108 kw photovoltaic system which generates more than a third of the building's power and will save the library \$30,000 a year in energy costs. Also uses geothermal heating and cooling, and incorporates Solatubes which are reflective tubes that capture daylight and deliver it inside to illuminate interior spaces. (<http://www.greenlibraries.org>)

#### **Louisville Public Library, Louisville CO – USA 2006**

The Louisville Public Library benefited from a strong collaborative relationship between architect, client and public. During site selection, Humphries Poli suggested a location within the City's historic district rather than a commercialized location away from town. Embracing community context, the library now stands across the street from what will soon be Louisville's commuter rail station playing an important role in the reinvigoration of the City's core. (Humphries)

### **Awards:**

**2007 American Institute of Architects Denver Citation Award**

#### **Granby Library, Granby CO – USA 2006**

The Granby Library is a distinguished landmark that deftly combines contemporary aesthetics with local materials and historic forms, while taking advantage of the abundant Colorado views and daylight. Two prominent "sheds," oppositely angled, create a balanced composition that gives equal attention to the town's new Civic District and the long vistas to the west. (Humphries)

### **Awards:**

**2006 American Institute of Architects Denver Merit Award**

#### **Dolores Public Library, Dolores CO – USA 2005**

Site on a narrow parcel parallel to the Dolores River, this design is in harmony with the small mountain town community's desire to preserve local heritage and enhance the natural environment. Open reading and community rooms with floor to ceiling window walls maintain a constant connection with the adjacent river while the building's flexible floor plan allows for reconfiguration of space to accommodate changing community needs. (Humphries)

### **Awards:**

**Library Journal's Best Small Libraries in America - Special Mention**

"We were impressed with your professionalism, as well as your ability and willingness to seek creative alternatives and cost effective



solutions to meet the challenges of the project's location, environment and budget while achieving quality." -Carole Arnold, Director, Dolores Public Library District

#### **Philip S. Miller Library, Castle Rock CO – USA 2003**

The adaptive reuse of a former grocery store as a public library offered as many opportunities as challenges. Now an anchor of Castle Rock's central business district, the design took advantage of wide open structural bays and incorporated large store front windows to recall the building's retail past. A community center piece the building is a testament to the collaborative and creative process that make architecture our passion. (Humphries)

#### **Highlands Ranch Library, Highlands Ranch CO – USA 2000**

Planned as a keystone of the Highlands Ranch Civic Center, a dramatically vaulted two-story building organization is characterized by encompassing sight lines, navigational ease and engaging spaces. The use of stone and material coloration characteristic to local vernacular buildings helps the library relate to its surroundings and speaks to the energy and aspirations of this community's optimistic future. (Humphries)

### **HuntonBrady Architects, Orlando, FL – USA**

<http://www.huntonbrady.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **University of Central Florida, College of Medicine, Orlando FL - USA 2010**

173,400 sqf., \$ 53,335,000

This four-story, 171,000 square foot building will serve as the "ceremonial front door" for the new UCF College of Medicine campus located on 50-acres in Lake Nona, Florida. The building houses all medical school functions, including the medical library, lecture halls, classrooms, teaching laboratories, state-of-the-art simulation learning laboratories and a clinical skills center rivaling those of major medical schools throughout the country. Specifically, the Teaching Laboratories will focus on the biological sciences, including biochemistry, molecular biology, genetics and cell biology; the Clinical Skills Center will provide a simulated clinical setting for students to learn and practice essential skills such as conducting physical exams; and the Simulation Learning Resource Center will be equipped with training simulators and medical mannequins to simulate a variety of settings, such as an operating room, emergency room and delivery room. Additional spaces include faculty and administrative offices, kitchen and adjacent dining areas, public gathering spaces, media production room, and a student lounge and workout room. (HuntonBrady)

### **Ikon.5 architects, Princeton, NJ – USA**

<http://www.ikon5architects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Medgar Evers College Library, City University of New York, Brooklyn NY – USA 2013**

Immersion Zone | Cyber Cafe | Reference Information Commons | Archives | Media Services | Information Literacy | Reading and Collections | 40,000 square feet

The renovation and addition to the Medgar Evers College Library for the City University of New York is a transformation of an existing early 1980's traditional library into a contemporary information media commons. The program study includes maintaining traditional reading and collection areas as well as introducing new library services for the demanding student population such as: information immersion zone, media services and information literacy center. In addition to the addition of new program spaces, the study evaluated the architectural and infrastructure services and proposed options for upgrade that are consistent with the program. (Ikon.5)

#### **Kirkwood Public Library, New Castle County, New Castle DE – USA 2009**

22,500 sqf., Community Meeting Room, Children's Library, Young Adlts, Information Technology Center, EMS Station

Set along a commercial shopping strip highway, Kirkwood Public Library is designed as roadside billboard announcing the public civic function of reading, learning and exploration within. The objective was to create a new branch library for a growing diverse community that would serve as the iconic community center of the neighborhood. Shopping malls and fast food restaurants flank both sides of the site. Large commercial signs are stacked along the highway where this library is sited and a small scale residential neighborhood is set one block in from the highway site. It is within this context, that the library appears as a collection of books set on the highway. Facing the highway, the building facade, of stacked horizontal cement board siding, is fashioned as a series of boxes that represent the edge of books piled up on their side. (Ikon)

#### **Hockessin Public Library, New Castle County, New Castle DE - USA 2008**

Renovation and expansion of existing building / community meeting room / children's pavillon – 23,000 sqft.

The expansion at Hockessin Public Library is a pair of pavillons in the landscape. The expansion embraces the landscape and captures scenic views to the park is reinforced by a floating cantilevered glass pavillon which houses the children's collection and allows a flood plain to pass beneath. The simplicity of the design promotes a very clear internal organization while making clean connections to the existing library structure. (Ikon)

#### **Cafe Diem at Sprague Library, Montclair State University, Montclair NJ – USA 2007**

Seating for 70 | Fully Wired & Wireless Environment | Interactive Library / Cafe Workspace | 4,600 square feet

A new face and front door to the Sprague Library is created in a sleekly modern, transparent cafe to the quad and the campus. A glass curtain blurs the distinction between inside and out. The cafe and cafe terrace cascades down broad and generous steps to the campus green. The interior tone is set by the richness of stone and wood floor, the playfulness of a back-lit LED wall and the smooth simplicity of a clean ceiling plane. (Ikon.5)

#### **Brandywine Hundred Public Library, New Castle County NY – USA 2003**

Popular Collections | Community Meeting Rooms | Community Technology Center | Cafè | 40,000 square feet

Inspired by the landscape and history of the Brandywine Valley, this new library is a 21st century meeting house for the community of New Castle County. The library's forms and materials are inspired by Andrew Wyeth's pictorial paintings of the Brandywine. Like many buildings depicted in his paintings, this library is designed as a simple stone structure highlighted by the passage of the sun. (Ikon.5)

## **Gill Memorial Library Renovations, College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, NY – USA 2001**

Bibliographic Instruction | Compact Reference and Reserve Storage | Café | Multi-media Instruction Classrooms | Special Collections/Archives | 38,000 square feet

A dramatic renovation radically transformed a 1938 vintage, late collegiate gothic building into a "sanctuary for modern learning." The renovation created a dramatic two-story tall lobby which connects the two levels of the building, spatially, visually, and functionally. Back-lighted colored glass windows are a modern abstraction of gothic stained glass. (Ikon.5)

## **Health Science Library, Howard University, Washington DC – USA 2001**

Bio-informatics | Distance Learning | Telemedicine | Multi-media Lab | Information Commons | 80,000 square feet

The Louis Stokes Health Sciences Library, the country's most technologically advanced health sciences library, creates a new campus green out of a large surface parking lot in Washington, D.C. This new quadrangle reclaims the historic essence of Howard University's distinguished 1935 campus master plan, connecting the buildings of Howard's schools of medicine, dentistry and nursing with the original Freedman's Hospital, our nation's first hospital for freed slaves. The library and its siting reassert the university's courageous original planning that claimed and expressed the roots of American democracy. (Ikon.5)

## **inForm Studio, Northville, MI – USA**

<http://www.in-formstudio.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Traverwood Branch Library, Ann Arbor MI – USA 2008**

Project Traverwood Branch Library, Ann Arbor, Mich., Client Ann Arbor District Library, Architect Inform Studio, Northville, Mich.—Kenneth Van Tine (technical design principal); Gina Van Tine (marketing, managing principal); Michael Guthrie (design principal); Cory Lavigne (design director, project architect); Andrew Mannion, Lindsay Cooper, Amy Baker, Jason Roberts, Elizabeth Huck, Melissa Alexander (project team), Associate Architect VPS Architecture, Mechanical/Electrical Durkin & Villalta Partners, Structural Robert Darvas Associates, Construction Manager O'Neal Construction, Size 16,776 square feet

Client Ann Arbor District Library, Architect Inform Studio, Northville, Mich.—Kenneth Van Tine (technical design principal); Gina Van Tine (marketing, managing principal); Michael Guthrie (design principal); Cory Lavigne (design director, project architect); Andrew Mannion, Lindsay Cooper, Amy Baker, Jason Roberts, Elizabeth Huck, Melissa Alexander (project team) Associate Architect VPS Architecture, Size 16,776 square feet

By the time planning began four years ago for the new Traverwood Branch Library in Ann Arbor, Mich., it was tragic but not surprising for the architects at Inform Studio, of nearby Northville, to find dozens of dead ash trees on the proposed building site. Since 2002, some 30 million ash trees in southeastern Michigan have fallen prey to the emerald ash borer, a beetle thought to have boarded a ship or plane from Asia to the Midwest that has since spread to at least 14 states. Its larvae kill trees by eating their inner bark. Early in a design process focused on sustainability, the library's architects at Inform realized the dead trees' wood could become part of the library itself. It worked: The ash trees were used to make interior flooring, wall panels, ceilings and, conspicuously, a row of expressive columns along a bank of windows facing south into a nature preserve, their naked, sealed surfaces visibly scarred in rune-like patterns by chewing borers. "A happy accident"—and a guiding one, says Cory Lavigne, the firm's design director. Under the direction of artisan woodworker John Yarema, based nearby in Troy, Mich., the team employed draft horses to help move the ash logs, which were cut by hand, and began a yearlong process of air-drying the wood in Yarema's shop. Such an intensely local material would add to the design's ecology-minded strategies. Those strategies start with an L-shaped footprint for the 16,776-square-foot building, pushed to the street edges of the four-acre site to avoid intruding on the surrounding woods. Parking beneath the building, plus the city's permission to have 29 cars park on the street, reduced the city's parking requirement to only 26 paved spots on the site. Cost-cutting sacrificed a green roof, but a rain garden, planted with sedges, slows down and helps filter stormwater runoff that percolates into a nearby retention pond. Inside the library, narrow floor plates allow the sun to light the warm, ash-lined reading areas. The massing also promotes passive ventilation through operable windows activated by low-voltage actuators, which tie back to the mechanical systems. Window blinds on south- and west-facing façades are controlled by daylight sensors to cut unwanted glare. The Traverwood library is the third new branch built by the Ann Arbor District Library under its current director, Josie Parker, who wanted a sustainable building design but didn't initially expect, before the ash-tree epiphany, how poignant the results would be. People, not least children, may see the logs and ask what damaged them. The answer points back to a constant consumer demand for cheap imported goods in a global economy, which has hurt places like Michigan well before the emerald ash borer arrived. The architects at Inform followed the U.S. Green Building Council's playbook closely but didn't apply for LEED status because, quite simply, the money on certification could be used in the building itself. "In our community, it isn't necessary to pursue LEED to have a project validated and supported," Parker says. "What's important in Ann Arbor is that we do the right thing by our community."

## **JMA Architecture Studios, Las Vegas, NV – USA**

<http://www.jmaarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Windmill Library & Service Center, Las Vegas, NV – USA 2010**

New Construction, Architect: JMA Architecture Studios, Size: 36,233 sq. ft. (library, including future expansion space), 124,490 sq. ft. (full building, including administrative offices), Cost: \$45.7 million (full building)

The Windmill Library was built for future expansion, with more than 7,000 square feet that has been finished on the outside and wired and plumbed on the inside but that is currently unused. When the community grows, the dividing wall can be removed and that space converted to house library materials. The building features automated sorting equipment and RFID technology to improve material turnaround, and a custom self-service kiosk where patrons can pay fines and fees electronically, while a rooftop solar array will produce up to 8 percent of the building's energy demand.

([http://americanlibrariesmagazine.org/al\\_focus/photos/las-vegas-clark-county-library-district-windmill-library-and-service-center](http://americanlibrariesmagazine.org/al_focus/photos/las-vegas-clark-county-library-district-windmill-library-and-service-center))

The Windmill Library & Service Center, Las Vegas—Clark County Library District, NV, is the largest project this year, at \$45.7 million, encompassing 142,149 square feet. The building envelope was designed to provide efficiency and harmony among systems. Exterior balconies provide space for receptions and relaxation in the desert environment.

(<http://lj.libraryjournal.com/2011/12/buildings/library-building-2011/year-in-architecture-2011-fantastic-facades/>)

**Philip Johnson (\*08.07.1906 Cleveland OH - + 25.01.2005 New Canaan CT) – Alan Ritchie Architects, New York – USA**

<http://www.forarchitects.com/firm.aspx?id=1213>

The firm of Philip Johnson/Alan Ritchie Architects has been recognized as one of the most creative and innovative architectural firms for over half a century. Philip Johnson's leadership in the modern movement, and later playing a seminal role in the introduction of post-modernism and deconstructivism, has helped to form new ideas and exciting directions in design and architecture around the world. Now, under the leadership of Alan Ritchie, who worked with Philip Johnson for over twenty-five years, the firm continues to explore and present new and cutting edge designs. In 2004, when Philip Johnson retired, he expressed his confidence in passing on his legacy on to Alan Ritchie.

Philip Johnson/Alan Ritchie Architects is a New York Professional Corporation, with a staff of over twenty people and an in-house interior design group. The firm also has a registered architectural office in Shanghai, China with a staff of eighteen.

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Philip Johnson/Alan Ritchie Architects' emphasis is on quality design and an understanding that input from the client is critical to its process. The firm's philosophy is founded on the belief that understanding the client's desires, needs and goals is an essential first step in generating designs that are functionally as well as aesthetically successful. Technical excellence, adherence to established schedules and budgets, and long-term performance are among its most important design objectives.

A team led by a senior member of the firm is established at the outset of each project and carries it through from design to completion of construction. This participation and continuity results in the creation of completed projects of the highest quality and design excellence.

The firm has won numerous awards and is well-known for many distinguished buildings, such as the At&T Corporate (a.k.a. Sony) Headquarters, Lipstick Building, Penzoil Place, Trump International, Williams Tower, Chrysler Center, The Amon Carter Museum, The Metropolitan, and The Business Center at Drexel University.

**Libraries:**

[Mathematics Tower / Science Library – Brown Hall Annex – Ohio State University, Columbus, OH – USA 1992](#)

Philip Johnson/John Burgee with Collins, Reimer & Gordon Architects 1992

Only blocks away from Peter Eisenman's Wexner Center for The Visual Arts (Columbus, Ohio) stand two understated buildings by Ohio native Philip Johnson. Though physically close to the Wexner Center, they are stylistically very distant from Eisenman's Deconstructivist structure. Johnson does, however, use the Wexner Center for inspiration (however loosely). In his two symmetrical brick buildings, he takes a design cue from a turret that Eisenman used in his design for the Wexner Center in order to evoke a campus building that once stood on the OSU campus.

In both of these buildings, Johnson uses brick in an inventive and layered manner that gives the buildings character, while allowing them to blend particularly well with other brick faced buildings in that area of the campus.

Located in a far less visible area within the campus than Eisenman's building, Johnson's design takes a back seat in both literal and architectural terms to the Wexner Center. By using materials that respect the environment, Johnson achieves a fluent transition from building to building, a feature which college campuses the sizes of Ohio State commonly lack. In these two buildings, Johnson manages to create interesting patterns and elegant use of materials within what is essentially a simple set educational structure. This notion is perhaps a sign of Johnson's lingering devotion to Mies van der Rohe and Mies' ability to use both elegant materials in interesting ways as well as his ability to elevate simple materials to nearly monumental heights.

The Mathematics Tower Science and Engineering Library were dedicated a year after Johnson's Museum of Television and Radio (New York City, NY) and five years after his Momentum Place (Dallas, TX.) yet Johnson's two buildings in Columbus share some qualities with these other Postmodernist offerings. In Columbus, Johnson displays a scaled back and clearly more institutional rendition of the arched entrances and symmetrical ornamentation from buildings like Momentum Place and The Museum of Television and Radio. Though possibly more restricted in monetary terms as well as in size in Columbus, Johnson still manages to shine, in this case by creating a small park-like setting in front of the Library by leaving large trees uncut. Though they partially obscure the view of building's facade year round, they give much needed shade during the summer, and in a way mimic the indoor courtyards which Johnson executed in buildings for more luxurious private clients such as PPG in Pittsburgh and Momentum Place (now Bank One Center) in Texas. (<http://www.galinsky.com/buildings/ohiomath/index.htm>)

**Johnson Fain, Los Angeles, CA – USA**

<http://www.johnsonfain.com>

**Libraries:**

[Los Angeles Unified School Center \(LAUSD\), Los Angeles, CA – USA 2006](#)

€ 161.000.000

The largest new high school for the Los Angeles Unified School District, Miguel Contreras Learning Center is located on approximately 18 acres in downtown Los Angeles in the Crown Hill District. The project addresses critical overcrowding at Belmont and Marshall High Schools by providing 71 classrooms and shared athletic facilities for the benefit of the academic community.

Facilities that can be shared with the community, such as the auditorium are sited intentionally to avoid disrupting classes.

Reflecting the density and scale of its urban location, the high school accommodates approximately 1,700 students in 221,100 square

feet of space and is comprised of an auditorium/administration building, two classroom wings, library/multimedia labs, food services/cafeteria, two gymnasiums, and a parking structure. The Classroom wings are distinctive with their open air vertical circulation stairs, open air corridors and a floating corrugated steel roof with butterfly shaped beams located above the central circulation spine of the buildings, providing protection from the inclement weather but allowing natural ventilation. The Courtyard is enlivened with distinctive smaller garden elements and performance spaces, each extensions of ground level teaching rooms. These include an outdoor music garden adjacent to the Instrumental music classroom, an outdoor stage platform adjacent to the Dance classroom, an Herb Garden and informal "cook out" pergola adjacent to the Culinary Arts classroom and a stepped garden for nature sketching adjacent to the Art Studio. Garden steps on the western edge of the courtyard function as an informal amphitheater for school announcements. The two Gymnasias, Sports Fields, Olympic size Pool, and Parking are located in the northern portion of the site in a self-contained Sports Complex. (Johnson)

#### **Playa Vista Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2004**

The project is a new 10,500 square foot branch library for the new community of Playa Vista located on the far West Side of Los Angeles. Landscape elements help define a pedestrian entry court and gardens are designed for views from within the library. The site provides parking for 21 cars. The library is a part of the first phase of residential development, which also includes a recreational clubhouse, nearby residential neighborhoods and an adjacent Community Center. The building program includes a 1,000 square foot community meeting room, specially designed areas for children's storytelling and a central reading room two stories high surrounded by books and natural light. The structure is wood-framed finished in a combination of plaster, wood and corrugated metals, reflecting the informality of the beach communities. The reading room is the cultural space around which specialized collections are organized and provides high clerestory light into the core of the building. (Johnson)

### **Johnson Favaro Architects, Culver City, CA – USA**

<http://www.johnsonfavaro.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Manhattan Beach Library, Manhattan Beach, CA – USA 2015**

The new Manhattan Beach Library will replace the existing Library to address heightened demand for Library services by the local community. The new two-story 20,000 square foot Library, designed by Los Angeles-based architect Johnson Favaro, will feature a glass façade offering users a panoramic view of the Pacific Ocean, and will open up to the civic center plaza in the rear. The new Manhattan Beach Library will not only serve as a resource for books but also as a community hub with educational and cultural activities for a diverse constituency.

(<http://lacountyarts.com/civcart/projectdetails/id/211>)

Our design of the new City of Manhattan Beach branch of the County of Los Angeles Public Library replaces the existing one-story 12,500 SF facility with a two story 22,500 SF facility located in the city's downtown civic center along Highland Avenue. Occupying only half of the area of the original building, the new library allows for a nearly doubled expansion of the civic center plaza with open space. Designed for LEED Gold certification, the new library will include a dedicated children's library, a community meeting room, a teen center, adult collections, reading areas and public access technology. A key component of the ground floor is the children's library, as the current one is the most heavily used in all of the county library system. On the second floor, dramatic views of the Pacific Ocean are highlighted with a sweeping panorama from Malibu to the north and Palos Verdes and Catalina Island to the south. The library is part of a comprehensive facilities and open space strategic master plan for the city that was completed by our firm in 2008. (Johnson Favaro)

#### **Beverly Hills Library, Beverly Hills, CA – USA 2013**

The Friends of the Beverly Hills Public Library, founded in 1959, raised funds to enhance the library's services. In 1962, a bond issue for a new building failed by 464 votes. A second bond issue to fund the construction of the library, however, passed in 1963. The library opened in August 1965.

The library underwent extensive renovation in 1990 under Charles Moore's (+31.10.1925 Benton Harbor, MI - + 16.12.1993 Austin, TX) Renovation Group design. The plan included a new building for the library, which opened September 4, 1990.

See: <http://charlesmoore.org>

[http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Moore\\_House.html](http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Moore_House.html)

Johnson Favaro is currently renovating the Beverly Hills Library, which consists of the original 1960s-era building onto which Charles Moore, the world renowned late 20<sup>th</sup> century architect, added additional floor area in 1990. The 75,000 SF library contains large collections including a highly regarded research collection and reading room and one of the best fine arts collections in the Los Angeles area. The project consists of a large scale renovation of the children's teen areas and main lobby to improve overall configuration and interior organization while increasing interior daylight throughout. (Johnson Favaro)

#### **West Hollywood Library & Municipal Garage, West Hollywood, CA – USA 2011**

Named one of the top works of public architecture to open in Southern California in the last decade by Los Angeles Times Architecture Critic Christopher Hawthorne, the new West Hollywood Library is the largest capital investment and most significant civic building in the 25-year history of the City of West Hollywood. The new library and expansion of the West Hollywood Park is part of the first phase of implementation of the West Hollywood Park Master Plan, completed by our firm in 2004. Certified LEED Gold, the three-story 48,000 SF facility includes reading lounges, integrated computer and technology areas, group study rooms, shelving for over 150,000 volumes, special collections including an LGBT area and HIV/AIDS information center, the Wells Fargo Center, a children's library and theatre, a teen area, a community meeting room, city council chambers, also used as avenue for community events and performances, a café, a bookstore and the city's public access cable television broadcast station. The project also includes two parking garages, a 90-car subterranean structure for library patrons and a 330 car, five level parking garage. (Johnson Favaro)

### **Johnston Architects PLLC, Seattle, WA – USA**

<http://www.johnstonarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **S'Klallam House of Knowledge, Kingston WA - USA 2007**

The House of Knowledge is the realization of a dream for the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe near Kingston, Washington. The project consists of a new Longhouse, Education Center, future Elder Center and future Library. The heart and soul of the complex is the Longhouse. It's cedar clad exterior and interior walls enclose a vast performance space and built-in wood seating, supported by a frame of Douglas Fir log columns and beams. The Longhouse is the first such building of its kind in over 100 years for the S'Klallam Tribe. This project is a collaboration between Johnston Architects and Cutler Anderson Architects of Bainbridge Island.

(Johnston)

### **South Park Library, Seattle, WA – USA 2007**

The South Park neighborhood in Seattle is a rich and diverse place. It has a strong Latin American influence but is also home to Pacific Islanders, Vietnamese, and dozens of other ethnic groups. The library is a meeting place and focal point for this underappreciated part of the city and in that spirit the design includes a courtyard or “front porch” for South Park. The red stucco is a lively reference to the area’s Latin American flavor, as is the outer and inner courtyard in the design. LEED Equivalent.

(Jonston)

### **Bozeman Library, Bozeman, MT – USA 2006**

Bozeman Library anchors one end of a vibrant Montana town. It acts as a cultural magnet for Galatin county and a primary year round destination for patrons. The site borders on Main street to the north, Pete’s Hill to the south, downtown to the west and Lindley Park to the east. The citizens of the region have developed an impressive private and public funding program to make this great new facility a reality. Soaring windows, incredible views of the Bridger Mountains from the Montana Room and an expansive physical and electronic library will bring exceptional information services to the region. The Bozeman Library has also been awarded LEED Silver certification. Green features include: natural daylighting, a photovoltaic electrical generation system water harvesting and reuse, water-efficient plumbing, the use of low-VOC and recycled materials, the recycling of construction debris. (Johnston)

### **Capitol Hill Library, Portland, OR – USA 2003**

The project consists of a new library on the site of an existing library at the corner of Harvard and E. Republican St. The site is the border between commercial and multi-family zones of Capitol Hill. In collaboration with James Cutler, the library is designed to be environmentally sensitive. The building is wrapped by a “vertical garden” which extends inside the building as well as out. The library also extends the living environment found in the residential neighborhood to the west towards the commercial district to the east through its two story central reading room, lined and surrounded by plant material and books, which will be a refuge of calm and quiet for those visiting from the commercial area. The exterior expression of the building is urban, the library will have an urban edge as well as a living skin. LEED Equivalent. (Johnston)

### **Richmond Beach Library, Shoreline (King County Library), WA – USA 2001**

The 5,250 SF Richmond Beach Library located within Richmond Beach Park, is designed to provide community level services including a collection of 45,000 volumes, electronic catalog, internet access, lounge and a meeting room. The library is prominent from the surrounding park and this is reflected in its design. Aesthetically, the building has been designed to “fit” the image of a building in the park. Arbors, trellises and berms surround the building to help it make it an integral and positive aspect of the park landscape. (Johnston)

## **Kallmann McKinnell & Wood Architects, Boston, MA – USA**

<http://www.kmwarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **University of California San Diego, Graduate School of Management, La Jolla, CA – USA master plan**

135,000 sqf.

#### **John M.Olin Library, Expansion and Renovation, Washington University, St. Louis, MI – USA 2004**

184,000 / 16,000 sqf.

### **Awards:**

**2004 AIA St. Louis Chapter Design?Award**

Located at the heart of the Hilltop Campus, KMW’s sixth building project for Washington University was the expansion and renovation of the existing central university library. The program called for a perimeter expansion at grade; the complete replanning and renovation of all of non-stack areas; and the redesign of the entire exterior to enhance the existing character of this vintage 1962 facility and bring more natural light to the redefined reading areas. The reworking of the exterior entailed the replacement of the solid masonry walls on the east and west sides of the top floor with a sun-screened curtain wall and an expansion of the number of windows on the floor below.

A new 7,000-sf Internet café now occupies the southeast corner of the building, where an existing outdoor courtyard was transformed into a three-story atrium, providing a fresh spatial focus for both the library and the café. As part of the complete reconfiguration of the ground floor, the entrance was moved from the east to the south side of the building, improving the controlled access through a common entry vestibule and consolidating the various user services – circulation, reserve, reference, inter-library loan – into a single shared-services and checkout desk. In order to increase the visibility of the most important holdings, the reading and work areas of Special Collections, which houses rare and archival materials, were relocated to the ground floor.

The dramatic transparency of the ground floor creates views to and from the rest of campus: an assertion of the connection between the cloistered study of the library and the rest of college life.

In association with Paradigm Architecture. (Kallmann)

#### **Howard University Law Library, Washington, DC – USA 2001**

In association with Baker Cooper & Associates

77,000 sqf., \$ 20,007,000

### **Awards:**

**1st Award Design. The Masonry Institute, Inc. 2001**

The new library for Howard University Law School is a state-of-the-art facility supporting legal research and instruction. This four-story, 76,000 square foot building provides for a book collection of up to 215,000 volumes; seating for over 295 students, including 90 open carrels, with all locations wired for computer use; enlarged micro-form and audio-visual facilities; and distinctive rooms of wood and brick for special collections, newspaper and periodical reading, and the Rare Book Collection. The library is organized around the second floor triple-height Reading Room, which addresses the new courtyard and the existing Holy Cross Hall to the south. The tall windows of this 4,000 square foot space give views onto the landscaped courtyard and celebrate the display of readers and books to the campus. Table and lounge seating for 80 students are provided in this great room, as well as the 2,000 volume reference collection. The book collection and individual study carrels are distributed equally on Floors 2, 3 and 4, which open directly to the Reading Room. (Kallmann)

The new library for Howard University School of Law provides for a book collection of up to 215,000 volumes; seating for 295 students, including 90 open carrels, with all locations wired for computer use; microform and audiovisual facilities; and distinctive rooms of wood and brick for special collections, newspaper and periodical reading, and the Rare Collection. The four-story library is organized around the second-floor, triple-height Reading Room. The tall windows of this 4,000-square-foot space give views of the



landscaped courtyard. Table and lounge seating for 80 students is provided in this great room, as well as the 2,000-volume reference collection. The study carrels are distributed equally on the second, third and fourth floors, which open directly to the Reading Room. A wood-paneled lobby on the first floor connects the building entrances from the courtyard to the south and the parking areas to the north, and functionally separates the high-technology classrooms from the library proper. A tiered room for 50 students and a smaller room for 20 students provide both computer and audiovisual facilities. Behind the grand stone stair that leads to the Main Reading Room are the primary support spaces for the administration of the library, computer and audiovisual services, and technical services. "Great use of shape, natural light and color."—2003 jury (<http://schooldesign.com>)

**Olin School of Business, Charles F. Knight Executive Education Center (Resource Library), St. Louis, MI – 2001**

130.000 sqf.

**Washinton University, George W. Brown School of Social Work, Brown Hall Renovation, St. Louis, MI – USA 2000**

**The Ohio State University, Max Fisher College of Business, Columbus, OH – USA 1999**

192.200 sqf.

**Yale University, Sterling Law Building Renovations (Library), New Haven, CT – USA 1999**

190.000 sqf.

**University of Kentucky, William T. Young Library, Lexington, KY – USA 1998**

351.350 sqf.

**Newton Public Library, Newton, MA – USA 1991**

91.000 sqf.

**Awards:**

AIA New England Honor Award for Architecture 1994

**Kennedy & Violich Architecture (Sheila Kennedy, Franco Violich), Boston, MA – USA**

<http://www.kvarch.net>

**Libraries:**

**Shady Hill School Library, Cambridge, MA – USA 2002**

Gross square footage: 8,000 sq ft

**Awards:**

AIA / ALA Award 2003

**Information infrastructure within could provide interdisciplinary learning opportunities**

KVA worked with the Shady Hill School to create a new kind of library space that integrates digital learning tools with the physical intimacy of books and the pleasures of reading. The design provides a cross-disciplinary Learning Platform tailored to the School's Central Study based academic curriculum. Spaces in the Library are defined by the figure of a Learning Platform, an accessible, ramped landscape that organizes areas for the display and construction of student art projects, and spaces for storytelling, music and video centers, and tutorials. The Learning Platform integrates a raised floor plenum system that provides power and data raceways for the School's Intranet and the Internet. The edges of the Learning Platform establish a new wall typology that combines standard, adjustable bookshelves with electrical raceways, computer workstations, flat screen projection, and data ports. Artwork and cultural objects referenced by the curriculum are designed into the book stacks along with digital display surfaces. The Platform is clad with re-cycled wood pulp products that were shop built off site to meet the demands of a compressed construction schedule. These cladding materials are physical reminders of the relationships between manufacturing technologies, wood products and books. (KVA)

Bruce T. Martin: A new and powerful trend combines cyber space with physical space

The architect worked with the school to identify how information infrastructure within the library could provide interdisciplinary learning opportunities tailored to the school's curriculum. The design responds with a new kind of library which integrates digital learning tools with books. The library offers areas for the display and construction of student art projects, storytelling, music and video centers, tutorial rooms, and computer laboratories. A raised floor plenum provides power and data for the Internet and the school's Intranet. The digital platform is designed as an accessible, ramped topography that organizes the different activity areas of the open library loft space. Designed with lighting and wiring raceways, its edges combine industry standard, adjustable bookshelves, and digital learning tools, including flat screen projection, data ports, and workstations. Display areas for artwork and objects referenced by the curriculum are introduced into the book stacks along with digital display surfaces. The design creates different scales of space that allow students to develop age-appropriate independent research skills. The library provides spaces scaled for individual, team, and class group research projects. The circulation and reference areas are conceived as a living room with library navigation computers, oversized books, and reference book display areas. This living room provides a generous open space for special projects and meetings, and establishes a relaxed research atmosphere that redefines the public role of the library.

(<http://archrecord.construction.com>)

**Killefer Flammang Architects, Santa Monica, CA – USA**

Wade Killefer Barbara Flammang

<http://www.kfarchitects.com>

**Libraries:**

**Lafayette Library and Learning Center, Lafayette, CA – USA 2009**

Client: City of Lafayette, 70.000 sqf. \$ 30.000.000

**Awards:**

2011 California Redevelopment Association Award of Excellence Special Citation

The buildings of the Lafayette Library and Learning Center embrace the sloped topography of the site, defining a pedestrian street which extends the full length of the site and features a landscaped amphitheater, intimate reading areas and outdoor cafe seating. The Community Building anchors the busy corner intersection and includes a large meeting area, platform and art gallery. The Main Library spaces are supported by wood paralam columns and trusses, defining a modern interpretation of the distinctive Bay Area architectural style. High clerestory glazing infuses the interior with natural light, and deep overhangs and sun shades provide protection from heat gain and glare. The Children's Library features a large shaded patio, reading nooks, a stepped

storytelling corner, fanciful rCound windows in the shape of the Big Dipper and a multi-colored carpet tile floor pattern. The buildings' exterior is clad with amber gold granite, reclaimed teak siding and warm-toned metal panels. Photovoltaic panels above the surface parking lot will generate approximately 8% of the building's electrical needs. (Killefer)

#### **Thousand Oaks Library, Thousand Oaks, CA – USA 2006**

Client: City of Thousand Oaks, 22.000 sqf., \$ 11.000.000

The Children's Library addition to the 1982 Thousand Oaks Main Library respects the distinctive sawtooth massing of the existing building. High sloping ceilings and north facing clerestory windows flood the library with natural light, and a wood and glass paneled wall outlining the southern California coastline defines the spacious collection area. A saltwater aquarium nestled in a cozy space with multi-colored porthole lights and sea blue walls provides a dramatic link between the existing and new wings. Adjacent to the triangular shaped story telling room is an intimate children's garden, and an informal courtyard invites library patrons to enjoy coffee and reading in a shaded outdoor setting. (Killefer)

#### **Mid-Valley Regional Library – USA 2006**

Client: City of Los Angeles, 28.000 sqf., € 4.100.000

The Mid Valley Library includes the district's regional headquarters, a community meeting room, Friends of the Library bookstore and a bookmobile facility. The building, set in a neighborhood park, is organized in a cross axial format. At the important intersection of the building's entry axis and organizing long central axis is the reference desk, and floating above is a stepped pyramid roof, glazed in cobalt blue tile and topped by a translucent skylight. Small windows punctuate the pyramid, which sparkle at night with quartz lighting. At the north end of the axis is a light-filled reading area and clock tower, which announces the library to the street. At the south end is the children's library, where a storyteller's throne is positioned under a fanciful teepee and surrounded by an imaginative landscape mural. The landscaping features native and introduced drought-tolerant plants. Evergreen trees shade the parking areas while flowering shrubs and grasses serve as low screens. Existing trees were replanted to provide a mature landscape along the major boulevard fronting the property and along walkways leading from the neighborhood. Since its construction in 1994, the Mid Valley Library has become the center of the community it serves and enjoys high-volume usage. (Killefer)

#### **Palisades Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2003**

Client: City of Los Angeles, 13.000 sqf., € 3.900.000

The design of the Palisades Library, set in a park and surrounded by large existing trees, derived from numerous community meetings, and was enthusiastically embraced for its rustic yet contemporary feeling and for its varied use of contrasting materials. The K-shaped plan provides an organizational structure for the different program elements. Centered around a circulation desk, the reading rooms for adults, young adults and children pinwheel into three wings. A fourth wing contains a multi-purpose room and kitchen. The interior features cork flooring and exposed glu-lam beams and acoustic wood ceilings. The exterior is partially clad in stone, grounding the library solidly at its base. Multiple patios for outside reading and public gatherings complete the integration with the surrounding park landscape. (Killefer)

#### **Haines Hall, University of California, Los Angeles – USA 2001**

Constructed in 1927 as the campus Chemistry building, Haines Hall is named for Charles Grove Haines, a political science professor who taught at UCLA from 1925 to 1948. Costing nearly \$2.5 million at the time, the building covers 133,851 square feet over the six floors. As with Royce Hall, Powell Library and the Humanities Building, Haines Hall was constructed in a way to emulate a Romanesque or Italian Renaissance style, with red brick, cast stone trim, and tile roofs.

(<http://www.bruinwalk.com/places/ucla-haines-hall>)

\$ 14.300.000, 134.000 sqf.

Haines Hall, built in two phases starting in 1927, is one of four original UCLA buildings on the historic quad, along with Royce, Powell and Kinsey Halls. As part of a system-wide program of seismic upgrades to historic buildings, Haines hall's masonry walls were reinforced with concrete shear walls and steel tube bracing. Exterior stairs added in the 1970s were removed and the renovation also included fire life safety upgrades, disabled access improvements and air conditioning. The 134,000 SF building, housing liberal arts classrooms, faculty offices, and ethnic studies libraries, reopened for the 2001 academic year. (Killefer)

#### **Jefferson Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 1998**

Client: City of Los Angeles, 9.600 sqf., € 2.400.000

The Jefferson Library expansion adds 6000 SF to the original historic Spanish-style library built in 1921, and includes a community meeting hall, homework room, children's story room, expanded reading rooms, new stacks, and staff support areas. Part of the pre-design process included community workshops at the library to make planning recommendations to the design team. The resulting design follows the direction set at the workshops and preserves the building's character-defining features. Set back from the existing south facade, the new addition is clearly distinguishable from the original structure. The new entry and circulation spine run along the east side of the existing library, exposing portions of the original masonry walls. The existing patio is restored, bringing light into the library and providing a secure outside reading room. (Killefer)

### **Kimmel Bogrette Architecture + Site, Conshohocken, PA**

<http://www.kimmelbogrette.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Manheim Township Public Library, Manheim Township, PA – USA 2010**

The new Manheim Township Public Library, Lancaster, PA, consists of a series of "book barns," to ape the area's architectural heritage. Reminiscent of a traditional farmstead, the library's exterior features low-maintenance stone, fibercement, metal roofing accented with wood brackets and beams. The elongated gable-end windows resemble ventilation slats in tobacco barns.

(<http://lj.libraryjournal.com/2011/12/buildings/library-building-2011/year-in-architecture-2011-fantastic-facades/>)

### **KKE architects, Minneapolis, Minn. – USA**

KKE Architects (formerly Korsunsky Krank Erickson Architects) was an architecture firm that serves in the fields of architecture, interior design and architectural planning. KKE is ranked one of the top 50 architectural firms in the country by Building Design & Construction and a Top 500 Design Firm by Engineering News-Record. They have offices in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Pasadena, California, Irvine, California, Phoenix, Arizona, Tucson, Arizona and Las Vegas, Nevada. KKE maintains licensure in every state of

the United States. Staff architects are members of the American Institute of Architects and several hold National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) certification and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) accreditation.

In July 2010, KKE Architects announced it was joining national design firm DLR Group. KKE offices in Minneapolis; Las Vegas; Tucson; and Pasadena and Irvine, California were merged into DLR Group and operate as DLR Group KKE.

<http://www.kke.com>

#### **Libraries:**

[Giese Memorial Library, Wyoming, MN – USA 2008](#)

[Elk River Public Library, Elk River, MN – USA 2007](#)

#### **Awards:**

Leed Gold certified building 2009

[North Regional Library, Minneapolis, MN – USA 2007](#)

[East Lake Community Library, Minneapolis, MN – USA 2007](#)

[North Branch Area Library, North Branch, MN – USA 2005](#)

[Chisago Lakes Area Library, Chisago County, Center City, MN – USA 2005](#)

[Sumner Community Library, Sumner, MN – USA 2004](#)

### **Kliment Halsband Architects, New York, NY - USA**

<http://www.kliment-halsband.com>

#### **Libraries:**

[Arcadia University Landman Library – Glenside, PA – USA 2000 – 2003](#)

25,000 sf renovation, 25,000 sf new construction

#### **Awards:**

2005 AIA / American Library Association Award of Excellence

2003 Southeast Pennsylvania Chapter Associated Builders and Contractors Award of Excellence

The library, an existing building with a new addition, accommodates 150,000 volumes, study seating for 300 students, multimedia classrooms, and a trustees meeting room. The curved limestone south facade forms a memorable campus landmark, a distinctive presence defining the edge of the Campus Green. The library provides a variety of spaces for reading and study. A two-story reading room on the second floor extends the full width of the building and looks out over the Green. Daylight is admitted through monumental wood windows with adjustable sunscreens and shutters and high clerestory windows. At night the room is a lantern at the heart of the campus. The ground floor reference room faces the Green. The periodical lounge is a two-story space opening onto a garden and a grove of beech trees. The collection is housed in accessible stacks in the older portion of the building. (Kliment)

[Yale University Sterling Divinity Quadrangle, New Haven, CT - USA 2000 - 2003](#)

[Dartmouth College Roth Center for Jewish Life, Hanover, NH - USA 1996 – 1997](#)

### **Kline Swinney Associates, Nashville, TN – USA**

<http://www.ksarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

[Library of Nashville State Technical Institute, Nashville, TN – USA 2010](#)

This \$6,000,000 project consisted of a new 65,000 sq. ft. library/classroom building and a 10,000 sq. ft addition to the campus central boiler plant. The library was to eventually expanded into the entire building and the classrooms relocated. The presence of the classrooms posed potential problems of library security and separation of functions. Through careful planning and a thorough understanding of the client's needs KSA was able to avoid these problems and provide a highly functional facility. (Kline) (<http://www.dosterconstruction.com>)

[Clayton Glass Library, Motlow State Community College, Tullahoma, TN – USA 2008](#)

This 45,000 sq. ft. library serves 3,100 students from rural counties near the Jack Daniels Distillery. The building's exterior blends with the 60's campus architecture of rectangular brick buildings with horizontal limestone bands and vertical floor-to-ceiling windows. The second-story of the central rotunda is surrounded by glass enclosed library rooms, which allow light from the exterior to penetrate well into the interior spaces of the structure and accentuate the open plan of the facility. The Craftsman style of the interior was selected to harmonize with the building's pastoral setting. Accents of wood, stone and ceramic tile were utilized to provide warmth and texture. (Kline)

### **Koetter Kim Associates, Boston, MA – USA**

<http://koetterkim.com>

#### **Libraries:**

[Osher Map Library, University of Southern Maine, Portland, ME – USA 2009](#)

26,000 sqf., \$ 7,600,000

The Osher Map Library is an archival storage facility designed to preserve and protect a world renowned collection of maps, globes, and related documents. It is unusual in that mission is not only the preservation of these valuable artifacts but also to provide outreach and education of the public at large. Students of all ages will be able to visit the facility and learn about history and discipline of mapmaking through exposure to actual examples. (Koetter)

The \$12 million project was funded by donations, a state bond and a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, according to USM spokesman Robert Caswell. More than \$8 million was invested in the map library construction and updating of its equipment to make it a state-of-the-art digital map center. The new facility, which is decorated by 140, 3-by-13-foot aluminum panels depicting a 1946 Dymaxion map by futurist and inventor Buckminster Fuller, is four times the size of the old, 4,525-square-

foot facility in the Glickman Library (see: [SMRT Architects](#)). The new, 19,000-square-foot facility has a 75-seat auditorium for lectures and school visits, the Cohen Education Center. (<http://www.theforecaster.net>)

### **Firestone Library, Princeton University, Princeton NJ – USA 1989**

see also: [Schwartz Silver](#)  
50,000 sqf., \$ 10,000,000

#### **Awards:**

National AIA Honor Award 2002  
AIA Library Building Award Grand Prize 1993

This major 50,000 sqf. expansion of one of Americas foremost academic libraries is situated at a prominent corner along historic Nassau Street, between campus and township, and acts as an extension of the librarys two lower below-grade floors. This major library expansion is devoted to book stack space punctuated by three new reading rooms. Related functions include reading carrels, seminar/classrooms, offices, study spaces, and computer facilities. This building establishes a new kind of interface between the campus and its surrounding community. At ground level, the low, upper perimeter of the building, presented as a long, stone-clad garden wall, relates directly to the materials of the existing library while defining a new linear park along Nassau Street. This park is terminated by a small cylindrical pavillion element that marks its important intersection location, while delivering natural top light to a major subterranean stair hall. (Koetter)

### **KPF Kohn Pedersen Fox Architects, New York,NY – USA**

<http://www.kpf.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Stephen M. Ross School of Business, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,MI – USA 2008**

#### **Awards:**

Interantional Design Award, Chicago Athenaeum Awards 2007

**Columbus Indiana LearningCenter, Columbus, IN – USA 2005**

**Furman Hall, New York, University School of Law, New York, NY – USA 2004**

**William H.Gates Hall, University of Washington, Seattle, WA – USA 2003**

**Rothermere American Institute, Oxford University, Oxford – UK 2001**

#### **Awards:**

RIBA Award 2003

Civic Trust Award 2003

Oxford Preservation Trust, Environmental Award 2002

First Prize, International Competition Winner, Oxford University 2002

Word Architecture Award Finalist (Green Category) 2002

The Rothermere American Institute has been described in the British press as one of the most beautifully built modern buildings in Oxford. Dedicated by former President Bill Clinton in 2001, it stands in a leafy quarter north of the historic city center, close to Rhodes House, an institution with close American connections, and to the 19th century complex of Mansfield College. The Institute was created to serve as a center for research, teaching and discussion about America history, politics and government.

The basic parti is similar to that of Basil Champney's library at adjacent Mansfield College. In both structures, classrooms and ancillary spaces are arranged below a great reading room, overlooking and opening onto a shared private garden precinct. The new Institute building is sunk 11 feet below grade so that the cave line of the adjacent Mansfield College is maintained. The building's lowest level contains seminar rooms and opens out to a sunken terrace edging the lawn.

The position of the building on the site and of its terraces allows all four levels to take advantage of natural daylight—especially the 23-foot-high reading room, the project focus. This double-height reading room, which faces south overlooking the garden-galleries, contains study carrels looking down into the main space. Behind the carrels are book stacks and offices. The vocabulary is that of exposed concrete and natural Bath stone cladding, which is used to frame finely detailed steel and glass. The principal façade is strongly modeled, with fritted glass louvers to control solar gain and reduce the need for mechanical ventilation. Air conditioning is eschewed in favor of nighttime cooling, which relies upon the thermal mass of the structure and an earth-connected heat exchange system set below the garden. (KPF)

### **krM (Montgomery), Anderson, IN – USA**

<http://www.krmontgomery.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**West Lafayette Public Library, Lafayette IN – USA 2012 – 2013**

Client: West Lafayette Public Library, Project: West Lafayette Public Library New Construction

Brick and stone in harmony with aluminum and glass. Custom terracotta medallions. A welcoming terrazzo entryway. To casual visitors, these things could be interpreted as separate design features. But to discerning patrons, they're something more - a salute to the region's rich culture. The team who envisioned, designed, and built the new West Lafayette Public Library worked to understand this college town's past - as well as its promise for the future. The design was inspired by the library's collection of Frank Lloyd Wright furniture, as well as a neighboring building designed by [Louis Sullivan](#). The building's exterior includes a plaza that serves as a gateway to neighboring Purdue University. The library's interior spaces were painstakingly designed to be of service simultaneously to community members, Purdue students, staff, and volunteers. The building even makes use of an automated materials handling system that allows staff members to focus on assisting patrons, rather than carrying books. In these ways and more, the West Lafayette Public Library is a warehouse of knowledge and a beneficiary of it. (KRM)

**Kokomo-Howard County Public Library, Kokomo, IN - USA 2010**

Renovation

**Tipton County Public Library, Tipton, IN – USA 2010**

Client: Tipton County Public Library, Project: Tipton County Public Library Renovation and Expansion

The concept is simple. It is also quite true. When libraries are well designed, more people take advantage of them. Therefore, it's critical that any library project receive the highest level of planning, foresight, and creativity. The natural outcome of the process is more people seeking knowledge, more people taking part in public discourse, and more children developing a love of learning. The Tipton County Public Library is now seeing the benefits of just such a project. More people use the library now than ever before. KRM led a complete interior renovation and building expansion that included an adult reading room, a children's program room, additional work and storage space, updated lighting, new HVAC systems, and various other features - all within a budget that didn't require raising local taxes. The building's interior celebrates the cyclical nature of libraries. Books are borrowed and returned. Ideas flow from person to person. As such, circles are integrated throughout the library's interior spaces. To the trained eye, these circles might also be reminiscent of the perfect flow of communication between architect and client. (KRM)

#### [Noblesville Public Library, Noblesville, IN – USA 2005](#)

102.000 sqf., \$ 10.000.000

Client: Hamilton-East Public Library System, Project: Fishers and Noblesville Public Libraries Renovation and Expansion

When the population served by this library system grew by 98% in ten years, the need for expansion was obvious. But before the project could begin in full, serious questions had to be addressed: How do we honor our heritage while celebrating our future? How do we leverage today's growth to create new opportunities? How do we turn the two libraries in this system into true community destinations? We found the solutions, as we always have, through collaboration. Librarians themselves provided historic records that aided in the design process. We worked with stakeholders to assess the user needs. And our entire team researched ways the buildings could form a junction between the past, present, and future. The two resulting structures – one in Fishers, Indiana and one in Noblesville, Indiana - now serve as well-considered answers to those challenging questions. Each features new construction that flows naturally into existing architecture. They both feature dedicated spaces for children, teens, and adults, as well as computer labs and meeting spaces. Of course, we also made sure the buildings included something else – plenty of space for expansion in the future. (KRM)

#### [Hamilton-East Public Library, Fishers IN – USA 2005](#)

98.000 sqf., \$ 10.400.000

Client: Hamilton-East Public Library System, Project: Fishers and Noblesville Public Libraries Renovation and Expansion

When the population served by this library system grew by 98% in ten years, the need for expansion was obvious. But before the project could begin in full, serious questions had to be addressed: How do we honor our heritage while celebrating our future? How do we leverage today's growth to create new opportunities? How do we turn the two libraries in this system into true community destinations? We found the solutions, as we always have, through collaboration. Librarians themselves provided historic records that aided in the design process. We worked with stakeholders to assess the user needs. And our entire team researched ways the buildings could form a junction between the past, present, and future. The two resulting structures – one in Fishers, Indiana and one in Noblesville, Indiana - now serve as well-considered answers to those challenging questions. Each features new construction that flows naturally into existing architecture. They both feature dedicated spaces for children, teens, and adults, as well as computer labs and meeting spaces. Of course, we also made sure the buildings included something else – plenty of space for expansion in the future. (KRM)

#### [Greenwood Public Library, Greenwood, IN – USA 2002](#)

New Addition, Renovation

### [Krueck & Sexton Architects, Chicago, IL – USA](#)

<http://www.ksarch.com>

#### [Libraries:](#)

#### [Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies, Chicago IL – USA 2007](#)

„Wir brauchten einen dynamischen, empfangenden Ort.“ So begründet der Sprecher des Spertus Instituts in Chicago die Entscheidung für die facettenartige Glasfassade des Institutsneubaus, das von den lokal ansässigen Architekten Krueck + Sexton entworfen wurde. Am 30. November 2007 wird das neue „Spertus Institut für Jüdische Studien“ nun eröffnet. Der Neubau an der Michigan Avenue Nr.610 hebt sich deutlich von der traditionellen Bebauung seiner Umgebung ab: Rund 1,20 Meter wölbt sich die 49 Meter hohe und 25 Meter breite Fassade dem Straßenraum entgegen. Sie besteht aus 726 Teilen in insgesamt 556 Formen, die meisten davon Parallelogramme. Um die Sonneneinstrahlung zu verringern, sind die Gläser mit einer Spezialbeschichtung versehen. Aber nicht nur äußerlich ist der zehn Geschosse hohe und rund 14.000 Quadratmeter große Neubau anders als seine Nachbarn: Im Inneren erwartet die Besucher ein Tageslicht-durchfluteter Raum, bei dem Oberlichter und Glaswände Licht bis in die hintersten Winkel transportieren. Das Museum des Instituts, eine große Halle, ein 400 Plätze großes Theater, eine Bibliothek, Seminarräume, ein Geschenkeladen sowie ein Café mit kosherem Essen sind nur einige der Funktionen, die hier angeboten werden. Im Frühjahr 2008 sollen noch ein interaktives Kinderzentrum und ein pädagogisches Forschungszentrum für Erzieher und Eltern dazukommen. Die Baukosten für das Projekt beliefen sich auf rund 55 Millionen Dollar. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

Like a cut diamond, Krueck and Sexton Architects' Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies fits seamlessly Chicago's downtown street wall.

By Blair Kamin –

This is an excerpt of an article from the May 2008 edition of Architectural Record.

Like the imposing towers lining the edges of New York's Central Park, the street wall of historic skyscrapers fronting on Chicago's Grant Park exist as built topography—a man-made cliff of stone and brick that includes such seminal structures as Adler & Sullivan's robust Auditorium Building. Now, with the completion of the Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies by Chicago architects Ron Krueck and Mark Sexton, this mighty street wall—a mile and a half long—has made a dazzling leap into the 21st century. The 10-story building resembles a shimmering piece of quartz exquisitely inserted into a great stone wall, its faceted, folded facade of glass glinting in the morning sun.

While Spertus may appear to be yet another one-off “icon building,” it actually imparts several broader lessons. It is, first, a cultural building on a budget, with a construction cost of just \$39 million—far less than the recent crop of spectacular museums whose price tags typically exceed \$100 million. It is, second, a creative essay in Jewish architecture, eschewing facile iconography or familiar historicism for its beguiling study in light. Lastly, it is, like Steven Holl's much-praised Bloch Building at the Nelson-Atkins Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, an exercise in complementary contrast, with the new subtly juxtaposed to the old instead of trying to shout it.

For both architect and client, the building represents a felicitous debut on a broader stage. Krueck and Sexton's commissions have tended to be quiet triumphs, like the firm's skilled 2005 restoration of Mies van der Rohe's Crown Hall. For its part, Spertus, a leading Jewish institution in the Midwest, with three interrelated divisions—Spertus College, the Asher Library, and the Spertus Museum—was stuck in a remodeled turn-of-the-century office building. In a move straight out of *The Fountainhead*, the building suffered an International Style makeover in the 1950s that concealed its cultural identity. Inside, the institute's three divisions were



separated from each other by a conventional stack of office floors. “People would come in and they would say, ‘Spertus is dead. Why doesn’t anybody come here?’ ” recalls the institute’s ebullient president, Howard Sulkin. “There would be 700 people in the building. There was no way you could know that because everything was compartmentalized.” For its new home, located directly north of the old one on a former vacant lot, Spertus chose Krueck and Sexton over three highly regarded finalists—James Stewart Polshak, Tod Williams and Billie Tsien, and Rafael Pelli. The winning team wasn’t just brilliant, they were the best listeners, Sulkin said at the time.

Nevertheless, it took Krueck and Sexton several tries to develop a scheme that achieved the delicate balance of form and identity the client sought: A bold contemporary statement that would, of necessity, respond sensitively to the Michigan Avenue street wall, which Chicago had declared a landmark district in 2002. At the same time, the building would seek to communicate the Jewish values of learning and culture through light while it expressed the institute’s identity as a civic institution, “not a ghetto institution,” as Sulkin puts it. (<http://www.archrecord.construction.com>)

## **Kruger Bensen Ziemer (KBZ), Santa Barbara, CA, Ventura CA – USA**

<http://www.kbzarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Library / Academic Resource Center, Allan Hancock College, Santa Maria, CA – USA 2006**

23,000 sqf.

The integrated Learning Resources Center includes a Library, a Learning Center and an AV/Media and Instructional Materials Development Center. The column and brace structural framework, clad in pre-finished metal, is exposed and expressed as an architectural feature. A central circulation core is defined by a three-story metal-clad wall running diagonally through the building. Pedestrian bridges provide links at the upper levels. The core’s translucent roof allows daylight to filter into the building’s interior. The Learning Center contains 360 networked computer stations surrounded by ancillary support spaces. Also located on the first floor are a 108-station tutoring/group study area, a series of audio-visual production studios and a live TV studio. The second floor is devoted to the Library. The library capacity is over 116,000 volumes with 205 reader stations and 49 reference stations. The third floor consists of a rooftop penthouse of faculty offices, many with ocean views. The offices are served by covered walkways separated from the roofing surface by a raised landscaped planter. (KBZ)

**Library & Learning Resources, Center Ventura College, Ventura, CA – USA 2005**

Remodel: 23,300 sqf / New Construction: 22,530 sqf

### **Awards:**

**American Institute of Architects, Ventura Chapter Design Awards, • Library & Learning Resource Center, Ventura College**

KBZ provided architectural services to design a new 2-story addition to the existing library. The addition includes: open computer learning lab, tutoring labs, media services rooms, and offices. The existing library was remodeled to meet current technology and functional requirements. (KBZ)

**KSA see : Kline, Swinney Associates, Nashville TN**

## **KSS Architects, Princeton – Philadelphia – USA**

<http://www.kssarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Kean University, Human Rights Institute (Nancy Thompson Library), Union Township, NJ – USA 2009**

Kean University, Nancy Thompson Library, Union, New Jersey, FIRM KSS Architects LLP, CLIENT Kean University  
AREA 81,000 sq.ft., TOTAL COST \$5,000,000.00, COMPLETION DATE 4/1996, The addition, attached to a corner of the existing library, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COST PER SQ FT \$62.00, FEATURED IN 1998 Architectural Portfolio

Kean University wished to enhance the library’s position as the focal point of academic life on campus. Encompassing 20,000 square feet of additional space on three floors, the renovation and addition expanded and reorganized the existing library to encourage more frequent, skilled library use by students.

Construction of the project was phased to keep the existing facility in continual operation during construction.

\* Architect/Engineer: KSS Architects, Reynolds Group, Vanderweil, CMX (previously named Schoor DePalma)

\* Construction Type: Renovation/Addition

\* Basic Information: 12, 500 square feet, 3 floors, New curtain wall façade, \* Status: Appropriate permits in place Anticipated Bid Advertisement—November 8,2007, Project Completion—Summer 2009

A new, highly visible entrance closer to pedestrian walkways. The first floor exterior walls adjacent to the main circulation spine of the campus were designed with extensive glazing, allowing glimpses of the library within and encouraging passersby to enter. Special study areas include the Holocaust Resource Center, featuring a suspended curved wood ceiling, and a casual lounge located inside the main entrance.

The reference desk was renamed the information desk and placed directly in front of the main entry so that students could seek assistance immediately upon entering. The stacks were completely reorganized in a main-street fashion to ease book finding.

Brick and cast stone were used for the addition and continued the strong grid pattern of the original structure. Aligned cast-stone bands connect the addition to the original building. (<http://kean.edu/admin/uploads/pdf/purchasing/forms/ConstructionProject.pdf>)

**KVA see Kennedy & Violich Architecture, Ltd., Pittsburgh,PA - USA**

## **Lake | Flato, San Antonio, TX – USA**

2004 AIA National Firm Award

<http://www.lakeflato.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Central Library Austin, Austin, TX – USA 2016**

Collaboration with: Shepley Bulfinch

250.000 sqf., \$ 90.000.000

It's an exciting time for the Library Foundation, the Austin Public Library and the entire community, as Austin builds a new downtown central library, scheduled to open in 2016. This new flagship facility, designed by Lake Flato Architects and Shepley Bulfinch, will sit prominently along Shoal Creek overlooking Lady Bird Lake.

The building's design employs ambitious sustainable strategies such as energy efficient integrated systems, extensive use of daylight, a rainwater harvesting system, a vegetated roof and other features that will establish Austin's central library as the most sustainable in the country.

The design also captures Austin's unique character and natural beauty by means of outdoor reading porches, a rooftop garden, a street level café, and a bike garage.

Update:

September 28, 2012: the Design Development Phase (60% Complete Design) was presented to the Austin City Council.

View the New Central Library presentation document [HERE](#).

October 20, 2011: Austin City Council approved the schematic design, clearing the way for the project to progress into the next phase of architectural development.

September 22, 2011: the Schematic Design Phase (30% Complete Design) was presented to the Austin City Council. Electronic drawings of the new facility were on view and comments on its developing design were provided to the consultant architects.

December 9, 2010: City Council approved the New Central Library Architectural Building Program and the recommended funding plan of \$120 million for the New Central Library Project.

To read the Building Program in its entirety, [CLICK HERE](#).

Tentative Schedule for the New Central Library

November 2013 ~ Groundbreaking Ceremony

December 2013 ~ Construction begins

December 2015 ~ Construction completed

Spring 2016 ~ Grand Opening Ceremony

([http://www.austinlibrary.org/site/PageServer?pagename=central\\_library](http://www.austinlibrary.org/site/PageServer?pagename=central_library))

#### **St. Matthew's Parish School, Los Angeles-Pacific Palisades, CA – USA 2006**

9.850 sqf.

Because the old library's fascia had partially rotted and seismic upgrades were necessary, the architects took the one-story building down to its posts and beams. They removed various accretions, restoring the massing's original simplicity. The spirit of Jones and Emmons, rather than slavish reconstruction, guided the adaptation of the old library to new uses, with skylights added and windows adjusted to enhance the quality of light and visual connection with the outdoors. Along the facing canyon wall, just a few yards away, the design team sited the new library and classroom building. A hinged pair of volumes flanking an upper-level bridge, it has classrooms on one side and the new library, with music and multipurpose rooms below, on the other. Like a treehouse hovering at the tree canopy, the structure — clad in cedar with stucco to blend with the surroundings — perches lightly on the ground, the library not exceeding the pad of its demolished predecessor. Long and horizontal, the new building continues the spine of the existing classroom structures, stitched along the canyon's face. While the original classrooms were accessed from the back, via a path between the buildings and canyon wall, the new structure offers entry from generous porches along its front, as well. Replacing single-story buildings, the new one rises three stories to accommodate the grandeur of double-height library space inside. The result is an architecture fully engaged with this small canyon, yielding views across it while inviting activity to flow between interior and outdoor realms. Paths, extending from outside in, thread through the upper campus. Gentle switchbacks, amid native, drought-resistant plantings, now replace a straight road uphill. The building's bridge feeds into its porches. Steel-grate rails and wood planks underfoot bring the language of the porches inside, through a long stair in the library's double-height space.

(<http://archrecord.construction.com>)

#### **Great Northwest Library, San Antonio, TX – USA 1994**

### **Awards:**

AIA/ALA Library Building Award - 1997

Texas Society / AIA - 1997

AIA San Antonio – 1995

This branch library is located in a rural suburban area where the open, flat, south Texas plain meets the tree-covered, limestone-rich Hill Country. Located at a major intersection, the main entrance was oriented towards the neighborhood and away from the road to create a more tranquil atmosphere. Simple, indigenous building forms were used to reinforce the direct no-nonsense nature of the library. The quieter book stack areas are in low, limestone-clad "pods," while zones of public activity are in high vaulted spaces with clerestory windows. (Lake/Flato)

#### **Prim Library, Sierra Nevada College, Incline Village, NV – USA 2006**

### **Awards:**

2007 - AIA Nevada Design Award

2006 - AIA San Antonio Design Award

### **Literature:**

2005 - American Libraries (Apr)

Exposed heavy timber construction and layered natural wood interiors reflect the forested location of Sierra Nevada College near the shores of Lake Tahoe. Nestled into its site, the building conveys the sense of shelter associated with the forest. Inside, a large reading room occupies the main level, with a stair ascending up to the floors of book stacks. Reading alcoves and study lofts perched above the book stacks take advantage of the voluminous, light-filled reading room. The three floors and two mezzanines also contain classrooms, meeting rooms, offices, exhibit space, bookstore and café. (Lake)

The library was conceived as the heart of the campus, fulfilling the College's vision of "high tech, high touch," bringing students together to learn and interact, and connecting to forest setting. Exposed heavy timber construction and layered natural wood interiors reflect the forested location of this liberal arts college near the shores of Lake Tahoe. Nestled into its site the building conveys the sense of the shelter associated with the forest. Inside the library, a large reading occupies the main level, with an

ascending stair up to the floors of book stacks, mimicking the familiar act of climbing the slopes in this mountainous region. Reading alcoves and study lofts perched above the book stacks take advantage of the voluminous, light-filled reading room while providing views into the forest. The three floors and two mezzanines also contain classrooms, meeting rooms, offices, exhibit space, and a cafe.

**Sustainability Description:**

The architects worked with a sustainability consultant to incorporate a variety of green technologies, each designed to save energy and increase energy efficiency. **Space Programming:** Efficient planning of interior and exterior space minimized material, energy, and construction cost impact. Interior space program allowed for abundant use of daylight.

**Heating/Cooling:** The only air conditioning in the building is located in the computer server rooms. All other spaces are naturally ventilated via operable windows. Vents located in the floors exhaust hot air up from each floor and out through the high clerestories in the roof. Passive shading also helps keep building cool. An in-floor radiant heating system is used to warm spaces in the winter.

**Lighting:** Clerestory windows allow natural, yet controlled, light to spill into the circulation, exhibit and reading areas. Maximizing the use of daylight in this way increases comfort (and learning), while reducing energy load. Lighting control systems and efficient secondary/task lighting were also incorporated.

**Local Materials:** Extensive use of local and regional materials, such as Douglas fir and native stone, enhance the building's connection to its specific place.

**Site Development:** The ecologically sensitive site was developed using sustainable practices, in close coordination with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, including:

- Building orientation reduces heat gain/mechanical requirements during summer,
- but allows solar passive heating during winter. •Construction waste management program •Water conservation and re-use
- Landscape design elements incorporate low maintenance native vegetation. (<http://library.nevada.edu>)

## **The Lawrence Group Architects, St. Louis, MO – USA**

<http://www.thelawrencegroup.com>

**Libraries:**

### **Henry S. Terrazas Branch Library, Expansion & Renovation, Austin, TX – USA 2006**

The library nearly doubled in size adding 4,600 square feet of community meeting space; separate adult, children's and youth services; computer technology; and staff support. We created a new entry that invites pedestrian traffic from the neighborhood and from new parking areas. Integrated into the front wall of the entry is a work by nationally recognized artist and Austinite, Connie Arismendi. The addition's roof design artfully suggests an open book metaphor. Historically the library is a community cultural mainstay. It was featured in Library Journal and in American School and University's "Architectural Showcase." (Lawrence)

## **Leddy Maytum Stacy Architects, San Francisco, CA – USA**

<http://lmsarch.com>

William Leddy, Marsha Maytum, Richard Stacy

**Libraries:**

### **Bay School Library San Francisco, CA – USA 2005**

**Awards:**

- Honor Award for Interior Architecture, National AIA
- Merit Award, National AIA Architecture for Education
- Merit Award, AIA California Council

This adaptive reuse of an historic Presidio army barracks built in 1912, for an independent high school features 22 classrooms, six sophisticated laboratories, art, music & seminar spaces, a 22,000 volume library, and a flexible student center & dining room. Designed to LEED Gold equivalent standards, the project integrates resource-efficient design strategies, building systems and materials throughout and is estimated to require less than half the energy consumption required to construct and operate a new school building of comparable size. (Leddy)

## **Leers Weinzapfel Associates, Boston, MA – USA**

<http://www.lwa-architects.com>

**Libraries:**

### **Massachusetts Institute of Technology MIT, Media Arts and Sciences Building, Cambridge,**

### **MA – USA 2009 in collab. with Maki and Associates Tokyo – Japan**

Project Data: Gross Square Footage: 162,665 SF, Construction Cost: \$90,000,000, Year Built: 2009

MA – USA 2009 in collab. with Maki and Associates Tokyo – Japan

The Media Laboratory was formed in 1980 out of the work of MIT's Architectural Machine Group and was built upon the seminal work of the faculty, which included a variety of research disciplines including cognition, learning, music, graphic design, video and holography. The lab has pioneered a research environment where academia and industry collaborate and has cultivated a culture built around cross disciplinary research groups much in the spirit and vitality of architectural "ateliers." The success of the school now depends on a major expansion project that will provide additional space for expanding research as well as spaces that will support and intensify the interaction among the Media Lab community. The new Media Arts and Sciences Building will provide 163,000 square feet of additional space adjacent and connected to the current Media Lab building, designed by **L.M. Pei in 1985**. In response to the Media Lab's spatial needs, Maki and Associates developed a building design concept with a multi-tiered atrium that will be the central hub of the complex and link to the existing building. The atrium will cascade and shift throughout the six floors and will serve as the primary space for moving vertically and horizontally through the building. Spaces for exhibition, performance, and social gathering will be located in various locations within the atrium, offering opportunities for the public to engage the activities and research conducted at the Media Lab.

Seven laboratories will be juxtaposed on alternating sides of the atrium and will range in size from 5000 to 8900 square feet. The laboratories have been designed with a rigorous modularity and deep floor plates to offer maximum flexibility and the ability to reorganize the space without major reconstruction. Six of the labs will be double height spaces and will alternate every other floor to allow the lower level of one lab to overlap with the upper level of the adjacent lab. The atrium space will cut between the adjacent laboratory spaces and will provide extended and elongated lines of sight to the various activities occurring throughout the building. This strategy will offer a high level of transparency and interconnection between the separate lab spaces, which is difficult to achieve

in traditional research facility configurations. Furthermore, each lab space will retain its own unique characteristics given its placement within the vertical sequence of laboratories and its relation to the exterior.

The Media Lab is frequently toured by visiting academics, sponsors, and film crews eager to meet with researchers and to catch a glimpse of the latest research projects. The building will be crowned with a 12,000 square foot event, conference, and teaching center offering a panoramic view of the Boston skyline across the Charles River. In a reciprocal relationship, the new building will contribute to MIT's skyline with a soft and variegated silhouette that will glow within a framework of pastel masonry buildings. The building will be sheathed in an aluminum and glass façade with a second layer of louvered screens that will overlay the glazing of the double height lab spaces providing the necessary environmental controls. The laboratories will have an abundance of natural light and a variety of views to the exterior, which is in stark contrast to ordinary laboratory facilities that are often highly concealed. The exterior image of the building is expected to transform throughout the day with the changing sunlight conditions illuminating the varying levels of transparency and spatial depth occurring within the building.

<http://archityperreview.com/24-university-/projects/840-the-media-lab-complex/description>

### HUL Administration, OIS & Weissman Preservation Center – Harvard University Library, Cambridge, MA – USA 2006

#### **Awards:**

**LEE Gold status**

On August 21, the US Green Building Council (USGBC) designated the University Library's multiservice facility at 90 Mt. Auburn Street a gold-certified, sustainably designed and constructed "green building." Through its LEED (Leadership in Environmental and Energy Design) certification program, USGBC recognizes concerted efforts to select sustainable sites, improve water efficiency, minimize energy use, select environmentally preferred building materials, provide an improved indoor environmental quality, and utilize innovative strategies to improve building performance. LEED certification is the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction, and operation of high-performance green buildings.

The University Library inaugurated operations from 90 Mt. Auburn Street in May 2006, uniting under a single roof HUL's Office for Information Systems (OIS), Weissman Preservation Center (WPC), and Open Collections Program (OCP), as well as Cambridge-based personnel for the Harvard Depository and HUL human resources. The facility, constructed and operated by Harvard Real Estate Services, was designed by Leers Weinzapfel Associates Architects of Boston, with an equally green interior fit-out commissioned by HUL and designed by Samuel Anderson Architects of New York City.

From the outset, 90 Mt. Auburn Street was conceived as a green building. Geothermal heat pumps heat and cool the building and provide its hot-water supply. While such systems have a fairly long history in residential construction, Harvard is a leader and innovator in installing ground-source heat pumps (GSHP) in institutional buildings, such as 90 Mt. Auburn Street.

Other green features include variable-speed drives on hot and chilled-water pumps, energy-efficient lighting, and "low-e" glazing in the windows, which together led to 90 Mt. Auburn Street's rating as 32% more efficient than a comparable building of standard construction. With its Energy Star roof and careful window placement—the majority of the fenestration has a northern exposure—the building limits its solar heat gain and lessens its cooling load throughout the year. Highly efficient sinks and toilets yield an estimated 43% reduction in water use.

According to Barbara Graham, associate director of the University Library for administration and programs, "The building exemplifies 'green' construction techniques and the University's commitment to them. HUL itself commissioned Sam Anderson's interior fit-out of 90 Mt. Auburn Street. We're proud to provide an unquestionably green environment as well as well-designed work spaces—notably the special collections conservation lab—that reflect the important nature of the work that HUL does every day."

[http://hul.harvard.edu/publications/hul\\_notes\\_1339/auburn\\_gold.html](http://hul.harvard.edu/publications/hul_notes_1339/auburn_gold.html)

### LEGAT Architects, Chicago – USA

<http://www.legat.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### Rock Valley College, Estelle M. Black Library Renovation, Rockford, IL – USA 2007

[Rockford, Illinois] – A blank concrete wall. Last year, that was the "face" the Estelle M. Black Library displayed to the Rock Valley College (RVC) parking lot. Inside, the library was dark and outdated: few windows, dim lighting, and the same red carpeting since the library was built in 1971. In July, 2007, the library re-emerged as a campus destination. A new glass entry displays library activity to those in the parking lot. A glass wall and a skylight disperse natural light throughout the interior. And light beige carpeting inlaid with leaf patterns has replaced the gawky red. "The renovated space draws students and staff into a more welcoming building and library setting with plenty of natural light, a beautiful view of the Rock Valley campus, plus specifically designed group meeting space for students, additional technology accessibility, and wonderful quiet study spaces", says Sam Overton, RVC VP of Administrative Services. He adds, "The door count data prove the new environment is making a difference." The 60,100 square foot renovation was completed at a cost of \$81 per square foot. The Force behind the Change The project began in 2004 when RVC created a Task Force. Its goal: to bring more students, staff, and community members into the library. Working with designers at Legat Architects, the task force explored ways of responding to the needs of today's community college user. Discussions covered programming, zoning, technology, and aesthetics. Throughout the project, the team refined the program and design based on input from many stakeholders: faculty, library and administrative staff, students, and community members. An Invitation to the Community Prior to renovation, visitors had trouble finding the library. There was no clear exterior identification. After passing through RVC's main entry, users had to traverse a long corridor to find the library's non-descript entry. Also, students often disturbed library activity as they passed through it to get to non-library classrooms. Today, the library's glass-faced entry welcomes students and community. A light-filled commons area next to the library avoids disruption, and attracts students from the bordering classroom buildings. "The commons offers a coffee bar and lounge seating to promote student interaction, while a curved sheet of glass displays the library, visually connecting it to this campus life space," says Greg Spitzer, project designer with Legat. Light and Views Previously, the main floor was windowless, and the few windows on the upper level only brought light to stacks. "Glass played an important role in achieving the Task Force's goal of creating a much more open, connected feeling within the library," says Jeffrey Sronkoski, director of higher education at Legat Architects. A floor-to-ceiling glass wall and a 20' by 20' skylight bring natural light to both levels. Stacks moved to the center, opening up spaces for study along the periphery. For instance, students had trouble determining where or if they could study in groups. Now the upper level offers bright study rooms with views of a "natural corridor" (i.e., trees and creek), as well as other campus buildings. Zoning also needed improvement; classrooms with non-library functions were dispersed throughout the facility. The renovations separate all library and non-library functions. Also, the layout offers strategically located campus life spaces with soft seating for collaboration, study, and spontaneous discussion. Blue accents within the carpet create a "main street" that starts at the entrance and passes through the main areas of the library. Evidence of Success Before renovation, library user door count averaged 3,165 per week during the early fall semester of 2005. After renovation, that number has grown to 3,889 – a 19% usage increase – in the fall of 2007. "Part of our mission is to foster innovative, collaborative relationships between students, faculty, and the community," says RVC Administrative Services

VP Sam Overton. "The Estelle M. Black Library, with its current technologies, interactive seating and study areas, and aesthetic statement, is a testimony to that mission." (<http://www.ibhe.org>)

### **University Center, College of Lake County, Grayslake, IL – USA 2005**

see also: **HOK**

91.000 sqf., \$ 19.925.000

A building combining higher education and workforce development shows its dual personality.

The first facility of its kind in Illinois, the 91,000-square-foot University Center of Lake County merges degree and workforce development programs from 18 higher education institutions. Legat and HOK set out to create a county hub for academic and professional advancement, while enhancing the client's visibility. The primary design challenge involved harmonizing with other facilities on a community college campus, yet distinguishing the client as a distinct entity, and responding to a key audience of working professionals.

### **Morton College. Library Renovation, Cicero, IL – USA 2004**

19.000 sqf., \$ 1.144.000

In order to respond to changing teaching and learning methodologies, as well as recent advancements in library technologies, the library at Morton College was renovated and reorganized. In addition to upgraded programmatic functions, the renovated space includes a new cyber cafe, group-study rooms, expanded technology-access areas, wireless internet capabilities, an gallery, a bibliographic instruction classroom, and an academic resource room for faculty and staff. The organization of the facility puts the public spaces adjacent to the all-glass entry, and the more private spaces are on the upper level. The circulation desk, with a large canted feature wall behind it, was moved to the center of the library, highlighting a north/south axis that runs through the space. This axis is expressed in the ceiling and floor patterns, and terminates at help desk "nodes." Many of the design decisions were driven by the desire to create clear sightlines, a logical wayfinding system and a renewed sense of energy throughout the space. The new design has transformed the library at Morton College into a true destination point for students, faculty, staff and the community. "Great transformation, very mod!"--2005 jury. (<http://scholdesigns.com>)

## **Lerner, Ladds + Bartels, Pawtucket, RI – USA**

<http://www.llbarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Boyd Library, Boden, MA – USA on design**

The existing Boyd Library in Foxborough, built from 1967-1968, is a surviving example of mid-century brutalist architecture. By its design and nature of untouched longevity, it is a beautifully honest representation of construction method and structural integrity, yet was in need of an expansion and reconfiguration. A proposed renovation of the existing 20,833 sf space included replacement of mechanical systems, roofing, windows, elevator, addressing all handicap accessibility issues, and removal of all asbestos.

Working closely with the trustees, building committee, and neighboring community, the new addition is designed to complement the original building geometry and material palette of concrete, glass and monolithic limestone panels. It takes cues in interpreting the original design by continuing the horizontal datum and patterns of fenestration for a unified building. The additional 13,800 sf provides much-needed space to the library's growing collection for the next 20 years. The top floor houses an inviting and accessible children's area which doubled the size of the existing area. Another program element in high demand from the community was a new books and media area which is located on the ground floor. Additionally, more than thirty computers are available to the public and an improved meeting room provides space for Foxborough's community groups and organizations.

The \$11.6 million project is partially funded through a \$3.6 million construction grant from the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissions and an additional \$7.5 million of town-approved funding. Other funds will come from a fundraising campaign and private funds which includes money from the library's trust fund and donations. (Lerner)

#### **Wayland Public Library, Wayland, MA – USA on design**

For the past 104 years the Wayland Public Library has really been the true Community Center for the Town located in the "Town Center." Throughout its history the library has been fortunate to benefit from some incredible forward thinking community members who have donated both the land and funds to create the magnificent building. Like many adored historic properties and libraries that are so well used, the current building is inappropriate for today's level of use for a public space. In 2001 the Long Range Planning Committee surveyed and tabulated the results of over 650 citizens to identify the "perfect library" for Wayland. One of the highest priorities of the respondents included more usable and accessible spaces throughout. The challenge extends to the site as well. With the increase in parking that this project requires, the site developments, including parking, landscaping, building approach and entry are incredibly important. (Lerner)

#### **Walpole Public Library, Walpole, MA – USA 2012**

In the historic context of New England, the Walpole Public Library is a rare new building sited adjacent to the town hall and historic Blackburn Hall and just steps away from downtown. LLB Architects had been working with the Walpole community since 2007 when we were asked to re-envision and improve upon the previous library design, accepted for a construction grant from the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners. After a long, twenty-year process and funding approval by a slim margin, the community of Walpole can be proud of their new library.

The design of the new 32,000 sf building uses traditional architectural textures, colors, and fundamentals of traditional architecture to respond to the New England context. The library program is organized around four masses encased in fiber cement panels which anchor the building's entries. In between them, generous circulation paths, a sculptural staircase, and skylights create a feeling of openness and lightness. The difference in treatment and fenestration on each side of the library appropriately responds to its site orientation and the environmental effects on them.

On the interior, service desks for circulation, reference, and the children's area are centrally located for the highest visibility and security with the minimum number of staff. There are areas dedicated for young children, which includes a program room for community events; young adults, with computers and comfortable seating for lounging; and patrons looking for new books and media, or reference materials, or any of the 110,000 items (and counting) in the library's collection. One of the areas in the library that has grown in popularity is the quiet study rooms, designed with floor to ceiling glass, which allow for a sense of privacy and territory, but a sense of security as well.

The building is expected to receive LEED Silver certification and makes use of both passive sustainable strategies as well as active strategies. The incorporation of a green roof over the one-story wing creates a better insulated space for the program area. Natural light floods the interior spaces through the surrounding glazing and skylights and reduces the need for artificial lighting. The use of a photovoltaic panel system has assisted in generating over 5% of the building's utility features onsite, as well reducing the baseline energy use by nearly 25%. A rain garden at the entry of the building creates a small stream of rainwater from the roof to feed native plantings and remain within onsite in a retention pond. To further promote sustainable design, significant efforts were made to use both local and high-recycled content materials.



The library's past location was built in 1903 thanks to a grant from Andrew Carnegie, land donation by Walpole natives, and town money. Like then, Walpole's new library, with a project budget of \$11.2 million, has been made possible by various contributions including a generous grant from the MBLC, charitable donations from the community, and optimism from the taxpayers of Walpole. Since its dedication in April 2012, the Walpole Public Library has seen circulation levels dramatically increase and continues to welcome patrons offering endearing compliments. (Lerner)

#### **North Scituate Public Library, Scituate, RI – USA 2011**

In this classic New England village setting, the North Scituate Public Library holds the memories of all the residents of North Scituate who have used it since 1925. The modest 1,600 sf addition and renovation to the original building retain the beauty of the library's historical charm while bringing it into the 21st century to support the growing population.

The exterior prominently features the archive room which is clad in slate panels to portray the importance of the collection within. Another feature of the project is the addition of a large meeting room which will not only serve as a gathering place for events for the community but also as an art gallery where local artists can display their work. Large windows on each side of the library allow the community to look in and provide framed views of the village center from inside. A centrally-located circulation desk and a new books and media at the entrance provide a flexible space for visitors to encounter and interact with each other.

The library worked with local organizations and individuals to create new garden areas which enhance the beauty of the village, including the rain garden, designed to blend seamlessly into the traditional New England landscape. Through a careful renovation of the existing space and a modest but thoughtful addition, the library will continue to be a vital resource for the town for decades to come. (Lerner)

#### **Milford Town Library, Milford, MA – USA 2007**

The Milford Town Library was opened in 1986 providing an open-plan facility. The building served the community well, but in recent years the staff realized it had become difficult to meet the increasing needs of the community in the space with its current configuration. LLB Architects was hired to remedy the situation. Through program diagrams, such as the chosen scheme pictured below, LLB was able to create a new layout which met the demands of both the budget and the staff. The original plan had a number of deficiencies, accentuated by two main flaws. The Young Adult Area (located on the main floor) was separated from the basement Meeting Room typically used by the teenagers, resulting in a constant flow of traffic which disrupted patrons who were using the reading areas or computers. The layout of the Reference Section was inefficient; the desk was located in the center of the reading area, while the office was located along the back wall. By reorienting the reference section and locating the desk along a wall adjacent to the reference office, the reference librarian now has control over the entire main floor. The reorientation of stacks and the relocation of the Young Adult Section to the lower floor next to the meeting rooms solved several of these key issues. Librarians are strategically located throughout both floors to ensure control of each area. The Milford Town Library project was completed in October 2007, providing the Town of Milford with a library which meets both current and future needs. Although not pushed to receive certification, the Milford Public Library was designed to LEED status. (Lerner)

#### **Maynard Public Library, Maynard, MA – USA 2006**

The new Maynard Public Library was inserted into the shell of the formerly abandoned Roosevelt School, a locally significant and historic three story New England brick school. The 24,000 sf building serves as a spacious new home for the growing library collection. Due to the severe weather damage and water infiltration of the abandoned school, only the historic facades and entrances were preserved in the renovation. Lerner | Ladds + Bartels developed a sculptural curtain wall design on each end to allow for light to penetrate through the fire stairs and into the collection areas. The interior was reconstructed with a completely new concrete and steel structure and organized around a central opening and skylight that is occupied on the lower level by a monumental staircase. Each floor is also enhanced with the adaptation of a loggia-like central spine that beckons back to the arched ceiling of the original school's hallway. The site received a new parking lot and an accessible entrance, as well as a reading garden and seating area. (Lerner)

#### **Watertown Free Public Library, Renovation-Expansion, Watertown, MA – USA 2006**

Architects Shaw & Hunnewell (George Russell Shaw 1848-1937 / Henry S. Hunnewell 1851 – 1931) designed the original Watertown Free Public Library in 1884. Located prominently on Main Street in the heart of Watertown, this French Renaissance style structure has undergone several additions and renovations over the years. The most significant expansion occurred in 1956 with a modern brick and glass structure. The new design by Lerner | Ladds + Bartels, fully implemented by August 2006 at a cost of \$9 million, removed the later additions and restored the historic 6,000 sf red brick and brownstone library. The new 38,000 sf addition connects its main entrances with a two-story corridor/central spine that is washed with natural light from a skylight above, and provides a monumental stair connecting the two levels. The scale and materials of the addition are sensitive to the existing historic buildings. The design also reestablishes the street edge and creates a vibrant new urban green space showcasing the historic library structure. (Lerner)

#### **The Providence Athenaeum, Providence, RI – USA 2005**

Over the past 250 years The Providence Athenaeum has enjoyed a vibrant history in remarkable settings. Founded in 1753 as an independent member-supported library, it has been located on Benefit Street on the historic East Side of Providence since 1838. Situated between Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design, the Greek Revival building, designed by William Strickland (1788 – 1854), is the only example of his work in New England and is credited with promoting the style throughout the area. Subsequent additions by Norman Isham and William Platner allowed the library to expand its collection and storage capacity as well as provide additional spaces for the members; including a children's area, a climate controlled rare book room, and additional office space. The Athenaeum contracted Lerner Ladds + Bartels to address structural and life safety deficiencies prevalent throughout the building, as well as refine their existing master plan. The "Bound," located directly below the circulation desk, (named for its traditional use as a bound-periodical storage area) was experiencing significant structural failure in the ceiling joists. Temporary steel columns filled the room in attempt to curb settling. LLB was charged with finding a permanent structural solution which would also eliminate all intermediate structure from the space. The removal of the existing columns and stacks, along with the subsequent finishes renovation, provided the Athenaeum with much needed flex-space usable for a range of functions. In conjunction with the structural renovation, LLB and their consultants identified all existing life-safety violations existing throughout the building. A report was compiled and presented to the Board of Directors which suggested ways to conform to current building codes while maintaining the historic integrity of the library. Construction was scheduled to coordinate with the Athenaeum's annual summer shut-down, which allowed all of the heavy work to occur without interruption to the library staff and patrons. Not only was the primary goal to assist in the stability and integrity of the building itself, but also to maintain distinct coordination between consultants, and ensure that full operation of the Athenaeum was maintained throughout its project timeline. Phasing proved crucial to the project's success, along with many protective measures to guard from debris, noise and other discomforts. (Lerner)

#### **Nevins Memorial Library, Methuen, MA – USA 2002**

Work performed by principal R. Drayton Fair, LEED AP, ALA, AIA, while employed at Tappe Associates. The Nevins Memorial Library is not only listed on the National Register of Historic Places; the benefactors are actually buried on the property. Juggling the complex siting issues of the building, grave site and specimen trees planted by David Nevins Jr., the design of the addition is sympathetic to the original Richardsonian Romanesque style of the exterior. The design brings complete new handicapped accessibility to the entire building for the first time and provides 17,000 additional SF for library services. The interior of the addition contrasts the original ornate oak with a lighter design and wood finish while still complementing the proportions of the

original. Architect designed furniture pulls the design through to the details, while the new stained glass windows in the Children's Library, also designed by the architect, carry an original theme throughout. (Lerner)

#### **Bolton Public Library, Renovation-Expansion, Bolton, MA – USA 2000**

Built in 1902, the original Bolton Public Library has been in operation for over a century without a single major renovation. The historic library had grown in other ways, however, requiring a new course of action. The abundance of materials gained over the years led to a general lack of space for other traditional functions. Increased technology needs, such as internet access and security measures, also needed implementation. For such a heritage-centric town as Bolton, demolition of the existing building in favor of a larger facility was out of the question. The key issue facing LLB centered around developing a design for the addition that was at once interconnected to the original through forms yet distinguished and functional. Several distinct styles were taken from the original structure and fused together, replicating materials to accurately reflect exterior themes. Repetition of dormers serve for both form and function, creating pop-out areas to maximize usable areas. The addition is linked to the original library through a glass connector, centralized with the new main entry and stair. This connection falls upon the new building's central axis, simplifying circulation and program distinction. Capitalizing upon the dichotomy of history and technology, program themes for each division relate back to the structures themselves. The cozy original building houses reading spaces, meeting areas, and historic materials. Elements in the addition include technology spaces, a separate children's room, and an expanded administration branch. (Lerner)

#### **Gleason Public Library, Carlisle, MA – USA 2000**

The historic Gleason Public Library of Carlisle, Massachusetts, built in 1895 and renovated/expanded in 2000, has an unfortunate history of water penetration and infiltration. Limited repair work addressed gutter replacement and slate roof maintenance, without long-term correction. Lerner | Ladds + Bartels, along with Envelope Preservation Consultant Simpson Gumpertz & Heger Inc., conducted a full site analysis to determine existing breaches and deficiencies as well as the best methods of repair. The entire foundation will receive new waterproofing equipment, and a perimeter drain shall be installed to prevent buildup of standing water. The exterior will receive full brick and granite repairing and repointing, complemented by a full slate roof and flashing repair/replacement. Window restoration throughout includes wood rot repair, glazing and hardware repair, and sill replacement and painting. Existing damage is addressed with Interior drywall and flooring replacement. (Lerner)

#### **Billerica Public Library, Billerica, MA – USA 2000**

Work performed by principal R. Drayton Fair, LEED AP, ALA, AIA, while employed at Tappe Associates. The original Billerica Town Hall sat vacant for over 10 years on the Town Common before the Billerica Public Library expansion project was able to bring the building back to life. The original cupola had been struck by lightning and removed, vandals had destroyed the grand staircase, and the windows had been broken and boarded up. The design fully restored the original building and expanded the square footage by 25,000 SF by duplicating the mass and roof forms of the historic building and connecting them with a new entry piece, providing full handicapped accessibility for the first time. Inside, the original Town Hall meeting hall on the second level was restored for use as the new reference room. The addition is open in plan, allowing a new three story bay window to allow natural light deep into the building. The full design is carried throughout with architect designed furnishings and a rich pallet of color finishes. (Lerner)

#### **Acton Memorial Library, MA – USA 1999**

Work performed by principal R. Drayton Fair, LEED AP, ALA, AIA, while employed at Tappe Associates. The original Acton Memorial Library, built in 1889 by Hartwell & Richardson, is a wonderful example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style and sits on the historic Acton Town Common next to the Town Hall. A 1966 addition expanded the original 1800 SF by more than 10,000SF but was built in a modern brutalist style. As requested by the client, the addition completely reclaims the 60's addition with a design more sympathetic to the Historic District. The new addition connects the original main floor level to the grade level expanded parking with a new accessible main entrance. The new entry facade continues and expands upon the design of the original building, blending old and new, without overpowering the original design. The interior design further expands upon the craftsman motifs utilizing woods and a classic color scheme throughout. The design was further enhanced by architect designed library furnishings and signage. (Lerner)

#### **Kingston Free Library, Kingston, RI – USA 1994**

Work performed by principal R. Drayton Fair, LEED AP, ALA, AIA, while employed at Tappe Associates. The original building, built in 1776, is one of the five original statehouses of Rhode Island. The project featured a new accessible entrance, elevator and egress stair discreetly attached to the rear of the building and allows for full handicapped access to the entire structure for the first time. The entire historic post and beam heavy timber frame of the building was reinforced with new steel to support current library loading without compromising the historic integrity of the original structure. New casework and millwork were designed to enhance the design of the original building. The second level was also brought up to code as a meeting hall for the community. Complete new systems including HVAC, fire protection, electrical and technology systems were fully integrated into the structure. The interior and furnishing design was coordinated and prepared by the architect to complement the original architecture. (Lerner)

#### **Middleborough Public Library, Middleborough, MA – USA 1992**

Work performed by principal R. Drayton Fair, LEED AP, ALA, AIA, while employed at Tappe Associates. Originally built in 1903, the Middleborough Public library is a classic example of a turn of the century Carnegie Library built in the classical style. Built of buff color brick with a limestone base, the building had never been updated until the 1992 addition. Incorporating complete new services, the new addition reinforces the design of the original on a very tight urban site, bringing the total building square footage to 25,000. On the interior, the new circulation desk bridges both the new addition and grade level entry with the original building and entry on North Main Street. The original building was completely renovated to restore original elements of the main skylight and salvaged brass light fixtures and features a public meeting room seating 130 and a climate controlled genealogy room for the Cranberry Collection. Although the original stack wing was demolished, Mr. Fair designed end tables for the building to incorporate pieces of the original glass floor along with designing the complete furnishing and finish package for the building. (Lerner)

### **Line and Space, LLC Tuscon, Arizona – USA**

<http://www.lineandspace.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **City of Phoenix Cesar Chavez Regional Library, Phoenix, AZ – USA 2007**

Designed to accommodate up to 40,000 visitors per month, this new 120,000-volume library for the City of Phoenix is located adjacent to an existing lake in a public park. A large roof shades floor-to-ceiling glass from the harsh summer sun and collects rainwater (stored in the existing lake) to be reused for irrigation, while earth berms surrounding the library, provide thermal mass and quietly integrate it into the park-scape. The Children's Area has an overhead sculptural "kite" which lowers the ceiling plane to a child-appropriate scale, and features an interactive display wall for kids ages 0-3, 9 dedicated computer stations, a "homework help" area with tables and chairs, and secluded study room.

An area for teens, christened "R3" for "read, relax rejuvenate" by local high school students, includes printed material in addition to high-tech amenities such as MP3 listening stations, a plasma-screen TV for viewing DVDs in a semi-enclosed lounge, and 12

dedicated computer stations. The building also provides spaces useful for the surrounding community such as a computer classroom, tutoring room, a 75-seat public meeting room, wireless internet access, and general computer areas (a total of more than 60 computers).

Extending the usability of exterior space for readers to enjoy during the summer, at the north end of the building, a large covered patio is tempered with recycled HVAC exhaust air and protected from the sound emanating from the busy street by an earthen berm. Along the west, 5,000 sf of private staff offices and workrooms are separate and secure. (Line)

### [University of Arizona, Poetry Center, Tucson, AZ – USA 2007](#)

Poetry is the food of the spirit, and spirit is the instigator and flow of all revolutions.” Since its inception, the Poetry Center has strived to live up to these words from founder Ruth Stephan. With nearly 70,000 items related to poetry in its collection, the Poetry Center is a living archive, a place where the spirit of poetry has served members of the community just like you for over 50 years. Within this single space you will find opportunities to enjoy readings and lectures, classes and workshops, library exhibitions, field trips, K–12 educational resources, discussion groups, or just a quiet place to sit and read a book. It is, as beloved teacher and friend Steve Orlen said, “The best living room in America for reading poetry.” Welcome; we hope you stay awhile and return often.

#### Mission

- The Poetry Center is a living archive, founded in 1960 to maintain and cherish the spirit of poetry.
- The Poetry Center promotes poetic literacy and sustains, enriches, and advances a diverse literary culture.

#### Activities

An internationally renowned poetry library, the Poetry Center sponsors numerous University and community programs, including readings and lectures, classes and workshops, discussion groups, symposia, writing residencies, poets-in-the-schools, poets-in-the-prisons, contests, exhibitions, and online resources, including standards-based poetry curricula. An area of special emphasis within the College of Humanities, the Poetry Center is open and fully accessible to the public.

<http://poetry.arizona.edu/about>

The University of Arizona's Helen S. Schaefer Poetry Center was opened to the public as well as writers, faculty and students in October 2007. The building creates a landmark facility where the mission of providing an outstanding research collection, quite possibly the most outstanding collection of contemporary poetry in America, and meeting place for writers and readers of poetry can be fulfilled.

Founder Ruth Stephan's concepts of accessibility and the connection between reader and poetry are overarching and drove the design for the building. Outdoor gathering and comfortable places of solitude and contemplation are an integral part of this project. The program includes stacks, controlled rare book collection, archives, administration, space for the Humanities Seminar Program and areas for discourse in both small and large groups. Integrated housing, one of the truly unique aspects of the center, is provided to honor and support the tradition of interaction among established poets and students as well as total immersion for those just emerging. (Line)

### [Peggy J. Slusser Memorial Philatelic Library \(Western Philatelic Museum\) Tucson, AZ – USA 1996](#)

The Slusser Memorial Philatelic Library contains a collection of over 30,000 books, journals, catalogs, photos, maps, and other reference items related to philately and postal history. Our archival collections focus on the postal history of Arizona and the Southwestern United States. The library also houses a collection of Civil War literature and material.

Dedicated in October 1996, the library is adjacent to the Postal History Foundation in the unique West University Historic Neighborhood District. Its aesthetic appeal and architectural features have received national distinction. It features a spacious reading room, exhibit area, book, and catalog sections. Most importantly, it has become one of the most recognized repositories of philatelic literature in the United States. Its material is an excellent resource for students, educators, historians and researchers. A trip to the Slusser Library is guaranteed to be worthwhile. We look forward to your visit!

<http://www.postalhistoryfoundation.org/slusser-library.html>

Located in an historic Tucson neighborhood and designed as an addition to the Western Philatelic Museum, the Slusser Memorial Library houses one of the most important collection of philatelic research materials in America.

Adjacent to but separate from the Museum's existing building, the Library provides a forum in which postal history is organized, preserved and provided, placing a premium on flexibility and maintaining special areas for users and collections. The expansion includes a circulation desk, work/storage area, card catalog, collections (stack/flat file), multi purpose reading/meeting, bathroom, technical services, vault and service spaces.

The Library's scale and material palette evokes a strong reference to its historical context; its construction places value on quality. Establishing a sense of unity with the surrounding neighborhood, and providing a low maintenance and cost-effective structure were important. Concrete block is clad with stucco to help the building blend into its residential context. Natural stone veneer for the angled entry wall evokes a strong reference to the historic use of this material, enticing patrons from the existing postal facility to the interior of the new Library. Openings and concrete projections provide an exciting visual dynamic, reinforcing the desired connection with the historical. (Line)

## [LiRo Architects + Planners, New York, NY – USA](#)

<http://www.liro.com>

### Libraries:

#### [Bronx High Bridge Library, New York, NY – USA 2010](#)

2.100 sqm. Addition, \$ 7.400.000

Thanks to the inspired work of LiRo Architects + Planners, the dark and oppressive building that once housed the High Bridge branch of the New York Public Library in the Bronx has been transformed into a welcoming space permeated by daylight. The New York Public Library specified that the renovated library become a neighbourhood landmark and gathering place. In response to this charge, LiRo Architects, who provided both Architecture and Interior Design services for the renovation, literally raised the roof of the building to allow natural light to flood in creating a luminous and expansive space that inspires gathering and learning. In homage to the neighbourhood's defining landmarks, LiRo's in-house talent created watercolour murals of the High Bridge Aqueduct and Water Tower for the library's main entrance, lobby and Children's Reading Room. A whimsical three-dimensional illustration of a tree emerges from the mural to shelter the Children's story area in which children gather on a circular amphitheater covered in grass-imaged carpeting. Bright green circles of flooring denote gathering areas in both the Children's and Adult Reading Rooms while brightly-coloured modern furniture creates a cheerful atmosphere in a clean, modern space welcoming to adults and children alike. “I believe that we are standing in the most beautiful urban library in America,” said Paul LeClerc, president and CEO of the New York Public Library, at the grand opening of the High Bridge branch and also called the Children's Reading Room “the single most beautiful space in New York”. LiRo Architects strive to make spaces that support, sustain, and inspire, and the High Bridge Library redesign meets, and exceeds all of those goals. (LiRo)

## **Litman Architecture, Warren, RI – USA**

<http://www.litmanarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Jesse Smith Memorial Library, Harrisville, RI – USA 2008](#)

[Warwick Library, Warwick, RI – USA 1998](#)

## **LLP Architects see: Lerner, Ladds + Bartels, Pawtucket, RI – USA**

## **Looney Ricks Kiss, Memphis, TN – USA**

<http://www.lrk.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Memphis/Shelby County Public Library and Information Center, Memphis, TN – USA 2001](#)

330,000 sqf., \$ 43,000,000

CLIENT: Memphis/Shelby County Public Library, City of Memphis and Shelby County Government, SIZE: 5 stories, 330,000 square feet, LRK SERVICES: architecture, interior design (in association with Shepley Bulfinch Richardson & Abbott)

### **Awards:**

**Buildings New Construction Awards**

- Winner - Public/Government Category

**National Commercial Builders Council Awards of Excellence**

- Grand Award

Envisioned as an “information town hall” rather than a traditional depository for books and archives, the Memphis/Shelby County Library is designed to function as a public Internet café, gathering place, and community center. Open floor plans accommodate changing technologies and provide maximum efficiency for future needs. Collections, reading rooms and services with the highest traffic are located on the first floor; research-oriented functions and archives are located on upper floors. (Looney)

## **Loysen + Kreuthmeier, Pittsburgh, PA - USA**

<http://www.lk-architects.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Brookline, Pittsburgh, PA – USA 2004](#)

## **LPA Inc., Irvine, CA – USA**

<http://www.lpainc.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Mt. San Jacinto, Menifee Campus Technology Center, San Jacinto, CA – 2008](#)

The Technology Center at Menifee Community College provides the college with much needed computer labs, digital classrooms, faculty offices, and a 200 seat assembly space. The 35,000-square-foot structure is a two-story configuration. The campus educational mission is to ensure state-of-the-art learning environments for all Menifee College students. The new Technology Center will be an icon for future digital learners. The Menifee College Technology Center is shaped in response to campus context, program uses, and the natural environment and client expectations for a digital classroom building. The campus is located in the high California desert exposing the buildings and outdoor spaces to strong winds and hot summer sun. Located on the valley floor provides the college panoramic views to the surrounding mountain ranges. An undulating profile of the distant ridge line creates a scenic backdrop to the campus and its buildings. The original campus buildings were designed to complement its natural setting. The Technology Center balances nature and technology continuing the campus tradition of building forms inspired by campus context and environmental conditions. The building program consists predominately of a wide spectrum of computer labs ranging from computer aided drafting, multi-media, graphic design, business labs as well as digital photography and arts labs. Instructional labs are protected from the environment by controlling and minimizing any natural light. The expectation of the college for this building is that no direct sunlight reaches into teaching spaces. All visual access into teaching spaces will be provided from within the building itself through a central circulation element. Continuous skylights above the circulation space will flood the public spaces of the building with natural light. Daylight from the second floor skylights will filter into the lower level through a translucent catwalk in the floor illuminating the public space on the ground floor. The two building entries are designed as gathering spaces where social interaction will take place. Visually these transparent lobbies will act as the windows into the technology center displaying students interacting with technology. Additional windows are provided on the north side of the building framing views to the mountains in the faculty offices. A roof garden allows students to gather outside under a perforated metal canopy protected from both the sun and wind. The sweeping curve of the building in plan faces directly into the strong winds. The opposite side of the building protects outdoor spaces and entries. The architectural expression of the technology center exaggerates the ornamental curved details of the existing campus buildings. The technology center boldly transforms building details into larger campus gestures leaving the impression of digitally enhanced higher learning. (LPA)

[Redding Library, Redding, CA – USA 2007](#)

The 55,000-sq.-ft., two-story county library incorporates spectacular views of Mount Shasta, state-of-the-art library services and historical references while demonstrating a responsible attitude toward sustainable design practices. The green features of the library include a 7,000-sq.-ft. vegetated green roof, photovoltaic power, thermal energy storage, indirect lighting and extensive use of recycled and recyclable materials. The library also includes an outdoor community area, a children's garden, an expanded local history area, a 200 seat community room, a heritage room, cafe, children's reading room, teen center, technology training center, bookstore and drive-thru book drop. (LPA)

### **Temecula Library, Temecula, CA – USA 2006**

This 33,000-sq.-ft single-story library sits on two-acres of land in the heart of Temecula. The library is located near Temecula's Community Recreation Center and Sports Park, and the local high school. The facility, with panoramic views, features a 200-seat community room, small-group workrooms, a children's reading area, a heritage room and a "Friends of the Library" bookstore. From the reading porch, one can look out over the dramatic views of the city and the Temecula Valley. (LPA)

### **Santiago Canyon College, Library, Orange, CA – USA 2006**

The 39,900-square-foot facility includes a library, audio visual and information technology support services, faculty resource center, library instruction computer lab, and computer commons. Energy efficient Low-E glazing, skylights, perforated metal solar fins, and the deep metal panel roof all help protect and control direct sunlight while allowing natural daylight to permeate into the building interior and inversely becoming a beacon in the darkness. The linear layout of the palm trees address the orientation of the building's main entry and extend out to Chapman Avenue. This gesture responded to the formality of the campus gateway as a first impression for students and visitors, and unfolded like arms that welcome the community. (LPA)

The library building earned a merit award from the American Institute of Architects' Committee on Architecture for Education. The library, which opened in 2006, is 40,000 square feet (3,700 m2) and holds 100,000 books. It was designed by LPA Architecture. The Library offers not only a wide selection of books, but computer access, private study rooms, and educational media. (Wikipedia)

### **Mission Viejo Library, Mission Viejo, CA – USA 1997**

Responsible for the design of the original 26,000-sq.-ft. library and the addition, LPA expanded this library to a total of 42,000-sq.-ft. The 16,000-sq.-ft. addition included a local television station studio, an expanded children's area, an enlargement of the library's data capabilities providing more computers in a new area with greater public access to technology, additional study rooms and a larger local history and genealogy area. The original library features specialized technology for on-line research, young adult programs, children's story-time theater, local historical research and display, cultural events, and Friends of the Library retail space. (LPA)

## **Lubetz Architects, Pittsburgh, PA – USA**

<http://www.lubetz.com>

### **Libraries:**

### **Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh – Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh, PA – USA 2006**

#### **Awards:**

**2007 AIA Architectural Honor Award**

It reinvents the library from a place to go to a place to be. It defines a new experience to attract and engage users. The library is a singular open space in an expansive light-filled volume. Spaces are defined by the porosity of books, changes in materials, and varying acoustic and light levels. Continuous bench seating facing the streets allows people to participate in the activity below. Individual seating in window boxes provide memorable framed views of a neighborhood church. This \$ 4,7 million renovation and addition project is the busiest library in the CLP system. The library experienced a 74% increase in visitors since its reopening. It uses state-of-the-art ideas about building performance, systems integration, and its LEED™ certified. The library is adaptable & flexible to accommodate shifting patterns of use over time. A raised access floor system allows the library to modify data systems and technological upgrades. Lightweight furniture, wheeled shelving, and display panels facilitate continual reconfiguration of the space. Every visit is potentially a fresh experience. (Lubetz)

## **M Architects ( Michael D. Morton), Houston, Texas – USA**

<http://www.m-architects.com>

### **Libraries:**

### **Bracewell Neighborhood Library, Houston, TX – USA 2009**

m Architects designed this library with the intention to moderate between the large scale of the freeway and the smaller scale of the surrounding neighborhood. A typical Houston site, the library is situated on swampy former pastureland. Materials and massing were chosen to relate directly with the adjacent operating horse ranch. Sustainable strategies include regional and recycled materials, passive solar, and an energy recovery system. Currently under construction, the library is on track to achieve LEED Silver. (M-Architects)

### **HPL (Houston Public Library) Express-eLibrary Prototype (Frank Library), Houston, TX – USA 2008**

#### **Awards:**

**2004 AIA Houston Design Merit Award**

We have recently completed the first in a series of projects for the Houston Public Library called HPL Express. These facilities provide visitors access to email, Internet, and computer training, as well as books. It is very rewarding to work on a project that empowers people without a computer by giving them access to information that many of us take for granted.

(<http://texasarchitect.blogspot.com>)

The Morris Frank Branch provides users with access to both computer technology and traditional library services. Occupying the first floor of a 1970's era office building, the 10,000 sq. ft. library was designed using concepts from the e-library prototype by m-architects. (M-Architects)

## **M2A Milofsky Michaeli & Cox Architects, Los Angeles – USA**

<http://www.m2a-architects.com>

### **Miraleste Library Expansion, Palos Verdes Estates, CA – USA on design**

The Miraleste Branch Library, sited in a pastoral setting overlooking the San Pedro Harbor, serves the City of Palos Verdes Estates. Originally constructed in 1967, the branch library program had long since outgrown its existing structure's limitation and had become overcrowded and technologically outdated. In 2007, working with the Palos Verdes Library District, the Library Board and the public through presentation meetings, M2A analyzed the existing facility and developed five master plan options ranging from very low impact to full reconstruction. From these, M2A developed one preferred option in response to the outreach process requirements. The resultant scheme creates a new dual Library entrance, and will add a new Youth Wing including new Children's Room with Storytelling area, Teen Collection, new Staff areas/lounge, clerestory windows and a new outdoor Storytelling Terrace. The existing branch layout will be reconfigured to include a new expandable meeting room, adult reading areas, new toilet facilities,



and new reference and circulation areas. The branch will have 14 new computers, flexible expansion and 30% more collection capacity. Site renovations include an additional 16 parking stalls, storm water bioswale, botanical garden path and compliant ADA accessible entrances. (M2A)

#### **Silver Lake Branch Library, Los Angeles CA – USA 2009**

Serving as a gateway to the community, the Silver Lake Branch of the Los Angeles Public Library seeks to carve out a corner at a busy intersection with a channel glass spine to create a public plaza, which embraces the larger community and creates a welcome backdrop for the primary literary and social gathering functions of the building. The plaza, raised above the adjacent street, incorporates traditional references to the ascent to knowledge while creating a gathering place previously non-existent within this community. The fully glazed reading room and a glass garden dematerializes the definition between interior and exterior space, opening up this “living room space” to the plaza. The central spine also brings natural light into the center of the building and, with its photovoltaic skylight helps the facility attain its LEED Gold certification. A continuous clerestory window around the building allows the roof plane to float above the stacks bringing in natural light and affording views of the adjacent hills and sky. The split level design incorporates the subterranean garage while opening the Multi-purpose room at the plaza level for a clear connection to the street, book fairs and other community activities. (M2A)

#### **Arroyo Seco Regional Branch Library, Renovation, Highland Park, CA - USA 2003**

##### **Awards:**

Highland Park Heritage Trust, 2004 Award of Merit

The project design reflects the community of Highland Park and the Highland Park Heritage Trust’s great pride in its wealth of historic turn of the century Mission and Craftsman style civic and residential structures. The site is located on a triangular portion of the park at the intersection of Figueroa Street and Piedmont Avenue and the 14,000 sq. ft. facility replaces the 10,200 sq. ft. library built in 1960. The project includes a large wall mural painted by the artist, Luis Becerra, which was relocated from the original building to a prominent location directly opposite the rear entrance. The new facility continues this tradition by utilizing indigenous arroyo stone and brick materials and traditional building forms, volumes and details. At the triangular corner, a thirty-five foot high stone tower announces the library location and frames the low entry vestibule. From this low entry, a simple and traditional, large open reading room with heavy timber wood trusses is sited along the street wall on Figueroa Street. Along this street a long massive stone “garden” wall punctuated by a variety of window openings and bay windows reflects the craftsman tradition represented by stone buildings and separates the busy street from the quiet of the inside functions. Inside, the adult, reference and teen reading room is organized around a central axis, which terminates in a large bay overlooking the adjacent park. A variety of various bays, alcoves and mezzanine reading rooms provide outside vistas and intimate seating areas for the patrons. Small book alcoves along the outside walls interrupted by chance views, give an immediacy to the book collection while orienting the people back to the surrounding outer world. New computer tables share the central space with traditional reading tables. The separate children’s reading room features a skylight filtering down and a private storytelling area set in a large bay element which overlook a landscaped garden area of the park. Facing the corner and reminiscent of the original Carnegie library is a large circular trellis structure, dark brick wainscot, and decorative iron balcony leading to the public meeting room and Friend’s Bookroom. (M2A)

#### **North Hollywood Regional Branch Library, North Hollywood, CA – USA 2002**

##### **Awards:**

California Preservation Foundation, 2004 Preservation Design Award

State of California, 2003 Governor’s Award

Los Angeles Conservancy, 2003 Preservation Award

##### **Publications:**

Clean, Well-Lighted, Los Angeles Time Magazine, July 13, 2003

The North Hollywood Amelia M. Earhart Regional Branch Library is located at the intersection of Tujunga Avenue and Magnolia Avenue occupying a rectangular lot at the corner of the North Hollywood Park. The original facility is a single story brick building in the Spanish Colonial Revival style of approximately 4,300 square feet, designed by Weston & Weston Architects. It was built in 1930 as one of several branches funded by revenue bonds voted by the citizens of Los Angeles in the 1920’s. In 1956, an extensive addition in the same style by John Landon increased the library area to approximately 12,500 square feet. In 1984, the 1930’s URM building was seismically reinforced to Division 88 standards. This project incorporates a second addition of approximately 2,500 square feet and the addition of new parking areas. The 1930’s portion of the facility is a clerestory volume with seven multi-pane windows centered over the entry. The clerestory has a shallow hip roof of red Spanish tile and two chimneys at the south end. On the south and east sides, a second tile roof below the clerestory windows extend over offices and a porch that asymmetrically covers three-quarters of the front. The porch roof is supported by a row of stylized concrete columns and capitals resting on a two-foot high concrete wall finished by a brick course. Entry is through a small rectangular vestibule, decorated with wrought iron gates, grilles, and Mexican tile. Doors of oak and leaded glass lead into the circulation and adult reading area with open wood trusses and a fireplace at the south end. The 1956 addition encompasses the existing reference area, staff area and children’s area and matches the original exposed brickwork, clay tile roof and exterior detailing. (M2A)

#### **John C. Fremont Library, Renovation, Los Angeles, CA – USA 1996**

##### **Awards:**

Los Angeles Conservancy, 1997 Preservation Award, City of Los Angeles, Historic Preservation Award of Excellence

M2A completed the rehabilitation, seismic upgrade, and 2,000 sq. ft. addition to this historic branch library. All work on this Los Angeles Cultural Monument No. 303, constructed circa 1927, was designed to meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards. Organized around a new entry/reading court, the existing library and new support and community spaces are fully accessible. A new entry “drum”, separated from the existing structure by skylights, leads into the restored reading room complete with truss ceilings, fireplace and recreated chandeliers. Original stenciling was restored; original colors were researched and recreated. A new landscaped parking lot integrates existing trees to maintain the context of the residential neighborhood. The completed project was the recipient of a 1997 Design Award from the Los Angeles Conservancy. (M2A)

#### **Pico-Union Branch Library, Renovation, Los Angeles CA – USA 1993**

##### **Awards:**

City of Los Angeles, Cultural Affairs Commission, 2003 Architectural Excellence Award

Located within the historic Pico-Union neighborhood, the community requested that the building design respond to the turn of the century building type and style predominant throughout their area. The design recreates a Carnegie Library prototype with traditional reading rooms set behind a formal monumental brick and clay tile building form. The building is set back from the dense street trees with a decorative plaza and formal stairs leading to an arched entry porch. The facade features a triple arched entry porch at the center of the main mass and smaller decorative view windows at the axis of each room. On the interior a lobby leads through arches to a traditional book lined main reading space with a large central skylight and built-in computer work carrels.

Arched openings lead to each of three separate beamed reading rooms for Teens, Children and Adults and rear stack room. Each room opens onto a tiled courtyard with seating and specimen trees. (M2A)

**Machado and Silveti Associate**  
**s. Architecture and Urban Design, Boston – USA**

<http://www.machado-silveti.com>

**Libraries:**

[Sam M. Walton College of Business, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR – USA 2005 – 2007](#)

**Awards:**

9th International Award for Architecture in Stone 2005  
AIA National Honor Award for Architecture 2003  
Harleston Parker Medal, Boston Society of Architects 2003  
Honor Award, Boston Society of Architects 2003  
Honor Award, AIA New England 2002  
Honor Award, Boston Society of Landscape Architects 2002

Willard J. Walker Hall is designed to accommodate both recent and future growth anticipated at the Walton College of Business at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. The building showcases state-of-the-art teaching classrooms and student learning spaces, teaming rooms, spaces for industry partnering, and a trading room. Walker Hall takes advantage of its hillside location to project a contemporary image visible from downtown Fayetteville. It presents itself as a solid mass with a series of protruding glass boxes that express key interior spaces. Inside, four architectural staircases connecting the five floors lead one through a succession of double-height spaces that are nodes for the primary programmatic elements of the building. Red, ochre, and gray stained concrete floors visually define a hierarchy of plazas, avenues, and streets. The vertical organization of the program promotes connections between undergraduates, graduate students, and the various research centers. The largest of these double-height volumes is the forum, which links together Shollmier Plaza, café seating areas, a 150-seat auditorium and the trading center. Other double-height spaces are adjacent to undergraduate classrooms, research center meeting rooms, and a [graduate reading resource room](#). Walker Hall, along with the adjacent Center for Academic Excellence building, frames a new academic quadrangle. The strong massing, materials, and landscape tie together the previously undefined campus precinct. (Machado)

[Boston Public Library – Honan-Allston Branch, Allston, MA – USA 1998 – 2001](#)

**Awards:**

2004 AWARD FOR DESIGN EXCELLENCE, Boston Society of Architects  
2003 AIA NATIONAL HONOR AWARD FOR ARCHITECTURE, National Association of the American Institute of Architects.  
HARLESTON PARKER MEDAL, Boston Society of Architects  
2002  
HONOR AWARD, Boston Society of Architects  
HONOR AWARD, AIA New England  
HONOR AWARD, Boston Society of Landscape Architects

The new Honan-Allston Branch Library is a single story 20,000 square foot building along a prominent neighborhood street. The building addresses issues that are important to the Boston Public Library, including maximum visual control within the library, a reading garden that serves as many spaces as possible, off-hours access for community use, and a prominent reading room on the front of the building. The scheme divides the building into three parallel zones. The front zone contains all the active, information-gathering program components, including the stacks. The rear zone contains all of the meeting and program spaces, which have off-hours community use. The middle zone is very transparent, with alternating gardens and glass pavilion reading rooms. By creating several small garden spaces rather than a single large garden, each reading room is able to have a garden on both sides. This organization allows a beautiful specimen Beech tree to be preserved in one of the gardens. The warm material palette is made up of slate shingles and panels, rough slate blocks, and wood cladding. Natural finished wood windows are used with a combination of fixed and operable units. The interior floors are a combination of wood and cork which shares the same warm tones of the exterior materials. (Machado)

The Machado and Silveti design team actively engaged the community in every aspect of the design process. Their participation in numerous meetings and community events helped to develop a design scheme that not only addressed the multitude of tasks and services provided by our public library today, but also transformed a site into an inviting and vibrant new civic structure. The end result is a fantastically well-received building now being overwhelmed with significant public use. (Bernard A. Margolis, President The Boston Public Library)

**Mack Scogin Merrill Elam Architects, Atlanta, Georgia – USA**

<http://www.mssearch.com>

**Libraries:**

[Jean Gray Hargrove Music Library – University of California, Berkeley, CA – USA 2004](#)

[Lee B. Philmon Branch Library, Riverdale, GA – USA 1997](#)

[John J. Ross – William C. Blakley Law Library, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ – USA 1993](#)

[Carol Cobb Turner Branch Library, Morrow, GA – USA 1991](#)

[\[ Buckhead Branch Library, Atlanta, GA – USA 1989](#)

[Clayton County Headquarters Library, Joensboro, GA – 1988 \]](#)

**Mahlum Architects, Seattle, WA – Portland, WA – USA**

<http://www.mahlum.com>

**Libraries:**

[Suzzallo Library, University of Washington, Seattle WA – USA 2002](#)

Suzzallo Library's importance to the psyche of the University of Washington is profound. A powerful symbol of learning, it is monumental in scale and magnificently ornate. Successful restoration and rehabilitation of this landmark involved discreet integration of structural, technology and life-safety upgrades without interfering with the Library's aesthetic integrity. Great care was taken to preserve historic interior finishes, particularly within the entry lobby, grand stair, octagon and reading room. The new design introduces an exposed batwing-shaped steel strut that grasps existing trusses over the reading room and anchors them to the core structure. Aside from this dramatic intervention, the new steel bones, structural bracing and seismic upgrades are hidden, restoring the building's historic beauty and preserving its legacy. Scope: \$47.3 million, 318,000 SF (Cardwell)  
Completed in association with Cardwell Architects, see Cardwell Architects

#### **Libraries:**

Notable: Recognized with multiple design awards

### **Marble Fairbanks Architects, New York – USA**

<http://www.marblefairbanks.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Glen Oaks Branch Library, Queens Borough Public Library, Queens, New York, NY – USA 2009**

#### **Awards:**

Design Excellence Program, NYC DDC

Art Commission Award, NYC

Merit Award, NYC AIA

Glen Oaks Branch Library replaces an existing one story facility with a new 18,000sf high performance, LEED certified building located at the juncture of a low scale commercial/institutional area with a suburban residential neighborhood. The program includes reading rooms on all three levels, a cybercenter, and community meeting spaces. As the building area required is double that allowable by zoning, half of the interior spaces are placed below grade. A double-height space adjacent to the building entry and strip skylights in the plaza bring light through a contoured ceiling to define specific reading areas located below. The profile of the contoured ceiling is read at the double-height space, making a visual connection between the plaza and ceiling surfaces, accentuating the artificiality of the ground. The landscape strategy acknowledges the ground surface's dual role as an outdoor public space and its inversion as the roof of the cellar below, exploring the relationship between artifice and nature.

Above grade massing and material treatment respond to differing site conditions on each elevation. A large picture window along the front elevation provides views into and out of the second floor children's area, while providing a civic identity to the community.

Exterior materials merge the scale of the library to Union Turnpike and the residential context. (Marble)

**Slides Library, Department of Art History and Archaeology Columbia University, New York, NY – USA 2007**

#### **Award:**

Honor Award, New York City AIA

ID Design Award, Honorable Mention American Architecture Award

This project was completed both as a prototype research project to test computerized fabrication techniques, and to fulfill the immediate program needs of the client as the first phase of a longer-term master plan. The design consists of four walls defining the space of the slide library and lit by the skylight above. The east wall is made up of 435 sandwiched layers of 1" thick ultralight (lightweight mdf). Occasional viewing portals are formed by carved layers on opposite sides of the wall where two 1/2" thick glass panels are inserted. The middle of the east wall curves into the space to capture light in the hall outside from a skylight above. The edges of the glass panels refract and glow from natural light. The north, south and west walls are patterned with 1/4" perforated lines outlining the actual tooling paths for each of the layers of the east wall – these lines are illuminated by the light of the skylight in the slide library. As part of the rigor to digitally draw, fabricate and manage the entire project, every component of the design was milled regardless of its complexity to enable the walls to be assembled like furniture. (Marble)

### **Marpillero Pollak Architects, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.mparchitectsnyc.com>

**Queens Public Library Network, Elmhurst Library, New York, NY – USA 2008 – 2010**

\$ 11,328,000, Sqf. 30,515

The existing Elmhurst Library is the second busiest circulating library within the Queens Library (QL) network. MPA's design for a **new building more than doubles the size of the existing building** and triples usable program space. It will provide state-of-the-art technology, including more public computers, wireless internet access, self-check out capabilities through radio frequency identification technology, and a 24 hour book drop, as well as the Adult Learning Center, one of six in the QL system, which offers classes, video and writing groups, and technology-assisted education. The new library creates a number of inviting, comfortable spaces with careful consideration to material qualities, durability, acoustics, and color. Respecting and engaging the neighborhood context, the new library will acknowledge the larger massing of contemporary buildings, while relating to the smaller scale fabric of historical architecture through the design of two special glass enclosed reading-room spaces, one in the park and one above Broadway. The project maximizes green space and connection to the outdoors, using the constraint of a rear no-build zone as opportunity for a garden which connects visually to open space at the interior of the block. Transparency through the glass-enclosed reading room at the center of the building provides a visual connection between existing park and new garden. The library has a new presence on Broadway, contributing to the quality of the street and announcing itself to the community. As a DDC High Performance Pilot Project, Elmhurst Library's integrated building design balances energy efficiency, accessibility, spatial quality, daylight, thermal and acoustical comfort, and maintenance. (Marpillero) (30,515 sqf.)

**Exhibitions: AIA Going Public, DDC Design Excellence Report**

Client: Queens Public Library, New York City Department of Design and Construction Location: Queens, New York

**The Horticultural Society of New York, Library, New York, NY – USA 2008**

The new headquarter builds upon the Horticultural Society's (HSNY) 106 year historic legacy, and contribute to its ongoing mission concerning education and outreach of the organization. The flexibility of the space with a movable panel and sliding panels allows a dynamic transformation from **full-length Library to Gallery and large scale Lecture space**. The design approach which accommodates a high environmental quality by maximizing daylight through the planter screen and natural ventilation provides the feeling of a park in the middle of a part of the city dense with office spaces. Conference room, offices and workstations all have direct

light and views to the outside, and are accessible from the Library/Gallery to support the vibrant future of the institution. Simple and sustainable design strategies were implemented within a landlord's build-out limited budget, yet promoted a clear identity by also integrating in the space a small but focused amount of custom furniture.

#### **PS1 Bergen School Library, Robin Hood Foundation, New York, Brooklyn NY – USA 2004**

##### **Awards:**

**Citation Award 2005**

The PS1 Bergen School Library is part of the Robin Hood Foundation Library Initiative, a program whose long term mission is to have all NYC children reading at grade level or above. MPA was part of a small group of architectural firms selected to design one of the libraries, each of which must accommodate 10,000 new books, an instructional area with tables and seating for thirty-two second to fifth graders and a reading aloud space for 30 younger children. MPA's design creates an integral assembly of custom designed work tables, a "stage" for the younger children, and a frieze of children's drawings. Elements of the new library extend outward into the corridor and stairwell to construct a strong identity within the overall space of the school. (\$ 428 000) (Marüillero) (<http://www.designshare.com> <http://www.schooldesigner.com> )

#### **A.C. Martin Partners, Inc., Los Angeles – USA**

<http://www.acmartin.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno, CA – USA 2008**

Partners: RMJM (UK)

325.300 sqf., € 78.800.000

This project renovated an existing 85,000-square-foot structure and added 240,300 square feet to it, creating a five-level structure with a transparent north facade that brings light into the library while offering users a view of the neighboring Peace Garden. The building's internal circulation is organized around a series of stairs and landings, with the main stair traversing the entire northern wall and guiding visitors through the heart of the library. Other features include a café on the second level and a rooftop terrace adjacent to university's administrative offices. A variety of seating areas include built-in seating on the library's grand staircase and comfortable places that are tucked away so patrons can retreat to read or study. (<http://chronicle.com>)

In the course of the renovations to the California State University library in Fresno, ag4 media facade GmbH in collaboration with A2aMEDIA Inc. and GKD USA have realized a 50 m2 media facade made of Mediamesh®, a product developed by ag4 and GKD Düren. Mounted behind a glass wall, the media facade is part of an artistic installation set up throughout the entire university building. Not only the media facade is integrated into the mediatectonic overall concept, but also its content. The media facade displays an installation that runs day and night, depicting in real time the traditional basket weaving process by a Native American Indian woman. Fresno's new Henry Madden Library was built by AC Martin Partners and includes a video installation by the artist and architect Susan Narduli. The installation shows a basket weaver at work. Susan Narduli filmed the basket weaver during the course of 12 months. From this material, an installation was created that shows the complete process of creating a basket from start to finish in real time running over a two-week period, making this undoubtedly one of the longest art films ever made. The installation is displayed through Mediamesh®, a transparent stainless-steel wire mesh panel with embedded high-luminosity LED profiles. This innovative technology makes it possible to mediate the entire surface of large facades, displaying brilliant image quality both by day and by night. Be it for high-resolution images, videos or live broadcasts: the configuration of Mediamesh® is determined by the planned application, the location of the structure, and the image resolution, and is based on the specifications of the project and the customer. The quality of the images is determined by the viewing distance and by the interplay between the horizontal and vertical distances between the pixels. The denser the alignment of the pixels, the higher the resolution and the more detailed the image display is. For the installation in Fresno, a distance of 6 centimeters both horizontally and vertically was selected, guaranteeing a high transparency of the system. Minimal power consumption, long life span and durability, weather and temperature resistance covering a range of -20° C to +70° C as well as the ability to easily exchange the profiles or the control elements when needed further demonstrate the innovation of the overall concept. "One of the reasons we chose the co-operation is because its technology is above and beyond what is available in the marketplace today. Of all the companies our team looked into, it was the only one that could apply futuristic technology to bring a historic tradition to life in a genuine and realistic format", said Cynthia Teniente-Matson, Vice President of Administration at California State University in Fresno. "Our goal for the Henry Madden Library expansion project was to blend the ancient Native American heritage of the Central Valley of California into the state-of-the-art facility." The 50m2 large media facade will be mounted in the interior of the building behind a large glass facade with its brilliance radiating outwards onto the planned "Peace Garden". Students and visitors walking past the garden or the library will thus be able to view the basket creation process. This is a significant aspect of the installation. Dr John D. Welty, President of the University, explains, "As we move into the future, it is very important that we never lose sight of the past. The contributions, wisdom and connection to the land of the entire Native American community in our region need to be cherished, recorded and passed on to future generations. This technology allows us to do that." The team, consisting of ag4, GKD, A2aMEDIA and Susan Narduli, have created an installation that successfully demonstrates how the past and the future can be woven together in an interesting way, thereby creating new and enlightening associations. (<http://www.medienfassade.com>)

#### **Martinez + Johnson Architecture, Washington DC – USA**

<http://www.mjarchitecture.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Georgetown Library, Washington DC – USA 2010**

The design objectives for the Georgetown Library were to provide a state-of-the-art library facility that would meet the program needs of the twenty first century user. Set within the historic Georgetown community, this 80 year-old building suffered greatly when a fire tore through the structure in early 2007 damaging much of the original oak woodwork and historic elements. M+J worked very carefully to restore the significant architectural details of the building and provide a setting for new activities. To achieve some of these objectives M+J sought to reintroduce the original reading terrace that once sat on the south side facing historic Book Hill Park. While maintaining minimum impact to the historic fabric, this allowed for the expansion of the building - accommodating the library program and allowing for a new public meeting room. Additionally, the generous height of the original roof provided the opportunity to add a third level that now houses the Peabody reading room and historic collection. The third level

Peabody reading room sits neatly within the roof restoration under the new cupola and takes advantage of the views of Georgetown through the new dormers.

As a contributing structure to the Georgetown Historic District, the design for the Georgetown Library had a number reviews to undergo. M+J shepherded the design through an extensive series of neighborhood meetings, fully vetting both the interior design as well the exterior restoration design with neighbors and the ANC. Formal reviews took place with the Old Georgetown Board, the body that handles reviews in Georgetown for the US Commission on Fine Arts. Reviews with the Historic Preservation Office were on an informal basis, but just as rigorous as if the project were to go before HPRB. (Martinez)

#### **Takoma Park Library, Washington DC – USA 2009**

Takoma Park Library has been serving this community since first opening in 1911. This historic building was a Carnegie-funded facility, set in nationally registered historic district. In recent years it became the goal of the DC Public Library system to restore and renovate many of their libraries so that they can continue to meet the demands of the District's residents. In 2008, Martinez+Johnson Architecture, as a part of a design/build team was asked to provide interior and exterior renovations for this historic structure, all within an exceedingly exacting budget. The DC Public Library (DCPL) and the supporting neighborhood groups had a vision of what they wanted to accomplish at the site, complete with some initial design parameters. M+J was able to successfully work with all of the parties involved to further define the scope of the project, given the budget that had been established when DCPL accepted the design/build proposal. The exterior design effort required a working relationship with the Historic Preservation Office in order to develop the most appropriate restoration scheme.

The interior of the building did not have an official DC landmark designation, never the less, M+J's design had to maintain the original interior aesthetic while adapting it to the technologies and services required by a modern library user. Designs were drawn for new HVAC and lighting systems, library stacks, security desk, and computer stations. In addition all the finishes in the building were upgraded according to M+J's design. This project was completed in March of 2009. (Martinez)

#### **Maryann Thompson Architects, Cambridge, MA - USA**

(formerly Thompson and Rose Architects)

<http://www.maryannthompson.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **The Atlantic Center for the Arts, New Smyrna Beach, Fl. – USA 1997**

##### **Awards:**

Two State of Florida grants

1998 American Institute of Architects National Honor Award for Design Excellence

1997 I.D. Magazine Annual Design Distinction Award

1996 Boston Society of Architects Design Honor Award

1995 American Wood Council Honor Award

the 1995 Progressive Architecture Citation Award

1993 Boston Society of Architects Unbuilt Architecture Award.

The project has been featured in several publications including the September 2001 issue of A+U, the June 1997 issue of Architectural Record, the June 1996 issue of Architecture, the February 1994 issue of Progressive Architecture, the March 1994 issue of INSITE magazine, and the November 1994 issue of Architectural Record. The project was included in the Norton guide to 250 key 20th Century American buildings.

The Atlantic Center for the Arts offers artists residency programs in a lush Florida jungle setting. The Center offers residencies to writers, dancers, visual artists, composers, choreographers, and actors. Past participants include Allen Ginsberg, Lukas Foss, Robert Rauschenberg, Edward Albee, Alice Aycock, and other nationally known artists. The program includes a black-box theater, painting and sculpting studios, recording studios, a dance studio, a library and various support spaces. The design includes six buildings interwoven into an indigenous Florida jungle landscape, linked by an elevated boardwalk, and made of wood, glass, and metal. The project completed an intensive value engineering process, and the design team worked closely with the construction manager to refine building costs so that the project came in below budget. Construction was completed in 1997. (Maryann)

#### **S Meek Architecture, San Francisco, CA – USA**

Susannah Meek

<http://smarchitecture.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Portola Library, San Francisco, CA – USA 2009**

see: Noll & Tam

#### **Richard Meier & Partners Architects, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.richardmeier.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Life Science Technology Building, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY – USA 2001 - 2007**

#### **The Getty Center, Los Angeles, CA -. USA 1984 – 1997**

The Research Library at the Getty Research Institute focuses on the history of art, architecture, and archaeology with relevant materials in the humanities and social sciences. The range of the collections begins with prehistory and extends to contemporary art. Presently, the collections are strongest in the history of western European art and culture in Europe and North America; however, in recent years, they have expanded to include other areas, such as Latin America, Eastern Europe, and selected regions of Asia.

The general library collections (secondary sources) include over one million volumes of books, periodicals, and auction catalogs. The literature of art history, the methods and materials of artistic production, and conservation are core areas of the holdings in classical antiquities, medieval and Renaissance art, sculpture and the decorative arts, prints and drawings, and photography. The conservation collection includes more than 45,000 titles and 60,000 volumes of primary and secondary sources related to the conservation, management, and protection of cultural property from paintings to architecture.

The special collections contain rare and unique materials in selected areas of art history and visual culture. Predominately works on paper, these collections include rare books, prints, and photographs. Archives, manuscripts, sketchbooks, and albums provide



perspectives on artistic production, illuminating intellectual exchanges that fostered creative collaborations. More recent acquisitions focus on art and architecture in Southern California, revealing Los Angeles's significant role in the postwar era. The Photo Archive contains approximately two million study photographs of art and architecture from the ancient world through the 20th century. The library also maintains a copy of the Princeton Index of Christian Art, an iconographic index of Early Christian and medieval art objects. The Research Library supports its own conservation laboratory dedicated to the preservation of Research Institute collection materials, and is home to the Getty Institutional Archives. (<http://www.getty.edu>)

### **The Hamburg-America-Center, Hamburg – Germany 2009**

Project development: DS-Bauconcept GmbH, Start of construction: September 2007, Completion: Spring 2009, Total rental space: approx. 7,950 m<sup>2</sup>, 8 storeys plus stepped storey, Common roof terrace for all tenants, Private roof terrace for the 8th floor, Underground parking. (<http://www.hamburg-america-center.de>)

In der HafenCity am Sandtorpark entwickelt DS-Bauconcept das Hamburg-America-Center. Das neue internationale Zentrum wird unter dem Motto "Business & Culture - Amerika in Hamburg" amerikanische und internationale Firmen und Dienstleister in einem Haus vereinen. Gebäude mit qualitätvoller Architektur, geplant vom bekannten New Yorker Architekturbüro Richard Meier, bieten den zukünftigen Mietern attraktive Büroflächen in bevorzugter Lage. Kultureller Kern des Hamburg-America-Centers wird das Amerikazentrum. Aufgaben des dort einziehenden Vereins Amerikazentrum e.V. sind der deutsch-amerikanische Bildungs- und Kulturaustausch, Beratung zu Ausbildung, Sprache, Stipendien und Veranstaltungen im Kunst-, Kultur- und Musikbereich. Der American Businessclub bietet neben Konferenz- und Besprechungsräumen ein Restaurant in anspruchvollem Ambiente und rundet damit das Business & Culture-Angebot des Hamburg-America-Centers ab. (<http://www.ds-bauconcept.com>)

Im Februar 2004 wurde der Wettbewerb entschieden (siehe BauNetz-Meldung vom 10. Februar 2004), nun ist endlich auch Baubeginn: Mit der Grundsteinlegung hat am 6. Dezember 2007 in der Hamburger Hafen-City der Bau des neuen Hamburg America-Centers offiziell begonnen. Der Entwurf für das Gebäude am Sandtorpark mit viel Glas und weißem Putz stammt unübersehbar von Richard Meier & Partners (New York). Unter dem Motto „Business & Culture – Amerika in Hamburg“ wird hier neben Büros für Unternehmen, die den Vereinigten Staaten verbunden sind, der Verein Amerikazentrum e.V. ein neues Zuhause finden. „In Zukunft werden hier eine große Bibliothek, eine Videothek und viele kulturelle Veranstaltungen entstehen Am Sandtorkai 48 etwa 8.440 Quadratmeter Bruttogrundfläche auf acht Geschossen plus Staffelgeschoss und einer Tiefgaragenebene. 30 Millionen Euro investiert die Norrporten AB aus Schweden in das Hamburg-America-Center. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

### **Stadhuis en Bibliotheek, Den Haag – The Netherlands 1986 – 1995**

Project Architects: Richard Meier, Gunter Standke, Rijk Rietveld  
Restyling 2005, see [AEQUO](#)

#### **Literature:**

Architectuur Bouwen 1989-1  
de Architect 1995-6  
Archis 1995-9  
Bauwelt 1995 p. 1635  
Architectural Review 1996-1  
Baumeister 1996-4  
l'Arca 1997-12  
GA Document 46  
Jaarboek 1995-1996  
Th. Hines e.a. Stadhuis/bibliotheek Den Haag, 1989  
S. Franke e.a. - Het Stadhuis/Bibliotheekcomplex, 1995  
A. Duivesteyn - Het Haagse Stadhuis, 1994  
K. Frampton - Richard Meier Architect 1992-1999, 1999

In 1987, after a competition full of fireworks, the American architect Richard Meier beat the favourite (OMA) to collar the commission to build a new City Hall. Three years later construction began on a mixed-use building. Combining shops, rentable office space, a public library and the City Hall itself, it is the hub of the redevelopment of this part of the city centre. Two office wings lie along the long sides of the available plot, separated by a vast public atrium sporting a glass roof. A key attention-grabber is the cylindrical library at the building's head end on Spui. (<http://www.architectureguide.nl>)

## **Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle Ltd., Minneapolis, MN, Hyattsville, MD – USA**

<http://www.msrltd.com>

#### **Awards:**

- Winner of a 2001 Building Design & Construction Magazine Project Team Merit Award.
- Ranked third for libraries serving populations between 25,000-49,999 in American Libraries 1999 Hennen's American Public Library Ratings Index II.

#### **Libraries:**

**Ramsey County Roseville Library, Roseville, MN – USA 2010**

76.588 sqf.

Despite being the busiest library in Minnesota, this building was dark, unwelcoming, dated, and inefficient. A much-needed renovation and second floor expansion completely transformed the 1990s building. Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle's design, LEED Gold certified, uses the addition of daylight open spaces and views to the outside to accomplish this transformation. More photographs following the break. Conveniently located off the major highway that runs through this community (a first-ring suburb of the Twin Cities) and also near the area's popular shopping destinations, the library is nestled into a dense residential neighborhood of 1950s era homes. The context shaped the form and orientation of the building. Instead of expanding to the north on land purchased by the library for this purpose, the architect suggested expanding upward, an option that the library had not previously considered. This

space-saving alternative allows much-needed additional parking for the busy library and saved money as well. The most sustainable building is one that can be reused. Because the community considered the existing building an eyesore, reusing it was not a popular decision. But reusing the existing building was a sustainable choice. One of the key sustainable strategies entailed reinvesting in the existing site and reusing 75% of the existing structure. The refreshed exterior and new native plantings and rain gardens for on-site stormwater management have proven to be an attractive addition to the neighborhood. To transform the inward-looking existing building and its dark interior, the new design focuses on incorporating daylight and views to the outside. Located in an established first-ring suburb, the renovated building offers views that frame the mature tree canopy and screen the public's view into adjacent residential backyards. Clerestories also provide ample daylight. Other sustainable strategies included selecting regionally-produced and recycled materials, as well as high efficiency systems to save water and energy. The building is LEED-NC 2.2 Gold certified. The library is designed for maximum efficiency. The most popular services—computers, audio/visual materials, and the café—are located on the main level in a central marketplace. Open sightlines and clear wayfinding allow patrons to easily find what they are looking for. Within the bright, white interior, select application of color designates program areas to provide easy wayfinding for children (magenta), teens (orange), and adults (green). These primary service areas are arranged compactly around the central marketplace. Self-check stations are provided throughout the library. This approach to design for self service, combined with technologies such as RFID tagging and automated materials handling, helps staff to focus on interaction with patrons and provide excellent service with limited resources. (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

#### **[Hennepin County Maple Grove Library, Maple Grove, MN – USA 2008 – 2010](#)**

#### **[Bud Werner Memorial Library, Steamboat Springs, CO – USA 2008/2009](#)**

September 12, 2008 marked the grand opening of the newly expanded Bud Werner Memorial Library! The Library showed commitment to sustainable building design by earning a Silver LEEDs certificate. This effort will possibly make the Bud Werner Memorial Library the first public library in Colorado to have achieved such a high level of certification. Echoing the intent of the present library to serve as a memorial to local ski legend Buddy Werner, the main floor of the old library will be renovated into a beautiful community meeting room while a 25,000 sq. ft. addition will be added to accommodate inviting public spaces and vibrant collections. Renovations planned for completion in Winter of 2009. (<http://www.steamboatlibrary.org>)

#### **[Central Fargo Public Library, City of Fargo, ND – USA 2009](#)**

The new Fargo, ND central library will open to the public at the end of April. In advance of this opening, the local newspaper, The Forum, asked for us to answer a few questions about the design of the building. Listed here are the responses to these questions as prepared by Jeffrey Mandycyk, the Project Architect. Please discuss the design: The Fargo Main Library is the result of community process; a community seeking an enlarged, resource-rich library acting as an indoor town square taking full advantage of its location on the civic edge of downtown Fargo a mere block from the Red River. The building presents itself to the city with a pair of brick facades acting as book ends supporting daylight filled spaces: community meeting rooms, a gallery, reading/study areas, staff spaces and book stacks. Daylight and views of the surrounding city and river guided the design. Large windows in the brick façade frame views of the Red River. These articulated openings in the brick were derived from the building traditions of downtown Fargo and the legacy of Carnegie Libraries. To fully engage the Red River vista a two-story glass bay, containing the Children's Reading Area and the Fireplace Room, protrudes through the east "bookend." These light-filled rooms present the community activities to passers-by and are an integral part of the library's identity. Within the building, daylight guides patrons through their experience of the library; from the entry gallery looking upon the civic plaza, to the daylight-filled stair (with treads of granite salvaged from the old Main Library) leading visitors to the voluminous second-floor, and to reading spaces along the windows. The broad length of windows makes the interior spaces and the internal activities a visible part of library's identity. What colors were chosen, and why? The vibrancy and richness of North Dakota's varied landscape were the inspiration for the library's color palette; from the flora and fauna of the springtime grasslands and agricultural fields to the warm autumn tones of autumn to the serenity of winter whites that cover the Great Plains. I overheard the building went through a major change. Why was this? The previous design intended to salvage the existing structure and portions of the exterior facade of the old main library while expanding the building's footprint and adding a second floor to it. The technical complexities of this approach were compounded by the poor soils of the site and ultimately were more costly than the estimated construction cost. The revised design retained the plan layout and design concepts of the previous design all within an entirely new structure and building envelope. This design came in under budget. How do you feel the building and design turned out? We, as this is a team endeavor, are proud and elated to have worked with the citizens of Fargo and the dedicated people of the Library to envision and to realize a building that will become an integral part of ones experience of the City of Fargo. Personally, I feel joyful. Standing in the new library, I feel the openness, connectedness, warmth and delight that were always part of our conversations and explorations of the library's design. Other comments: There is a sustainable story embedded in the library's design. Selecting the old Main Library's site was only the first step in reusing Fargo's resources. Salvaged granite from the existing building became the treads of the main stair. A bio-based material created from sunflower hulls was used for selected pieces of the library's casework. And designing and thinking locally, regional woods like ash and maple are used throughout the library. Outside, native grasses and plants surround the library. Creating a transparent and open library creates its own unique challenges for a building's performance. The ample daylight in the building allows for daylight harvest, which reduces energy consumption by automatically turn of the lights when photo-sensors read sufficient sunlight levels. The large expanse of glazing utilizes high performing insulated glass. In addition, a computer controlled shading system tracks the sun's movement and adjusts the shades accordingly. These shades allow daylight into the library and views to the exterior, yet they block the majority of the sun's rays, which increase the building's internal temperature during the summer and can cause glare on computer screens. During the off hours of operation the shades can be programmed to be down and this increases the insulating properties of the building envelope. As a result of this, the energy loss through the glazing is decreased and the amount of heat or cooling the building needs to do is decreased as well. Moreover, the heating and cooling system were designed to perform above current energy standards. (Meyer) (MSR)

#### **[Hennepin County Southdale Library, Edina, MN – USA 2009](#)**

Renovation: 65.000 sqft., Expansion: 15.000 sqft.

#### **[St. Cloud Public Library, St. Cloud, MN – USA 2008](#)**

##### **Awards:**

##### **IIDA Northland FAB Award**

The Saint Cloud Public Library received an IIDA Northland Chapter FAB award for its welcoming, transparent spaces that people love to use. The FAB Awards, which gets its name from the acronym for "Fresh, Artistic and Brilliant," are presented by the Northland Chapter of the International Interior Design Association. The Saint Cloud Public Library won in the government/institutional category. Jurors were impressed with the amount of daylight flooding the library's two large floors and how the design firm, MS&R, seamlessly integrated architecture and interiors. They specifically noted how the library was about people actively using, not merely visiting, the space. Since opening in September, the library has seen its patronage increase by 65%, and library card renewals and registration numbers are up over 200%. According to deputy library director, Verne Oleksowicz, the most popular spaces are the community meeting rooms, children and teen areas, and the many reading spaces aligning the library's expansive windows. (<http://msrlibraryworld.wordpress.com>) (MSR)

#### **[Rancho Mirage Public Library, Rancho Mirage, CA – USA 2005](#)**

### **Minneapolis Public Library, Franklin Community Branch, Minneapolis, MN – USA 2005**

Built in 1914 with a grant from Andrew Carnegie, the Franklin Community Library is Minneapolis' oldest library. Today it thrives as an active community resource for people of all ages. The popular Phillips Computer Center and Franklin Learning Center, located within the library, add value to this essential neighborhood gathering place. The historic building however, has been stretched beyond its capacity for programming and library materials and is in need of repair. The architectural beauty and distinctive features of the building are being carefully retained and preserved with the renovation under way. The renovation will include restoration of the library's distinctive stone and masonry features and also the alignment of the lower level floors (which were added over time and do not presently align). This alignment increases the program area—allowing increased usage of the lower level area—without expanding beyond the perimeter of the library's exterior walls. Size: 14,500 sf (renovation), 4,000 sf (addition). (MSR)

### **Fayetteville Public Library, Fayetteville, AR – USA 2004**

#### **Awards:**

**US Green Building Council**

**Thomson Gale / Library Journal Library of The Year 2005**

Following a national search, the Library Board hired MS&R to complete a comprehensive master plan, provide a feasibility study and full design services for a new central library. Because Fayetteville is a very public-participatory community, MS&R conducted a series of thirty-seven public forums to address the issues of expansion versus building a new facility, with a final decision to build a new 83,000 squarefoot facility. The design of the new library extends the historic fabric of Fayetteville's town center and incorporates the newly established downtown design guidelines. The urban texture and figure-ground of the library ensure that the building reinforces the fabric of the city. The building will be placed on the northeast quadrant of the site to take full advantage of the site's topographical shape, preserve as many trees as practical, provide easy access to parking and to place the entrance to the library at the highest point on the site. The library is the first LEED-certified building project in the State of Arkansas. (MSR)

### **Mount Prospect Public Library, Mount Prospect, IL – USA 2004**

MS&R provided pre-design and full architecture and interior design services for the extensive renovation and expansion of the Mount Prospect Public library, which will reopen its doors this weekend. Tied to the original structure with a completely redesigned exterior facade, a new 50,000-square-foot second-floor addition doubles the size of the library. Large openings cut into the existing exterior walls convey a new identity for the library and provide additional daylight. The redesigned main entry serves as an anchor for a new public exterior space, which extends from the proposed Village Hall (to be constructed to the south of the library). The renovation also includes new HVAC, electrical, technology, and security systems and new interior finishes and furniture. A new central stair provides a visual datum around which public service desks are organized. Larger, reorganized staff areas increase functionality and efficiency. Size: 50,000 sf (renovation), 55,000 sf (expansion). (MSR)

### **Stillwater Public Library, Stillwater, MN – USA 2004**

### **Denton Public Library, North Branch, Denton, TX – USA 2003**

#### **Awards:**

**AIA Minnesota Honor Award**

The Denton Public Library System hired MS&R to convert an existing grocery store building into a new branch library. Design challenges include reconfiguring the site to provide a foreground for the building that supports its reuse, visually transforming the building from a grocery store into a library, and successfully adapting the existing building footprint into a functional library. Inserted planes and volumes enhance the building by reducing and breaking up the mass and monotony of the existing building shell. The addition of a translucent glass bar and entry canopy transforms the entry facade, while linear strip windows are introduced on the other facades. Functional areas of the library are arranged around the building entry for easy orientation and wayfinding. The site now also includes linear rows of trees that, when mature, will create exterior spaces consistent with the concepts of the new building plan and exterior. Size: 32,000 sf. (MSR)

### **Saint Paul Central Library, Saint Paul, MN – USA 2002**

A historic landmark building in downtown Saint Paul, constructed in 1917 and on the National Register of Historic Places, the Saint Paul Central Library was undersized, inefficiently organized and technologically out of date. The renovation increases public accessibility to the collection, consolidate service points, upgrade power, data and communication systems, and restore historically significant interior spaces. The design both respects and enhances the historic and aesthetic nature of the building. The renovation also creates a new entrance addition on Kellogg Boulevard. A major renovation of the West Wing features four new floors to accommodate periodicals and books, study carrels, and computers to access electronic library catalogs. The existing stone and plaster surfaces were cleaned, and new ceiling and lighting systems, new flooring, new accessible and flexible systems for power and data, new HVAC distribution, and new fire suppression system have been added. Renovation of the East Wing entailed remodeling the interior partitions and spaces, cleaning the existing stone and plaster surfaces, new electrical and mechanical systems, and a new access ramp system for the Lower Level Youth Services. Size: 81,500 sf (renovation) (MSR)

### **Carthage College, Hedberg Library, Kenosha, WI – USA 2002**

#### **Award:**

**Wisconsin Library Association Library of the Year 2004**

Located on the heavily-wooded site of a former city park, the new Hedberg Library replaces Carthage College's original library with a state-of-the art facility adjacent to the Siebert Chapel and Johnson Art Center complex. To work more effectively with patrons, staff areas are located on both levels. Public areas include the collection and browsing areas, reading and study spaces, individual and group study rooms, electronic classrooms, and a presentation room. The design features two state-of-the-art technological areas. The Information Commons—the center of activity of the library—functions as an updated reference area where reference materials previously housed on shelves, are now accessed electronically. The Cyber Cafe offers a 24-hour gathering place with food and laptop hookups with Internet and campus network connections. Size: 65,000 sf. (MSR)

Completion Year: 2001

### **Forth Smith Public Library, Fort Smith, AR – USA 2001**

MS&R evaluated seven sites for a new main library and three branch libraries in Fort Smith, resulting in the selection of a historic intersection overlooking Creekmore Park for the main library and central locations in the eastern, northern, and southern communities for the branches. These new facilities emphasize patron and customer service by building upon the library's traditional resources simultaneously with the library's goal of expanding its use of newer, electronic information resources. New features and services for the main library include a large electronic meeting room to seat 150 people for community use; an enhanced genealogy center and Arkansas/Fort Smith history collection; youth services for ages preschool through high school; an expanded reference section with more computers for internet access; "smart" carrels for laptop computer use; and a computer lab for training classes. Size: 67,000 sf (main library), 11,720 sf (each of 3 branches) (MSR)

### [United States Senate Library, Renovation, Washington, DC – USA 2000](#)

Located in the United States Capitol Building, this project involved the restoration of the United States Senate Library reading and reference rooms with the partial relocation of the collection to the Russell Senate Office Building. The design restores the Reading and Reference Rooms back to the period of initial occupation (c. 1870), featuring a Neoclassical design. New mahogany shelves line the walls, original rugs have been recreated, Minton tile and wood floors have been repaired and restored, and the furniture has been replicated or rejuvenated. The Senate Curator, along with MS&R and The Architect of the Capitol, have archivally restored fireplaces and decorative murals that were discovered during the renovation. The relocated Senate Library in the Russell Building houses on-line reading and research areas. As the first project on Capitol Hill to be networked into the new Capitol Hill computer mainframe and Senate Array, the new location offers cutting edge technology in addition to its historic book and document collection. Size: 10,000 sf (MSR)

### [Wilkinson Public Library, Telluride, CO – USA 2000](#)

After only ten years, the community of Telluride outgrew its library facility and hired MS&R and library consultant Anders Dahlgren to evaluate the feasibility of expanding the existing facility versus building new, ultimately deciding to build a new facility. Because of site constraints and land costs, the library extends vertically onto two floors with underground parking, required by city zoning laws. From the vigorous review process conducted by the local historical preservation board arose colors and detailing that abstractly recall Telluride's early prosperity as a flourishing mining town. The central feature of the library-a two-story rotunda surrounded by a reading plaza-borrows its design imagery from a historic railroad water tower. Functionally, the new facility better accommodates today's technology, including a separate room for computer research. Size: 21,000 sf, 15,000 sf underground parking ramp. (MSR)

### [Carmel Clay Public Library, Carmel, IN – USA 1999](#)

The new Carmel Clay Public Library serves as a physical and metaphorical bridge between many different constituencies frequenting the building. The form and siting of the building intentionally respect the street grid (a prominent gesture in Midwestern cities) and are inflected with a concave space that uses "open arms" as the welcoming metaphor. The exterior form reflects the needs of a civic building-gravity, order, proportion, and substantiality. The internal public "street" created by the curved physical gesture includes access to the coffee shop, public meeting rooms, and rest rooms and serves as a gathering/waiting area for patrons. While maintaining a simple and classical ordering of space, MS&R balances tradition with playfulness, symbolizing the joy in discovery. The overall design considers the need for both open spaces and sequestered nooks. Size: 113,600 sf

### [Kendall Young Library, Webster City, IA – USA 1997](#)

(renovated Carnegie library building). "Your attention to detail played a large part in the success of the building. All your little touches help make the addition feel like a natural extension of the original structure." —Cynthia Weiss, Director, Kendall Young Library.

### [Sahara West Public Library and Fine Arts Museum, Las Vegas, NV – USA 1996](#)

Regional, civic, and site phenomena informed the design of the building's articulated mass, compound spaces, and expressive details. Unique programmatic components, a sensitive response to the harsh climate, and our interest in representing a variety of metaphorical and symbolic ideas, underlie much of the building and site design. Inside, the entry court creates a shared entry for the two separate institutions and is spatially continued by an internal atrium that unites the library and museum. Appropriate shared functions (assembly hall, board meeting room, used book store, fine arts reading room, visiting artist studio, and museum store) all gather around this center. The library is formed as a stable, plain container for the gridded stacks of books it holds. It is crowned by a telescoping gaze to the east, toward the world famous gaming "strip" and Sunrise Mountain. An arched "celestial wall" marks seasonal, mythic and celestial events as "concrete" or built story. Harsh southern sunlight is shielded by broad overhanging screens to protect the windows facing the sculpture garden, and is scattered and driven down through the central spine of the library on the north side of the central vault of the upstairs reading room. The result is gentle, even, comfortable daylight throughout the library. Size: 122,000 sf (MSR)

### [MGA Partners, Architects, Philadelphia, PA – USA](#)

<http://www.mgapartners.com>

#### **Libraries:**

[New Main Library and Cultural Center Masterplan, County of Greenville, SC – USA 2002](#)

### [MHTN Architects, Salt Lake City, UT – USA](#)

<http://www.mhtn.com>

#### **Libraries:**

[West Jordan Library & Event Center, West Jordan, UT – USA 2012](#)

Location: West Jordan, Utah, Size: 71,000 SQ. FT., Cost: \$14,000,000, Date: 2012

Viridian is the color between green and cyan on the color wheel, and comes from the Latin viridis, meaning 'green'. We often associate green with a verdant garden, and cyan (blue) with the sky. Most simply, these two elements are the design informants of this library/event center. The building poses a long transparent face along the edge of the city's park, allowing library and event patrons to feel connected to the most significant green space of the community. Connections to the sky occur via three 'light boxes' – basically, incisions through the center of the building, from roof to ground level, that reflect and bounce sunlight to internal spaces. The 70,000 sf project uniquely combines a community event component with a library and headquarters for the administrative offices and data center of the county library system. The library's vision is that the written word is a community-builder that can be extended into the spoken and performed word, and that this place will become a vibrant forum of exchange utilizing all of these modes.

During largest seasonal events, like the Annual Summer Reading Kick-Off, a bi-folding glazed wall is designed to open to the outdoor amphitheater, linking outside and inside ongoing performances, presentations, and activities. (MHTN)

[Salt Lake County Draper Library, Draper, UT – USA 2005](#)

Location: Draper, Utah, Size: 21,000 SQ. FT., Cost: \$3,000,000, Date: 2005

#### **Awards:**

2008, AIA Utah, Sustainable Design Merit Award

2006, Intermountain Contractor Best of 2006 "Best Green Project - Merit Award"

2006, Utah Masonry Council and AIA Utah "Excellence in Masonry"

With a concerted focus toward the utilization of sustainable elements, this project was a nod to Draper's historic agricultural context informed by the iconography and composition of specific forms and materials.

One of the primary challenges of the project was to site the building for best balance of sunlight, views, wayfinding, and energy performance. To overcome a property boundary with a minimum area of street frontage and a majority of level grade sitting lower than the street itself, the building is oriented with its entry facing the neighborhood and the reading areas facing a south garden, east mountain views, and neighboring park.

Strategic siting and 3D modeling studies allowed the building to be oriented on an east-west axis for optimum sun-light/sun-control in the form of horizontal light fins

and roof overhangs which also direct roof water through the landscape. The Children's collection environment remains one of the most popular in the County Library system because of its tactile interior and window benches that connect children with the garden immediately outside. This library is a modern narrative to historical Draper. Even the west shading arbor has re-assembled and detailed the mayor's salvaged barnwood – homage to the original builders of this community. (MHTM)

## **Miller Hull Partnership LLP, Seattle, WA – USA**

<http://www.millerhull.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Vancouver Community Library, Vancouver, WA – USA 2011**

Currently housed in a dated building at a site cut-off from the city by the freeway, the new Central Branch for the Fort Vancouver Regional Library aims to significantly increase services and play a more central role in the community by more than tripling the current space (to 90,000 square feet), and providing indoor and outdoor meeting and presentation space for civic events. By relocating to the urban core as part of a four-block 600,000 square foot mixed-use development the library will enjoy a well deserved prominence in a highly accessible new location. Four stories of program will radiate around an active and organizing atrium space, encouraging patrons to travel through the various collections, browse media in a 'retail' sense, and to participate in the various programs and events in the library. Places designed for lingering will encourage more casual, comfortable use of the building by the community, and will culminate in roof-top reading room and terrace with views of the adjacent public plaza and the city.

The Library District's emphasis on early learning and early literacy has led to the inclusion of children's museum-like Early Learning Center as part of the facility. Partnerships with the local school district, community college, and Washington State University have contributed to plans for pre-school and kindergarten classrooms, with research planned on literacy and early learning development. (Miller Hull)

#### **Fort Vancouver Regional Library, Vancouver, WA – USA 2009**

Currently housed in a dated building at a site cut-off from the city by the freeway, the new Central Branch for the Fort Vancouver Regional Library aims to significantly increase services and play a more central role in the community by more than tripling the current space (to 90,000 square feet), and providing indoor and outdoor meeting and presentation space for civic events. By relocating to the urban core as part of a four-block 600,000 square foot mixed-use development the library will enjoy a well deserved prominence in a highly accessible new location. Four stories of program will radiate around an active and organizing atrium space, encouraging patrons to travel through the various collections, browse media in a 'retail' sense, and to participate in the various programs and events in the library. Places designed for lingering will encourage more casual, comfortable use of the building by the community, and will culminate in roof-top reading room and terrace with views of the adjacent public plaza and the city. The Library District's emphasis on early learning and early literacy has led to the inclusion of children's museum-like Early Learning Center as part of the facility. Partnerships with the local school district, community college, and Washington State University have contributed to plans for pre-school and kindergarten classrooms, with research planned on literacy and early learning development. (Miller Hull)

#### **Black Diamond Branch Library, Black Diamond, WA – USA 2009**

Miller Hull and BNBuilders formed a design build team for the design & construction of 5 King County Libraries: Location: King County Library System, Washington

### **Awards:**

2008 AIA BIM Award, Honorable Mention

2008 DBIA NW Design Build Awards, Best Overall Building Project

- **Muckleshoot Library - 6,000 square feet (expandable to 10,000)**
- **Snoqualmie Library - 6,000 square feet**
- **Black Diamond Library - 5,000 square feet**
- **Fall City Library - 5,000 square feet**
- **Carnation Library - 5,000 square feet**

Each library replaces an older, outdated building. Some have been located in the exact same place as the original, some were sited elsewhere on the same property, and others were design designed and constructed on a different piece of property that better serves its growing community. Each branch devotes space to collections for adults, teens and children. Also included are new technologies, public space (and meeting rooms), and customer service. Behind the scenes areas include administration work space and maintenance functions.

The modern library functions more like a community center and gathering place than the library of the past. Learning and exploring are still the main functions, but the way they are achieved is more open and inclusive. The new libraries serve as the "heart of the community," a place where local organizations meet, citizenship classes are taught, political activity takes place, KCLS programs are conducted, materials are lent, and used books are purchased. Meeting rooms function as quiet study areas when meetings are not being held.

Though the branches are small, they are vital to each community and have been designed to have significant street presence, a transparency that advertises goings on and invites the user. Each branch is designed for its population and reflects the distinctive character of each community. (Miller)

#### **Snoqualmie Branch Library, City of Snoqualmie, WA – USA 2007**

#### **Northgate Library and Community Center, Seattle, WA – USA 2006**

MillerHull worked with the Seattle Department of Parks & Recreation and Seattle Public Libraries on a joint venture project in the Northgate neighborhood of Seattle. The 3.5 acre site for the new civic center is across 5th Avenue from the Northgate Shopping Center. The east side of the property is adjacent to a residential neighborhood and the Thornton Creek watershed park. This project creates a pedestrian link between the hardscape retail development, and the wooded, residential community it serves.



Consisting of a 20,000 s.f. community center, a 10,000 sf library, and a civic green, shared design elements, create a sense of a larger, civic development: a modern town center for the community. The central plaza links both the Library and Community Center, and forms an entry for both. The new center gives the neighborhood more than just an entrance on the street: it creates a place between buildings for people to congregate, for activities to take place. Multiple pedestrian entrances to the site allow the project to act more as a node of activity, (both a thoroughfare and a destination) rather than a one-stop destination. The design language consists of solid, brick-clad forms contrasted against soaring roof planes with glazing and skeletal steel forms below. Windows at street level are plentiful in order to convey both a storefront (retail) appearance, and to allow the community to see the activity within the buildings. (Miller Hull)

#### **King County Library, Service Center, Issaquah, WA – USA 2000**

The Miller|Hull Partnership designed an 80,000 s.f. service center located in Issaquah, Washington. Designed to serve the library system's 180 person headquarters staff, the facility houses administration, training, book processing, information services, maintenance, a traveling library program and includes space for a new West Issaquah Branch Library. A large 2000 s.f. public meeting space for community use is included in the building. The three story building mass is configured to engage the main arterial in the area, Newport Way. The north-south oriented building screens the 100 car parking area from passing vehicles on Newport Way. Pedestrians and bicyclists using the planned bike trail on Newport Way can view the activities going on inside the building, a rare occurrence in this suburban business office zone. A preserved wetland on the east edge of the property can be viewed from the office space on all three floors as well as from the building's board room and staff lounge. Construction bids to build the \$10.5 million facility came in well under budget and allowed the owner to select all of the alternates. (Miller Hull)

#### **Moody Nolan Architecture Inc., Columbus, OH – USA**

<http://www.moodynolan.com>

#### **Kenmore Branch Library, Akron-Summit County Public Library, Akron, OH – USA 2008**

2,150,000 \$, 12,000 sqf.

Situated within a redeveloping business district and well established urban neighborhood, this new library serves as an anchor for the surrounding community. The materials and colors selected blend in well with the surrounding buildings and are durable in nature. The facility has both small and large meeting rooms that accommodate anywhere from 20 to 100 people and are available for use by local organizations and non-profits. The library also consists of separate children, teen and adult reading areas. Scattered throughout these areas are more than 20 public access computers with free internet connectivity. (Moody)

#### **Helen E. Arnold Community Learning Center, Akron Public Schools, Akron, OH – USA 2007**

The Helen E. Arnold Community Learning Center is a two-story educational facility at Vernon Odom Boulevard and Rhodes Avenue. A masonry veneer wraps the exterior in two rich, natural brick shades. A sweeping curve on the west side of the building envelops the administrative suite, media center and art room. The curve is penetrated by the main entrance and leads to a corridor bathed in sunlight courtesy of clerestory windows. From this corridor, students can access the 8,000-square-foot gymnasium and student dining areas. The Helen E. Arnold CLC shares the site with the Urban League, but the facilities will function independent of one another. (Moody)

#### **Linden Branch Library, Columbus Metropolitan Library, Columbus, OH – USA 2004**

1,800,000 \$, 12,000 sqf.

Set in an urban environment, this new library fits into the surrounding area not only aesthetically but functionally. The 12,000 sq. ft. branch sits right up to the property line taking full advantage of the site area. One of the design challenges in marrying building and site was creating an easy circulation path around the building, accommodating a drive-thru book drop and providing adequate parking. (Moody)

#### **Library and Classroom Building, Ohio State University, Marion, OH – USA 1996**

12,000,000 \$, 56,350 sqf.

#### **Award:**

**Design Excellence. National Organization of Minority Architects (NOMA) 1996**

The central defining feature of the design is the large entry rotunda which is topped with a clerestory window and decorative metal clad sunscreen. This rotunda serves both as the public entry and the link between the three distinct functions of the building: library, classrooms and computer laboratories. The library and classroom wings each are accessed on the ground floor of the rotunda, while a sweeping monumental stair leads from the entry up to the computer laboratories on the second floor. (Moody)

#### **Moore Ruble Yudell, Santa Monica, CA – USA**

<http://www.moorerubleyudell.com>

AIA National Firm Award 2006

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Santa Monica Public Library, Santa Monica, CA – USA 2006**

Despite a great many environmentally conscious architects calling Santa Monica home, green building on a large scale hadn't occurred until the new library was constructed in 2006. Great care was taken in all of the building systems to use as little external energy as possible, no small feat for a building type that requires constant air quality for maintenance of books. The skin of the building is tilt-up concrete composed of fly ash and recycled glass. And unusual for a library, there is a lot of windows, allowing a lot of natural light without exposure to the books. The roof is designed as an impluvium, an ancient Roman system of draining rainwater to a cistern. The water is later used for all of the sites irrigation. ( <http://mimoa.eu> )

This new main Library reflects the character of Santa Monica as a place and as a community, supporting a well-informed public in the comfort of the benign coastal climate of southern California. Seeking to enhance community awareness and encourage public use, the design presents a building of approachable scale and civic proportions, opening in all directions to access, daylight, and views into and out of the building.

Designed through a series of community meetings, the 110,000 square foot library responds to Santa Monica's breezy-but-enlightened culture by incorporating large, sun-shaded windows, colorful pocket gardens, and a broad spectrum of sustainability features—ultimately winning the project LEED™ Gold certification. One of the many sustainability measures is the use of an inverted “impluvium” roof and underground cistern to collect rainwater for landscape maintenance.

At the center of the whole is a large enclosed garden court containing a small café

with wireless connectivity. The north court and central garden/café combine with a 200-seat auditorium and multi-purpose rooms to offer a dynamic venue for public use. In addition, a small museum and flexible spaces can alternately accommodate exhibitions and informal presentations. The building serves as an urban oasis at the center of fast-paced residential and commercial redevelopment, earning its title as the “Living Room of the City.” (Moore)

### **Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library, UCLA School of Law, CA – 1998**

Our design for this 130,000 sf library takes full advantage of its restricted site as it establishes a strong identity for the entire Law School. The library is composed of places that function at multiple scales for individuals, group study, and events. The formal renovated main reading room and other public areas are located on the main level adjacent to the collection, while more secluded study areas at upper levels provide space primarily for the Law School community. The core collection is now organized as centrally as possible to minimize direct outside light and is arranged for continuity with the existing stacks. A corner tower with spectacular views to the city and mountains creates a major icon for entry into this district of the campus.

The massing of the building is carefully sculpted to mark the eastern corner of a major east-west campus axis while transitioning back to the scale of the adjacent Law School buildings. New faculty offices are located next to the library on upper floors and link to existing faculty offices. All of these enjoy mountain and courtyard views and share a rooftop trellised patio. The library’s exterior composition offers a fresh interpretation of the University’s traditional scale, massing, and materials, including patterned brick, precast concrete trim, and glass. (Moore)

### **Stadtbibliothek Reinickendorf (Tegel), Humboldt Bibliothek, Berlin – Germany 1989**

Associate Architect: Abeln Lubitsch Skoda

Im Rahmen der Internationalen Bauausstellung IBA 1984 – 1987 ist mit der Humboldt-Bibliothek am Tegeler Hafen ein besonders einprägsamer Ort entstanden. Ein langgestrecktes Gebäude, von außen klassizistisch und zurückhaltend, bietet es im Innern ein beeindruckendes Raumerlebnis: ganz im Sinne des Architekten Charles Moore zieht die Architektur die Menschen an, erzählt und weckt Erinnerungen an bereits erlebte und gesehene Bauten, schafft Freiraum für die Phantasie und stellt die Verbindung her zu bereits vergangenen Zeiten. Die meisten Besucher lassen sich ein auf dieses Erinnerungs-Angebot, entdecken Ihren persönlichen Ort, mit dem sie sich identifizieren und an dem sie gern verweilen. Die eingebauten Bücherwände über zwei Etagen erinnern an barocke Klosterbibliotheken, und die großzügige dreischiffige Halle fordert verschiedene Vergleiche heraus: vom Sakralbau bis zur Industriearchitektur. Seit Eröffnung im Jahr 1989 wird die Bibliothek von ca. 1.500 Lesern täglich besucht, denen ein vielfältiges Medienangebot zur Verfügung steht. Sie hat sich aber auch zu einem kulturellen Ort entwickelt, denn Moores Architektur bietet den idealen Rahmen für Ausstellungen, Lesungen, Konzerte und Preisverleihungen. Die zahlreichen Fachbesucher und Architektengruppen aus dem In- und Ausland, die in den letzten Jahren die Bibliothek besichtigt haben, zeugen von dem großen Interesse, das dieses postmoderne Bauwerk hervorgerufen hat. ( <http://www.stadtbibliothek-reinickendorf.de> )

This 48,000 sf branch library forms the first phase of the Cultural Center for the Tegel Harbor Master Plan, created by Moore Ruble Yudell after winning an international design competition. The library covers a full range of related activities, from music, graphic art, lending children’s programs, and youth programs, to general public use. Its design brings this varied program together in a loft-like building which combines industrial and classical elements. Its classical façade is broken by a glassy entrance bay framed by a pair of free-standing portals. These lead to a central rotunda encircled by an arcaded balcony at the second floor. From the rotunda, a grand wall of books meanders along one side of the main reading room, and gives access to the open stacks and smaller reading alcoves beyond. A double-layer, vaulted ceiling lit by a clerestory window brings light through the lower vault. On the north side, the light is balanced by a series of bay windows and doors that alternate with niches for books.

The industrial toughness of the exposed steel and concrete frame on the interior is contrasted with a playful, almost baroque set of details for the arches and ceiling. The metal sash, stucco and standing seam zinc roof on the exterior combine with spare classical elements of precast concrete. High volume spaces and natural ventilation provide controlled cooling as the combined thermal mass and insulation of heavy masonry construction greatly enhance heating. Use of a carefully baffled south-facing clerestory provides daylight in all seasons, minimizing the need for artificial lighting in the reading areas and reducing energy consumption. (Moore)

### **Morphosis Architects, Los Angeles – USA**

<http://www.morphopedia.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Dr. Theodore Alexander Science Center School, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2002 – 2004**

196,000 gross sq ft / 18,208 gross sq m Program: K-5 elementary school and Science Education Resource Center Design: 1993 - 2001 Construction: 2002 - 2004 Type: Educational, Project Credits Morphosis Team, Mechanical Electrical Plumbing Engineer Donn C. Gilmore Associates, Structural Engineer Englekirk and Sabol Consulting Engineers

The Armory’s Main Hall, converted into a flexible, open two-story atrium and dominated by a large interior bamboo garden, is the heart of the Science Education Resource Center. Libraries, labs, meeting rooms, and classrooms flank the atrium’s perimeter and are provided access to the new North school building via a pair of bridges that lead across an outdoor garden lunchroom. The interior bamboo garden, pierced midway up by skywalks and punctuated with meeting spaces is meant to bring a piece of nature into this somewhat blighted inner city environment. It is possible, once the bamboo is fully grown to find a space of respite among the plants or to use areas carved into the midst of the planted space as an experiential teaching opportunity.

The new North building burrows into sculpted earthworks along Exposition Boulevard; its landscaped roof is perceptually an extension of the garden. Classrooms are grouped in clusters of four that share a common room, to provide an open and flexible teaching environment. In response to the Exposition Park master plan and to highlight the historic Armory, this “non-building” nestles into excavated land below grade, its program essentially tucked and embedded into the park. The structure emerges quietly from the adjacent Rose Garden — a welcoming and protective environment for children that has forgone the traditionally overt sense of enclosure of most public schools. From the vantage point of the Rose Garden, the roof appears as ground plane, whereas from the heavily trafficked Exposition Boulevard, the building appears autonomous and active. The project engages the site and the community and is perceived as both an intervention and a connection between the disparate adjacent conditions. Morphosis

## **MSKTD & Associates, Inc., Fort Wayne, IN, Indianapolis, IN – USA**

<http://www.msktd.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Concordia Theological Seminary – Walther Library, Addition and Renovation, Fort Wayne, IN – USA on design, 2009 groundbreaking**

\$ 8,000,000

The existing Walther Library, designed by Eero Saarinen (\*20.08.1910 Kirkkonummi, Finland - + 01.09.1961 Ann Arbor, MI USA) as part of the 1958, "New Campus", has received no major addition or renovation since its construction. The new addition and existing building renovations are designed to extend and complement both the original Saarinen campus and library.

The building addition will provide a quieter and more reflective environment. Constructed along the shore of the existing Campus lake, the addition will complement the Chapel which remains the campus focal point.

This \$8,000,000 project will add 40,000 gsf to the existing Walther Library's current 15,000 gsf.

**Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, IN – USA 2007**

Design Architect :: Gwathmey Siegel & Associates Architects

At the center of Allen County's system, the Main Library in downtown Fort Wayne is one of the busiest in the nation; however, its size was inadequate to handle the library's ever-increasing collections and demands for services. With the 127,000 s.f. addition and 240,000 s.f. renovation, the new building should accommodate growth for twenty years, and hopefully beyond.

In addition to allowing the main library to expand its open shelf capacity, some of the highlights of the completed project will include:

A patron parking garage for 130 cars

Full accessibility to people with disabilities

More reader seating

Self-service checkout stations

New entrance on the west with drive-up access

New plaza at the east entrance

280-seat auditorium

An exhibit gallery

Library cafe

New flexible public meeting rooms

New lighting, data and telecom systems

Integrated HVAC system.

Children's Services area.

Construction started May 2004; facility will be turned over to the Owner December of 2006.

**Indiana University, Southeast Library, New Albany, IN – USA 2005**

74,600 sqf., \$ 10,900,000

The new 75,000-square-foot library for the Indiana University—Southeast Campus enhances the learning experience for students by providing a dramatic visual and campus-life focal point. Situated along a major pedestrian axis, the library has copper roofs, brick walls and gray-tinted glass that harmonize with the existing campus architecture. The main entrance, with its limestone clad reading room cantilevered above the vestibule and marked by a copper-clad cylinder lighting the entry rotunda beyond, sets this design apart. The 24-hour student lounge/coffee area and computer classroom make the library an inviting student destination. Built into the hillside, the four-story building's main floor and entrance are at mid-level. Here, the dramatic top-lighted entrance lobby/rotunda and adjacent monumental stair provide focus for the entire facility. Fully integrated into the building systems, robust high-tech infrastructure supports all the technology required for study, research, information storage, collection access and retrieval. These activities are complemented by the colorful and light-filled interior spaces, which provide wonderful vistas to the surrounding countryside. Functionally, the main floor includes administration, circulation, reserves, reference collections, reading and study areas. The floors above and below contain the bulk of the library's circulating collection. The lowest level is dedicated to receiving, storage and mechanical support. (<http://schooldesigns.com>)

**Manchester College, Funderburg Library, North Manchester, IN – USA 1999/2000**

The original library had not changed since it was constructed in the 1960's. A complete interior renovation accommodates a new listening center, computer center, reference areas, and all new finishes. The exterior was changed to add a plaza and new facade. All handicapped accommodations were addressed. (MSKTD)

## **MS&R see Meyer, Scherer & Rockcastle Ltd.**

## **Murphy / Jahn, Chicago – USA**

<http://www.murphyjahn.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Joe and Rika Mansueto Library, University of Chicago, IL – USA 2008 – 2010**

In late September, the University of Chicago broke ground on a \$42 million addition to its Regenstein Library. Designed by Chicago's Murphy/Jahn, it is not a wing, per se, but rather a bunker of books topped by a glass dome. In 2005, the university commissioned Murphy/Jahn to design an addition to the Regenstein, a Walter Netsch–designed Brutalist work (compare with: Northwestern University Main Library, 1970; Regenstein Music Library, 1977) that anchors this predominantly Gothic campus. Although Netsch had created expansion plans for the five-story limestone building, those were nullified by a new dormitory, designed by Ricardo Legorreta Vilchis, that took over the site Netsch had wanted. Architects Helmut Jahn and Scott Pratt sketched various appendages for the Regenstein, but its self-contained form seemed to resist any attachments, says Pratt, principal architect for the project. What they settled on was a solution that was as “as minimal as possible,” Pratt says. In the new facility, called the Joe and Rika Mansueto Library, a 25,000-square-foot ground level will contain a 160-seat reading room and preservation operations, all topped by an elliptical glass dome that reaches 36 feet at its apex. Books will be stored in a double-layered underground vault

consisting of a 30-inch thick slurry wall, a 5-foot-wide buffer space, and a hermetically sealed liner wall—a design that best ensures the constant humidity and temperature required of fragile tomes, Pratt says. Any book can be retrieved via an automated system and delivered to patrons in a few minutes. The facility will hold 3.5 million volumes, enabling the university to be one of the few remaining American schools to house its entire collection of academic research on campus. Visually, the building will look strikingly different than its neighbor. Where the Regenstein sports narrow windows, the new structure will be sheathed with glass. Where the Regenstein's interior is dark and heavy, the dome will convey openness. And in contrast to the Regenstein's blocky, dominating profile, the Mansueto's elliptical form will enhance the open character of the site, while preserving green space around the library complex. The facility is scheduled to open in 2010.

## **MWA (Michael Willis) Architects, Oakland, CA – USA**

<http://www.mwaarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Africana American Museum and Library at Oakland, Oakland, CA - 2001**

MWA led a team of thirty planners, museum and exhibit consultants, preservation specialists and engineers for this major adaptive reuse project. The facility is now Northern California's largest museum devoted to African American history, and draws a national audience. In adapting the building MWA carefully integrated new uses and environmental controls into the historic structure. As an historic building on the National Register of Historic Places, all construction was subject to strict preservation guidelines. An unreinforced masonry structure, the building was heavily damaged in the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake and had lain empty for nearly a decade. (MWA)

## **NAC Architecture, Seattle – USA**

<http://www.nwarchco.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Washington State University, Academic Center, Spokane, WA – USA 2006**

\$ 33.850.000

Located at the heart of the Riverpoint Campus, the Academic Center houses a number of academic programs and administrative units, as well as the Riverpoint Campus Library. The 106,000 square foot building showcases the 14,660 square foot library, 15 classrooms, two auditoria, a computer lab and 18 academic and administrative units. WSU Spokane is the urban campus of WSU, a land-grant research university founded in 1890. The campus features advanced studies and research in health sciences and health professions, the design disciplines, education, social and policy sciences, and science and technology. WSU is one of just 95 public and private research universities with very high research activity, according to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching classifications. In addition, U.S. News & World Report ranks WSU as one of the top public research universities in the nation. ( <http://www.wsu.edu> ) Academic Center:<http://www.spokane.wsu.edu/aboutWSUSpokane/>

#### **Woodrow Wilson High School Library, Tacoma – USA 2006**

### **Awards:**

#### **AIA Seattle Honor Awards 2008**

#### **Learning in Design, Citation of Excellence 2008**

( [learningbydesign.biz](http://learningbydesign.biz) – Green School Buildings )

Primary challenge: Rejuvenate an aging campus with a single building intervention broader issues: The new building, conceived as a site intervention, seeks to re-engage the school with its site and poses the question, “Can a high school campus provide some measure of meaningful public space that is so invariably absent from our typical single family residential neighborhoods?” Is rejuvenating our aging campuses a vital issue of urban sustainability both in the terms of energy and materials conservation, as well as for preserving the role of the civic space? Matrix alteration: The building seeks to transform a campus where “site” has long been relegated to the “space between building modules.” Plaza, yard, stairs, bridge, and walk are carved out of both site and building and visually and experientially intertwined, creating not only “public” space but real “community.” The project alters the site's spatial matrix and transforms its scale and character from uniform and predictable to varying and experientially stimulating. The new design stimulates social interaction by redefining and animating exterior campus spaces and by establishing engaging transitions from “private” campus spaces to the broader public domain. The scope: The new three-story building replaces five existing buildings and eight portables, consolidating and opening up the campus. The regained site area is developed with planting, plazas, and parking. The new building houses: general classrooms, science and computer labs, a therapeutic learning center, the library, and administration and guidance centers. This high-performance facility features integrated design strategies providing both functional classroom daylighting and displacement ventilation. ( <http://idesignawards.com> )

#### **Shadle Library, Spokane, WA – USA 1997**

### **Awards:**

#### **Award of Merit AIA Spokane 1998**

The largest of Spokane Public Library's branches, this 17,847-square-foot facility serves northwest Spokane from the northwest corner of Shadle Park. The gentle curve of the floor plan focuses the user on the park setting and activities to the south. The main entry was emphasized by creating a glass vestibule that has a dramatic angular shape. The dark-green roof parallels the sloping ground plane, allowing the low south eave to control the amount of sun entering the reading areas, while the north side of the roof is lifted to allow north light into the interior and create a segmented rolling edge that becomes a part of the tree canopy when viewed from the park. (NAC)

#### **Spokane Downtown Library, Spokane, WA – USA 1994**

The collaborative process used to design Spokane's 126,000-square-foot, three-story main library encompassed a series of sessions with the library board and director as well as user groups, making the final building organization a reflection of the collective wisdom of dozens of participants. Led by NAC|Architecture, the Downtown Library team included associated architect THA Architecture. The ground floor provides spacious, flexible public meeting spaces and a large grand stairway leading to the library's public service spaces on the second and third floors. To provide maximum flexibility within the floor plates, the library spaces are organized by an open-column grid. The southern edge of the grid features large masonry openings that provide framed views of the historic section of Spokane. The northern edge is a full glass wall showcasing an expansive view of the Spokane River Falls below. A large roof monitor fills the central volume with natural light, augmenting the lighting system. A grid of ducting for power, data and telecommunications weaves through the floors of both public service levels, providing ample flexibility for future access. (NAC)

## **Withworth University, Cheney Cowles Library, Spokane, WA – USA 1992**

The second addition and complete remodeling of this centerpiece building includes 25,000 square feet of new space added to the existing 27,800 square feet for a total of 52,800 square feet. This building houses a traditional academic library, research facilities, archives, archival reading room, education curriculum library, audio-visual department, academic computing with two micro-labs, word processing, and administrative computing for the campus. (NAC)

## **Nacht & Lewis Architects, Sacramento, CA – USA**

<http://www.nlarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Natomas Public Library, Sacramento, CA – USA 2009**

The Natomas Public Library is a joint-use effort between the City of Sacramento, Natomas Unified School District and the Los Rios Community College District. Located on the Natomas Education Center site, this 23,000 s.f. branch library facility will serve not only the growing Natomas community, but will serve the adjacent Inderkum High School and American River College's Natomas Center. The library will be the centerpiece of the Natomas Education Center and is organized along the axis of the adjacent Natomas Town Center's main street. The building's entry plaza addresses the neighboring community and encompasses the library's two primary entrances. Marked by a clock tower, the library faces the community and emerging Natomas Town Center and forms the western boundary of the Education Center's central courtyard. The library entrances connect to a vaulted reading room thru a public gallery designed for community events and the display of school art projects. The reading room is flooded with controlled natural daylight through clerestory windows. In addition to the usual library functions, the facility includes shared computer labs, distance learning center, study rooms and interior and exterior meeting spaces. The building incorporates numerous sustainable features and is on track for a LEED Silver rating from the United States Green Building Council. (Nacht)

#### **Cosumnes River College Learning Center, Los Rios College District, Sacramento, CA – USA 2004**

### **Awards:**

**AIA – Central Valley Chapter Merit Award**

46,000 sqf.

In 1968 Nacht & Lewis Architects developed the master plan for Cosumnes River College campus, part of the Los Rios Community College District. Nacht & Lewis continues to add to the campus with their design of the Instructional & Library Facility, set for construction in Spring of 2004. This is a 2 story, 43,000 s.f. building that provides two 90 seat lecture halls, classrooms, learning resource centers, faculty offices and program administrative areas. The building design fits tightly within a formal masterplan and utilizes brick and concrete in a contemporary manner to respond to an established campus architecture. The site development and landscaping introduces informal pedestrian circulation and outdoor gathering areas which encourage the student and faculty use of outdoor spaces. At night the top of each stair tower will glow as lanterns to anchor the building within the campus, and the grounds will be accentuated with low level and LED lighting. The interior of the building utilizes extensive natural daylighting and is divided into recognizable patterns of horizontal and vertical circulation. Some of the design challenges include providing privacy for the staff and faculty while maintaining open public space for student use. The facility also incorporates extensive data and technology distribution for support of computers and learning spaces. (Nacht)

## **Nagle Hartray Danke Kagan McKay Penney, Chicago, IL – USA**

<http://www.naglehartray.com>

#### **Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, IL – USA 2011**

Area: 78,000 square feet

**Site & Program:** The new home for the historic Chicago Theological Seminary is on the campus of The University of Chicago. The program includes administrative and faculty office, classrooms, meeting rooms, a chapel, a library, a reading room, and computer/learning commons within the first three floors. The fourth floor is dedicated for the Seminary community, housing a larger chapel and a dining space for 300 people each. This level features terraces and green roofs to reinforce a connection to the Midway Plaisance.

**Design:** Exterior design takes into consideration the surrounding campus context by incorporating stone as the primary exterior material, in keeping with the majority of University buildings. Metal panels wrap the second and third floors on the west and south facades. The LEED Gold building expresses its environmental stewardship in the form of green roofs, a bioswale at grade level, and the use of local natural materials to express and enhance the connection between the spiritual and the secular.

#### **Fountaindale Public Library, Bolingbrook, IL – USA 2011**

Providing a new main library facility with ample space to serve the many needs of the community, while fitting into an otherwise residential area, was the challenge faced by the architects for this project. The new \$25-million, three-story 96,000 s.f. facility with an additional 13,000 s.f. of basement space is the result. The site plan and building footprint are organized to create a presence for the library along the primary access, Briarcliff Road, while maximizing views of the existing park in which it is being constructed. The size of the floor plates approach the maximum size recommended by library planners with proportions that will provide flexibility for the future. Plans feature green roofs that further reinforce a connection with the building's park setting. The building has been designed to achieved a prestigious LEED 2.2 Gold Certification. The planning for the building began as with any other, with rectangular floor plates. As the process evolved pieces of the floors were carved away to provide a less formal form with the result that no two floors in the building have the same footprint and the total three-dimensional volume becomes a very organic element that fits well into the park setting. Given the varieties in the floor plates and the complexities of the shapes, reinforced concrete proved to be an ideal structural system. Typical interior bays measuring 24'-6" x 30'-0" resulted in the selection of a two-way flat slab system with capitals at the interior columns. The use of the concrete floor system also helped to minimize the overall structure depth which was critical in controlling the overall height of the building. The use of high strength concrete made it possible to limit maximum interior column size 24" x 24". The exterior wall system chosen included a masonry veneer with light gauge stud backup construction. The use of downturned beams at the perimeter of the floor plates allowed for the installation of a continuous shelf angle at each floor to support the masonry veneer at the level of the window heads. The beams also helped to minimize the deflections in the slab, a critical consideration in supporting the masonry veneer. The concrete slab system easily accommodated the use of the selected green roof system. The sloping concrete slab of the main roof with an upturned curb at the perimeter proved ideal for directing the required drainage to interior downspouts. In conjunction with relatively slender circular concrete columns along the perimeter curtain wall the system provides for very dramatic stack spaces for the libraries materials. In order to provide for resistance to lateral wind and seismic forces it was decided to include a limited number of cast-in-place concrete shear walls at the



elevator shafts and stairwells. The combination frame/shear wall structure proved to be a very efficient and economical lateral load system. The building is supported by conventional spread footing foundations. At the ground level the floor slabs are conventional slab on grade construction with the exception that in place of traditional welded wire fabric to control random shrinkage cracking, the concrete mixes include micro-fiber reinforcement. The building is currently under construction with completion anticipated in early summer of 2011. (<http://www.cement.org>)

### **Evanston Public Library, Evanston, IL – USA 2003**

115,000 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

**Chicago Building Congress Award  
Excellence in Masonry Gold Award  
Evanston Preservation Award  
ALA/IIDA Library Interior Design Award for The Loft  
Chicago AIA Interior Architecture Award for The Loft**

**Site & Program:** The urban site is centrally located in downtown Evanston. The building is the result of a national competition won by a young architect who chose to team with Nagle Hartray to execute the project.

**Design:** The design conveys the library's civic importance. The arrangement of building massing, particularly masonry piers, create strong shadows that provide the architecture an unusual depth. The architecture strikes a balance between monumentality and human scale appropriate to its purpose. Library interiors are organized around a central open stair that provides orientation to visitors as they move between floors. The main reading room on the top floor is a primary feature. It is larger than usual for a public library in order to serve both citizens of Evanston and students from nearby Northwestern University. We recently completed the renovation of the existing Children's Room and the build-out of The Loft – a dedicated space for teens. We collaborated with architectureisfun, Inc., a firm that specializes in designing environments for children, on the development of age-specific zones that include interactive, museum-like elements. (Nagle)

### **Oak Park Public Library, Oak Park, IL – USA 2003**

104,000 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

**Chicago Building Congress Award of Merit and Midwest Construction Magazine's Best of 2004 Award for New Library Construction**

**Site & Program:** The site is a transitional location in central Oak Park. It is across from Frank Lloyd Wright's Unity Temple and other similarly monumental and formal buildings. It also fronts the Jens Jensen-designed Scoville Park, which is informal by comparison. The program called for doubling the size of the former library on the same site. **Design:** Nagle Hartray led a community-wide design process through 20 to 25 public meetings. The resulting library truly reflects the community's values, which include respect for architectural heritage, diversity and sustainability. A paved plaza replaced the street between the library and the park, increasing library flexibility through larger floor plates and providing the Park District an amenity for summer festivals. The stone-clad street façade reinforces the formal architecture of neighboring buildings. The undulating, copper-clad façade reflects the informal and organic nature of the park. The architectural "style" is intentionally non-referential to reflect the community's diversity. Sustainability goals were achieved within a limited project budget. Flooring consists of recycled rubber sheet goods. A green roof increases insulation and roofing life, and reduces storm water drainage demand. Copper cladding consists of about 75% recycled material. Stone cladding is quarried within a 500 mile radius. (Nagle)

### **Newman Architects, New Haven, CT – USA**

<http://www.newmanarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **John Jermain Memorial Library, Sag Harbor, NY – USA on design**

**Sag Harbor Votes to Restore and Expand Library**

(The John Jermain Memorial Library is the public library in Sag Harbor, NY. Founded in 1910, the library building and initial collection was a gift from Margaret Olivia Slocum Sage to the people of Sag Harbor).

The citizens of Sag Harbor, New York, voted resoundingly in favor of restoring and adding to its John Jermain Memorial Library. In August 2009, design work will begin to create a 21st century library for this historically significant eastern Long Island town. The deteriorating fabric of the existing Beaux Arts building will be restored. A new addition will express the new relationship between the institution of the library, information media, and the community. Richard Munday is partner-in-charge. Michael Scott is the project manager. (Newman)

By Amanda Wyatt

The year 2012 was a whirlwind for John Jermain Memorial Library (JJML), but don't expect it to slow down too much in 2013. In fact, the library is moving full speed ahead with its renovation and expansion during this new year.

Already, scaffolding is being slowly taken down from the historic building, which has been undergoing a massive renovation since last spring. And if all goes according to plan, JJML will be able to break ground on its new, modern addition to the 102-year-old structure later this month.

The multimillion-dollar construction project has been years in the making, and was approved for funding by library district voters in 2010, but as Catherine Creedon, JJML's director, explained this week, the library really kicked the project into high gear last March.

That was when JJML received its building permit from the Village of Sag Harbor, as well as a construction loan from the Bridgehampton National Bank.

"Those two things really allowed us to begin the project in earnest," Creedon said.

For Creedon, nine months ago feels more like "a million years ago," considering all of the work that has been accomplished in such a small amount of time.

The exterior bricks at the historic building have been restored with a new roof currently in the works. The restored stained glass lay light — one of the architectural gems of the library — will also be installed soon.

All of the windows have been restored, and new mahogany storm windows have also been fabricated for the outside of the building.

The library's lighting fixtures, which were originally wired for gas, are being cleaned and rewired by a master craftsman in Connecticut.

The building's "crown jewel" — the terracotta dome designed by the R. Guastavino Company and located on the third floor rotunda — has also been restored after a rather anxiety-provoking discovery this summer.

“We took off the old copper dome and it was in very bad shape, corroded in a variety of places, worn very thin and quite grayed out and green,” said Creedon.

But when workers began to take off the terra cotta tiles to replace them, they discovered that the steel compression ring — which went around the base of the dome — had been corroded. As a result, they built a temporary shoring ring which was used until the new compression ring was built.

“We knew we would discover the unexpected, and indeed we did. So that was a time delay and an extra cost,” Creedon said.

“I’ve been told that most of the surprises will be behind us. The old building held a lot of mystery, but the new construction should be a little bit more straightforward,” she added.

But as Creedon noted, the library’s “ongoing priority is to restore and stabilize the historic structure before we break ground [on the new addition], before we do any on-site vibration that could further damage it.”

And while the library’s exterior might be the most visible part of the John Jermain building project, its interior renovation is just as exciting to Creedon.

The library is looking into purchasing small, freestanding charging stations that are solar operated, which Creedon noted will be useful during power outages. These stations would be able to “power up a cell phone, a laptop or an espresso maker — depending on what you feel your critical needs are,” Creedon joked.

Currently, Trunzo Builders, the Wainscott-based company heading the renovation, is finding ways to rewire the historic building to improve wireless communication. Pat Trunzo III said his firm was picking out special floor boxes to be installed on all three floors that would allow for patrons to both charge their laptops and hardwire them to get internet access.

JJML is also planning to put in place a LOOP hearing-amplification system throughout the building for the hearing impaired, as well as computers with specialized voice recognition software, movie and music-editing software and more.

In the new building, there will be less space for DVDs, which Creedon likes to call “the VHS tapes of the very near future.”

The library, said Creedon, is seeing an increase in the number of people asking for help with digital downloads, e-book devices and specialized computer applications.

“We’re really looking at the new space and saying how can the library fulfill its mission of providing information to the community by being a teaching institution, by making sure that if more and more information is available only electronically, that we’ve not only provided access to that information, but we’ve given our community the skills with which to access it. So that has been key as we look at the design of the building,” she said.

“We’re always responding to changes in culture.”

<http://sagharboronline.com/sagharborexpress/tag/john-jermain-memorial-library>

[Richgfield Library, Richgfield, CT – USA in design](#)

[Dana Addition Case Library, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY – USA 2007](#)

**Awards:**

Honor Award for Design Excellence AIA / ALA

Architectural Citation National School Boards Association

Honor Award for Design Excellence AIA Connecticut

30,000 sqf

When it was built in 1958, the Case Library conformed to the notion of a library as a warehouse for books, and its architectural treatment reflected that idea. With our addition, we give it a heart, reflecting its importance as the center of learning at the University, and a place for imagination. Our solution hides the existing library behind a 30,000 square foot addition, treating it like a “bustle” behind the new mass. This gives the library new prominence on the campus, forming a stone and brick façade that makes it compatible with the surrounding mid-nineteenth century Georgian and Victorian architecture. A new two-story central reading room is now its heart, offering views to the north and a variety of reading rooms, ranging from alcoves to an attic loft, allowing students to choose from many group or single study spaces. (Newman)

[Fairfield Public Library, Town of Fairfield, CT - USA 2005](#)

**Awards:**

Award for Excellence in Library Design, Honorabel Mention, Connecticut Library Association 2008

Originally built in 1903, the library has undergone several piecemeal expansions throughout the years which have resulted in a building with many disparate elements. Newman Architects’ addition and renovation project unifies these additions into a cohesive whole, and brings the library up to contemporary standards in order to accommodate expected increases in library use. The program includes state of the art upgrading of the technology infrastructure. Interior Design Services Provided: Programming, space planning, furniture finishes and fabrics selection. (Newman)

[Sterling Law School Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT – 2004](#)

**Awards:**

National Honor Award for Design Excellence AIA, ALA

Excellence in Architecture AIA Connecticut

[Jewish Religious Center and Library, Williamstown Collge, Williamstown, MA – USA](#)

**Awards:**

Design Award, AIA New England Regional Council

Honor Award for Design Excellence, AIA Connecticut

International Honor Award for Design Excellence, Interfaith Forum of Religion, Art and Architecture AIA 1991

[Eugene M. and Christine E. Lynn Library, Lynn University, Boca Raton, Florida – USA 1998/1999](#)

[Westport Public Library, Westport, CT – USA 1998](#)

**Awards:**

Connecticut Award for Excellence in Public Library Architecture, CT Library Association 2003

Our addition and renovation responds to programmatic requirements that require discreet spaces for the complex needs of today’s library.

A town library is an emblem of civic pride. The Westport Library has long been an important town resource and meeting place, but its structure was lacking appropriate circulation and space to meet enhanced use, and required expansion. Our solution was to renovate the original library, and design a new addition that will meet the needs of its growing community and new technology.

## **NHB Group, Birmingham AL – USA**

<http://www.nhbgroup.net>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Levi Watkins Learning Center, Alabama State University, Montgomery, AL – USA 2011**

Owner Alabama State University, Architect NHB Group, LLC, Engineering Consultants MBA Structural Engineers, Structural Engineer Zgouvas, Eiring & Associates, Contractor Rabren General Contractors, Square Footage 46,000 SF Addition, 86,964 SF Renovation, Costs Total \$ 16,700,000, New \$ 7,800,000

The new addition and renovations to the Levi Watkins Learning Center consist of a five floor addition to the existing library as well as complete interior and exterior renovation to the existing library. Renovations include installing new electrical and Mechanical systems to bring the existing building into full compliance with the 2006 International Building Code, a new HVAC system, furniture, carpeting, shelving systems and staff office renovations. The addition allows the library to be a resource to the 21st Century student by providing the technology, research facilities and academic support that will serve current and future ASU students and faculty for years to come. Once the project is completed, the library will have the capability to expand the archives and special collections and will house new information commons areas, group study areas for faculty and students as well as an internet cafe with outdoor seating. The addition will also increase shelving space to accommodate ASU's nine new academic programs. (NHB Group)

## **NHDM (Nahyun Hwang, David Eugin Moon), University of Michigan (Taubman College), Ann Arbor – USA**

<http://www.nhdm.net>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Nam June Paik Library, Nam June Paik Art Center, Yong-In – Korea 2011**

The Nam June Paik Library is a new public art library in Nam June Paik Art Center in Yong-In, Korea, open to general public on April 15th, 2011. The library was designed by a U.S. based design and research collaborative N H D M / Nahyun Hwang + David Eugin Moon. The library collects, preserves, and provides access to historical and contemporary material related to Nam June Paik and his art. It offers to scholars a space for professional research, and to the local community an open forum for cultural engagement. The library houses and circulates the Center's Nam June Paik Archives Collection, Nam June Paik Video Archives, and a rare Fluxus Footages Collection, as well as the user generated materials. The design and construction of the library was made possible by City of YongIn and Gyeonggi Province Government's Small Library Fund. Inspired by Nam June Paik's artistic processes, the goal of the project was to design a multi-functional spatial device, which redefines the relationship between library users and information. While the conventional library is characterized by the one directional transmission of information, where the static, centralized, and predefined content is passively received by the readers, the Nam June Paik Library aims to promote non-linear and random access to information, to stimulate production of information beyond consumption and advocates spontaneous expression and juxtaposition of ideas. The Library Machine located in the center of the library deploys the following 6 architectural and programmatic devices.

##### **1. Scattering**

The juxtaposition of the dispersed information produces complexity that contrasts the simple geometric initial form.

##### **2. Non-Textual Content / Off-Site**

Objects related to Paik's work are scattered, plugged, and mapped throughout the surface of the machine. Reprogrammable dynamic media can communicate Paik's previous works, as well as information on artistic and other happenings from the off-site locations of interest.

##### **3. Physical Engagement**

Additional storage areas and unique shelving in the long drawers are incorporated to help the future expansion of the collection, while inducing curiosity, interactivity, and playful engagement.

##### **4. Production Lab**

Inside the machine is reading, installation, video laboratories, and a space also for debates and group workshops.

##### **5. "Representation Cells"**

Content is also generated by users who can contribute to the information exchange. Small spaces or vitrines are made available for public display.

##### **6. Library "Machinettes," The Propagation Aides**

Parts of the machine can detach as independent modules and can freely travel to other rooms or even outdoors to perform communicative functions, such as video projections or sound performances.

The design attempts to make the intangible physical and to turn a personal experience to a collective and interactive one. Through the Library, the contents become dynamic, and the consumer of information becomes the producer. The collective generation and appreciation of information makes the library experience multi-directional and reciprocal. (<http://www.dezeen.com>)

## **Noll and Tamm Architects, Berkeley, CA – USA**

Cris Noll, Janet Tam

<http://www.nollandtam.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Alameda Branch Libraries, Alameda, CA – USA 2011**

City: Alameda Free Library, City of Alameda, Construction Cost: \$ 2,000,000

After a feasibility study for the City of Alameda, Noll & Tam was hired to renovate two branch libraries. We worked closely with library administration and city staff to give them the most "bang for the buck," resulting in upgrades to accessibility, electrical and data systems, HVAC, new furniture, lighting fixtures, and finishes. The historic West End branch received structural and seismic improvements. (Noll)

### **Los Gatos Library, Los Gatos, CA – USA 2011**

Client: Town of Los Gatos, Construction Cost: \$ 18,000,000

Nestled at the foot of a wooded hillside, the two-story, 30,250-square-foot Los Gatos Library provides a visual connection between the Town's historic Pageant Park and the adjacent Civic Center. The design concept is based on the lantern, which in architectural terms suggests an open, light-filled structure. Daytime illumination optimizes the use of natural daylight, with glazing on the north wall, skylights at the stairway well, veiled glazing on the south wall, and use of louvers to bounce light into the library. At night, white and colored artificial light allows visibility from the street and views into the library.

The site is at the edge of the existing Civic Center and abuts a steeply graded hillside, so building footprint options were limited. To eke out the maximum possible square footage, the architects designed a rectilinear building, then added cantilevered "pop-out" elements to break up the static shape. The steel-frame building is clad with stone veneer, porcelain tile, a wood veneer composite panel rainscreen, honeycomb core aluminum panels, and an aluminum solar shading system. The materials and exterior colors take inspiration from surrounding natural elements and buildings.

Inside, the low lobby ceiling opens suddenly onto the two-story main staircase, giving a sense of airiness and arrival. This stair is the central focus of the library and a feature design element. An etched glass art installation by Sheri Simons decorates the back wall of the staircase, alternating transparent and frosted panels and graphic elements.

While the open floor plan celebrates large spaces, the design also incorporates more intimate reading areas. Special attention was given to design elements that make each program space unique. The periodicals reading room, located behind the stairwell on the main floor, has a dark-paneled clubby adult atmosphere, with a gas-lit fireplace. A moveable window wall opens onto a patio, creating an outside room in the warmer months. Off the main floor lobby, a brightly colored sign denotes the children's library. Entering the children's area, visitors find themselves beneath an undulating starry sky, with glowing back-lit cutouts of celestial swirls and planets. On the rear wall, recycled transparent plastic has been fashioned into luminescent circular artwork by Benjamin Phipps. Smaller circles act as wall sconces, while larger circles are recessed to serve as reading nooks. A door to the outside leads to a secret garden, where larger-than-life books sculpted in cement represent favorite classic children's literature.

Like a hip treehouse, the teen area is located on the second floor in the cantilevered "pop-out," which gives it views to outside as well as visibility from the street. Teen lounge-style seating offers a group gathering area. The ceiling is detailed with Interlam, painted a vibrant red. The second floor also features a Local History Center, with exhibit cases and a video screen to display artifacts of note. The design team is aiming for a LEED Gold certification, emphasizing visible sustainable systems and educational display features. Archdaily 27.09.2012 (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

### **Valley Hi North Laguna Library, Sacramento Public Library, City of Sacramento, CA – USA 2009**

Construction Cost: \$ 10,800,000

This new high-performance, LEED Gold-certified branch library for the City of Sacramento pushes the envelopes of sustainability and design. The 20,500-square-foot building has been embraced by the community, offering an expanded collection, community meeting room, technology center, self-service checkout, study rooms, a Teen Area, and Children's Library. Valley Hi-North Laguna library won a Design Excellence Award from the AIA San Francisco in 2011. (Noll)

### **Castro Valley Library, Alameda County Library, Castro Valley, CA – USA 2009**

Client: County of Alameda General Services Agency, Construction Cost: \$ 12,200,000

A light-filled, ultra-modern facility, the 34,000-square-foot Castro Valley Library offers a flexible design that accommodates a variety of community needs. Preschool-aged children, teens, and seniors all have their own reading/study areas, and a Friends of the Library bookstore and café offer a sophisticated way to enjoy a good read. Abundant natural light and an efficient heating and ventilation system contribute to the building's LEED Gold rating. (Noll)

### **Portola Branch Library, San Francisco Public Library, City of San Francisco, CA – USA 2009**

Construction Cost: \$ 3,400,000

The 6,300-square-foot building is the culmination of creative collaboration between the joint venture of Noll & Tam Architects and Stoner Meek Architects, the San Francisco Public Library, and the Portola community. The new library offers designated teen space, a children's room, and flexible space to support events after hours. An open book motif is represented in the sunshades along the building's southern wall. (Noll)

Program: A single-story, 6,300-square-foot public library on a residential street, with stacks and periodicals along the south wall and a children's room, a program room, and staff offices along the north. A side garden borders the children's room and program room, which also has a separate entrance from the outside. Design concept and solution: To integrate a civic building into a residential context, the architects wanted to strike a balance between exposing and obscuring: much as a house does, the library brings in light without fully revealing the activity within. On the southern facade, a sequence of tall "shutters" resembling the pages of open books offers shade and privacy, while tall windows tucked behind the folds bring in a play of daylight that changes throughout the day. The shades' interior bays double as private reading spaces that together form a kind of indoor porch. A stretch of skylights spans the length of the library and divides the public program from staff spaces. To underscore the residential motif, the architects clad the library with shiplap wood siding, which they also used on the interior in rust red and in a natural wood stain.

(<http://archrecord.construction.com>)

### **The Bancroft Library, Doe Library Annex, University of California, Berkeley, CA – USA 2008**

Construction Cost: \$ 42,000,000

Noll & Tam Architects served as the Associate Architect with Ratcliff (Prime Architect) for the seismic and programmatic improvements of The Bancroft Library, which houses UC Berkeley's rare book and manuscript collections. The scope of work included a complete re-design of the building's 217,500-square-foot interior to meet current and projected needs. Noll & Tam's programming capabilities, group facilitation, and interior design expertise were central to the renovation of this historic building. (Noll)

### **Marina Branch Library, City of Marina, CA – USA 2007**

Client: City of Marina, Construction Cost: \$ 6,200,000

Noll & Tam Architects designed the new 20,000-square-foot Marina Branch Library and administrative offices for the Monterey County Library system. In addition to a children's library, periodicals room, and general reference, the new facility provides study rooms, a large community meeting room, and a homework center. Careful attention was given to siting the building among the natural features in this coastal city. (Noll)

### **Carmichael Branch Library, Sacramento, CA – USA 2006**

Client: Sacramento Public Library, City of Carmichael, Construction Cost: \$ 4,700,000

Noll & Tam Architects designed the renovation and expansion of the Carmichael Branch of the Sacramento Library, transforming an outdated design. The open layout features expansive window walls and a series of light wells. An expanded children's area, adult reading room, teen area, technology center, special collections area, community meeting room, and staff and support spaces serve the local community. (Noll)

**Fong Library, School of Optometry, University of California, Berkeley, CA – USA 2002**

Construction Cost: \$ 1,200,000

Noll & Tam Architects transformed the 4th floor of Minor Hall into a state-of-the-art student resource center for Optometry students, comprising a new library, lecture theatre, teaching computer laboratory, and meeting rooms. The Optometry School wanted to unify these spaces into an active student center and focal point. The project required careful coordination with existing conditions to provide upgraded systems routed through the concrete structure. (Noll)

**NTDStichler Architecture, San Diego – USA**

<http://www.ntdstichler.com>

**Libraries :**

**Lincoln Public Library at Zwelve Bridges Learning Center, Sierra Community College District, City of Lincoln, CA – USA 2007**

39,311 sqf., \$ 11,136,000

This library is housed at a unique shared-use campus developed by Sierra Community College, Western Placer Unified School District and the city of Lincoln. In addition to supporting blended programs that involve all students, the facilities will serve the individual needs of Lincoln citizens, college students, high school students and business partners. The Lincoln Library represents the first joint-use building design to emerge from the master plan. The curriculum and planning process represents a community effort that involved all three agencies and local citizens. The library exists as a pivotal point on the site, acknowledging the space where all parties come together. The library houses a comprehensive, multi-generational collection. This public facility is designed to be a beacon of lifelong learning for the entire community. ( <http://schooldesigns.com> )

**Office dA, Inc., Boston, MA**

**Libraries:**

**Fleet Library at the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence RI – USA - 2007**

**Literature:**

**Architectural Record, June 2007**

Office dA inserts a new sensibility within a historic shell to create the Fleet Library at RISD

By Clifford A. Pearson

How do you turn a Renaissance Revival banking hall from 1917 into a 21st-century visual-arts library and do it on a tight budget? That was the challenge facing Office dA, the Boston-based architecture firm headed by Nader Tehrani and Monica Ponce de Leon, when it started work on the 55,000-square-foot Fleet Library at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence.

Designed by York (Edward York 1863 – 1928) & Sawyer (Philip Sawyer 1868 – 1949) and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the old building features an interior space 180 feet long and 114 feet wide and topped by an elaborately coffered, barrel-vaulted ceiling. The banking hall might easily have served as a magnificent reading room, if only the school had the luxury of devoting all of it to one use. But the library's program called for 90,000 books in open stacks, seating for 250 people, 400 periodical titles available for browsing, and a variety of different study, administrative, and multimedia support spaces.

Even with a balcony running along one side of the banking hall and a second floor wrapping around the vaulted ceiling, there wasn't enough space for all of the programmatic elements. "We had to make the height of the space work for us," says Tehrani, who studied at RISD and, like his partner, has taught there. Despite initial resistance from the client's design-review committee to interrupting the hall's impressive volume, Office dA developed a "double-decker" strategy that inserted a two-level study pavilion and a single-level circulation center within the grand space.

"We wanted to maintain the scale of the banking hall," states Ponce de Leon, "so we decided to install two objects as if they were informal elements in an ancient ruin." The old bank building was actually in good condition—hardly a ruin—but the architects imagined their project as adding a new layer to a historic place, much like the multiple strata we see today at the Roman Forum. Rather than obscuring the past, the new elements add a modern resonance. Office dA also wanted its work to have a temporary quality that contrasts with the more permanent nature of the Italianate setting.

To respect the old building, the architects developed three different strategies for the elements added inside it. The largest pieces—the study pavilion and the circulation center—are designed as insertions, milled by computer-numerical-controlled (CNC) machinery off-site, and then assembled quickly inside the banking hall. Their prefabricated nature not only sets them apart from their historic context but implies they could be dismantled and carted away if needs change in the future.

(<http://archrecord.construction.com/projects/interiors/archives/0706fleet.asp>)

Accolades and Recognition for RISD Fleet Library

Providence, RI and Boston, MA - July 20, 2007 – Shawmut Design and Construction ([www.shawmut.com](http://www.shawmut.com)), a \$700 million national construction management firm, along with the architecture firm of Office dA, both of Boston, MA, are announcing several recent award wins and feature articles on Fleet Library at the Rhode Island School of Design (RISD) in Providence, RI.

The Fleet Library, located in the main hall of the historic 1920 Hospital Trust Bank building in downtown Providence, is an example of the successful synergy of preservation, architecture, construction and programming. The project team was able to not only preserve this special space, but improve its functionality, and increase its lifespan within the context of Providence's historical character. The project clearly has not only positively impacted the college community, but has significantly added to the character and charm of the Down City section of Providence.

The main goal of this challenging project was to preserve and restore the unique character of the historic interior, while providing RISD with ample room to house their extensive collection and an inviting place to study and interact with fellow students. To solve this issue, two modular birch-plywood pavilions were placed within the open hall to provide study and service spaces for the new library – this innovative solution kept the majestic feeling of the original interior completely intact, while realizing all of RISD's program areas. One pavilion, a "study island," features a broad amphitheater-type stair, where students can sit and informally



gather, with an open reading room at the top. The other pavilion serves as a circulation and reference desk, with a lounge area set between the two structures. The library now houses an extensive collection of art and design volumes, magazines and multimedia resources, as well as group study areas, classrooms, administrative offices, and an adjacent café. With a 300-bed dormitory on the top floors, the café and the library becomes an extension of the living space where students emerge from their rooms to interact with each other and move freely between the programmed spaces.

The project has recently received several distinguished awards recognizing the library and design team's dedication to its preservation. In the past few months, Fleet Library has won a 2006 Adaptive Reuse/Material Conservation/New Design/Institutional Award from The Providence Preservation Society, an AIA/ALA Library Building Award jointly awarded by the American Institute of Architects and the American Library Association, and it was recognized as one of the 2007 Best Environments by I.D. Magazine. The Fleet Library has also been mentioned in several international, national and local publications. In June, the project was featured in Architectural Record, Proyecto (magazine of the Latin Builders Association), and Architect Magazine. Prior to these recent features, the project was also profiled in Frame (from The Netherlands) and The Boston Globe.

About Shawmut

Headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts with offices in Providence, RI, New York, NY, and Atlantic City, NJ, Shawmut Design and Construction is a \$700 million national construction management firm providing client-oriented services for academic, banking, corporate interiors, cultural and historic preservation, retail, restaurant, and science and healthcare markets.

[http://www.shawmut.com/our-company/in\\_the\\_news/RISD-Awards.cfm](http://www.shawmut.com/our-company/in_the_news/RISD-Awards.cfm)

## **Oglesby Greene, Dallas, TX – USA**

<http://www.oglesbygreene.com>

2006 Architecture Firm Award, Texas Society of Architects

**Libraries:**

**Grauwlyer Park Branch Library, Dallas, TX – USA 2007**

**Awards:**

2010 Design Award, Texas Society of Architects

The Grauwlyer Park Branch Library, at only 12,500 s.f., is Dallas' smallest programmed new branch facility. The site, hemmed in by setbacks, a curving utility easement, and a city park, determined the footprint of the building. The residual layout is compact, efficient, and simple. Parking is shared with the park and connected to its trails. The library acts as a gateway between the two, with a clocktower as a prominent marker, integrating its community and the park. The common public portion of the library opens up to the wooded park offering expansive views, and the "back of house" areas zone to the street edges. Decking extends to shade areas of full height glazing and vertical metal sunscreens block low afternoon sunlight. The plan of the library is arranged so that all areas have natural light and views. The centrally located check-out/information desk, on axis with the single point of entry, allows for efficient staff supervision. The desk is also located directly under a clerestory skylight to give prominence to this area with optimal. Materials, such as the wood decking and beams, were chosen to give warmth to the space but also to be durable and to meet sustainable LEED criteria. Bookshelves near the information desk are held to a lower height and run parallel for ease of supervision, and to highlight views to the adjacent park. An emphasis was placed on making each user-group's area of the library distinct, while still maintaining an overall image and easily supervised space. This was done through the use of differing, but coordinating carpets, paints, wall coverings, furnishings, and fabrics. The result is a widely-used, enduring facility that is appropriate to and appreciated by both the community and the librarians and staff who call this branch their home. (Oglesby)

## **Olson Kundig Architects, Seattle, WA – USA**

<http://www.olsonkundigarchitects.com>

**Libraries:**

**Seattle Public Library, Southwest Branch, Seattle, WA – USA 2006**

Our firm played a major role in the renovation of Seattle Public Library's neighborhood branch system with the redesign of the Southwest Branch. The addition transformed the existing 1960's era neighborhood library into an up-to-date facility, doubling its former size to 15,000 square-feet and creating room for new books, DVDs and music. The expansion advances the building to the street, with a two story addition which increases the building's civic presence. British Columbia artist Katherine Kerr created an installation piece of outstretched hands, cast from the hands of some of the library's most active patrons. (Olson)

**Public Library Auburn, City of Auburn, WA – USA 2002**

Set in a suburban park on the edge of a busy highway, this 15,000-square-foot library forms a strong street presence, calling attention to itself amidst the riot of color and signage typical of suburban thoroughfares. On its opposite side, the building softly modulates to meet the park. Inspired by the shape of an open book, the building contains the collections area, a community resource room, computer stations and support areas (Olson)

**Seattle University, School of Law, Sullivan Hall, Seattle, WA – USA 1999**

**Awards:**

Masonry Institute of Washington Citation Award 2001

Seattle AIA Merit Award 2001

Designed to accommodate 850 students, the building promotes the sense of the school as a unified entity in a comfortable, open environment. The primary building feature is the central atrium, which connects three levels of the 136,000-square-foot structure, brings in natural light and promotes a sense of community. The building complements the existing campus architecture without sacrificing its own identity. The building includes a 250,000-volume law library. Virtually every place a student can sit down is wired with data communication capabilities. This project was completed in association with Yost Grube Hall Architects. (Olson)

## **OPN Architects, Cedar Rapids IA, Des Moines IA – USA**

<http://www.opnarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Baraboo Public Library, Barboo WI – USA on design**

Sqf. 36.800

Since 1903, the community of Baraboo, Wisconsin has respectfully preserved their beautiful, historic Carnegie library. An addition constructed in 1982 extended the functional life of the building and preserved the main public appearance of the Carnegie design. However times change and this growing community realized that the provision of modern library services requires a major addition to the facility. Utilizing a Building Program from 2009, prepared by George Lawson as a working guide, the design team organized and held a three-day public Charrette to develop the conceptual design for the new addition and renovation.

The Charrette allowed the design team, library board, community leaders, and patrons to quickly explore potential expansion options and to clearly understand the property purchase requirements with each option. Consensus was quickly found for the preferred design, but the challenge was that this option required an agreement to purchase additional land from an adjacent Church. The public participation process helped garner the support of the church congregation and the Library Board was able to successfully negotiate the purchase of additional land.

The new design preserves the setback of the original Carnegie Library and provides a new addition of the same proportion, to the east. A new, predominately glass entry zone provides a clear delineation between the original library and the new addition, while also solving a critical accessibility issue with the two-story Carnegie design. Careful attention to the axial design of the Carnegie facility helped to organize the new plan and redefine the functional layout of the library to create a design that is both respectful of the historic facility, but will also serve the library's future needs.

For the Baraboo project, OPN Architects partnered with Dorschner Associates, a Madison-based architecture firm. OPN is providing schematic and design development services for the project and Dorschner will provide construction documentation and administration. Fundraising for the project has begun, utilizing the presentation graphics prepared by OPN Architects. (OPN)

#### **Ankeny Public Library and City Offices, Ankeny IA – USA on design**

\$ 30.000.000

OPN Architects is the primary designer of a new City Hall and Library project for the City of Ankeny. Plans locate the new facility in the 1200-acre Prairie Trail development, a joint venture between the City of Ankeny and DRA Properties. The goal of the development is to create a new cultural focal point for the Ankeny, a growing community just outside of Des Moines, Iowa. An 80-acre zone called the Town Center will be created at its heart built on the model of traditional Iowa town squares. Anchoring one side of the "square" will be a new structure to house the public library and city offices. As a mixed-use structure, the project presented a series of design challenges including establishing distinct entries for the building spaces and clear way-finding strategies, while creating a consistent visual style and uniform appeal. Design for the building calls for a wide variety of innovative and sustainable building options to accommodate the needs of the building's different user groups. In addition to design, OPN Architects, working with the Weitz Company in a design/build relationship is managing all of the communications and needs for the various stakeholders, including Ankeny's city administrators, council, residents, the Board of the public library, library administrators, and associated developers.

DRA Properties, acting as the Master Developer of Prairie Trail, is working with co-developer TerreMark to create a mixed use facility incorporating civic, commercial, residential, educational and retail components into a walkable, sustainable city center. OPN has engaged with all vested stakeholders in a series of public meetings and presentations. During these presentations, OPN presented concepts, collected feedback from each group, incorporated feedback into the plan and redistributed the updated results to participants.

Future work calls for OPN to collaborate with Nilles Associates, Civil Engineers for the project, 5o5 Design and JPRA Architects as the vision for this ambitious development is realized.

"I will say that already we are extremely pleased with OPN and very excited to move along with them on the project! ....they are great listeners!

– Myrna Anderson, Former Library Director, Ankeny Public Library (OPN)

#### **Cedar Rapids Public Library Downtown, Cedar Rapids, IA – USA 2013**

\$ 45.800.000

In June 2008 a destructive flood swept through Cedar Rapids. Hundreds of homes and businesses were lost including some of the city's most prominent public structures such as the Courthouse, the City Hall and the 25-year old Public Library. The loss of the library was particularly devastating. Everything on the first floor of the 85,000 square foot facility – which occupied a city block – was lost to the flood including the entire adult and youth collections, public access computers, computer labs, and a state of the art check-out system. Approximately 200,000 items in the collection were ruined. In addition, thousands of furniture items and pieces of electronic equipment were destroyed. OPN quickly stepped in to assist by helping design temporary library spaces downtown and in a shopping center on the west side of the city. Meanwhile the community coalesced around the need to rebuild the public library. A dedicated team of community volunteers and the Library Board of Trustees kicked off a campaign to re-envision how the library should function and to find a new home for this important public resource. A site was selected

The new site for the new library fronts Greene Square, a park within the urban core. Bookending the Cedar Rapids Museum of Art, this library completes a larger urban dialogue and civic oriented zone. The building not only completes the urban edge fronting the park, but also steps back to create a large urban plaza, an extension of the public space of the park and street. As the entire building aims to reveal inner functions to the public, it also offers patrons and building users unprecedented views to the urban and park settings beyond, connecting them to civic art, public gathering spaces, and programmed events.

The new 95,000-square foot library is designed to be a vibrant, multipurpose destination and a space for the community to mix and collaborate. The design of the new library was driven by the desire to embrace openness, transparency and foster public engagement with and within the space. With those principles in mind, the team looked for innovative ways to present vistas and views throughout the structure while visually connecting the streetscape with the functions occurring within the building.

In keeping with the themes of openness and transparency, large expanses of glass occur at the first and second floors of the collection spaces. Views into the building frame the rhythmic placement of library stacks juxtaposed with a lively and active Children's Collection. The views in and out of the collection spaces are seen from nearly every vantage point around the new library. A 200-seat auditorium situated on the second and third levels looks outward toward Greene Square. The auditorium stage is set against a curtain wall of glass allowing for the changing seasons and cityscape to serve as a living backdrop.

#### **Centralized Services**

The central space of the library is the Service Core Zone. This space brings together all of the core patron services in a hub and spoke system allowing users to orient themselves in the building as well as gather to meet. The spaces and mixing of circulation paths

is most clearly expressed within this zone. It is defined architecturally by the rake of the auditorium as it vaults over the first floor Adult Fiction collections and 2nd floor “bridge” links within the Service Core. The zone was designed with clear sight lines and open vertical circulation to allow users to readily navigate their way to various destinations.

A café and coffee shop is nestled in the core enticing visitors to gather, linger and engage with each other. Off the café is the Young Adult Area where rooms for gaming, study, and group work open to an active collection space. The Children’s Collection occupies the east portion of the first floor. The second floor consists of the Adult Non-Fiction collections, a large dividable conference space, and staff and administrative offices. The third floor consists of a break-out lobby for the Auditorium and public access to the green roof.

The 24,000 sf green roof provides an attractive space for library patrons to gather while offering yet another set of views and visual access to the surrounding cityscape. Functionally, the roof will aid in waste water management while serving as an outdoor plaza to be used by individual visitors and for library-hosted and private events. Importantly, this space is the first publically-accessible green roof in Cedar Rapids.

#### A Sustainable Solution

The new library represents a tremendous investment of resources. It was essential that the design be flexible to accommodate the future needs of the community. One method of “future proofing” was the integration of raised access floors as part of the design. These raised floors will allow for the distribution of power, data, and low velocity supply air permitting the collection spaces to evolve over time. The collection spaces were intentionally designed to be very open; they incorporate few walls and a clear span between the columns to allow for the full utilization of the available square footage. Dedicated mechanical spaces and “core functions” are located on the west side of the site in an area that fronts a rail line and parking garage. The southern portion of the site is surface parking, which could be utilized as space for future expansion. In addition to the green roof, the building was designed to achieve LEED Platinum status and is on-track to do so. Energy and cost-saving features were integrated into the building design and the roof itself will offer conservation-based educational opportunities for visitors.

#### “Green” Features:

- Targeting LEED Platinum Certification
- Designed to exceed the Iowa Energy Code by 55%
- Pump & Re-inject Geothermal HVAC System
- Pre-flood Library used energy at a rate of 100 kbtu/square foot
- New Library designed to use energy at a rate of 37 kbtu/square foot
- Exterior Glazing covers approximately 37% of the building envelope
- Thermally broken aluminum framing
- 1” insulating glass has low-E coating and is argon filled
- Exterior Envelope: R-28, maximized thermal performance
- Daylight Harvesting: (Daylight sensors, dimmable ballasts, and T5/LED Lights)
- Use of Natural Light: (15 solatubes and large clerestory on roof)
- Storm Water Management: Retain 90% of normal annual rainfall and 100% of all rainfall up to 1” in a 24 hour period on site.
- 24,000 SF accessible green roof with rainwater harvesting for irrigation
- Pervious paving with storm water collection chambers below parking lot (OPN)

#### [Williamsburg Public Library, Williamsburg IA – USA 2011](#)

Sqf. 17,825, \$ 2,700,000

The new Williamsburg Public Library is sited on the northwest corner of the town’s main square. It engages the square with an entry plaza on the southeast corner of the site and utilizes a clock tower to signal both the entry as well as give the library it’s civic presence. The exterior material palette is composed mainly of brick with stone accents which relates to the traditional character of the buildings on the square but has a metal standing seam roof and metal skinned window bays to hint at the contemporary nature of the functions within.

The upper level contains 12,400 sf and features the reading areas, book collections, children, young adults and computer area as well as three different sized study and meeting rooms. The main entry, public bathrooms, staff offices and workspace encompass the remainder of this level. The lower level contains the multi-purpose room(s), a meeting room and staff lounge. It also includes public bathrooms for this level, mechanical spaces and has an ADA entrance serviced by an elevator.

The interior has an articulated vaulted ceiling over the stacks and reading areas along the North and South bays. It has a high ceiling with a slot for the skylights over the central bay. It has an undulating curved ceiling plane over the Youth Area. The casework at the main and children circulation desk has a slated wood motif to recall the areas agrarian history. The cherry wood interior woodwork and gas fired fireplace gives a warm comfortable feel to a contemporary library space.

The library targeted LEED Silver certification and was awarded LEED Gold. (OPN)

#### [Carnegie Stout Public Library, Dubuque IA –USA 2010](#)

Sqf. 54,957, Budget4,730,176, Market Historic Restoration Library, LEEDLEED Silver

#### **Awards:**

**2011 Merit Award – American Institute of Architects – Iowa Chapter**

**2011 Silver Award – International Interior Design Association – Great Plains Chapter**

The renovation and restoration of Dubuque’s historic Carnegie library was a tremendous challenge. The 50,000 sf building consisted of the original Carnegie structure constructed in 1901 and a 1984 addition that, while dramatically increasing the size of the library, effectively created two separate halves, each with its own architectural style and personality, and with very little connection between the two. The 1984 addition also housed the majority of the public spaces, limiting the community’s opportunities to experience the historic portion of the building. The design team was challenged to unify these two disparate halves as a part of a building-wide reorganization and remodel, while reclaiming the historic, original portion of the building for public use. Rather than a strict historic restoration, which would limit the building’s functionality, the renovation honors the historic nature of the building, restoring certain key components, while re-purposing others for modern use.

To embrace the historic aspects of the original building, the team focused on a number of design goals:

- Opening the grand main entrance;
- Opening the historic mezzanine and skylight above;
- Renovating a community meeting room on the upper level while opening the skylight in that room;
- Reopening the exterior windows on the lower level, and relocating significant parts of the collection to the historic building.

Perhaps the most dramatic impact created by the new design is the experience of entering through the reopened historic main entrance. Since the 1984 addition, the mezzanine had been off-limits, the skylight was covered, a wall blocked views to the exterior windows, and the historic entry doors were locked. Today patrons stepping through the main entrance are greeted by an axial view through the historic lobby to the reinvented mezzanine seating area. The seating area is flooded with natural light from the skylights above and the dramatic windows on the back of the building.

The collection and seating areas are now equally divided between the historic portion of the building and the 1984 addition. The challenge of unifying the original and added portions of the building was perhaps the greatest difficulty faced by the design team. This was addressed by creating a new opening between the two building halves on the main level and simplifying vertical circulation. Two solutions that have dramatically increased the feeling of connection and improved patron circulation and way-finding. An historic central staircase that was removed in the 1984 remodel was reconstructed and reinstalled, restoring the original character. The rotunda in the historic lobby acts as a unifying, signature feature that creates a dramatic “sense of arrival.” Taking cues from the rotunda, a round form is introduced as an arrival feature in both the Children’s Area and the Teen Area. In the Children’s Area, this custom built seating area becomes the heart of the space, while in the Teen Area, this contemporary rotunda-like feature signifies the entrance to the area and acts as a threshold or buffer between this age group and other patrons. In addition to the final design and project management, OPN completed the pre-funding phase of planning and developed a presentation package of drawings and illustrations that were used by the library board for capital campaign fundraising.

“ I am proud we had the foresight to choose your firm as our architects. I’ll always be grateful for the chance I had to be a part of helping to bring your inspiring vision for our library to the citizens of Dubuque. ”

- Susan F. Lindsay, Former Board of Trustees Member, Carnegie-Stout Public Library (OPN)

#### [Washington Free Public Library, Washington IA – USA 2009](#)

Sqf. 30,000, \$ 5,000,000

OPN Architect’s design for the Washington’s Free Public Library placed the library in a new building, replacing three vacant storefronts, and will serve as a catalyst for future downtown development.

The library occupies portions of three levels with approximately 10,000 sf per floor. Meeting rooms, the reference and adult non-fiction collections and an adult reading lounge overlooking the town square are located on the upper floor. The main level features the children’s collection, circulation services, popular materials, another reading lounge, and the adult fiction collection. The local genealogy collection and future library expansion areas are located on the lower level.

An open stairway and elevator link the three floors; as does an opening in the upper level floor which visually connects that floor with the main level. Natural light is brought into the library through glass storefronts and a skylight located above the opening in the upper floor.

Sustainable Design Features:

- Recycled and salvaged as much interior structure as possible, including three stories of hardwood floors.
- Exploring geothermal systems for energy
- Daylight Harvesting: by utilizing the orientation of the site, maximize the amount of light available while minimizing the amount of artificial lighting.
- Responsible use of sustainable and renewable building materials
- Maximizing indoor air quality by using low VOC emitting products and finish. (OPN)

#### [Fort Madison Public Library, Fort Madison, IA – USA 2007](#)

Sqf. 16,000, \$ 1,832,000

In 2007, OPN assisted the town of Fort Madison in locating and designing a new home for their public library. The former Valley Clinic building was converted into a welcoming and functional space for the Fort Madison Public Library. The existing building was renovated and an addition of approximately 2,000 square feet created to provide 16,000 sf of finished library space. One of the challenges of the design was that the original ceiling heights were too low to accommodate the height of library book stacks and suspended indirect lighting. The entire roof structure was removed and a portion of it was raised between six and eight feet in order to accommodate the necessary elements. A new radiant entrance was added to the front of the building providing a sense of place in keeping with the civic importance of the structure.

Sustainability Features:

Adaptive reuse of an existing structure reduced waste Cool Roof membrane to avoid heat-island effect Low E glazing on glass for improved energy efficiency Light shelves and advanced daylighting techniques including sun screens Indoor chemical and pollutant controls for improved indoor air quality Recycled cellulose and denim based building insulation Water conserving fixtures in bathrooms and public spaces Upgraded HVAC uses water source heat pump Site provides bike racks and easy access to public transportation (OPN)

#### [Marengo Public Library, Marengo, IA – USA 2007](#)

Sqf. 12,570, \$ 1,540,000

The Marengo Public Library, one of the State’s original Carnegie libraries, served the community for almost 100 years with little change to its functional layout. Recognizing that the facility needed to be modernized to accommodate new uses, OPN Architects was selected to reprogram the existing Carnegie and to design a two-story addition. The new addition provides a much needed increase in collection space, staff areas, and seating, while also providing a new public meeting room, genealogy space, and room for children’s programming.

The design team set out to meet the programmatic requirements while maintaining the historic integrity of the building. Before beginning the design process, the team analyzed the existing facility to determine the proportioning system used by the original architect. The team then applied the rules of the original building to design the addition creating a seamless aesthetic between the two buildings.

A new on-grade entrance leads to a dramatic two-story lobby that provides access to both levels via a stair or elevator. All library functions are located on the upper floor, allowing for ease of supervision from the staff area. The lower level, containing the public meeting room, genealogy, and children’s program space, is accessible after-hours, while maintaining the security of the library. A complete new mechanical and electrical system was also part of the project. (OPN)

#### [Kirkwood Benton Hall Library, Cedar Rapids IA – USA 2007](#)

Sqf. 16,800, \$ 1,480,000

Kirkwood Community College initiated a remodeling of the central library following the successful issue of a \$27 million bond for capital improvements. The library’s original character and furnishings, circa 1973, were still in place and in declining use. The outdated finish palette and well-worn furnishings portrayed a “tired” environment, and student usage had been declining.

OPN Architects worked with users to develop a new cosmetic that combined freshness, durability, and aesthetic longevity. Operational areas were renovated to support current technologies and processes. The overall layout was modified to promote a “friendly” attitude, and reinforce a message of customer service.

Mechanical systems were improved to increase fresh air ventilation and the lighting system was redesigned to brighten the space. The furnishings were replaced in their entirety, using two-tone wood accents and durable fabrics.

The project was executed in phases and while maintaining library operations.

Project Objectives:

- Improve and update operational aspects
- Align space with student usage
- Aesthetically refresh space & furnishings

**Project Constraints:**

- Maintain library operations during project
- Overhaul, improve mechanical systems
- Maintain 44,000 sq. ft. two-story space
- Hypo-allergenic materials and methods throughout (OPN)

**Monticello Public Library and Renaissance Center, Monticello IA – USA 2006**

Sqf. 16,000, \$ 3,600,000

The Monticello Public Library and Renaissance Center is a multipurpose building that sits adjacent to City Hall. In addition to the library, the center features a new community meeting room which serves as the City Council Chambers and a Veteran’s Memorial Hall.

The public library occupies the entire upper floor with an at-grade entrance on the side of the building facing Grand Avenue. The entrance to the Veteran’s Memorial Hall and community meeting room / Council Chambers on the lower floor sits at sidewalk level along First Street. The First Street facade features brick and limestone details. These materials echo the materials used on other historic downtown buildings and help the new structure blend in. A recessed arcade with arched openings and projecting, suspended canopies leads to the main entrance on the lower floor. Large windows on the upper level, as well as a centrally located “eyebrow” dormer window introduce natural light into the library’s interior. The building is capped by a colored standing seam metal roof and flanking brick chimneys.

**Sustainable Design Features:**

- Use of building materials that use recycled content
- Low VOC paints, adhesives and carpeting
- Low-E glass; daylight harvesting sensors
- Locally extracted and manufactured building materials
- State-of-the-art ventilation system that will provide a high level of indoor air quality

“ I also want to extend my appreciation to all for the design of our new library. It not only is a classical design but very functional. When we started this process I expressed my concern that we have a building that would be architecturally pleasing. You achieved that and more. This building is a wonderful addition to our downtown and something we can all be proud of.”

— Jon C. Husman, Building Committee Member (OPN)

**Moline Public Library, Moline IL – USA 2006**

Sqf. 72,710, \$ 10,300,000

The library is two stories with an arrangement of the active collection areas, primarily the popular materials and children’s collection, on the ground floor. The general adult collection, consisting of the reference, periodical, non-fiction, and fiction collections, was located on the upper floor. The design concentrated the enclosed staff areas, conference space, and mechanical/storage areas on the east side of the facility.

A large expanse of fenestration created transparency and opened the collection spaces to passing motorists to serve as a beacon and highlighted the library and what it offered. The two-story library was constructed of brick with stone accents and a variety of window openings. The size and scale of the window openings responded to the interior layout of the facility. The goal was to create a variety of experiences within the library so that each patron could find their “favorite spot”.

A copper-clad entry form housed a coffee shop and public meeting areas. The facility was designed so that these areas were accessible during non-library hours. The City of Moline now has a library that truly lives up to its vision: Treasured Past, Vibrant Future.

**Unique Aspects of the Design Process:**

- Extensive community charrettes
- Explored multiple option for renovation vs. new construction including multiple site plans
- Provided furniture and fixture options and managed purchasing/installation

**Sustainable Design Features:**

- Ambient light sensors control interior light levels and lower energy use
- Interior materials choices favored recycled or low VOC products
- Exterior materials sourced from local suppliers (OPN)

**Des Moines Public Library, East Side Branch, Des Moines, Iowa – USA 2006**

Client: City of Des Moines, sqf. 13,000, \$ 2,400,000

OPN Architects was selected by Des Moines Public Library Board of Trustees to design an addition and to renovate the East Side Branch Library. The East Side Branch renovation was one component of the Des Moines Public Library’s \$48 million capital improvement plan. The dated facility was greatly in need of an update. OPN’s design added a new 100-seat community room, entrance gallery, and landscaped entry walks. The interior layout was reorganized to improve way-finding and establish an identifiable sense-of-place for the children’s and young adult areas. The result was a modern, functional and welcoming library for the city’s east side.

**Sustainability Highlights:**

- Cool roof membrane to avoid heat island effect
- Maximizing indoor air quality by using low VOC emitting products and finishes
- Low E glazing on windows for improved energy efficiency
- Light shelves and advanced daylighting techniques for improved energy efficiency
- Indoor chemical and pollutant control improved indoor air quality
- Responsible use of sustainable and renewable building materials (OPN)

**Anamosa Public Library and Learning Center, Anamosa, Iowa – USA 2004**

Sqf 14,300, \$ 1,450,000

In 1983, the historic Anamosa Library was listed as one of three Eastern Iowa libraries entered in the National Register of Historic Places. The community cherished the historic building, but recognized the need for a larger, more accommodating library and learning center. OPN Architects, Inc. worked with the community and library leadership to design a new 14,300 sf public library. The design condensed the “hard-wall” space accommodating the program room, staff area, friends room, restrooms, and mechanical in the south third of the building. This created a continuous, open space for the collection and seating areas. The service desk, located



in the center of the facility, has visibility to the entire collection area. Features of the design include the ability to secure the library area while still maintaining after-hours access to the program room, two outdoor reading rooms, ICN capabilities, a drive-up book drop, and flexibility for future expansion.

The exterior character of the library recalled the historic atmosphere of the community. Five varieties of Anamosa stone, native to this region, are incorporated into the exterior design. The hip roof form culminates in a raised element that provides clerestory lighting to the center of the facility. In November of 2004, the new Anamosa Library and Learning Center opened. In 2005, the historic town library was re-purposed as the home for the Anamosa Police Department.

“ We are so pleased and proud of our Anamosa Library and much credit goes to OPN for putting all our ideas together and coming up with a great design.”

- Charlene George, President, Board of Trustees (OPN)

#### **Oskaloosa Public Library, Oskaloosa IA – USA 1997**

Sqf. 25,000, \$ 2,700,000

The original Oskaloosa Public Library was constructed in 1902 in the Jeffersonian Revival style. Funding for the original library was provided by Andrew Carnegie. In 1996, OPN Architects was selected to provide professional design services for the renovation and addition to the Oskaloosa Public Library. Funding for the new addition and renovation was provided by a local option sales tax. Prior to schematic design, OPN analyzed the Carnegie facility to determine the organizing principles used by the original designer. Utilizing these same principles of design, a new addition was created that was in harmony with the character of the historic building and satisfied the program requirements for contemporary library. OPN assisted in the specifications of all finishes for the facility. OPN also provided design services to assist the library staff in the selection and specification of all furnishings.

“ I would give OPN my highest recommendation for any public library planning a building project. From the beginning they conducted the architectural design of our new facility in a very professional manner. They realize the importance of the library staff's time. Punctuality and good organization were hallmarks of each meeting. I would be happy to visit with anyone about our experience with OPN.”

— Nancy Simpson, Former Library Director Oskaloosa Public Library (OPN)

#### **Osborn Architects, Glendale, CA – USA**

<http://www.osborn320.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### **Robert Viramontes Learning Resource Center, Baldwin Park CA – USA in design**

Client Baldwin Park USD, Size 19,000 sqft., Project Value \$9,000,000

The design of the Robert Viramontes Learning Resource Center is the product of an intense collaboration between the designers, administrators, teachers, librarians, parents and students. The library includes a large open reading area defined by an acoustical wood ceiling and a central glass atrium. Private study rooms are located to the north, while past the reference desk to the south is a gallery, audiovisual room, computer lab, faculty workroom and a conference room. (Osborne)

#### **Glendale Satellite Library, Glendale, CA – USA 2008**

Client City of Glendale, Size 2,400 sqft., Project Value \$610,000, Completion Date 2008

##### **Awards**

**Pasadena & Foothill AIA, Honor Award, Interiors, 2008**

The final design of this new satellite library in Glendale creates an open and adaptive working space within a limited area. At 2,000 square feet, the small, semi-circular space realizes an evolving paradigm for libraries, changing from stack-centered and spatially intensive to resource-driven, time-based, and community-oriented. Programmatically, the Glendale Public Library system proposed a library wherein the collection was entirely flexible, drawing from the Central Library. The design amplifies the fluid relationship between an institution and its stakeholders through material transparency where the changing content in the library becomes the literal façade. (Osborn)

#### **Duarte High School Library, Duarte, CA – USA 2004**

Client Duarte USD, Size 46,000 sqft., Project Value \$3,000,000, Completion Date 2004

Duarte High School selected Osborn to design the modernization and expansion of the prominently sited library on the school's west end of the campus courtyard. The design provided an opportunity to expand the book stack collections, improve and redirect access and circulation, upgrade IT/technology and computer stations, increase acoustics and sound isolation, and upgrade mechanical components. The study room is the heart of the building. A high wood panel ceiling with acoustic backing guarantees a quiet, comfortable area and different roof heights allow clerestory windows to bring abundant light into the building, while additional large window openings allow for views into the landscape. (Osborn)

#### **La Cañada Middle and High School Library & Classroom Building, La Cañada CA – USA 2002**

Client La Cañada USD, Size 14,500 sqft., Project Value \$5,000,000. Completion Date 2002

##### **Awards:**

**School Construction & News Design Award, 2002**

La Cañada Unified School District asked Osborn to create a new classroom building and a new library building. The new library creates a sense of place with the juxtaposition of the curving wall of the library reading room to the three-story façade of the new classroom building creating a powerful dynamic both inside and outside the building. An open plan with a mezzanine provides the library staff complete visual connection to all spaces from the circulation desk. Separate entries allow the building to function independently after school to serve the needs of the surrounding community. The additions create a new courtyard that provides a separate identity for the lower grade students. (Osborn)

## **Overland Partners Architects, San Antonio, TX – USA**

<http://www.overlandpartners.com>

see: [Good Fulton and Farrell](#)

## **Atelier Pagnamenta Torriani Architects, New York, NY – USA**

Lorenzo Pagnamenta, Anna Torriani

<http://www.atelier-pt.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **[Mariners Harbor, New Branch Library, Staten Island, NY – USA 2013/14](#)**

Client: Department of Design & Construction and the New York Public Library

### **Awards:**

**2009: Award for Excellence in Design from the New York City Design Commission**

### **Literature:**

Mariners Harbor Branch Library featured on NY1 News, July 2011

Mariners Harbor Branch Library published in "Sustainable New York", p.78-81, Design+Construction Excellence, DDC Publications, 2011

Mariners Harbor Branch Library Published in the article "Spatial Relation", gb&d Magazine, Dec 2010

Mariners Harbor Branch Library Published in the article "Check it Out", The Architect's Newspaper, 22 Sep 2010

Lecture about Mariners Harbor Branch Library at the BIS Congress at the EPFL in Lausanne, Switzerland, September 2010

Mariners Harbor Branch Library featured in the exhibiton "New New York". The Architectural League New York, May 2010

"Bibliotheken machen Schlagzeilen", SAB/CLP, 02/09

"Mike's Angels", The Architect's Newspaper, November 2009

"Working for the city" by A. Seward, The Architect's Newspaper, October 2009

"Groundbreaking", The New York Public Library Press Releases, September 2009

New York City Web site, July 2009

The New York Public Library, July 2009 Neue Zürcher Zeitung, July 2009

Staten Island Advance, Summer 2008

Bookmark Magazine, Fall 2008

The project is a one-story branch library for the local community and is situated on a 16,000 SF plot in the Mariner's Harbor neighborhood of Staten Island. The design concept is of a cracked open shell, rougher on the outside and smooth and mother of pearl like inside. The main environmental objectives are daylight and views, energy efficiency and preserving the existing mature trees in the back garden. "Since the 1930s, residents of this former oystering community have been harboring a dream of producing a pearl of their own – a community library. In a few years, that dream will become reality with the completion of a gem of a building inspired by the neighborhood's rich maritime history. The end result, unveiled a few weeks ago during a Community Board 1 meeting, is receiving praise from residents and board members alike. .The branch will have another unique feature: it will be the first NYPL branch to have a ground-level outdoor terrace." -Staten Island Advance, Summer 2008. "In the single story, 10, 000 SF building, transparent glass walls and skylights will draw an abundance of natural light, minimizing the need for overhead lighting during the day. The luminous new Mariner's Harbor library will engage the surrounding community-promoting the library as a freely accessible public gathering space for information and ideas, and serving as a true beacon for the residents of Mariner's Harbor." - Bookmark magazine, Fall 2008. (Pagnamenta)

#### **[Public School 158 Library, Manhattan, New York, NY – USA 2011](#)**

Atelier Pagnamenta Torriani has completed renovations of school libraries throughout several boroughs of the city. With the aim of spending energy where it matters, the firm has put a good deal of time into public schools in order to provide quality for those who can benefit the most.

The libraries are conceived as friendly oases within these institutional buildings, specific to each school. Once built, they soon become a living room used by the whole school.

The library at this primary school is equipped with a story-telling area, comfortable seating and specially-designed low shelving accessible to the children. The space is designed as a sequence of different functions articulated by the undulating high ceiling and stimulating lighting pattern above. (Pagnamenta)

#### **[M 13 Central Park East Library, Manhattan, New York, NY – USA 2010](#)**

Atelier Pagnamenta Torriani has completed renovations of school libraries throughout several boroughs of the city. With the aim of spending energy where it matters, the firm has put a good deal of time into public schools in order to provide quality for those who can benefit the most.

The libraries are conceived as friendly oases within these institutional buildings, specific to each school. Once built, they soon become a living room used by the whole school.

The Central Park East library serves both High School and Middle School students. The reading area can morph into a classroom with an interactive whiteboard. Furnished with ergonomic seating and modular light tables, the space can be organized to fit multiple configurations for parent or teacher meetings. The media area is defined as a bright ribbon with motivational signage, drawing students. ([http://www.american-architects.com/en/projects/36060\\_m13\\_central\\_park\\_east\\_library/11/indexAll](http://www.american-architects.com/en/projects/36060_m13_central_park_east_library/11/indexAll))

#### **[A. E. Smith High School, Library, Bronx, New York, NY – USA 2010](#)**

### **Literature:**

**A. E. Smith High School Library. Architonic Website, May 2010**

Atelier Pagnamenta Torriani has completed renovations of school libraries for the New York City School Construction Authority throughout several boroughs of the city. With the aim of spending energy where it matters, the firm has put a good deal of time into public schools in order to provide quality for those who can benefit the most. At the Alfred E. Smith vocational high school, the suspended soffit facing the open library space is designed as a geometrical progression, a double helix repeating modules of 12 triangular facets. This element, while serving as a sound attenuator, highlights the arts and crafts, vocational aspect of this high school, such as the automobile mechanical workshops and building construction workshops. The classroom, the lounge, and the open computer area are separated by low open shelving, creating discreet areas and leaving clear sightlines for the librarian, who has a desk adjacent to her private office space. (Pagnamenta)

#### **[Wagner Middle School Library, Manhattan, New York NY – USA 2007](#)**

The Wagner Middle School is a large school building on the Upper East Side of Manhattan for junior high school students. The project is the reconstruction and enlargement of a library space. The goal is to transform this space into the school's living room.

The librarian requested shelving, a classroom, computer areas, a media center, lounge area and a librarian's desk. The young principal imagined a space that could morph from a classroom to an informal crescent layout to a formal meeting area for the teachers and parents.

We manipulated the space by creating a series of waves. Waves of knowledge, expressed as deep shelving with an undulating soffit above and a waving flooring pattern below, create intimate spaces, where the young adults can linger. Low shelving units in the main library space define the various reading areas. The use of light and dark wood characterizes the periphery and the middle section of the space.

All furniture is modular, light and stackable. The ergonomic chairs and lounge furniture, as well as the modular tables can be reconfigured easily to suit the needs of each day. The computer niches are set near the main desk, where the librarian will have an unobstructed view to the whole library space.

All materials and finishes used in the project are environmentally friendly, recyclable and contain low VOC. (Pagnamenta)

### **PS 11R Thomas Dongan School, Staten Island, New York, NY – USA 2005**

Atelier Pagnamenta Torriani has completed renovations of school libraries for the New York City School Construction Authority throughout several boroughs of the city.

With the aim of spending energy where it matters, the firm has put a good deal of time into public schools in order to provide quality for those who can benefit the most.

The Primary School library incorporates an activity strip that separates the integrated wall shelving from the classroom and provides a continuous area for the kids to sit and play, as well as an area for the librarian.

The classroom is organized with modular light tables and ergonomic seating, which can be adjusted to fit multiple configurations for parents' or teachers meetings. (Pagnamenta)

### **Gibran Library, Byblos – Lebanon 2008**

#### **Literature:**

Abitare, June 2005

The University desires to offer library spaces where the electronic access is ubiquitous and where books have a strong presence. In addition to the 650 seats and open air reading spaces, the new library complex will include video conferencing facilities, an auditorium and a museum. The library will be built in a limestone hill above the ancient town of Byblos, overlooking the Mediterranean. The main elements will be layered deep into the hillside: the book depository at the back, then the reading spaces and the lower components, the annex, the museum and the information technology areas, resting at the foot of the hill generating a layered courtyard. A dynamic filter expressed by a series of skewed columns, symbolizing the rhythm of Khalil Gibran's verses in the Prophet, ties the project components together. The exterior skin is composed of modular horizontal limestone layers alternatively forming a flat opaque surface or opening up to allow filtered daylight inside. The limestone hills into which the library is placed are in dialogue with the building materials. The lower floors along the courtyard are glazed, establishing a direct relationship between the library and the whole campus. Passive design features rooted deep in the local culture and derived from the typology of the region were used throughout the project. The traditional library as the permanent symbol of the values of civilization and the laboratory library where the users connect anywhere in the world through electronic impulses coexist and interact side by side. The Byblos Gibran Library for the Lebanese American University is currently under construction with an anticipated completion date of 2008. The architect of record is ACE Engineering.

### **Nassar Library, Beirut – Lebanon 2006**

The 70,000 s.f. library serves a projected enrollment of 4,000 students and accommodates a collection of over 250,000 volumes. Additionally the library provides 480 study spaces, periodical and audiovisual collections, lounge areas, offices, classrooms, electronic access at each seat, and four levels of compact shelving. The interior architecture was developed to optimize natural light, local materials and user needs. The low e-glass, the automatic interior shades, provide passive strategies to protect the reading rooms, facing a northern exposure, from indirect glare. The Nassar Library for the Lebanese American University was finished in Summer 2006. The opening ceremony took place on November 11, 2006. The architect of record is SKP Architects and Planners. (Pagnamenta)

## **Paulett Taggart Architects, San Francisco, CA – USA**

<http://www.ptarc.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Golden Gate Valley Branch Library, San Francisco, CA – USA 2011**

Architect: Tom Eliot Fisch/Paulett Taggart Architects a joint venture, Project Team: Bobbie Fisch, CID, LEED AP Paulett Taggart, FAIA, LEED AP, Todd Afflerbaugh, AIA, Lara Kaufmann, AIA, LEED AP, Client: Branch Library Improvement Program, San Francisco Public Library, Gross Square Footage: 7,432 gsf, Site Area: 6,240 sf, Construction Cost: \$3.5 million Contractor: Fine Line Construction, Consultants: Architectural Resources Group (Historic Preservation), SOHA (Structural Engineers), Timmons Design Engineers (Mechanical Engineers), C&N Engineers (Mechanical/Plumbing Engineers), Architecture & Light (Lighting Design), Charles M Salter Associates Inc. (Acoustic Engineers), Professional Roof Inspection Service, LLC (Waterproofing Consultant), Kate Keating Associates, Inc (Environmental Graphics), GLS Landscape Architects (Landscape Design), Enovity, Inc. (Building Commissioning), Key Materials: Metal Panels – Alumawall, Storefront – US Aluminum, Terra Cotta replacement – Gladding McBean & Co.

#### **Awards/Certifications:**

AIA San Francisco Chapter 2012 Honor Award for Historic Preservation

AIA California Council 2012 Honor Award for Architecture

LEED Gold – CI

David K. | December 7, 2012

As part of the San Francisco Public Library's Branch Library Improvement Program, Tom Eliot Fisch and Paulett Taggart Architects renovated the historic Golden Gate Valley Branch Library in the city's Cow Hollow neighborhood. Completed in 1918 as a Carnegie library, the two-level brick and terra cotta Beaux-Arts structure was designed by Ernest Coxhead in the shape of a basilica. The project had to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act while targeting Silver certification or greater under the LEED for Commercial Interiors rating system. The project has exceeded its sustainability goal by achieving LEED Gold certification.

The most significant challenge was to provide access for people with disabilities while maintaining the 7,400-square-foot structure's historic integrity. Rather than add a long ramp to the main entrance, which would distract from the original facade, the design team created a new, small modern addition in the existing courtyard toward the building's back corner. An aluminum and glass box, this addition provides elevator access to both levels of the library and clearly reads as contemporary while complementing the historic

architecture. The existing building's southwest corner is showcased as an interior element within the two-story addition, celebrating the combination of old and new.

To reduce solar heat gain, windows on the south-facing facade to the rear were replaced with high-performance glazing, while historic windows on the other three sides were restored and cleaned. Solar panels provide about 25 percent of the building's power. A new high-efficiency mechanical system ties into the existing radiant system. Other resource-saving elements include specification of energy-efficient lighting and low-flow plumbing fixtures, restoration of original furniture, and new linoleum flooring. Previously, the main level reading room was lit with harsh fluorescents. New pendants provide ambient lighting, while a new metal valance along the perimeter conceals a strip fluorescent that washes the walls with light. Daylight sensors dim these fixtures depending on the amount of natural light available. New lighting also brightens the formerly dark basement program room, which was leveled to eliminate a flight of stairs that broke up the space. The renovation of the basement also added a sink and ADA-accessible bathrooms while increasing the amount of storage space.

Staff support areas at the back of the building were reorganized to make them more functional. Adding a staircase at the new entry allowed for the removal of an existing stair to make more room for the support areas and provide an office for the branch manager. The project also involved seismic strengthening and creation of a new designated teen area separate from the main reading room.

Read more at (<http://plumood.com/2012/12/golden-gate-valley-branch-library-tom-eliot-fisch-paulett-taggart-architects/#hfd0UJGP67pCUwBd.99>)

## **PBK Architects, Houston, TX – USA**

<http://www.pbk.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Collin College Campus Central Park Library, McKinney, TX – USA 2009**

65,000 sqf., Cost per sqf. \$223.89

In June 2009, Collin College opened the Central Park Library in McKinney, Texas. The design successfully combines timeless classical architecture with 21st-century innovation, creating a true learning-centered environment. The library presents itself as a showcase of Jeffersonian architecture; a grand entry leads to a rotunda bathed in sunlight, with arched windows, tall columns, marble parquet flooring and a stone staircase that leads to the second-floor gallery. The challenge to create an accommodating atmosphere of open communication for students and professors was met by designing a learning community within a teaching library. The flexible plan has lecture rooms, laboratories and faculty offices on the second floor encircling a grand reading room below. Students have a variety of research settings: group and private study areas, interspersed lounge seating or in the library's cafe—all of which contain the latest computer technology. The interior finishes include wood paneling, stainless steel, marble and an expansive wall of windows framing cottonwood trees. Completed in 28 months and while classes were in session, the library incorporates a centralized chilled-water system, automated building controls, energy-efficient lighting and HVAC equipment throughout. The result is a modern architectural environment that serves as a catalyst for student achievement.

(<http://schooldesigns.com>)

## **Pease Associates, Charlotte, NC – USA**

<http://www.pease-ae.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Carol Grotnes Belk Library and Information Commons, Appalachian State University, Elon, NC – USA 2005**

-The Carol G. Belk Library is a technology-rich "information center" nationally recognized for its green building design. Pease designed the library in association with Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abbott. The 231,000 SF library incorporates state-of-the-art computer and telecommunications technology, offering a full range of traditional and electronic information resources. Lounge seating, cyber café, 24-hour study facility, numerous group study rooms, electronic classrooms and a multimedia authoring center create a warm, inviting environment that offers a wealth of resources to the university and community. An environmentally-controlled Special Collections Reading Room houses the renowned W.L. Eury Appalachian Collection and other rare books and materials. A cold storage room preserves photos and film. Sustainable design features include an energy-efficient HVAC system comprised of multiple built-up air handlers with VFD fan operation; direct digital temperature, humidity, building pressure and carbon dioxide/IAQ controls; OA energy recovery units; variable speed centrifugal chiller; cooling tower and waterside economizer. An 115,060 GSF parking deck serves the Belk Library. The 5-level, 300-car deck is a post-tensioned, poured-in-place concrete structure with a foundation on caissons. (Pease)

BOONE – Carol Grotnes Belk Library and Information Commons at Appalachian State University has been recognized for its green architectural design by two leading library magazines. The April 2008 issue of American Libraries included Belk Library among 27 facilities spotlighted in its "2008 Library Design Showcase." The magazine featured libraries that "demonstrate a commitment to making a beautiful space that serves both the community and the planet." American Libraries is the magazine of the American Library Association. Belk Library was also included in the December 2007 issue of Library Journal, which highlighted 21 academic buildings and 168 public library projects in an article titled "Going, Going Green." Library Journal described Belk Library as "a 21st-century facility that combines the best of technology with the expertise to retrieve and validate its information. The central atrium is the focal point of the new four-story structure, built with environmental sensibility and sustainability in mind."

The green features of Belk Library include an emphasis on natural lighting as well as advanced mechanical equipment for energy savings, cork flooring, energy-efficient elevator system, electronic sensor faucets and toilets, computer-controlled shades and recycled/recyclable carpeting. "We are proud of this national recognition of Appalachian's bright and spacious Carol Grotnes Belk Library and Information Commons, and we are thrilled that students are using the facility's great study spaces, technology and information resources in greater and greater numbers each year," said University Librarian Mary Reichel. "Library personnel were proud to work with the university's Office of Design and Construction, which led the way in making the new library as environmentally sound as possible. We know students appreciate this guardianship of the environment as well," she said. Belk Library and Information Commons opened in summer 2005. It has 221,000 square feet, making it about 50 percent larger than the 1960s structure it replaced. The \$37.5 million building was designed by Pease Associates Inc. and Shepley Bulfinch Richardson & Abbott. The library's construction was funded through the 2000 bond referendum in which North Carolina voters approved \$3.1 billion for capital construction and renovation on UNC campuses and at the state's community colleges.

For more information, visit <http://www.library.appstate.edu/>. ( <http://www.appstae.edu>)

## **Pei Cobb Freed & Partners, New York – USA**

<http://www.pcfandp.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Edmund D. Bossone Research Enterprise Center, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA – USA 2005**

80,000 sqf. new construction, 70,000 sqf. renovation

The Edmund D. Bossone Research Enterprise Center is designed to create a powerful architectural statement reflecting Drexel University's presence in the vanguard of technology research and education. The program combines 80,000 s/f of new construction with 70,000 s/f of renovated space within the adjacent Commonwealth Hall, creating an integrated facility for multidisciplinary research. The new facility serves to achieve synergy among researchers, the student body, and the surrounding scientific and corporate communities. The new facility, situated at the gateway to the Drexel campus, was designed to coordinate with campus master planning efforts to strengthen the reading of Drexel as an urban campus, combining strong street frontage with landscaped mid-block gathering spaces for visitors, students, and staff. The main entry to the building off Market Street is provided by a seven-story, north-facing public atrium, reinforcing the definition of the street while beckoning visitors as a grand entrance to the new facility. Major programmatic components at the ground level include a 280-seat lecture hall and reception area, student cafe, exhibition lab, and electron microscope suite. Penetrating the atrium at the upper three levels from the south, the primary body of the new lab program is oriented perpendicular to the diagonal axis of historic Lancaster Avenue and set back from the Peck Alumni Center, which is located on the adjacent site to the west and originally designed as a bank by Frank Furness. The resulting exterior space bordered by the public atrium, lab wing, and Peck Alumni Center provides an upper-level outdoor terrace overlooking the main entry atrium to the north and a landscaped garden to the south. Internally, the new and renovated laboratories at the upper levels provides flexible, state-of-the-art lab space organized around a three-story skylit private atrium, creating a common gathering space for the building's users and focusing the horizontal and vertical circulation in a manner that facilitates a sense of community within the building and informal interaction among faculty, students, and staff. Laboratory complex with "wet" and "dry" labs for multidisciplinary research, as well as computer-based telemetry stations for data gathering and analysis; 7-story public atrium; 3-story private atrium; 280-seat lecture hall; student cafe; electron microscope suite; outdoor terrace. (Pei)

#### **Center for Government and International Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA – USA 1998-2005**

268,000 sqf.

The Center for Government and International Studies houses the Department of Government and various research centers affiliated with the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University. The Center includes new and existing structures in an integrated complex accommodating a range of academic and administrative uses, including faculty offices, classrooms, library and computer facilities, the Harvard-MIT Data Center, and a café. The new complex unites members of the Government Department in a single location alongside the thriving research centers. It promotes both formal and informal interactions among faculty from different departments and disciplines and with visiting scholars from other universities in the United States and abroad. It provides space for graduate students in close proximity to their faculty advisers and to students in related fields, thus deepening the mentoring relationship so essential to graduate education and opening opportunities for first- and second-year graduate students to learn from and interact with their more advanced colleagues. And, by including undergraduate instruction among the functions of the new complex, it will provide Harvard College students with the opportunity to learn in a modern facility while increasing their opportunities for everyday contact with faculty, tutors, and teaching fellows. Knafel Building: 5-story atrium, Library, Data Center, interior Wintergarden, Café, faculty and graduate student offices, seminar rooms, interconnection to the Graduate School of Design (Gund Hall), exterior Garden, South Building: 5-story atrium, 149-seat Lecture Hall, 60-seat Case Study room, seminar rooms, faculty and graduate student offices, exterior sunken garden. (Pei)

#### **San Francisco Main Public Library, CA – USA 1990-1996**

Pei Cobb Freed with SMWM

### **Awards:**

State-of-the-Art public library

Lead Designer: Lames Ingo Freed

Building Stone Institute: Annual Tucker Award 1998

AIA / ALA Library Building Award. Award of Excellence for Library Architecture 1997

18<sup>th</sup> Annual Interiors Award: Best Library 1996

77,000 sqf.

This public library was designed to complete San Francisco's Civic Center, perhaps the finest example of the City Beautiful movement in America. It echoes with a modernist attitude the materials and massing of neighboring Beaux-Arts institutions, fronting on the Civic Center with two symmetrical façades. The library's two other facades make a contemporary response to the adjacent commercial district. The design is organized to permit passage into and through the building and out to the opposite side of the full-block site. The Library is thus both a destination and a link connecting the modern city with its cultural core, a bridge between the people of San Francisco and the institutions that serve and enrich them. Internal organization centers around a monumental open staircase and a five-story atrium, 60 feet in diameter, that provides a luminous hub of orientation. A glass-enclosed Periodicals Reading Room, suspended above, further helps to draw light into the core of the 300' x 200' building. Bridges link the different precincts and reinforce the metaphor of connection in a library that provides access to both advanced online information systems and more than three million books on open/closed stacks. The New Main attempts to integrate the different people, interests, and precincts of the city, both traditionally and electronically, physically and symbolically, now and well into the future. 32 miles open / closed books stacks; 300 terminals, 500 on-line ports; 80' high public atrium (3,700 s/f circular component only); Monumental Stair; 5,700 s/f Periodicals Reading Room; Special Collections (8 rooms @ 1,100 s/f each), 3,550 s/f auditorium (620 seats), public meeting rooms, exhibition spaces, roof garden, café, bookstore, commissioned art (Alice Aycock Stair, Nayland Blake Installation, Ann Hamilton and Ann Chamberlain Installation, Charley Brown and Mark Evans ceiling mural)

Associate Architect: Simon Martin-Vegue Winkelstein Moris, San Francisco, CA (Pei)

#### **John E. Anderson Graduate School of Management at UCLA (University of California), Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 1987 - 1995**

### **Awards:**

AIA:New York State Design Awards: Honor Award 1998

AIA-Brick Institute of America: Brick in Architecture Award 1997

270,000 sqf.



GSM is the second largest building at UCLA on one of its most important sites. The challenge was to integrate its 270,000 s/f mass within a complex campus setting so as to benefit not only the management school but also the university as a whole. The building's language, materials and modest scale are all informed by the nearby historic campus core. A bucolic creek, a multilevel garage, and a key campus walkway otherwise border the site. In solution, AGSM was designed not as a single building, but as a campus within a campus, permeable and fragmented in response to both the varied site and to a multifaceted client institution with diverse programmatic requirements. The five-story complex consists of seven components, each distinct but linked on several levels so that it functions internally as a whole. At center is an outdoor plaza that invites personal interaction and community as it emphasizes circulation. AGSM was designed as a pivotal campus crossroads. It maximizes its sloped site with access to the outdoors on four of its five levels and provides a much-needed link between UCLA's upper and lower compounds. It acknowledges its privileged site by providing new and very useful pedestrian paths, by augmenting UCLA's memorable and attractive spaces, and by extending the rich architectural traditions of the University's academic core.

154,000 s/f MBA Halls (3); 5,400 s/f Convocation Hall (420-seats); 50,700 s/f library; 31,350 s/f Executive Education Center; 35,800 s/f Commons Building; 3 pedestrian bridges; Anderson Court 48'-5" radius; underground parking for 80 cars below courtyard. (Pei) [John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, Boston, MA – USA 1979 / 1991](#)

#### **Awards:**

**Adaptive Environment Center: The Best of Accessible Boston: Commendation Award 1986**  
**Pressed Concrete Institute Award 1980**

The Kennedy Library was erected on a landfill site overlooking Boston, Dorchester Bay, and the ocean beyond. To overcome existing conditions, the site was raised 15 feet and planted with beach grasses to recall Kennedy's love of the sea. Within a limited space and budget, the design had to fulfill a complex-mixed use program while symbolically remembering the late young president in terms both contemporary and timeless. A split-level design was developed, organizing museum spaces in a layer below ground, with key emotive elements dramatically isolated above. The solution consists of a triangular 10-story tower housing archival, educational and administrative functions, a two-story base containing exhibition space and two 300-seat theaters, and a 110-foot high memorial pavilion, which gives coherence and focus to the whole. After viewing a film about Kennedy's life, visitors descend into linked exhibition areas highlighting the president's family and administration. From this darkened setting they emerge into the sun-filled, silent void of the space-framed glass pavilion. Except for an enormous American flag suspended above, the space is empty to allow the viewer to contemplate what he has seen and experienced against a great panorama of sky, land and open sea. In 1991 a 21,000 s/f multifunction waterfront addition was constructed to support the library's active educational and cultural programs. (Pei)

#### [China Europa International Business School, Shanghai – China Phase I 1999 / Phase II 2004](#)

34,000 sqf.

The four-hectare CEIBS Campus provides international-standard teaching, research and residential facilities for the school's MBA, EMBA and Executive Development programs. Acknowledging initial funding limits and the likelihood of future growth, the design permits phased construction, without disruption of school activities. Four key elements are involved: 1) a modular organizational grid, 2) a large L-shaped central garden enclosed by a six-meter-high arcaded walkway, 3) an adjacent zone for school buildings, each linked by the arcaded walkway, and 4) a perimeter zone providing vehicular access and parking on all sides of the campus. The buildings are arrayed around the garden for functional adjacency and to foster lively interaction. Their uniform 15-meter height, together with their shared materials and details, collectively creates a memorable campus identity. The library alone asserts a strong figural presence, affirming its role as the school's symbolic heart. The most important principle governing the design is the primacy of open space over buildings. The extensive garden landscape and its enclosing arcade are intended to affirm those values that underlie the CEIBS educational mission: communication, teamwork, social and ecological responsibility, and harmony born of mutual respect in the increasingly fruitful partnership between China and the West. (Pei)

In León, Mexico, a white stone-and-glass-clad structure expresses monumental solidity while maintaining indoor-outdoor connectivity. A three-story pergola of white-painted steel covers a plaza and rooftop terrace, adding a rhythmic lightness to the composition. This is the new library designed by Pei Partnership Architects for the state of Guanajuato.

The building was recognized for outstanding library design by the American Institute of Architects and the American Library Association in the 2009 AIA/ALA Library Building Awards. From a small-town public library in Arkansas to an immense cultural complex in China, the award-winning eight libraries address many similar challenges, balancing transparency and modern library functional needs with a strong institutional presence.

#### **State Library in Mexico**

The Guanajuato State Library Wigberto Jiménez Moreno is the first building constructed toward Pei Partnership's master plan for the encompassing 9.6-hectare (24-acre) cultural forum.

Two primary stone-clad volumes connected by a two-story glass gallery compose the library, totaling 6,750 square meters (72,700 square feet). Providing access and visual connection, the gallery contains a grand staircase for vertical circulation, and connects to the central atrium in the taller structure. The glazing offers views of trees and gardens to those inside, and reveals the activity inside the library to passersby.

## **Pei Partnership Architects, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.peipartnership.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### [Guanajuato State Library Wigberto Jiménez Moreno, León – Mexico 2006](#)

The 6,750-sq. meter Guanajuato State Library is the first building of the Centro Cultural Guanajuato masterplanned by Pei Partnership Architects in 2003. The library consists primarily of two volumes interconnected by means of a 2-level glass gallery. The main volume is composed of three levels and the second volume of two levels. A large terrace occupies the third level of the lower volume. This terrace and the elevated plaza of the library are covered by a large, 3-story steel pergola painted white. On the lower level of the library, the gallery serves as an access and distribution vestibule which leads directly to a central atrium covered by a skylight, which connects the three levels of the principal volume. The vertical circulation of the building is assured primarily by means of a monumental staircase located on the north façade of the access gallery whose own glass space offers generous views of the gardens to those inside and the activity and animation within the library. Three materials dominate the exterior of the building: white cantera, a Mexican stone which covers the outside walls; the glass of the gallery and the main staircase and the steel painted white of the pergolas. The Guanajuato State Library was dedicated in September 2006. The project which was designed under strict cost constraints, was selected in March 2009 as one of eight recipients of the 2009 AIA/ALA Library Building Award. Biennially, representatives from the American Institute of Architects and the American Library Association (ALA) gather to celebrate the finest examples of library design by architects licensed in the US. (Pei)

## **Pelli Clarke Pelli Architects, New Haven, CT – USA**

<http://www.pcparch.com>

### **Minneapolis Central Library, Minneapolis, MN – USA 2006**

353,000 square feet / 33,000 square meters

The Minneapolis Central Library is a vital civic and cultural center for downtown Minneapolis. The highly sustainable design — the result of a collaborative, public process — reinvigorates the idea of the grand urban library, making it accessible and appealing to new generations.

The library is located between two of the city's most active thoroughfares: Nicollet Mall, the central shopping and business district, and Hennepin Avenue, the city's main street for the performing arts. Two street grids meet at the site, inspiring the building's design: two rectangular volumes, one aligned with each grid. The two volumes come together at the Commons, an enclosed public space that joins the two avenues.

The Commons is a six-story glass atrium that fills the building with light and activity. This space is topped by a metal "wing" that appears to hover overhead, extending beyond the building at both ends. Visible from afar, the wing is a new landmark for downtown Minneapolis. The design also accommodates the addition of a planetarium dome, which would project from the corner of the roof. Architecturally, the two halves of the building are reminiscent of warehouse lofts, with large open floors structured by a grid of concrete columns. A strip of ochre Minnesota limestone outlines the edges of the floor plates on the building's exterior and glass walls stretch from floor to ceiling. Windows vary in scale, depth and transparency and include surface patterns digitally translated from photographs of four Minnesota landscapes: water ripples, birch trees, snowy branches, and prairie grasses. The result is an active, lively composition.

The library's design includes many sustainable elements. The roof of the building is planted with drought-resistant ground cover, creating an 18,500-square-foot roof garden that slows storm water runoff and reduces the urban heat island effect. An under-floor ventilation system reduces cooling costs by 20 percent, and the combination of copious daylight and energy-efficient light fixtures contributes to a building that exceeds Minnesota's energy code requirements by 27 percent. Finally, materials with high recycled content and low volatile organic compounds were specified, and 96 percent of the demolition and construction waste was recycled. (Pelli)

### **Sarah M. and Charles E. Seay Building, University of Texas, Austin, Texas – USA 2002**

175,000 square feet / 16,000 square meters, 2002

The Seay Building is the first project completed under the Pelli Clarke Pelli master plan for the University of Texas at Austin. The building extends the Spanish Mediterranean vocabulary of Paul Cret's original master plan in a new structure that holds street edges and encloses a landscaped courtyard.

The building, which houses the Department of Psychology and Human Ecology's Division of Human Development and Family Sciences, contains wet laboratories, a library, computer classrooms, student counseling and observation rooms, acoustic isolation chambers, faculty and administrative offices and a preschool.

Following the natural slope of the site, the building steps down from a five-story lab wing on the west, around the landscaped courtyard before ending on the west side in a three-story wing scaled for the preschool. Five main entrances with appropriate security are located around the building perimeter, while the building's formal entry on the southeast corner is an open double-height space with a grand stair that brings visitors up to the reception area. From this corner on the fourth floor, the library affords commanding views of the campus and the state Capitol.

The building's materials and details are designed as modern interpretations of the original Cass Gilbert and Paul Cret buildings that form the heart of the campus. A solid stone base, Texas brick body, and glassy top express the tripartite composition of the older buildings. The painted wood soffits found on the roof overhangs of many UT buildings are recreated on the Seay Building with brightly colored enameled metal panels that will not fade in the Texas sun.

The courtyard, clearly defined by the rectangular bars of the building, imparts a sense of life and energy with the swooping curves of its plantings and walkways. The focus of the courtyard, which has a patio on the south side, is a center seating area used as an outdoor classroom. A modest fountain in the center, fed by a rill of water that flows alongside the walkway, creates a cool oasis. (Pelli)

### **Greenwich Library Addition and Renovation, Greenwich, CT – USA 1999**

100,000 square feet / 9,000 square meters, 1999

This addition to the Greenwich Library joins the original 1931 building and a 1960 addition. The design is respectful of the new building's context, of the urban qualities of the surroundings, and of the civic nature of the public library. With two large curved areas of glass, each one overlooking a small open courtyard, the building is transparent, friendly and welcoming.

Although the site is at the edge of the retail center of Greenwich, almost all patrons of the library arrive by car, and many are dropped off and picked up. Such drop-offs and pick-ups are not allowed on the street because of its heavy traffic. This dictated that the main entrance of the library be towards its parking lot. A street entrance for pedestrians is on the original building, and the Library presents a very urban façade to the street.

Upon entering, patrons are greeted by a Welcome Center and continue along a circulation path called Main Street, which is defined by a double row of columns visible from the entrance. The east end of Main Street ends in a new reading area located along a large, curved, glass wall facing an open garden. Patrons can ascend to the second level on elevators or via a dramatic metal and wood curved stair suspended from the ceiling. A counter curved, two-story glass wall serves as a backdrop for the stair. The glass wall views onto a courtyard, open to the sidewalk, where an existing large oak tree has been preserved.

The New Book area is in a two-story public gathering space, while another public gathering space on the second level offers views of the expanded gallery through the glass entry wall. The Children's Room is a comfortable, friendly place with child-sized furniture in the form of train cars, while the Program Room features a fiber optic ceiling display of a starry sky.

At the eastern end of the building, by the main entry driveway, the building includes a new reading room in a sculptural form that combines the geometries of a triangle and a circle. This element marks the main auto entrance and announces the special character of the new Greenwich Library. (Pelli)

### **Physics and Astronomy Building, University of Washington, Seattle, WA – USA 1994**

265,000 square feet / 25,000 square meters, 1994

A major research and instructional building on the University of Washington campus, the Physics and Astronomy Building includes laboratories, faculty and administrative offices, classrooms, computer facilities, four auditoria, a planetarium and a library. The building consists of a six-story tower, a four-story horizontal building, and a two-story structure, all resting on a one-story basement

platform that ties the components together internally. A one-acre courtyard planted with large trees is the primary outdoor public space for this part of the campus.

The building forms and details relate to campus building traditions. The exterior surfaces are textured multi-colored brick set in an English cross bond pattern, with cast stone accents and copper panels. The planetarium and the largest auditorium are emphasized with argyle patterns like those on existing campus buildings.

An exterior colonnade reinforces the tall, linear auditoria lobby space. An adjacent circular stair to astronomy classrooms and the planetarium is contained in a tall glass structure, creating a focus for the lobby as well as a location for a Foucault pendulum. Physics and astronomy demonstrations are incorporated throughout the building: the Foucault pendulum, a sundial, crystal formation and atomic grid patterns in patterned glass and tile, and carvings of physics and astronomy formulae in the cast stone piers.

There are gathering spaces throughout the building, particularly at important entrances. The two-story building, which houses the most used instructional spaces, includes a lobby used as a waiting space for students and for departmental gatherings and receptions. Smaller spaces are used for informal meetings. Faculty offices are grouped in clusters around semi-open discussion areas, which have become essential places for the exchange of ideas among faculty.

The building is designed to easily incorporate future changes. Where appropriate, labs are in a linear layout to provide flexibility for function and size. The mechanical, electrical and other support systems of the building are also designed to allow easy conversion of spaces should functional changes occur. In addition, the basement level contains 15,000 square feet of expansion shell space.

In 1997, the Physics and Astronomy Building received a Brick in Architecture Design Award from the American Institute of Architects. (Pelli)

### **Frances Lehman Loeb Art Center, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY – USA 1993**

69,000 square feet / 6,000 square meters, 1993

The Frances Lehman Loeb Art Center combines the academic requirements of teaching art history with the exhibition and support requirements of a major regional museum. The new construction contains exhibition spaces, curatorial and administrative offices, storage and conservation spaces. The renovated art history department includes classrooms, offices, slide and photography study rooms and a library.

The Center responds to its position on campus. It establishes a presence at the main campus entrance and along Raymond Avenue, the most public edge of the campus. Its connection to Taylor Van Ingen Hall, the existing art history department and former art gallery, unifies the complex and establishes a dialogue between the two buildings.

The entrance to the gallery is a hexagonal glass pavilion. As a symbol of the Art Center, it connects to the art department by a colonnade, reiterating the scale of Taylor Van Ingen Hall and creating a new forecourt for the complex. The gallery is situated between Taylor Van Ingen and the Vassar Chapel on Raymond Avenue. The gallery is connected to Taylor Van Ingen by a glass-walled passageway, creating a procession to the gallery and another small courtyard. The gallery wing entrance is a vertical space with light emanating from high dormer windows. This space acts as an entry hall to the prints and drawings gallery, the permanent gallery, and the temporary exhibitions area.

The exhibition spaces are designed for maximum flexibility on a near-cubic module 20 feet on each side with 4.5-meter-high (15 feet) walls converging at six meters (20 feet) to clerestory windows. The clerestory brings down controlled natural light into the modules, which can be joined and recombined freely for changing exhibitions. Limestone walls, infilled with rust-colored brick, complement the fieldstone framed with limestone walls of the existing building. While Taylor Van Ingen repeats medieval forms, the new structure, which is of similar proportion, materials and color, is expressed in a crisper and more abstract manner.

Together with the renovated and enlarged home of the Art Department, the Frances Lehman Loeb Art Center contributes to the high profile of the visual arts on the Vassar campus.

In 1996, the Frances Lehman Loeb Art Center received an Honor Award from the AIA/Connecticut and the Taylor Hall received a Preservation Award from the Preservation League of New York State. In 1994, the Center received an Honor Award from the AIA Westchester/Mid-Hudson Chapter and a Certificate of Merit from the State of New York Executive Chamber. (Pelli)

### **Yale-NUS (National University Singapore) College, Singapore – Singapore 2015**

667,000 square feet / 62,000 square meters, 2015

Yale-NUS College will be first liberal arts college in Singapore, offering four-year undergraduate degrees on a campus that integrates learning and living. This new institution, jointly created by Yale University and the National University of Singapore, will enroll up to 1,000 students. Adjacent to NUS's University Town, the Yale-NUS campus comprises a central campus green flanked by academic and administrative buildings as well as three residential colleges, each arranged around its own courtyard.

Balancing the traditions of Yale with the cultures of Southeast Asia, the campus is designed in a contemporary architectural language influenced by the climate of Singapore. Sun- and rain-screened colonnades and roofs with generous eaves are used throughout the campus. Five-foot ways, the shaded walkways found alongside traditional Singapore shop houses, further tie the buildings together. For clear and inviting processional entrances, the signature gates of the Yale campus are reinterpreted with metalwork patterns inspired by Southeast Asian textiles. At the main entrance, glass-enclosed stairwells and a colonnade are topped by an inward-sloping roof of grand scale. At the center of the roof is a square oculus, which sends a dramatic cascade of rainwater into a large circular reflecting pool below.

The heart of the campus is a lush garden and arboretum with six heritage trees and an eco-pond that will capture and filter rainwater. At opposite sides of the central green space will be academic and administrative buildings to include a library, performance complex, science labs and sports center. The Learning Commons, which contains the library and a multi-media center, will be set on a slope to symbolize the pinnacle of knowledge. Outside the Commons is the Agora, an open-air, sheltered gathering place.

The residential colleges will be central to campus life. Students will expand their social and leadership skills while enjoying the support of "nested academic communities." These small-scale communities are arranged vertically in residential towers, which contain both student suites and faculty apartments. Floors will be grouped into neighborhoods, each with its own skygarden, a landscaped outdoor space for high-rise buildings that was pioneered in Singapore. In addition to residential towers, the colleges will have their own dining halls and butteries, the informal student-run eateries that are a Yale tradition. As an extension of the academic environment, the colleges will also have classrooms, seminar rooms, faculty offices, and study spaces. To reinforce the distinct identities of the residential colleges, the design of the buildings within each will vary. The campus is being designed to achieve the highest rating under the Building and Construction Authority's Green Mark, Singapore's benchmark for sustainable design. In addition to visible sustainable design strategies such as the eco-pond and the frequent use of natural ventilation, the campus will integrate advanced building systems for energy efficiency. (Pelli)

### **Kuravoshi Library, Kuravoshi – Japan 2003**

Collaboration with Apicella + Bunton Architects, New Haven CT (<http://www.apicellabunton.com>)

43,000 square feet / 4,000 square meters 2001

The Kurayoshi Library is located in the heart of Tottori Prefecture, adjacent to the new Chubu Cultural Center and Museum also designed by Pelli Clarke Pelli Architects. Comprised of two primary sections – the main City library and a disaster communications center – the facility includes spaces for computer training, group seminars and a 180-seat auditorium.

The Library is accessed through a two-story glazed lobby, which will display exhibits of community arts, books and information. A sweeping glass wall in the reading room and open stack area faces a landscaped plaza that separates the Library from the Cultural Center. A 14-meter (46-foot) high elliptical atrium space is located above the reference desk at the center of the building with a ribbon window stretching from end to end along the top of its northern edge. Three custom designed skylights penetrate the roof, creating patterns of light and shadow on the atrium walls and Library floor. A series of custom-shaped windows articulate the south wall of the atrium and allow views from the second floor to the Library below. (Pelli)

## **Perkins Eastman, New York – USA**

<http://www.perkinseastman.com>

### **University of Arkansas: Donald W. Reynolds Center of Aging, Little Rock, AR – USA 2008**

The Reynolds Center on Aging is an interdisciplinary clinical and research center for gerontology medicine, science, and education. Intended to accelerate and disseminate patient-oriented research, the Center on Aging will pioneer integrated therapeutics in the care of the aging. The Center was conceived as the first functioning model for translational geriatric medicine, in which the powerful new tools of genomic and structural biology are directly applied to patient outcomes in the clinic setting, and at the bedside. Within this single new building, the Medical Center provides a gerontology primary care and physical rehabilitation clinic; two floors of clinical and basic research laboratories; and a library, classrooms, and lecture hall, all equipped for video imaging and distance learning. Throughout the Center, the University committed resources for a sophisticated telecommunications infrastructure to connect students and faculty to colleagues and clinicians, not only via the Internet, but also, via video connection in live time, to other sites in the Medical Center's network. (Perkins)

### **C.C.Young: The Point, Dallas, TX – USA 2007**

The Point center for arts and education at C.C. Young offers a fresh concept for a senior activity center: a standalone facility at a continuing care retirement community (CCRC) that attracts both residents and the surrounding intergenerational community with a distinct identity and innovative programming. The 20,000 sf building was designed to create an environment "where the spirit is ageless," a key focus of the client. The facility serves this mission through a strong emphasis on the arts. Spaces within the center correspond to one of three specific focal points—mind, body, and spirit—and play host to highly interactive, creativity-focused programs that welcome people of all ages. To enrich the mind the library offers extensive resources on healthy aging, multipurpose classrooms support lifelong learning, and a computer lab plays host to training on next-generation technologies. The body is nourished at a café offering healthy choices and strengthened at a fitness center that embraces preventative wellness. To engage the spirit, a performance hall presents live entertainment, art studios support the expression of creativity, and a meditation room and sculpture garden provide sanctuaries for reflection. (Perkins)

### **University of Connecticut (UNCONN), Stamford Branch Campus, Library, Stamford, CT – USA 2005**

Perkins Eastman designed a new branch campus for this state university in downtown Stamford. The design team master planned a new university precinct in the downtown area, as well as the \$58M campus building. This first phase included renovation of a vacated department store for use as the major academic building, rehabilitation of an existing parking garage, and a new urban park. The building program consists of traditional instruction spaces including auditoriums, classrooms, teaching laboratories, art studios and computer laboratories with ancillary spaces such as faculty and administrative offices, research laboratories, library, lounges, dining and exercise rooms, conference center, and support spaces. The building was planned as the centerpiece of a growing campus located next to the Rippowam River and marks the northwest gateway to Stamford's Central Business District. A three-story academic concourse which was added to the south street front of the existing building. Forming the primary entry to the university, this concourse is clad in a transparent cable-truss curtain wall. The program for the concourse includes the more public functions of the campus: the library entrance with overhead reading room, food facilities, bookstore, art gallery, entrance to the conference center, open access computer labs, student service functions, and the main security and information desk (Perkins)

### **Fairfield Public Schools: Roger Ludlowe Middle School (Library), Fairfield, CT – USA 1998**

After winning a competition, Perkins Eastman designed a new 200,000 gsf middle school for 875 students in Fairfield, Connecticut. Its features include a full-size gymnasium with seating for 1,000, an auxiliary half-court gymnasium, a library/media center, a 650-seat auditorium, a cafeteria, administrative offices and support spaces. The new three-story middle school shares the site with a newly renovated high school. The site development includes athletic playing fields, vehicular and service parking, and an educational wetlands/ecosystem area. To take full advantage of the sloping site, the gym and auditorium are at the level of the playing fields, the classrooms are on the top floors, and all common areas surround a mid-level patio. The siting of the building maximizes the benefit of the landscape features and creates a strong relationship with the adjacent high school. This new school is part of a three-school project Perkins Eastman designed for Fairfield. The other projects include renovations of the existing building on site to accommodate 1,400 high school students, and, on a separate site in the town, renovations to a second building to house an additional 1,400 high school students. (Perkins)

see also:

### **Chongqing Library, Chongqing – China 2007**

€ 38,000,000

The 50,000 sm (540,000 sf) Chongqing Library is an important educational, cultural, and social center where people will meet to study, access knowledge, and exchange ideas. The building's design is modern and evocative of the traditional form of the Chinese courtyard. Three main programmatic elements—the open public access zone, secure public zone, and the private secure zone—are built around a center courtyard garden that acts as an experiential space or a scenic opportunity from the adjacent reading rooms and café. The design uses glass and stone to articulate public and private areas of the library. The public areas facing Feng Tian Avenue are sheathed in glass to connote transparency and visibility for users and pedestrians. It also provides a visual transition from the public plaza to the public areas of the library. The book stacks and service areas to the west are clad in stone to represent security and the solidity of the library's collection. The stone pattern also reflects the design of older buildings in Chongqing, linking the library to the city's architectural heritage as it looks to the future. (Perkins)

### **Hopkins – Nanjing University Center for Chinese and American Studies, Samuel Pollard Building, Nanjing – China 2005**

Johns Hopkins University and Nanjing University selected Perkins Eastman to design a new academic building on the

campus of Nanjing University. The new Samuel Pollard Building expands the unique academic program of the Hopkins-Nanjing Center for Chinese and American Studies, and serves as a signature landmark of the area that establishes a precedent of construction quality for subsequent build-out of the Nanda campus. The new ten-story, 10,000 sm (108,000 sf) academic building, located next to a building currently housing the program, comprises academic space including classrooms, lecture halls, faculty offices, student lounges, resource areas, and a library. Although the new building represents an aesthetic departure from the existing campus, a portion of the building will take on architectural cues from the old prominent provincial government buildings on Beijing Road—marking the transition between old and new. A glass curtain wall juxtaposed with solid wall space sets up a visual dialogue with the surrounding campus. The glass corner of the building overlooking Beijing road features an uninterrupted expanse of glass that blurs the point at which the building ends and the sky begins, making the building seem taller and lighter than its actual dimensions. (Perkins)

## **Perkins+Will, Chicago, IL a.o. – USA**

<http://www.perkinswill.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Gateway Community College, New Campus, New Haven, CT – USA 2012**

Square Footage: 367,000

Gateway is one of the top community colleges in the state, serving more than 11,000 students a year. Its new consolidated campus is a key element in New Haven's plans to revitalize the southwest precinct of the City. Its presence in the center of New Haven enables the college to play a central role in the educational, economic and workforce development initiatives in the Greater New Haven region. The campus occupies a two-block site along Church Street. Transparency, openness, identity and engagement characterize the design. The two site parcels are united into a single campus with a light-filled linear atrium, an "internal street", that spans George Street with a multi-story glass wall. The building culminates in a curved 3-story glass volume that houses the college's library and makes a dramatic urban gesture as a "gateway" to the city. The College's new home optimizes learning opportunities, engages the community, incorporates efficiency and sustainability, projects a strong institutional identity and provides an inviting, secure campus environment for its diverse student body. The public atrium is a visible space defined by an interactive "learning wall" that allows views into the building and features interactive displays. Within the atrium, stadium seating can be used for studying, informal and formal gatherings. Program elements include teaching and administrative space for general education, allied health, culinary arts and early childhood development as well as community accessible spaces including an art gallery and meeting rooms. The project also includes a day care center and a 600-car parking garage. Tracking LEED-NC Gold certification, Gateway Community College's new campus incorporates numerous sustainable strategies and technologies, including solar hot water, ice storage, photovoltaic and green roof systems. (Perkins)

#### **Sammamish Library, Sammamish, WA - USA 2010**

The new library currently being built next to city hall in Sammamish is being constructed to cutting edge standards, and will be the first library of its kind to adopt a number of energy saving design features. This week The Reporter took a look around the library-in-progress with Construction Manager Bob Carns to learn more about how the building will take advantage of nature's own energy - light, heat and air - to reduce energy consumption and increase the comfort levels of patrons. One of the most remarkable features of the building is the use of geothermal heating and cooling. While the construction site may look just like a heap of dirt and mess, about 6 feet underneath that soil a state of the art energy system has been put in place. Geothermal heating and cooling systems work by absorbing the heat contained under the surface of the earth, and circulating it through a closed loop. In the case of the new library, that closed loop includes a system of pipes laid into the radiant concrete floor. This geothermal loop circulates a carrier fluid, in this case water, through a system of coiled pipes buried in the ground. "They're a lot like a big slinky," Carns said. "They stretch the slinky out, lay it in a long trench, and then fill it up." As the fluid circulates underground it absorbs heat from the ground, which in this area is typically at about 55 degrees. A heat pump uses electricity to extract the heat from the fluid. Even cold ground contains heat, and due to advances in technology, geothermal heat pumps are more available now to everyday builders than in previous decades. By utilizing the natural heat from the ground, more heat is generated than if electricity alone had been used directly for heating. Switching the direction of the heat flow, the geothermal system can be used to circulate cooled water through the building in the summer months. This alternative energy technology that is becoming more common, particularly in states like Washington where there is a lot of exploration into green design. While some private houses are currently taking advantage of geothermal loop systems, the new Sammamish building may well be breaking new ground for library facilities. "It's just driven by the library's desire to do the right thing," Carns said. The reason geothermal technology is more energy efficient is this: air temperature ranges throughout the various seasons drop as low as 26 degrees and rise as high as 86 degrees. To provide a comfortable working environment air conditioning systems need to convert this to about 70 degrees. The water in a geothermal loop is already at a fairly constant 60 degrees by the time it circulates out of the ground, meaning that much less energy output is required to reach that 70 degree point. According to Brian Griffith of mechanical engineering firm Stantec, one of the library design teams, water is four times more efficient at distributing energy than air, and the geothermal loop system meshes very well with the radiant flooring. This ensures even temperatures throughout the building, and reduces the energy wastage of having particularly cold or warm sections, as is often the case with air conditioning systems. But Griffith said the way the building was heated or cooled was only part of the idea of energy efficiency. "What it is also about is reducing the need for energy consumption," he said. "We do this by creating a good quality "envelope," the building's shell." Griffith said that a number of other modern design elements had been included to both help the building retain warmth or repel excessive heat, regulating fluctuations in the internal temperature. Some of these are as simple and traditional as shade trees, and the inclusion of operable windows, so those inside can make use of breezes and fresh air. It might not sound like a particularly new or interesting idea - but when was the last time you were in an institutional building and were able to open a window? Sealed environments are energy intensive, and the use of natural elements such as this is a big part of the library's construction which designers believe will save between 30 and 50 percent on energy costs. Another is the inclusion of large windows and sky lights, so as often as possible the library will be lit by natural light from outside. The east-west siting of the building will maximize daylighting and minimize solar heat gains. But it's not all low-tech. The large west facing window will feature the use of Warema blinds, a technology from Germany equipped with a solar tracking system which automatically regulates the positioning of the blinds to provide the most, or least, shading, depending on the temperature inside the building. As the City of Sammamish begins to deal with the imposition of new, stricter Department of Ecology storm water regulations, they will be pleased to know that the library next door is ahead of the game when it comes to filtration and retention. A portion of the roof will soon be covered with 8 to 10 inches of soil into which will be planted rows of low maintenance Sedums, a hardy leaf succulent native to the area. The purpose of this green roof is to filter rain water that falls on the roof and regulate the water's flow into a system of filtration and retention tanks underneath the site. Green roofs such as this are one of a number of design features that the Department of Ecology is encouraging cities like Sammamish to include in their development as a way to simulate the natural functioning of watersheds. They have also been found to improve insulation values. Parking for the library will be directly underneath the library building, thus reducing the footprint of impervious surface. (<http://www.pnwlocalnews.com>)



To accommodate the growing City of Sammamish, the Sammamish Library decided to move to a larger site to accommodate a new 20,000 square foot facility within the Sammamish Commons. The new building is sited immediately to the south of the Civic Plaza edge. Large expanses of glazing and programmatic elements such as the meeting room, cyber bar and teen area overlook the plaza. Below this glazing, a plaza seat wall, landscaped zone and vertical green plantings greet visitors. The library space main reading and stack area contains skylights and clerestories of both translucent and clear vision glazing to reduce the need for artificial lighting and create a warm and inviting space. This main space terminates in a great reading room concept that draws people to the glazed edge with views to the west overlooking the nature preserve, Olympic Peninsula and Seattle skyline. A gas fireplace in a concrete finish and glass enclosure provides a central gathering point at this great reading room. Wood elements mark a progression through the library and include the entry lobby signature wall, meeting room walls and ceiling and lower column enclosures in the primary reading room. The children's area overlooks the new eastern lawn which includes a reflexology path, native plantings and a grove of birch trees. Sustainable design practices have been a top priority in the development of the site and the building. In order to reduce the impervious surface on the site, parking is located under the building with an elevator to access the library floor. In addition, the library's lower roof is planted with low maintenance, native sedum to reduce the water runoff from the roof. Water runoff from the exposed parking area is infiltrated into the site through pervious surface parking and an on-site rain garden. The new library features a highly insulated and efficient building envelope designed to reduce heat gain and loss while maximizing passive solar gain and daylighting. The primary cooling and heating for the building is through a radiant slab with a mechanically assisted ventilation system. (Perkins Will)

#### **Fuqua School of Business, Breeden Hall and the Ford Library, Duke University, Durham, NC – USA 1999 – 2008**

90,469, sqft., LEED NC Silver Certified

Breeden Hall and Ford Library is our most recent project for the School of Business. It is part of our phased, long-range planning effort to provide a physical framework for collaborative learning and research and the result of a successful 14-year working relationship with the school. Breeden Hall is linked to the Fox Student Center and East Fuqua campus by a three-level skylit atrium, an extension of the school's mallway. It is designed with a great sense of openness and transparency in the interior common spaces and library as well as the natural landscape outside. The program includes business-style classrooms, executive lecture rooms with distance learning and TelePresence capabilities, breakout and team rooms and large multipurpose rooms that open to an outdoor roof terrace. The TelePresence classroom provides business school students with access to professors, business leaders and guest lecturers located around the globe. The 18,000 square foot Ford Library, located at the second level, provides students with a spacious setting to support browsing and the more intense studying that occurs during the short 6-week terms. It is designed for reader comfort with abundant natural light, a variety of comfortable lounge seating, reading tables and generous display space. (Perkins)

#### **Stanford Auxiliary Library III – Rare Book & Collections Archive, Stanford University, Stanford, CA – USA 2000 – 2004**

The Rare Books and Collections Archive at Stanford University achieves a fine balance between highly technical requirements of a complex building and the need for a warm, inviting work environment. Stanford Auxiliary Library III provides high-density archival storage for 2.88 million volumes in a low-temperature and low-humidity environment. Due to the extreme value of the collection, risk management informed almost every aspect of design, including site layout, structural systems, envelope detailing, and the development of state-of-the-art fire detection and suppression systems. Future phases are planned to quadruple the storage capacity of the facility. Due to the relative isolation of the site and its location in an industrial park, creating a pleasant work environment with a reading room, staff lounge, offices and processing space was important. Interior and outdoor gardens provide a landscaped buffer and bring a sense of intimacy to the facility. Work areas are characterized by generous natural light and warm colors with abundant views of the distant hills or adjacent gardens. The exterior palette of buff-colored split-face concrete masonry and precast panels, reflects the hues of the coastal hills and brings some of the character of the Palo Alto campus to this outpost. (Perkins)

#### **Oak Park Public Library, Oak Park, IL – USA 2003**

104,000 sqf.

##### **Awards:**

Signature & Environmental Graphics Category, 2005

American Corporate Identity Annual Corporate Office over 30,000 SF Category, 2004

ASID, Illinois Chapter

In collaboration with building architect Nagle Hartray Danker McKay Penney, the Perkins+Will Branded Environments practice developed a new public library for Oak Park, a reinvigorated educational and civic meeting center adjacent to the city's central park space and across from Frank Lloyd Wright's Unity Temple. We based our interior design, finishes, environmental graphics, wayfinding and new identity system on a series of experiences to "open the door to a community at home in the world of learning." We integrated the inspirational concepts of "discover, connect and participate" throughout the facility, including the community space, main lobby, children's educational "exploratorium" and glass-enclosed elevator shaft. Our design solutions expressed the spirit and rich diversity of Oak Park and created a destination in the heart of the community for today and decades to come. (Perkins)

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#### **Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, Campus Plan and Academic Building, Shuzhou – China 2006 – 2018**

<http://www.xjtlu.edu.cn/about/development/>

407,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University – the first independent Sino-foreign university in China – is a partnership between Xi'an Jiaotong University and the University of Liverpool in the United Kingdom. The University's vision is to develop a

world-class research university, committed to training leaders with the skills necessary to excel in the emerging global marketplace. Our design concept for the University's campus master plan structures the campus into three zones, each reflecting different cultural and environmental characteristics of Suzhou, an international commercial hub renowned for its ancient and beautiful gardens. A contemplative Nature Garden at the campus core is the focus of campus community life. Incorporating features of traditional Chinese water gardens, the Nature Garden links the existing Academic Building #1 to [the Library](#), the Student Activities Center, the Administrative Building, an International Residence Building, and the multiple classroom and lab structures of the Academic Village. The first Phase of the master plan is the construction of the new Academic Building #2, which establishes a campus design vocabulary of ground level courtyards and elevated green plazas with numerous points of connection from the outdoor gathering spaces to indoor classrooms, lecture halls, and laboratory spaces. At Academic Building #2 a landscaped podium structure of lecture halls supports four wings of teaching labs, research labs, and classrooms. One level above the ground, a continuous interior circulation loop links the pavilions to lecture halls, faculty office spaces, courtyards and interior gathering spaces. This academic "street" provides opportunities for spontaneous interaction and collaboration among students, faculty, and staff. At the third level, the landscaped roof gardens of the lecture halls create casual environments for socializing and learning. (Perkins)

[Universidade Agostinho Neto, New Campus, Phase I, Luanda – Angola Complete: 2011, Phase I](#)  
330,000 sqf.

**Awards:**

American Architecture Award, 2009 - the Chicago Athenaeum

This new national university is sited on a 5,000-acre green field site southeast of Luanda. Our master plan, developed in 2000 and updated in 2009, is designed to accommodate 40,000 students when all phases are complete. Phase I, of this new campus comprises the University's core curriculum, and includes: four classroom buildings housing faculties of chemistry, mathematics, physics and computer sciences; the [central library](#) and plaza; a refectory, student union and conference center. Subsequent phases will complete the development around the central plaza, adding administration, student residences, foodservice, sports fields and facilities, a research zone, parking and user-friendly service areas. Classroom buildings feature a cantilevered canopy system providing solar shading. The canopies extend between buildings, covering an elevated walkway system interconnecting the facilities within each college. In addition to screening the tropical sun, the canopy's innovative design encourages air movement around campus buildings. [The library is the tallest structure on the campus, creating a focal element and identifying landmark. The library is sited upon a central plaza featuring native plantings, reflecting pools and a sunken garden. The plaza and garden serves as a gathering space as well as an outdoor reading room.](#) (Perkins)

[University of Toronto at Mississauga, McCallion, Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre, Mississauga, Ontario – Canada 2007](#)

sqf. 98,000

LEED silver certified

**Awards:**

Innovation in Sustainable Design Award, 2008 - American Library Association/International Interior Design Association

Award for Design Excellence, 2008 - Ontario Association of Architects

Award of Excellence, 2007 - Mississauga Urban Design Awards

[This Learning Centre and Library](#) provides a vibrant focus for student activity on the University's north campus. It is sited and designed to reinforce the campus plan with indoor and outdoor spaces that animate the campus, and link to existing pathways and green space. The need for high density mobile compact shelving to house the Library's permanent collection, and the University's desire to create a structure that would adapt well to the demands of future digital content, led to a building design inspired by the metaphor of the Japanese puzzle box. An arrangement of interlocking pieces is organized around the building core – the "treasure" (library collection) within the box. This allows generous perimeter space for study and lounge areas, in an open and flexible arrangement with views out to the surrounding campus and natural landscape. The library provides a wide range of collaborative study and work environments that reflect evolving pedagogical and technological trends as well as student work habits. A series of interconnected two-story spaces provide clear circulation and orientation within the building, as well as space for social interaction and collaboration. An information commons, café, conference space, instructional lab and career counseling center are located along this linear "street". The stepped atrium, two-story cantilevered study wing on the building's west façade, study bays to the east and north, the south-facing roof garden and three sunken gardens – all these elements pull the outdoor environment into the building, and push the building into the fabric of the campus. Exterior wood panels reflect the naturalized landscape and respond to the campus' ecological context. (Perkins)

[Whitby Public Library and Civic Square, Whitby, ON - Canada 2005](#)

Square Footage: 56,000

The primary design objective for this 50,000 square foot central library is the creation of a dynamic relationship between a grand interior public space and an outdoor urban public space in the form of a new civic square. The design team has adopted a simple "L"-shaped configuration in order to maintain the existing library structure during construction and to create a strong spatial definition for the proposed urban plaza that faces onto a heavy traffic artery. A three storey, north-facing Library hall opens directly on to the urban square. The new urban square is animated by the concentration of vertical circulation, information commons and displays, all visible through an uninterrupted expanse of glass at the edge of the square. From the urban square, landscape elements including a green promenade and a linear reflecting pool penetrate the building bringing natural light and colour deep into the building mass. The lower east wing of the building brings the presence of municipal archives, meeting rooms and a café to the existing streetscape. While the building's south facade presents an abstract composition of masonry planes with a reduced scale to the existing residential neighborhood. (Perkins)

[Angus Glen Community Centre and Library, Town of Markham, ON – Canada 2004](#)

150,000 sqf.

**Awards:**

Silver Award for Architecture - Commercial Category, 2005, National Post Design Exchange

Good Design is Good Business, 2006, Ontario Association of Architects

Large Institution, 2006, Canadian Wood Council, Wood WORKS! Award, Wood Design

Sports and Recreation Facility, Facility of Merit Award - Outstanding, 2006, Athletic Business Award

Angus Glen Community Centre and Library is situated on a 12-hectare, gently, sloping site overlooking the Angus Glen Golf Course in Markham, Ontario. The major elements of the program include a twin-pad arena, gymnasium, pool, related change rooms and service spaces, multipurpose rooms, senior and youth areas, a [district library](#) as well as ancillary retail,

food and beverage outlets. The building layout connects at several locations on three levels to outdoor passive and competitive activities. The building is designed to harmonize with the strong natural landscape incorporating natural materials such as zinc cladding, Wiarnton limestone, clay brick and Douglas Fir heavy timber and glulam. The massing of the building similarly utilizes the topography of the site to partially bury the large bulky volumes of the arena, while showcasing the more animated volumes such as the pool and library. Large sweeping roofs above the pool and arena create a strong design theme, replicating the undulations of the site. (Perkins)

#### **Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, Eagle's Perch Campus, Merritt, BC - Canada 2001**

sqf. 48,631

#### **Awards:**

Excellence in Architecture/Honor Award, 2005, AIA Committee on Education and Society for College and University Planning

High Performance Building Award, 2005, Canadian Wood Council

Excellence in Architecture, 2004, Governor General Award

Design Award, 2002, International Green Building Challenge

This institute is one of the first facilities in Canada shared by native and non-native students. Phase I of the 43-acre campus master plan is a semi-circular plan that will ultimately evolve into a circle, a shape chosen for its deep significance to native cultures. The building is symbolically oriented to the four cardinal points with the main entry at the east axis facing the rising sun. The design process involved intensive user group interaction and many site visits with native elders resulting in learning spaces that support traditional First Nations' culture and foster student success. Spaces are functionally organized to eliminate any sense of hierarchy. Program elements include classrooms, faculty offices, social spaces, laboratories, a bookstore, cafeteria and library. The building is designed to grow out of the landscape with minimal disruption to the surrounding area. Its wood column structure visually recalls native pithouses with poles rising up through the interior space. As a cold climate green building, it reflects traditional aboriginal structures and values. A glazed ventilation stack with operable windows creates airflow patterns that ventilate the building naturally. Tensioned fabric, a reference to 'stretched skins' in aboriginal design, is used for shading and for the front entrance canopy. (Perkins)

#### **Perry Dean Rogers Partners Architects, Boston, MA – USA**

<http://www.perrydean.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD – USA (on design) on hold pending congressional funding**

The National Library of Medicine addition nearly doubles the footprint of the existing Library and provides three distinct new programs: subterranean book storage; office / research space for the growing number of employees whose work is computer-based; and a series of public spaces including conference facilities and space for medical exhibitions. Together with a comprehensive reorganization of existing space, the addition provides the Library with a sophisticated facility appropriate for current and future work, and reflective of its global significance. Sustainability: Solar gain and glare are not acceptable for computer-intensive research environments such as the National Library of Medicine so the building form and envelope respond accordingly. Aserrated western façade selectively captures diffuse north light and a double-layered eastern façade acts as a climate buffer while providing flexible program space. Roof gardens and terraces cascade down the south façade, providing outdoor spaces for inhabitants of this high-security building. Project Type: Addition and Renovation, Size: Existing: 332,500 gsf, New 194,500 gsf, Construction Cost: \$133,000,000 (estimate), Completion Date: On hold pending congressional funding. (Perry)

#### **Miller Library Washington College, Chestertown, MD – USA 2012**

Project Type: Addition and Renovation, Size: Existing 40,000 gsf, New 10,000 gsf, Construction Cost: \$16,500,000 (estimate)

Completion Date: In pre-design phase, anticipated completion 2011.

Miller Library sits at the heart of campus, tucked between the contemplative and historic College Green and the bustling hardscape of Martha Washington Square, a principal gathering place for student activities. The proposed design links and streamlines these exterior spaces, and introduces an addition whose materials and forms reflect and reinterpret the character of existing campus structures. New program includes group study rooms, an academic skills center, staff offices and a café. Sustainability: Transferring a portion of the library collection to compact shelving reduces square footage requirements and minimizes new construction. The streamlined addition sits to the north of the existing library and funnels diffuse north light to the interior through a large expanse of glazing. East and west facades incorporate louvers to prevent direct solar gain. Interior spaces use demountable partition systems for long-term flexibility. (Perry)

#### **Massachusetts Maritime Academy, The American Bureau of Shipping Information Commons, Buzzards Bay, MA – USA 2011**

43,000 GSF NEW CONSTRUCTION, LEED PLATINUM TARGET, Client THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING INFORMATION COMMONS

This new library integrates a rich program of study, training, and research spaces, in a cutting-edge building that is targeting LEED Platinum Certification. Perry Dean was commissioned to program, evaluate, and create the conceptual design for the re-use or replacement of the existing Hurley Library, and provide the Academy with a facility that enhanced learning and research. Following the programming phase, we conducted extensive campus planning and existing building evaluations, which concluded that a new library was required and that the existing building can be successfully renovated to support other academic and student services programs. The program is dispersed on two principal floors with high ceilings and extensive views of the campus, the Academy's training ship, and the Cape Cod Canal beyond. On the lower 'deck' is an open plan learning commons with student-centered flexible furniture to foster collaborative and social learning. On the upper 'deck' is the Academic Resource Center with flexible, technology-rich learning spaces. It includes academic advising, learning resources, a writing center, multimedia classrooms, study rooms and instruction labs. A ship bridge simulator (essential to the Academy's mission) and a smart classroom form a cylindrical object that runs through both of these spaces. The Academy's traditional library collections and library offices are stacked on the north side of the building with views to Buttermilk Bay. A new plaza was created, connecting the new library, the old library, the nearby dining hall, and residence halls. (Perry)

#### **St. George's School Hill Library Addition & Renovation, Middletown, RI – USA 2011**

Targeted LEED Gold, Addition: 5,200 GSF, Renovation: 16,700 GSF, Construction Cost: \$6.4m, Completion: August 2011

Scope of Services: St. George's School approached Perry Dean Rogers to design an addition to the existing library with the goal of providing students with a new facility that will prepare them for college-style learning. The project was defined by this important mission, which translated into spaces programmed for active, collaborative learning.

The addition includes a new entrance and multi-purpose teaching space that reorients the Hill Library towards a student-centered hub which includes the Arts Building, the Student Center, and Dining. A transparent, three-story volume is introduced, defining a new entry and bringing light down into the ground floor level. The renovation opens up the interior with an open-plan service desk, group study rooms and light-filled, technology-rich learning spaces.

Indoor environmental quality is improved by increasing natural light with new skylights and enlarged existing openings. Thermal performance of the existing exterior brick constructed facade is greatly augmented with a new interior wall system filled with spray foam insulation. Similarly, roof replacement with regional slate shingles allows added insulation, ensuring an overall weather-tightness of the exterior envelope. Finally, mechanical systems will be upgraded for optimized performance.

"The St. George's library serves as a vital center of campus intellectual life. It supports our academic programs by providing outstanding services, resources, and facilities for research and study.", Mission Statement. (Perry)

### **[Daemen College, Center for Information, Research and Community Programs, Amherst, NY – USA 2009](#)**

Size: 49,000 GSF new construction, 2,000 GSF Renovation, Cost: \$13.4m, Completion: 2009

#### **Awards:**

**2010 AIA New England Award for Design Excellence**

The Center for Information, Research and Community Programs gives Daemen College a prominent public face by maximizing street frontage and using a bold expanse of curtain wall to frame student activity within. A 24-hour, multi-story Information Commons forms the core of the new structure, joining traditional and high tech research facilities to become a major campus destination. The building also provides the largely commuter population with spaces – including a lobby, café and group study rooms – for social interaction. Sustainability: A central light well spans the full height of the Library, drawing natural light into the heart of the plan. Selective glazing on north, east and west facades lights perimeter classrooms and offices, and a fully-glazed southern façade lights public study spaces. Vermont slate shingle is a sustainable cladding choice because it is regional and durable. The building interior uses a raised floor system that allows for long-term flexibility of building systems and technology infrastructure. This project is working toward LEED Gold. Project Type: Addition and Renovation. Size: Existing: 12,185 GSF New 48,944 GSF, Construction Cost: \$13,350,755 (estimate), Completion Date: 2009 (under construction) (Perry)

### **[Clark University, Goddard Library, Worcester, MA – USA 2009](#)**

Goddard Library, an award-winning structure designed in 1966 by John Johansen, presents the challenge of introducing new programmatic, technological and space requirements to a historically significant structure without damaging its original character. The addition and renovation remain respectful by capturing an existing but under-used exterior plaza to house a 24-hour information commons, and locating additional program – group study spaces and a faculty teaching center – on the existing second level. Materials are clearly contemporary, providing an engaging dialogue between old and new. Sustainability: Conscious of the effort, cost, and energy required to modify the cast-in-place mass of the existing library, the design proposes to reuse existing space rather than to introduce new construction. An underused two story plaza tucked under the library becomes a new information commons when enclosed and reworked. This creative and unexpected approach is cost-effective and contextually sensitive as well as environmentally sustainable. Project Type: Addition and Renovation, Size: Existing: 93,000 GSF, New 13,000 GSF, Construction Cost: \$12,000,000 (estimate) Completion: 2009 (Perry)

### **[Frank and Laura Lewis Library, Lagrange College, LaGrange, GA - USA 2008](#)**

The Frank and Laura Lewis Library sits atop the College's historic Hill Campus where it shapes significant new exterior spaces: a plaza at the main entrance and a quadrangle connecting the Hill Campus to existing buildings to the south. The program reflects an increased interrelationship between library collections, media, and campus-wide computing services but at the same time emphasizes the building's role as an important campus "place". Strong inside / outside relationships, interconnected interior spaces, and copious natural lighting reflect a contemporary design approach. Sustainability: Extensive daylighting – achieved with a series of north-facing roof monitors and exterior wall glazing – dramatically reduces the Library's electrical load. Overhangs and shading elements prevent solar gain and glare. Locally harvested and finished brick, wood, concrete and stone with low embodied energies further reduce the building's environmental impact, as do the recycled carpet tiles from a nearby manufacturer that are a uniquely regional contribution to the project. This project is working toward LEED Silver certification. Project Type: New Construction, Size: Existing: 44,884 GSF, New 28,100 GSF, Construction Cost: \$10,933,782 (estimate), Completion Date: 2008 (December) (Perry)

### **[Agnes Scott College, McCain Library, Decatur, GA – USA 2002](#)**

For more than six decades the McCain Library has stored the College's "food for the soul." A contribution of \$15,000 for books from the Carnegie Corporation made the construction of a library essential. An additional contribution from the corporation made it possible to commission outside librarians and architects as consultants. The building was designed by Edwards and Sayward of Atlanta and built in 1936. Originally named for Andrew Carnegie, the library was renamed for Agnes Scott's second president James Ross McCain upon his retirement in 1951. Smaller renovations occurred through the years, but it wasn't until 2001 that a total renovation was achieved.

The library houses more than 200,000 volumes with capacity for 250,000. The 2001 renovation added features that included wireless internet connectivity throughout the building, a multimedia production facility and classroom, sound-buffered group study rooms, and a speaking and writing center. Central to the academic life on campus, McCain Library also contains the College archives, which include a collection of Robert Frost's poetry and memorabilia from his visits to the College. Robert Frost maintained a 30-year relationship with the Agnes Scott, visiting numerous times during annual pilgrimages to Florida. The McCain Library houses one of the nation's finest Frost collections, including original material and a portrait of the poet.

(<http://puka.cs.waikato.ac.nz/cgi-bin/cic/library?a=d&d=p45>)

### **[Waidner-Spahr Library, Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA – USA 1998](#)**

#### **Awards:**

**2004 The Best College Library in the Country**

The Best College Library in the Country The Princeton Review, 2004

The synthesis of contemporary forms and old materials in the award-winning addition integrates the existing library, a late International Style building, into the Civil War-era campus fabric. The addition knits disparate campus elements together by using the same limestone used for the original campus, an original wood window system, and carefully scaled building components. The addition provides new stack and reader spaces as well as a self-contained Special Collections area with dedicated stacks and readers. Sustainability: Choosing to reuse an existing building, rather than to build anew, is one of the most sustainable decisions an institution can make. At Dickinson, renovation of an existing mid-century library combines with an addition to accommodate new program requirements with as little new construction as possible. The addition minimizes environmental impact with natural

lighting throughout, and with stone cladding sourced from the same regional mine that provided materials for the original civil war-era campus. Project Type: Addition and Renovation, Size: Existing: 72,000 gsf, New 46,000 gsf, Construction Cost: \$8,353,889  
Completion Date: 1998 (Perry)

## **Pfeiffer Partners Architects Inc., Los Angeles, CA. New York, NY – USA**

Pfeiffer Partners is a leader in the planning and design of library facilities world-wide

<http://www.pfeifferpartners.com>

### **University of California - Santa Barbara, Davidson Library Addition and Renewal, Santa Barbara, CA – USA 2014**

Size: 150,000 s.f. (60,000 s.f. new; 90,000 s.f. renovation)

Pfeiffer Partners programmed and designed the addition and renewal of Davidson Library, the main library at UC Santa Barbara, which serves 18,800 students and 1,000 faculty members in addition to the surrounding community. The existing library was initially built in 1952, with an 8-story addition in 1967 and a 4-story addition in 1978. The project expands the library by 60,000 sf on the north side of the original building, and renovates the 90,000-sf two-story portion of the existing building to accommodate the growing campus population and library collection. The library supports research collections, digital services, and instructional functions, along with significant special collections. The expanded library includes a 24-hour access area, 2,700 user seats in a variety of casual and study arrangements, seminar rooms, an exhibit area, and a new entrance intended to link the east and west quadrangles of the campus. (Pfeiffer)

### **Seattle University, Lemieux Library & McGoldrick Learning Commons Renovation and Expansion Seattle, WA – USA 2010**

Size: 120,000 s.f.

Pfeiffer Partners programmed and designed the renovation and expansion of the A.A. Lemieux Library at Seattle University, originally constructed in 1966. LEED Gold-certified, the project expands the library by 33,000 sf to better serve its 7,751 students, 653 faculty, and the surrounding community, incorporating new media development functions, academic support space for teaching and learning, new technology-rich spaces, a distance learning environment, and improved library instruction spaces. The expanded library accommodates more than 1,000 seats and 380,000 volumes to support the 15-year acquisition growth rate of the library. It features centers for media, instructional design/multimedia development, student success and technology training, 24/7 study areas, interactive "smart" classrooms, a 48+ person flexible instruction room, a café, a range of group study rooms, five distinctive reading rooms including a richly-appointed grand reading room, and a special collections archive and reading room. The three-story addition enhances the connection between the library and the adjacent student union and campus green, connecting with the academic center of the campus to create a defined student precinct. (Pfeiffer)

When Seattle University leadership took on its largest single capital project—expanding the campus library to encompass a learning commons and create a campus hub—it created a landmark knowledge resource for the future that engages and inspires students today.

The goal was to create a Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) Gold environment that provided a collaborative, stimulating experience for users. Inside, students would find quiet and active spaces; an array of artwork (including works by Henry Matisse); computer labs; book, journal, media, and special collections; the university's first media production center; smart classrooms; and academic support services like the writing center, research consultation, math lab, and tutoring and study assistance. Outside, students would be drawn to equally compelling spaces for socializing, studying, and -exploring.

One judge had this to say: "This project is replete with superb spaces. While the details are well conceived, they are not overwrought. The conflation of architecture, landscape, and art makes for a beautifully sinuous project." Mithun was associate architect for the project.

A complicated task

Still, it wasn't easy to accomplish. A complicated ten-year project grew the original 1966 library by 33,000 square feet without losing what stakeholders loved the most—the original veined white marble façade and double helix staircase that integrated a plethora of services into one facility and created linkages to nearby buildings while retaining habitual pathways.

The white marble façade was retained as an interior wall and made visible by glass curtain walls on the exterior. The staircase facelift is an ode to mid-century design. Dropped was the ideal notion of a single entrance/exit in favor of five entrances with door controls and monitoring for maximum convenience. Gained was a "learning commons partnership" to coordinate services in the multifunctional facility. The result is a stunningly transparent and airy library and learning commons at the crossroads of the campus.

Green expectations

Students and all stakeholders were united in their expectation that the building be built and operated green. Going for LEED Gold certification was an easy choice and meant the reuse of the existing building and some furnishings; operation of energy-efficient systems and lighting; strategic harvesting of daylight; glass curtainwalls with special frit and UV coatings; low-emitting materials and furnishings; and the capture of 100 percent of the building's storm water runoff for use in water features and the landscape.

The site's slope dictated a step-down approach to a three-story addition. That strategy resulted in an addition that is appropriately scaled for pedestrian movement through the campus core. But now people stop to rest, read, or socialize in the new plaza, terraced amphitheater, meditation lawn, rain garden, and bioswale. Like a town square, these exterior spaces are a campus destination.

Creating gathering and contemplative spaces both indoors and out came as no surprise. From the get-go, planners stepped beyond standard programmatic needs and sought new opportunities. Many conversations with stakeholders shaped the direction, including two summer retreats by campus leadership. Soliciting input was taken seriously at all levels. The whole campus was invited to test seating options; students were queried via focus groups on size, layout, and furnishings; and the deans were invited to explore their need for a technology-rich classroom, which became the now-sought-after Boeing Room.

Educating the whole person

Flexibility is a key organizing principle of this project. Staff work areas are outfitted with reconfigurable desk systems. All furnishings were selected to be durable, mobile, cleanable, and easily maintained. Raised floors throughout the addition contain data, electricals, and HVAC vents enabling future reconfigurations. Around-the-clock services are provided in an expandable zone that extends across most of two floors of the addition. Containment is handled by drop-down security gates and security via ID card access.

Internally, placement of services through the six-floor building is maximized for easy access. The Boeing Room is on the lowest level to accommodate events that occur outside of regular hours. The second floor contains the aforementioned partnership services and private cubicles for client meetings; an "iDesk" staffed during regular building hours; a café; and several classrooms with laptop



and charging stations. Traditional book and journal stacks are on the upper floors, with special collections on the top floor. Help desks are located in major traffic areas, computer labs that support individual and group work are on two floors, and roaming reference librarians are available via iPhone. Over 950 seats and 200 computers are available for visitors. By deciding to ponder deeply and question what a library is, Seattle University artfully crafted a library experience that matches its 21st-century focus on educating the “whole person...for a just and humane world.” (<http://lj.libraryjournal.com/2012/06/buildings/national-landmark-academic-library-5-lemieux-library-and-mcgoldrick-learning-commons-seattle-university/>)

#### **Church of Jesus Christ of Later-Day-Saints, Church History Library, Salt Lake City, UT – USA 2009**

Project Team: Salt Lake City, Owner: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Contractor: Jacobsen Construction, Swinerton Construction JV, Design Firm: MHTN Architects, Pfeiffer Partners, Start: April 2006, Finish: March 2009

The five-story LDS Church History Library houses and preserves the church’s expansive archives, including records, manuscripts, publications, photographs and audiovisual items.

Located on the northeast corner of North Temple and Main Streets in Salt Lake City, the facility contains 13 storage vaults spanning three floors. The library also features two public reading rooms, conference rooms, 120 staff offices and a digital image processing center, as well as a conservation lab and an audio/video preservation facility.

The CHL needed to provide security and a closely controlled environment for the archives, while also providing light and views for staff and patrons. The team created a wrapper of public and office spaces around the solid core of the collection, expressed architecturally as a solid stone monolith, while the wrapper is more open and welcoming. The two opposite elements are contemporary in spirit, yet respectful of the architectural traditions of the church.

([http://mountaistates.construction.com/mountaistates\\_construction.projects/2009/1207\\_LDSChurchHistoryLibrary.asp](http://mountaistates.construction.com/mountaistates_construction.projects/2009/1207_LDSChurchHistoryLibrary.asp))

#### **Santa Clara University, Harrington Learning Commons, Sobrato Technology Center and Orradre Library, Santa Clara, CA – USA 2008**

Size: 194,000 s.f., \$ 92,000,000

The new Information Learning Center for Santa Clara University will combines library, media services, and information services functions of the campus into one building and, with the nearby Benson Student Center, provides a vibrant student precinct at the heart of campus. The site of the original library was selected for the project following a programming and analysis process that considered both renovation and new construction alternatives. A primary component of the new facility is a 1.1-million volume automated retrieval system (ARS), which is intended to house half of the general collection and provide room for 20 years of expansion. Other features of the new facility include a student commons with access to the public, drop-in computer labs, a variety of viewing/taping labs and dubbing/editing rooms, wired carrels and workstations, a café, and exhibit space. (Pfeiffer)

#### **University of California San Diego. Biomedical Library Renovation and Expansion, La Jolla, CA – USA 2006**

Size: 74,000 s.f. (including 41,000 s.f. addition)

Pfeiffer Partners’ renovation and expansion of the Biomedical Library at the University of California, San Diego, now complete, includes a 41,000-square-foot addition that more than doubles the size of the existing library and incorporates a wide range of technologies and collaborative learning spaces to serve today’s students and scientists. The \$17 million renovation and expansion of the nearly 40-year-old library renews the landmark structure, designed by Robert Evans Alexander in 1966, and provides a dynamic new environment for medical research and innovation in the 21st century. A key aspect of the facility’s design recognizes the major expansion of the campus over the years and plans for future medical school facilities to the south of the library. As such, the new building serves as a welcoming lantern for visitors to the school arriving on Gilman Drive and creates a new 24-hour promenade between the north and south precincts of the medical school.

([http://info.aia.org/aiarchitect/thisweek06/1110/1110d\\_ucsd.cfm](http://info.aia.org/aiarchitect/thisweek06/1110/1110d_ucsd.cfm))

#### **Soka University of America, Daisaku and Kaneko Ikeda Library, Aliso Viejo, CA - 2001**

Size: 124,000 s.f.

The Ikeda Library on the Soka University campus was completed by Pfeiffer Partners as part of the final master planning and Phase I construction Pfeiffer Partners. Pfeiffer Partners was the architect for 11 of the first 19 buildings, including the new Library, which is among the university's most significant structures. The facility serves as the western gateway to the entire University, with a grand stair that leads into the campus through a monumental arch. Library services are housed in the north wing, while the south wing is home to the Information Technology and Multi-Media Resource Center. Initially, the library also housed offices for student activities, student housing and the Dean of Students, as well as the Pacific Basin Research Center, which will be relocated to other buildings as the campus grows. Included in the Library is a Learning Center with a computer lab, 24-hour study space and several tutorial rooms. (Pfeiffer)

#### **Multnomah County Central Library. Historic Renovation and Penthouse Addition, Portland, OR - USA 1996**

Sqf. 123,000

When the original Multnomah County Central Library opened in 1913, it was considered one of the most modern in the country. When it closed for renovation in 1994, it was the most used public library in the nation on a square-foot basis. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the library has been meticulously restored and reinvented, maintaining a strong civic presence. On the exterior, original windows and delicate wooden mullions were retained to preserve the original appearance. Inside, the building was reorganized for greater access to materials, integration of state-of-the-art technologies, and expanded community facilities. The public spaces on each floor are distinguished by pastel colors accented with white ceilings and window trim in true Georgian style. Technology is respectfully integrated within the stately rooms with custom tables that conceal telecommunications lines and wires. A 20,000-sf addition was placed on the roof of the building for administrative offices and a staff lounge. (Pfeiffer)

#### **Los Angeles Public Library. Central Library Historic Renovation and New Tom Bradley Wing, Los Angeles, CA – USA 1993**

Size: 225,000 s.f. (Renovation); 330,000 s.f. (Addition)

The Los Angeles Central Library, the largest public library in the western United States, is the centerpiece of a multi-block development, providing both a cultural facility and related landscaping for public use in the midst of a high-rise commercial district. Its expansion and rehabilitation incorporates Bertram Goodhue's (\*28.04.1869 - + 23.04.1924 New York City) original 1926 landmark building with significant new construction. The 550,000-square-foot facility functions as a research center and headquarters for 66 branches. In addition to 90 linear miles of shelving and seating for 1,500 patrons, the library features a board

room, meeting rooms, a conference center, a 235-seat multimedia auditorium, a cafe, a bookstore, offices, and more than 1.3 acres of public space. Pfeiffer Partners' 10-year effort began with master planning and program confirmation, and included historic preservation and adaptive reuse and full interior design services, in addition to designing the 350,000 sf addition. (Pfeiffer)

**University of British Columbia, Irving K. Barber Learning Center, Vancouver, BC - Canada 2008**  
240,000 sqf.

The new Irving K. Barber Learning Centre, designed by Pfeiffer Partners with Downs/Archambault & Partners, transforms the campus' historic main library into a visionary education and research support facility, integrating library services and collections with classrooms, lecture theatres, learning commons, academic units, and a community concourse. The Heritage Core, the 36,000-sf central portion of the existing building, constructed in 1925, is retained, while surrounding additions built in the 1940s and 1960s are demolished. New construction encompasses 200,000 sf surrounding the core. In addition to providing a unified architectural complex, the major new addition provides a contemporary new façade along the University's East Mall, a busy pedestrian pathway linking the facility to the student union and other student services. The Learning Centre houses the first Canadian library installation of an automated retrieval system (ARS), with storage for 1.4 million volumes. Nine-hundred study seats, and 300 computer stations, along with informal social space, a recital hall, and exhibition gallery, are provided to actively encourage collaborative learning. (Pfeiffer)

**University of Otago, Information Services Building and Student Union Expansion, Dunedin - New Zealand 2001**

Completion Date: 2000 (Phase 1); 2001 (Phase 2), Size: 170,000 sqf.

The University of Otago's new Information Services Building (ISB) is a major renovation and addition to its central library, and includes a new enclosed link to the University Union that creates a 24-hour information marketplace. It is also the centerpiece of a new student precinct being developed simultaneously in response to Pfeiffer Partners' master plan. The ISB holds 400,000 volumes of books and offers convenient training, seminar, and group-study areas; lounge seating; print-and-copy centers; Internet terminals; wired carrels; and computer stations. The two-story connection between the library and union contains kiosks with concessions and conference suites, a new campus store, and electronic information systems. By grouping buildings and landscaped areas into a cohesive plan, a learning environment was created where students can interact with both electronic information and each other. (Pfeiffer)

## **Platt Byard Dovell White Architects, New York NY – USA**

<http://www.pbsw.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Van Ingen Art Library, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY – USA 2009**

Back to the Future: The New Vassar College Art Library

The Vassar College Art Library is a rare example of a complete modernist interior from the pre-World War II period in the United States. Built in 1937, the interior was designed by John McAndrew (\* 1904 New York - + 1978 Venice, Italy), an architect as well as educator, who taught architectural history and drafting in the Vassar College Department of Art from 1931 to 1937. The clarity, openness, and textured warmth of the space is in keeping with the American or what McAndrew termed a "naturalized" version of the machine aesthetic, which he would go on to promote in his role as Curator of the Department of Architecture at the Museum of Modern Art between 1937 and 1942. The design also has elements in common with the streamline style of Raymond Loewy and Norman Bel Geddes. McAndrew's Art Department colleagues referred to this dynamic and forward-looking space as the expression of a new functionalism in architecture.

As a learning environment it was exactly that, an elegantly-crafted machine in which every surface, volume, and element was shaped and illuminated for the efficient appropriation of a knowledge of the history of art through group and individual study.

McAndrew's space has now been carefully renovated to recover its original function through the introduction of new visualization technologies as well as through a restoration of the original interior on designs by another architect/educator, the late Paul Spencer Byard, and his partner Charles A. Platt (\* 30.08.1939-+ 15.07.2008), of the New York-based firm of Platt Byard Dovell White.

(<http://artlibrary.vassar.edu>)

The Vassar College Art Library is a rare example of a complete early modernist interior from the pre-World War II period in the United States. Built in 1937, the interior was designed by John McAndrew, an architect as well as educator, who taught architectural history and drafting in the Vassar College Department of Art from 1931 to 1937.

Of the recent renovation, Professor Adams noted that: "This is a rare example of a historically informed renovation of a modernist building. The architects have succeeded brilliantly in recuperating the past and adapting it to new functions for the present."

According to Art Librarian Thomas Hill, the clarity, openness, and textured warmth of the space is in keeping with the American or what McAndrew termed a "naturalized" version of the machine style, which he would go on to promote in his role as Curator of the Department of Architecture at the Museum of Modern. The design also has elements in common with the streamlined style of Raymond Loewy and Norman Bel Geddes. McAndrew's Art Department colleagues referred to this dynamic and forward-looking space as the expression of a new functionalism in architecture.

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Nicholas Adams, the Mary Conover Mellon Professor of Art, worked with the architects on the recent renovation and his involvement, according to John Mihaly, director of Regional Programs, "ensured a close adherence to the fundamental principles and the integrity of the 1930s design." (<http://info.vassar.edu/news/2009-2010/090912-art-library-reopening.html>)

## **Polshek Partnership Architects, LLP, New York – USA**

Now **Ennead Architects** LLP, New York, NY – USA

## Lee Harris Pomeroy Architects, New York, NY – USA

<http://www.lhparch.com>

### Libraries:

#### Hampton Library Addition and Restauration, Bridgehampton, NY – USA 2008 - 2010

11.000 sqf.

This renovation to a historic library and the addition of a modern glass-walled structure expanded the building while respecting its 1877-era character. The design also reoriented the complex toward its delightful backyard garden and brought a new sense of light and space to the interiors, along with numerous updated facilities.

While retaining the building's special character, the design practically doubles the space for patrons, staff and books. The design also addresses important structural issues and updates the library's overall accessibility and technical facilities.

To take advantage of the newly improved garden setting, LHPA designed a reading terrace at ground level and a "reading porch" upstairs facing the garden. The porch doubles as a speaker's platform for the library's popular lecture series "Fridays at Five." (Pomeroy)

#### Hampton Library Moves Back Home

Posted on 21 January 2010

By Marianna Levine

After exactly 16 months to the day of extensive renovations, the Hampton Library is once again open to the public at its original Main Street location. And it appears that the library has swiftly and successfully managed to blend the cozy and familiar with the strikingly new.

The library's executive director, Susan LaVista comments as she gives a tour of the new space "(the architect Lee Harris Pomeroy) did a nice job of blending the new with the old. The workmanship is quite beautiful. Although we are still awaiting some final finishing touches."

She points out the added public access to the second story loft, and the stairs to the children's library and media room in the walk out basement. The main floor's space has been opened up to reveal the natural wood beams of a cathedral ceiling. The outdoors has been brought in through the placement of a glass wall facing the library's back yard, making an old Norway Maple the centerpiece of the library.

"It was understood that under all circumstances we had to preserve and protect the tree. We consulted an arborist throughout the whole process. We put a fence around it and no one was allowed to enter. We knew the tree was over 100 years old as it was a survivor of a shipwreck near Bridgehampton."

LaVista points out some of the details from one of two floating, glass enclosed reading balconies overlooking the main floor's reading room, "All these fixtures are unusual. The architect's attention to detail was remarkable. He personally specified all the fixtures including our lamp shades that I think came from Italy."

These details, including the large lacey, white glass hanging lamps she is alluding to, give the library's interior a mid-century modern Scandinavian feel. And this continues to be true on the lower level, where the children's library, a gallery space, and a large media/project room are housed.

Although the children's area has been moved to what was once the basement, it has been opened up to a sloping backyard and is light and bright due to the natural light coming from the back wall of windows. The architect also designed a large yellow wooden circular structure, almost like a round ship, incorporating benches with the intention of creating an intimate and cozy space for the library's popular story time.

"We have this problem now that children are crying because they don't want to leave the library," said LaVista.

LaVista notes that there is even a large, modern elevator to accommodate strollers, to take parents and babies down to the lower level, or families can come around through the glass doors that lead to a backyard terrace and the garden. LaVista hopes, in good weather, the terrace will be used for story time and projects as well.

Other new features include 12 new computers including one for the visually impaired, a teen room on the main floor, a literacy class room, a main floor library dedicated to Bridgehampton history, and a state of the art media room which, when opened up to the children's library, can accommodate up to 130 people.

Although the main intention of the renovation was to increase the library's space, LaVista explains, "we have more than doubled our seating capacity", the idea was also to retain "cozy reading spaces and to make everything feel like you're in a comfortable room." Yet, despite all these changes several things have remained the same. The building's historic façade looks remarkably the same, although painted in a slightly warmer tone to blend in with the new natural wood exterior in the back. LaVista explains that is was always the intention of the board to keep the front of the building intact.

They also decided to keep the front check out area in the same location, although larger and modernized. The original fireplace facing the counter is still there, but has been opened up in the back and turned into a working gas fireplace.

"On the weekends people have been jockeying for seats by this gas fire," LaVista remarks.

With neighboring Sag Harbor just starting its renovation process, LaVista offers some encouragement and advice, "Although it has been an incredible amount of work, it has been just an amazing experience to do this renovation. It was well worth the wait. And we had a good team of people working on this."

She is grateful that "the community was patient and really behind us all the way."

La Vista, whose office is next to the front entrance, ends by saying, "You know I love hearing people's responses as they come into the building. Two people have burst into tears after looking around. They're so happy to be back in this space and are so pleased with the expansion."

<http://sagharboronline.com/sagharborexpress/page-1/hampton-library-moves-back-home-6353>

## John Portman & Associates, Atlanta, GA – USA

<http://www.portmanusa.com>

### Libraries:

#### Lyman Beecher Brooks Library, Norfolk State University, Norfolk, VA – USA 2012

06.01.2009

#### GROUND BROKEN FOR NEW LIBRARY PROJECT AT NORFOLK STATE UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA (June 8, 2009) John Portman & Associates, Inc. (PORTMAN) is pleased to announce the beginning of construction on the new Lyman Beecher Brooks Library and Campus Greens at Norfolk State University in Norfolk, Virginia. The firm created the design for this project.

Located at the geographic center of the campus, the positioning of the new library creates a new west "academic" quadrangle and a new east "student life" quadrangle. Plazas at both library entrances along the primary East-West pedestrian thoroughfare of the

campus provide gathering spaces and outdoor study areas with access to the campus' wireless data network. The new library is an important step in fulfilling the campus masterplan, also conceived by John Portman & Associates. The 132,000-square-foot library features a unique sinuous form that responds to the constraints of the site. The building is anchored by a dramatic 3-story, glass enclosed rotunda soaring over 90 feet in height and bringing natural light into the library's interior, a lively, activated and inviting space that will accommodate the University's growing student population. Conceived to be a distinctive signature building for Norfolk State, the new library will be state-of-the-art with a technology-rich Information Commons, Computer Resource Lab, e-Learning Center, and Internet Café. In addition to traditional book stacks and reading spaces, the building will contain 30 study rooms, a graduate student research room and a large meeting/instruction room that will accommodate up to 50 people and include the latest in audio-visual capabilities. The design team is pursuing Silver level LEED certification, as sustainability practices have been of utmost importance throughout the design process. The project team includes local architect of record Moseley Architects, library experts Jay Lucker and Tappe Associates, and technology consultants, Waveguide. The Fall 2011 opening of the new library will be followed by the completion of the new campus quadrangles in Spring 2012. (<http://www.portmanusa.com/newsitem.php?id=5537&category=archive>)

## **Antoine Predock Architect PC, Albuquerque, NM – USA**

<http://www.predock.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **School of Architecture and Planning, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM - USA 1999/2007**

In association with Executive Architect Jon Anderson.

The new School of Architecture and Planning at the University of New Mexico is driven by the necessity of making a building that inspires and teaches students about the potential of architecture. This notion is intersected with the desire to allow the building to be shaped by specific environmental, urban and campus forces. Additionally, the timeless relationships between building and environment from the cliffs of Canyon de Chelly to the mute, powerful walls of Anasazi architecture, conceptually and materially inform our project. The building optimizes envelope while still incorporating these forces.

Believing that a student can be engaged and actively learn from the intrinsic qualities of the spaces in which they work, the project accomplishes this on a multitude of levels. First, by revealing infrastructure and environmental systems such as the cooling tower/solar engine loop. Second, by demonstrating how plan and section are connected in a complex relationship linking light, spatial flows and structure. This is most clearly evidenced where the studios and seminar rooms form a layered canyon of modulated light. Third, places like the 'hanging' seminar rooms and the rooftop terraces call into question the conventional occupation and programming of space.

The articulated wall on Central Avenue becomes a new abstract sign along Route 66. Its solar apertures relate to moments of equinox and solstice throughout the year. Nomadic occupation of the studios and the possibility of student encampments on the terraces contrast the physicality and permanence of the concrete wall. Following the campus design directives, the massing and color of the building exterior relates directly to the stepped forms and the earth-colored stucco that define and bring cohesion to the UNM campus. (Predock)

Designed by world-renowned architect Antoine Predock, FAIA, the AIA 2006 Gold Medal recipient, George Pearl Hall is a state of the art learning and teaching facility. The 108,000 square foot building is the gateway to the UNM campus and home of the School of Architecture and Planning. With five levels of academic space, the building contains undergraduate and graduate design studios, a critique bridge, classrooms, computer labs, fabrications lab, exhibition gallery, and auditorium. The Fine Arts Library occupies the full fifth floor and has become a favorite study space for students from throughout the UNM campus.

(<http://saap.unm.edu/about/the-building/index.html>)

The UNM Fine Arts and Design Library supports the teaching and research programs of the University in the fields of architecture and planning, landscape architecture, art, music and photography. Over 200,000 items including books, periodicals, art exhibition catalogs, music scores, sound recordings, videos, as well as several collections of rare and unique works in the fine arts are housed on the top level of Pearl Hall. For details and hours, visit the Library website.

(<http://saap.unm.edu/about/the-building/fine-arts-library.html>)

#### **Green Valley Community Performing Arts and Learning Center, Green Valley, AZ – USA Phase I 2004.Phase II 2007**

### **Awards:**

**American Architecture Award 2005**

**Rome Prize 1985**

**American Institute of Architects Gold Medal 2006**

**Smithsonian Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum's Lifetime Achievement Award 2007**

**Green Valley Performing Arts & Learning Center Pima Community College Green Valley, Arizona 1996/2004**

Sited at the head of a small arroyo, the Green Valley Community Performing Arts and Learning Center (CPA/LC) is positioned in the landscape to maximize views to the Santa Catalinas, Santa Ritas, San Cayetano Peak and the distant Tumacacori Mountains while creating a shared Learning Center/Theater courtyard protected from dust laden prevailing southwest winds. A future 250 seat outdoor amphitheater also oriented for views anchors the theater complex to the site and expands out into the landscape. The amphitheater is accessed from the covered walkway and continues, to define the south edge of the courtyard. The procession begins with the approach to the Community Theater/Learning Center complex. Viewed from a distance, the shimmering copper clad theater nestles within the desert colored concrete forms of the stagehouse, rehearsal rooms and Pima College multipurpose space. The lower volumes of the theater-back of house and the Learning Center will be earth colored stucco. The larger volumes of the theater serve as wind breaks and provide shaded areas within the courtyard. A grove of Palo Brea trees creates an oasis within the courtyard while a covered walkway wraps the courtyard linking the Theater with the Learning Center. This basket-like layering of translucent glass defines a crystalline realm where visitors observe and participate in theater. Edge lighting of the glass broadcasts into a diffuse glowing light that also functions as house light. Glass at the ceiling screens catwalks and technical ledges while dissolving into acoustically shaped wall surfaces. This lining acoustically focuses sound in the manner of a Direct Reflected Sequence performance space. The Learning Center defines the northwest edge of the courtyard and creates its own internal protected courtyard for circulation. This allows classes to spill out into a protected outdoor area as well as encourage interaction between different classes. Future additions to the Learning Center would continue within this framework, further defining the main courtyard and providing protection from the sun and wind. Outdoor circulation takes advantage of Green Valley's climate and the views from the site. (Predock)

In association with Burns, Wald-Hopkins Architects as the Executive Architect

## Robert Hoag Rawlings Public Library, Pueblo, CO – USA 2000 – 2003

### **Awards:**

The AIA Western Mountain Region Honor Award 2004

Located in Southern Colorado, Pueblo is sited at the foot of the Wet Mountains where the Great Plains meet the Rockies. Pueblo is both a geographical and cultural crossroads. Native nomadic cultures gathered at the confluence of the Fountain and Arkansas Rivers living off of the rivers and the grazing buffaloes. Later farmers and ranchers settled the plains with domesticated livestock. In addition to the natural geography, Pueblo was also influenced by the railroad. A major north/south line crosses a major east/west railroad line, bringing industry to Pueblo, and resulting in a culturally diverse population. Pueblo's steel and brick industry brought migrant workers to the community adding to its demographic diversity. The new library is a careful response to this natural and cultural landscape. The new 109,000-sf library incorporates the existing site and a portion of the existing library as well as spanning across Bates Lane to additional property to the south. The new facility will rise five stories, taking full advantage of the views over the Arkansas Valley and historic Pueblo to the east, as well as distant mountain views such as Pikes Peak to the north, the Wet mountains to the west and Greenhorn and the Spanish peaks to the south. A south-facing courtyard greets patrons at the library entry. The new courtyard is planted with fruit trees and is bordered by a reflective pool referencing Pueblo's agrarian roots and relationships to water. The courtyard is overlooked by a lobby with glass elevators that extend past the full height of the building becoming a light beacon at night. Portions of the building are firmly grounded and expressed as a warm tone cast-in-place concrete analogous to surrounding topography. The sky wing that extends over Bates Lane is anchored by warm tone concrete walls that buttress both sides of the street which is spanned with a glazed bronze clad wedge that contains primary reading areas and popular book stacks. Entering the library one is presented with commanding views to the east over the Arkansas River and downtown through a 56' tall glazed lobby wall. The main floor contains book check in / check out, the children's library and a coffee/ juice bar that opens to the main lobby and entry courtyard. The children's library defines the north edge of the entry courtyard with a glazed wall greeting visitors with books and children's activity while passing through the courtyard to the main entry. Patrons ascend a grand staircase off the main lobby or take the glass elevator to the second level that houses the library's main collections. This large open floor radiates outward from a central hub. The information service desk along with computers and Internet access is located near the center. The non-fiction collection is housed to the east in a portion of the remodeled existing library. To the northwest, reference and fiction collections, comprised of new materials, magazines and audio/visual collections, open to planted terraces and the entry courtyard below, spanning over Bates Lane to the south. The third level houses the library's special collections as well as the library's administrative offices. The heavily used genealogy collection overlooks the courtyard below and is open to mountain views to the south. The premier Western History collections are open to a two story glazed opening aligned with Pikes Peak to the north. Administrative offices are located in the sky wing spanning over Bates Lane. Located on the south end of the skywing is a shaft lounge that opens to a private terrace that is covered by a tapered cantilevered trellis above. Employees have access to a secondary entry on the south side of Bates Lane. The upper level of the library occupies the highest part of the wedge over Bates Lane; a special meeting room and 'Infozone' are housed here in a penthouse fashion. The special meeting room contains a catering kitchen and opens to planted terraces both to the north and south with views of the Colorado Front Range. Cantilevered past the end of the wedge, the 'Infozone' is aligned with a view to the north and to Pikes Peak.

In association with Executive Architect Anderson Mason Dale. (Predock)

## Las Vegas Central Library and Childrens Museum, Clark County Library District, Las Vegas, NV –USA 1990

The fragility of both the desert and the communities which colonize it is apparent when one views Las Vegas, Nevada from the air. The Strip, Glitter Gulch, and the city form a thin, permeable membrane which keeps the desert marginally at bay. Where the desert relents, rectilinear grids of grass and asphalt parking prevail. The Las Vegas Central Library and Children's Museum are built at the cultural heart of the city where temporary Paiute shelters and later permanent Anglo-American settlements were sited. Visitors experience the library and children's museum as desert building and civic monument. These overlays surface immediately in the Palm Court which signals shelter and convenient automobile access. From this area one follows the water course and sandstone wall to the entry. Ceremonial elements of the complex impinge on this building forecourt: the conical Birthday Room, the Science Tower, and the Meeting Room. Access to these pieces is through the lobby fissure which delineates the programmatic bifurcation of the building — museum to the west and library to the east. The Children's Library physically bridges this architectural and conceptual break. Its blue sky metal vault spans from the massive landform of the two-level exhibition areas to the aggregated village form of the library below. The sandstone wedge which is lodged at the north end of the building houses the administrative areas of both the Museum and the Library District. From the shared Boardroom at the top level, visitors view a subtly intricate panorama. Fragments of mountain, desert, casinos, neighborhoods, and technology come into focus from perimeter openings. This visual confluence of nature, fantasy, urbanization, and science underscores the complexities of the desert environment and the task of making architecture responsive to its many faces. (Predock)

## Mesa Public Library, Los Alamos, NM – USA 1994

Located in the Jemez Mountains, the area is home to rich pine forests, grassy meadows, and dramatic rock formations. The historical cultural development of Los Alamos, New Mexico has no parallels. This alpine mesa has witnessed numerous settlements: Native Americans from nearby valleys had used the mesa for summer grazing and farming; late nineteenth century homesteaders established small ranches and farms there; the exclusive boys' ranch school of the town was appropriated by the federal government during World War II to become the home of the Manhattan Project. Most residents of the community today are affiliated with Los Alamos National Laboratory, an outgrowth of the original military research outpost. The new library is a sculptural abstraction of and a careful response to the surrounding natural context. Special care was taken in siting the building to minimize impact on existing trees and vegetation. The library sits low, spreading into a curve on the north side in response to the panoramic views. A tall wedge built of stone, analogous to the nearby Tufa stone ridges in the Los Alamos area, cuts through the building. Where the wedge intersects the building, a warm southfacing courtyard is created and serves as the main entry. (Predock)

## Prendergast Laurel Architects, New York, NY – USA

until 2001 David W. Prendergast Architects

<http://www.prendergast-laurel.com>

### **Libraries:**

## Rochdale Branch Library Adult Learning Center, Renovation and Addition, New York, Queens, NY – USA 2013

Owner: Quens Library, NYC Department of Design & Construction, Jamaica, Queens NY, Budget \$ 2.200.000



Rochdale Village Library is a single story, 7,500 sqf. Building constructed in 1969. Queens Library is enlarging the existing Adult Learning Center with new 1,700 sqf. Addition to provide classroom space, a staff room, individual learning stations, and storage. The site is on the periphery of Rochdale Village along 137<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Jamaica. The 1969 existing building is “y” shaped, with a hipped Howard Johnson-styled roof with a spire in the center. Our trapezoidal shaped addition extends in plan the area of the existing ALC to the east and north up to these lot lines. A lower-roofed glazed “tube” connects the new addition to the existing building. The addition is treated as a “site wall” forming an enclosure to the site on the east. The wall is clad in Cor-Ten (weathering) steel plates, hung from the structural wall. The plates are arranged in a staggered pattern, with “slot” glazed openings placed within the pattern to reinforce points in the plan and to provide “peek-a-boo” views from the inside to the outside. A continuous skylight runs along the east side of the new roof to provide daylight into the learning center. A planter is located on the roof along this east side with plants spilling over and softening the east wall. The existing rear yard has several mature trees. The new addition looks out on (to the west) and enlivens this yard, giving it a new garden identity. A new cast-in-place concrete wall is located on the north property line to enclose and define this garden. (Predergast)

#### [Kingsbridge Branch Library, New York \(Bronx\), NY – USA 2011](#)

\$ 4,200,000

#### **Awards:**

NYC Art Commission for Excellence in Design 2005

The design for the new Kingsbridge Branch Library is a response to both the program and the unique features of the site. Located at the northwest corner of Corlear Avenue and West 231<sup>st</sup> Street, the site is 12 feet below street level. Heavy stone retaining walls define the east and south sides of the site, while the north side is level with the lower floor of the adjacent synagogue. The west side retaining wall abuts a commercial property. The library will provide approximately 12,000 sqf. on two levels. The building is set back about 14 feet from the east and south street lines creating a sunken courtyard defined by the new building and the field stone retaining walls. The library is reached by a bridge spanning this garden. To maximize natural light and to bring daylight to the lower level, our scheme proposes a 2-story 25' high glass window wall facing south and east. Sun is controlled by an external metal brise-soleil. The upper floor is set back about 8' from this wall, creating a two-story atrium. The main stair is located in this space, providing a pivotal point between the two levels. The elevator tower is incorporated into the entry bridge and vestibule creating a campanile-like element in the complex. The Community Room is expressed as a curved-face metal-clad rhomboid which anchors the corner and frames the primary glazed façade. The building also features a Green Roof, which provides not only heavy insulation for energy conservation to ease the load on the borough's overtaxed storm sewer system. (Predergast)

#### [Sedgwick Branch Library Addition, New York, NY \(Bronx\) – USA 2002](#)

\$ 1,600,000

#### **Awards:**

Architectural Record Magazine 2005,6

The Sedgwick neighborhood in the Bronx is an area in transition. Housing is being rehabilitated while University Avenue (Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard) has been developed with a new park-like median strip. Businesses along the boulevard are also starting to thrive. The new branch library replaces a small existing facility and represents an important step in the neighborhood revitalization. The proposed library offers the community reading and reference material for adults and children, while also providing space for community activities. The site is triangular, at the corner of University and 176<sup>th</sup> Street. The design expresses the two main functions. The main reading areas are housed in a long rectangular volume fronting University Avenue. A long gallery faces the exterior plaza to the north and serves as a main circulation spine. Adjoining this volume is a conically-shaped stainless steel-clad multipurpose room housing community activities. The cone shape establishes the library as the focal point or beacon to the neighborhood. The site has been designed by artist Sandy Gellis. A series of stepped contour lines is punctuated by etched steel shafts, tipped with phosphorescent caps (which glow at night), in the pattern of the Signa Galaxy. Rock formations evocative of the native stone of the area form a counterpoint to the steps. In 1994, the new Sedgwick Branch Library building that our office designed for The New York Public Library opened to the public. The design was distinguished by a conical-shaped metal-clad community room and an environmental art exterior court design by artist Sandy Gellis. The building won acclaim for its innovative design, and was featured on the cover of Architectural Record Magazine. In 1998, the Library returned to Predergast Laurel Architects to design an addition to the building that would double the program capacity to accommodate neighborhood demand. The new program required the addition of a second story, thus separating and expanding the adult and children's reading areas. The scheme also provides additional staff offices, a new elevator, and a skylit public stair. A new steel-framed second story was built on top of the existing masonry first floor. The second floor is clad with cement panels on lightweight metal stud construction. A new steel bow-string truss canopy highlights the main entrance on University Avenue. A series of triangular-shaped monitor skylights were installed to illuminate the second floor reading room. The building has been completely upgraded with new finishes, lighting and furniture. The design expressed both the library and community functions. (Predergast)

#### [South Beach Branch Library, New York, NY \(Staten Island\) – USA 2001](#)

\$ 400,000

The New York Public Library's South Beach Branch in Staten Island is one of the system's newer facilities. The library leased space a concrete block commercial storefront facing Robin Road. This building houses small neighborhood branch for adults and children. Our design solution left the original building structure exposed, thus heeding the budget and making a virtue of necessity. The steel roof joists and block wall were blended with new ductwork and lighting carefully woven into the existing fabric. A new vestibule was created to define the entrance. The central feature of the scheme is the main circulation desk. The desk includes sloping galvanized steel-clad wall intersected by an elliptically shaped overhead grid and a synthetic stone counter. The materials used throughout are industrial grade, including MDF paneling, maple plywood window boxes and exposed steel. Color is used to enhance the spatial organization, including the areas surrounding the circulation desk and children's storytelling. (Predergast)

#### [Brooklyn Heights Branch Library, New York, NY – USA 1993](#)

\$ 4,500,000

The Brooklyn Heights Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library houses two libraries in one: the Business Library and the Brooklyn Heights Branch. The building was built in 1961 with two floors of approximately 30,000 sqf. The project involved the complete interior renovation of the building, including its reading rooms, staff facilities, entries and service spaces. The addition of two new wings has expanded the children's and adult reading rooms. In addition, a new auditorium was incorporated into the first floor. The design seeks to enhance the building's public image within Brooklyn's Civic Center. The new addition faces the intersection of Tillary and Fulton Streets. A new curved facade faces north with a small park space completing the corner, thus helping to define and punctuate this intersection. The original materials, limestone and granite, have been chosen for the addition, however, they are used in a more articulated way. The interior is redesigned to rationalize the layout, making reading materials more accessible. The Business Library's design addresses the newer forms of information retrieval and accommodates new microfiche and microfilm stations. (Predergast)

## **Prozign Architects, Houston, TX – USA**

<http://www.prozign.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Texas A&M Sterling C. Evans Library Renovation, Galveston TX – USA 2011**

**Agricultural AND Mechanical College of Texas**

In June of 2007, the Texas A&M University Libraries embarked on a journey to "re-imagine" its physical spaces from the user's perspective. With a population of almost 50,000 students, the goal from was to design student-centered learning spaces on the first floor of the main facility — the Sterling C. Evans Library.

To ensure student input they began with an extensive outreach campaign. Large "If I ran the library..." posters and accompanying floor plans were hung in strategic areas on the first floor of Sterling C. Evans Library where the renovation was to take place. This information was also replicated on the Libraries' website. Students were encouraged to draw their ideas and comments on the floor plans. Based on the initial feedback, a series of increasingly focused questions were posted for additional input and clarification. The outreach campaign culminated with several focus groups.

The outreach campaign indicated, the students desired aesthetically pleasing group and quiet study areas, comfortable, ergonomic seating and work spaces, expanded access to our popular coffee shop and easier access to service staff and expert librarians. Design elements such as improved lighting, warmer colors, and soft textures were incorporated to create more "inviting", "comfortable", and "welcoming" spaces -words that regularly emerged from student comments and focus group discussions.

The newly redesigned first floor moves from highly interactive areas with the coffee shop, service desk and collaborative group areas to quiet and reflective study areas as a user moves further into the building. Overall design took into consideration the need for flexible furniture and collaborative areas, where possible, with intuitive access to services and expert help. The completed project includes the following highlights:

- A consolidated service area for one-stop circulation, interlibrary loan, and reference assistance.
- Custom designed research consultation workstations to better accommodate librarian and user collaboration adjacent to the new service desk.
- An expanded and integrated cafe with an additional 70 seats.
- Twelve new large study rooms for collaborative work and presentation practice. Seven of these rooms include wall-sized whiteboard areas.
- Flexible study booths for additional group study space.
- Comfortable and quirky lounge furniture in the form of human-shaped deck chairs.

Re-imaging the library from the user's perspective was our guiding principle throughout the project. We achieved this goal by actively encouraging student participation in the design process instead of making our own assumptions about student needs. Our new spaces allow for increased collaboration between students as well as between students and librarians. In addition, the comfortable, attractive spaces and furnishings offer a welcoming experience for all users. (Prozign)

#### **City of Houston, Jesse Jones Central Library, Houston, TX – USA 2008**

Prozign completed renovations to the Marston Building that were required by the City of Houston

Public Library as a means to permanently relocate their Administrative Departments and Facilities and Project Management Group from the Jones Central Library Building. The move allows the areas vacated by these departments to be reassigned as general public spaces for Children and Teen program areas, reading rooms, staff lounges and HPL staff work stations. The construction budget for this renovation project was \$1.3 million, and included demolition, new build-out for offices, toilets, meeting rooms, staff lounges and upgraded mechanical, electrical, and plumbing equipment. ADA compliance issues and conditions have been addressed for the new construction, as well as general building repairs. Services provided: Programming, master planning, design, documentation, and construction administration. (Prozign)

## **Ratcliff Architecture, Emeryville, CA - USA**

**Christopher Ratcliff**

<http://www.ratcliffarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Golden Gate University, Master Plan and Campus Modernization, San Francisco, CA – USA 2013**

##### **(Golden Gate University, School of Law Library, San Francisco, CA – USA)**

For over ten years, Ratcliff has been engaged at Golden Gate University (GGU) providing master planning and design services for numerous projects, ranging from small tenant improvements to more extensive renovations and additions in buildings completed as early as the year 1913 up to those completed in 1978. Starting in early 2000, when the firm was asked to produce a facilities master plan, the goals of the university included consolidating space and functions for streamlined facility efficiency, improving access and circulation for students and staff, upgrading building systems to support state-of-the-art learning environments and articulating a new professional identity to the local business community. When complete, the campus improvements will total over \$60 million in construction cost. The first phase of construction was the addition of a nine-level silo housing new mechanical and telecommunications equipment and infrastructure that fed the adjacent classroom wing in the main academic building at 536 Mission. The new building systems allowed for improved air quality in the existing classroom wing and supported the incorporation of new multi-media systems into the renovated 2nd floor auditoria and third floor classrooms creating state-of-the-art learning environments. The next series of projects addressed the expansion and renovation of the Law Library. The goals of the expansion were to increase stack capacity while also providing more study space for law students. The first step involved a 10,000 sf remodel of an existing lower level of the Library installing compact shelving systems and new study carrels while also updating finishes, lighting and mechanical systems. The goals of the expansion were to increase stack capacity while also providing more study space for law students. The first step involved a 10,000 sf remodel of an existing lower level of the Library installing compact shelving systems and new study carrels while also updating finishes, lighting and mechanical systems. In order to free up space for the remaining Law Library expansion, the firm then undertook the renovation of an adjacent historic warehouse located at 40 Jessie Street. The renovated space provided space for relocated university departments, allowing GGU to consolidate all school functions within its two main campus buildings. The concrete warehouse building, originally constructed in 1913 for the manufacture of ship boilers, was bequeathed to the University in 1990 and had been used primarily as a staging and storage area. The project increased the building's capacity to 50,000 s.f., adding three increased the building's capacity to 50,000 s.f., adding three levels, Floors 2, 5 and 6 and renovating existing floors to create a new Student Services Center and University administrative offices. Once the 40 Jessie Street renovation was complete, the Law library expansion could continue into newly vacated space which was then reconfigured to include a new reading room, new main entrance, a new reference desk and staff offices. The new reading room and entry enhance the Law School's visibility and overall campus profile in San Francisco's downtown

Financial District. Along with ongoing tenant improvements to fill out remaining space at 40 Jessie Street, the most recently completed work at GGU is the renovation of the sixth floor at 536 Mission. Existing classrooms were converted into an executive conference center and include new finishes, lighting, furniture and a state-of-the-art audio visual system that will allow events to be captured digitally and posted online. The President's offices, adjacent to the new conference center, were also renovated as part of the work. Upcoming projects include the design of a Litigation Center for the Law School, which will include a suite of Moot Courtrooms, Practice rooms, and conference rooms for use in litigation instruction and Moot Court competitions. Future renovation of remaining existing classrooms and faculty office spaces are also planned. Secure in its future in the San Francisco Financial District, Golden Gate University (GGU) is expanding its law library and renovating its facilities to meet the long-term needs of its students. GGU called upon Ratcliff, the architectural, planning and interiors firm, to update its ten-year facilities master plan that incorporates 328,220 square feet of both existing and new campus area. The resulting master plan solution provides a new, more inviting identity for the campus at street level and successfully accommodates all schools and departments within the existing campus locations of 536 Mission Street and 40 Jessie Street. "Golden Gate University is committed to being an adult-centered, urban university and this master plan provides the campus with the facilities to meet future facility demands for its students," says Jeff Bialik, GGU's vice president of operations and CFO. "Because Ratcliff engaged participants from every level of the university in an interactive collaborative process, the plan is enjoying a high level of support from the entire campus." While GGU embarked on the master planning process as a result of the sale of its 62 First Street property and anticipated relocation of the departments therein, the need to expand and improve GGU's Law School Library soon emerged as the key driver of the revised master plan. GGU's expanded Law School Library will occupy three floors in the 536 Mission Street building and will include seating for 400, shelf space for a collection of 175,000 paper volumes, computer lab stations for 60, and office space for 20. The new campus entry and front door presence of the Law School Library is viewed by the university as essential for serving the academic support needs of its law students. Overall, the GGU Master Plan consists of ten phases spread over a fourteen-year span, of which the first three phases were completed in 2002. The remaining seven phases, which are the focus of the revised plan that was approved in March 2004, are slated for completion in 2014. They include a two-story addition to a university-owned warehouse building at 40 Jessie Street that formerly housed Swallow Printing. This addition will allow GGU to completely absorb the departments displaced from the university's sale of the 62 First Street building by August 2008, as well as from the expansion of the law school library. Specific elements of the plan will evolve over time as the design process is completed for each phase. Founded in 1901 in San Francisco, Golden Gate University is California's fifth largest private university. GGU meets the needs of working adults by offering undergraduate and graduate programs in business and management, information technology, taxation, and law. GGU is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. The School of Law is also accredited by the American Bar Association, the State Bar of California and the Association of American Law Schools. Headquartered in Emeryville, California, Ratcliff is a third-generation architectural, planning and interiors firm. Ratcliff's current higher education clients include the University of California, Berkeley, Vista Community College in Berkeley, California, and Saint Mary's College in Moraga, California. With a staff of 65 design professionals, Ratcliff offers a broad range of services for health care, higher education, and housing/hospitality clients throughout the Western United States. (<http://www.prnewswire.com>)

#### **University of California, Berkeley School of Law, South Addition, Berkeley CA – USA 2011**

UC Berkeley School of Law broke ground on an innovative South Pavilion Addition last month (November, 10, 2008), a 52,000-square-foot library and academic building that will accommodate the top-tier law school's programmatic growth. Architect of the project is RATCLIFF, of Emeryville, CA, who achieved the substantial building size within a modest footprint by placing two of the three building levels below ground. The building site is the law school's former courtyard and construction will occur over the next two and a half years. The project is anticipated to achieve LEED® Gold certification.

At the same time, the existing Berkeley Law facility will undergo renovation to provide new "smart technology" classrooms, seminar/teaching facilities, and expanded space for student activities.

In the past four years, Berkeley Law ([www.law.berkeley.edu](http://www.law.berkeley.edu)) has expanded its faculty by 25 percent, added a number of new research centers, and planned for continued expansion. Through a series of phased renovations and the new addition, RATCLIFF ([www.ratcliffarch.com](http://www.ratcliffarch.com)) is assisting the law school to meet the demands of a new generation of students, including access to cutting-edge technology. By January 2009, the existing Boalt Hall building will include a new state-of-the-art distance learning center, newly renovated classrooms including a moot courtroom, student organizations and law journal offices, and new faculty offices.

"We are excited about the new addition that RATCLIFF has designed for us and also pleased with their creative renovations of our existing building," said Kathleen Vanden Heuvel, Associate Dean for Capital Projects, director of the Law Library, and adjunct professor at UC Berkeley School of Law. "Our students and faculty are going to benefit greatly from having better equipped classrooms, more space for interaction and study, and well designed offices."

The new addition will house highly efficient library stack space and a combination of reading rooms, seminar spaces, computer labs, library staff offices, and collection services in the two light-filled underground levels. Large skylights and open stairways will introduce an inviting environment in the above-grade level, complete with a large classroom flanked by a café that will provide an interactive gathering and study space for students. A second level roof-deck garden above the South Pavilion Addition will provide plenty of outdoor seating with a connection to the library's main reading room and a footbridge to the Steinhart Courtyard. The newly landscaped east and west entryway courtyards will create a vibrant transition from the complex to Bancroft Way.

A key component of Berkeley Law's master plan is the relocation of the existing library collections out of the central stack area in Boalt Hall into the lower level of the courtyard addition. This will improve the circulation and flow of the building's existing levels 4, 5 and 6, which are interrupted by the isolated central stack core. A future phase would convert the existing stack area into clinic and research space. The renovation and construction projects will include improved site circulation and wheelchair accessibility improvements throughout the school and a new outdoor plaza on the western edge of the law school. RATCLIFF has teamed with Lynn Simon & Associates to help meet a goal of LEED Gold certification for the new structure. They will integrate sustainable features into many aspects of the design, including:

A green roof to provide a vibrant open space for students, faculty and staff; detain and clean storm water; and insulate the spaces underneath.

Low-flow faucets and toilets that will use 40% less fresh water (as compared to the standards of the Energy Policy Act of 1992).

Efficient lighting and heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems that will use 30% less energy than the California energy code allows.

Wood that will be certified as sustainably harvested by the Forest Stewardship Council - the most protective forest certification program in the country.

Healthy indoor air quality through increased ventilation strategies, advanced filtration, and the use of low-emitting materials including paints and carpets.

"We are excited to assist Berkeley Law in meeting its strategic goals," says Joseph Nicola, director of RATCLIFF's academic practice. "In partnership with the university, we are creating the law school of the future, complete with the latest instructional technology and a design that improves the educational experience for students and faculty alike." (Ratcliff)

The 55,000 square foot addition to the UC-Berkeley Law Library appears like an open and transparent one-story pavilion from the street, but it has a huge impact on the law library as well as the law school. That's because 44,000 square feet of library and connections to other parts of the law school are below ground. The 11,000 square feet above ground provide the perfect segue to the pedestrian scale of the streetscape.

Wedged between two courtyards, the pavilion-like structure is home to a café, student lounge, and lecture hall. Above it is a rooftop garden complete with dining areas, teaching and study spaces, and special-event capabilities. Indoor-outdoor social and academic activities are found elsewhere in the building, like the student lounge, whose movable glass walls open to a courtyard.

A clear set of project objectives—flexibility, shared spaces, appealing street presence, improved circulation, beauty, and materials that match the stature of the school—led to the stunning results.

**A site challenge**

Conquering constraints may be why this project is so successful. It was no easy task to fit the addition into a former courtyard surrounded by the law school. The creative solution—to put two floors under ground—led to extraordinary results. It resolved the pedestrian traffic jams in the former overly packed library stacks by moving the collection into automated compact shelving in the new addition's two underground levels.

Surprisingly, these underground floors are filled with daylight. An expanse of glass connects the addition to the original structure and, in the process, allows daylight into the lower levels. Glass paving in the courtyards and skylights in the planter beds serve as daylighting conduits to a very pleasant and open experience on the lower levels. That's ingenious.

**A wonderland**

Dark-stained cork flooring is a dramatic stage on which light and the neutral tones of the elegant materials and finishes perform. Along with the cork flooring, variegated cedar clads the ceilings above the reference desk to buffer sound and create the quiet needed for legal study. A monumental staircase of glass and granite is another conduit for light into the lower levels as well as a suggestive link between indoor and outdoor spaces. The backdrop of Indiana white limestone walls as well as figured eucalyptus walls makes this library a wonderland of beauty.

The building is on track for LEED Gold certification, and its sustainable strategies include an important symbolic gesture—restoration and reuse of the 100-year-old mahogany study carrels from the original building.

The addition becomes more open, airy, and public as it rises from floor to floor. At the lowest level is the least natural light, the most stacks, and some reader seats. The next level up has skylights, and it is used for staff offices, the service desk, reading rooms, conference space, and a student center. The third level up is dedicated to the café, lecture hall, lounge, and classrooms. Finally, the fourth level contains the main reading room, dean's conference room, classrooms, and a bridge. Visitors crossing over the bridge find a comfortable rooftop garden designed for outdoor learning and relaxation.

This addition, thoughtfully detailed to take advantage of the vista, including views of the Golden Gate Bridge, ties elegantly to the existing buildings and courtyard spaces. Who wouldn't want to walk by this building and, perhaps, stop and rest on its steps or in its café? A simple open and transparent box, it makes the most of the space to meet programmatic needs while creating a meditative experience for students and faculty.

"This is a wonderful diminutive project that ties to some real hulks of buildings in a delicate and beautiful way. It makes the existing buildings much richer, better," one of the judges wrote.

If buildings could talk, the ones surrounding this gem would sing its praises.

<http://lj.librariesjournal.com/2012/06/buildings/national-landmark-academic-library-2-berkeley-law-library-university-of-california-berkeley>

#### **Foothill-De Anza Community College District, Media and Learning Center, Cupertino CA – USA 2010**

RATCLIFF programmed and designed the new Media and Learning Center for De Anza College, a two-story synergistic environment where students, teachers and staff participate in state-of-the-art, technology-enhanced teaching and learning.

At the initial phase of the design, RATCLIFF provided feasibility studies to develop alternate site planning options to the original master plan. Based on the study recommendations, De Anza College made the decision to realign the existing loop road and turn the building 90 degrees to an east-west axis. This placed the building in an optimum solar orientation, maximizing the building perimeter for day lighting and harvesting solar energy. The new building is designed to attain LEED® Platinum certification. The new road alignment demarcated a larger building site, opening up an opportunity to create a new campus quad adding outdoor teaching/learning spaces and a landscaped gathering place for social interaction. The building contains classrooms, laboratories, TV studio and departmental spaces for Distance Learning, Staff Development and Tech Resources. Organized around a sky-lit atrium, the building integrates gathering spaces with circulation, creating converging crossroads where spontaneous encounters can take place. A modular planning approach ensures the flexibility to adapt the building to future changes in use and technology. Universal classroom modules can easily be re-configured to accommodate different seminar, lecture and small group settings. Adjacent pairs of 40-50 seat classroom modules can be joined to create larger 80-100 seat classrooms. (Ratcliff)

#### **Peralta Community College District Laney College, Computer Technology Center, Oakland, CA – USA 2006**

Ratcliff renovated a vocational educational space (formerly a welding shop), into a multi-use technology center serving as a general-purpose multimedia teaching laboratory for the Laney College campus. Located on the ground floor, the newly renovated space offers state-of-the-art technology, serves as a model of current trends in CIS technology and provides a new entry sequence and prominent new identity for the building. Developed in collaboration with local community business and educational leaders, the Center was designed to meet the varied needs of the diverse communities that the College serves and includes two 24-station laboratory classrooms, two 42-station specialized multimedia labs, offices and conference room all organized around a secure central control room/hub in an architecturally innovative and ergonomically engineered setting. The underside of the original welding shop offered an expansive atmosphere and allowed for the reflection of light from the suspended up-lighting. The perforated metal screen ceiling is shaped to reflect the concentric layout of training tables and creates a more intimate environment with the illusion of a lower ceiling. The judicious application of materials establishes a distinctive and lean aesthetic while also creating a feeling of openness. Developed in collaboration with local community business and educational leaders, the Center was designed to meet the varied needs of the diverse communities that the College serves and includes two 24-station laboratory classrooms, two 42-station specialized multimedia labs, offices and conference room all organized around a secure central control room/hub in an architecturally innovative and ergonomically engineered setting. The underside of the original welding shop offered an expansive atmosphere and allowed for the reflection of light from the suspended up-lighting. The perforated metal screen ceiling is shaped to reflect the concentric layout of training tables and creates a more intimate environment with the illusion of a lower ceiling. The judicious application of materials establishes a distinctive and lean aesthetic while also creating a feeling of openness that invites daylight and quality air flow. Oriented strand board is creatively applied and provides balance within the space, offering both hard surfaces and an organic texture from the natural world. This minimal approach toward finishing the space reflects our environmental philosophy to use only what is needed. (Ratcliff)

#### **Peralta Community College District: Berkeley City College New Campus: Berkeley City College, Berkeley, CA – USA 2006**

Peralta Community College District selected RATCLIFF to design a permanent campus for Berkeley City College. The new \$46 million, 165,000 s.f. facility, completed in 2006, accommodates all existing academic programs and administrative space, as well as providing flexibility for growth as programs evolve to meet the needs of the community in a "single building urban campus" setting. Located in downtown Berkeley, the college benefits from its proximity to local resources such as the Berkeley Repertory Theater, Public Library, the University of California, and public transit.



The new building design includes over 30 classrooms and computer labs; biology, chemistry, and physical science labs; and a 250-seat lecture hall. The lecture and classrooms spaces located on the lower level can be utilized as a conference center for outside entities. Library and Learning Resource Centers, with shared computer labs, are conveniently located on the main floor and are evident to passing pedestrians through a transparent glassy north façade. A central, six-story atrium serves as the interactive hub of the building and serves multi-purpose needs such as student lounge, exhibit space, registration surge space and pre-function lobby for conference functions. The atrium is topped with a monumental skylight that allows natural light to filter down through the building. Adhering to energy-efficient and sustainable design measures, the building received a LEED® Silver rating from the United States Green Building Council—the first academic building in the City of Berkeley to earn such a distinction. (Ratcliffs)

## **Ratio Architects, Indianapolis IN – USA**

**KEVIN HUSE, AIA: ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL**

Previously with Woollen Molzan and Partners, Inc., Kevin's specialized focus is the programming and design of academic libraries and learning centers and public libraries throughout the country. He has worked with approximately two dozen libraries and is a strong advocate for the library as the technology hub for campuses and a thriving student destination for collaborative learning, research and socialization.

<http://ratioarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **East Stroudsburg Keystone Academic Commons, East Stroudsburg University, East Stroudsburg, PA - USA 2018**

RATIO Architects: Library Programming & Planning / EwingCole: Architect of Record architecture / programming & planning, Sq. Ft.: 269,000, COSTS: \$ 118.6 million

While still early in the planning process, this project is projected to be a unique solution to the evolving roles and missions of Libraries and Student Centers on today's modern academic campus. The strategy is to plan and construct a single building at the heart of the East Stroudsburg campus that will bring together a contemporary Student Center and an innovative Library and Information Commons. The solution is expected to create a fusion of student life, student services, teaching and research, and technology in a bold response to the challenges of the digital academic world. All spaces will be modern, state-of-the-art and digitally-interactive with wireless capability. Classrooms, lab spaces, offices, conference and meeting rooms, as well as lounges will have data access; with many also having video conferencing capabilities. The "smart" classrooms will include instructor network stations, video capability, and electrically operated screens and smart boards. The complex will also house the campus computing center and an archival center for jazz recordings. It is to be built and occupied in two consecutive phases. (Ratio)

#### **Livingston Lord Library renovation and expansion, Minnesota State University, Moorhead, MN – USA 2013**

Sq. Ft.: 123,701, costs: \$9.3 million

The Livingston Lord Library renovation and expansion project began with an evaluation of the predesign scope to realign the project within a determined budget. Once approved, the design team continued to craft plans for a phased renovation.

Kevin Huse: Library Programming & Planning / BKV Group: Architect of Record

Originally constructed in 1960 with an addition in 1987, the Livingston Lord Library (Information Technology Center) is in need of a comprehensive replacement of all mechanical and electrical systems, as well as the necessary upgrades to meet the requirements and technological advances of today's academic library environment. Multiple phases are planned to minimize disruption to the academic schedule and to optimize costs. Presently, exterior work is complete; interior phased renovations will commence shortly. (Ratio)

#### **Andrew G. Truxal Library, Anne Arundel Community College, Arnold MD – USA 2012**

SqFt.: 75,080, costs : \$13.9 million

The Andrew G. Truxal Library, constructed in 1967, is one of the original buildings on AACC's eastern campus. The project began with the completion of a state-required programming process (Part I & II) and an Educational Specifications document. Successfully funded, bids for the construction of an addition to and renovation of the existing building were received and well under budget. Now complete, the complex houses an expanded Student Success Center—an integrated one-stop environment including the Technology Learning Center (a 100-seat computer commons); the Department of Reading Instruction; Honors Program; a Tutoring Center; Supplemental Instruction; Labs for Math, Computation, Reading, Writing; and the SASP program (a support program for first-generation college students). It will also provide 20 collaboration rooms, a learning commons, two information literacy instruction labs, and a specially designated 'quiet' reading room. All spaces will be tied together with the library by the Commuter Commons, a space for informal collaboration and socializing modeled on an urban hotel lobby. The Commuter Commons will feature vending, quick access computer kiosks, a fireplace, large screen TV, informal exhibit space, and casual seating. (Ratio)

#### **Ivy Tech Multimodal Facility & Resource Center, Ivy Tech Community College, Indianapolis, IN - USA 2011**

Architecture / interior Design / Landscape Architecture / urban design & planning, Sq. Ft.: 250,000, COSTS : \$9.5 million

Ivy Tech Community College tapped RATIO to design its new Multimodal Facility & Resource Center, a project that provides its campus community with improved vehicular and pedestrian wayfinding, a higher level of safety and parking availability, and enhanced student and information resources. With its access to a major arterial street immediately north of downtown Indianapolis, the project is the popular community college's new urban campus gateway. The project's architecture and streetscape elements blend the existing campus characteristics with a newer, lively contemporary identity. At street level, an active and transparent campus resource center will enhance the Ivy Tech student experience. The Multimodal Facility & Resource Center project also positively impacts the community, serving as an IndyGo mass transit bus transfer station along Illinois St. In the future, the facility will also provide local retail opportunities to the Fall Creek Neighborhood Community located nearby. (Ratio)

#### **Morris Library, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Carbondale, IL - USA 2009**

Kevin Huse: Library Programming, Planning, Interiors & Furnishings / PSA Dewberry: Architect of Record, Sq. Ft.: 313,123, COSTS: \$56.5 million

Southern Illinois University Carbondale (SIUC) asked Kevin Huse and his team to renovate its existing 1956 Morris Library facility and create an a 53,830 square foot addition to accommodate the changing needs of its learning community. The project directly



addressed the client's vision for both a physical learning resource and a virtual one, essentially creating a hub for electronically-based information and knowledge. Morris Library, an ARL Member Library, plays a broad role in providing support to campus research and instruction efforts through distance learning, instructional development and evaluation, and technology to support all aspects of teaching and scholarship. In the same vein, the newly-expanded library became the home to the new Academic Technology Center. The renovated facility provides a variety of study spaces, improved access to the library collections and upgrades to technology systems. Designed to be a welcoming and comfortable facility, Morris Library is a modern center with electronic resources, numerous spaces for interaction and collaboration, high density shelving for material storage and a student cafe commons. (Ratio)

#### **John F. Kennedy Library, Muncie Public Library, Muncie, IN – USA 2009**

Experience prior to Kevin Huse's affiliation with RATIO, SIZE: 11,500sf Renov., 3,600sf Addition, COST : \$2.2M

The Muncie Public Library Kennedy branch first opened in November 1964 as a memorial to the late President Kennedy. Located on a major commercial thoroughfare, the popular branch library offers convenient access to nearby neighborhoods. Due to its proximity to residents, the facility's children's programming has always been a significant offering. Because the popular branch had outgrown its current facility and was in need of some updating, the Muncie Public Library system opted to expand and renovate the space. A new addition created a new lobby, public meeting rooms, an enlarged children's area, periodical areas and a coffee shop. In addition, existing spaces were reconfigured, which included transforming an underutilized storage wing into usable space. (Ratio)

#### **Monroe County Public Library, Bloomington, IN – USA 2009**

Experience prior to Kevin Huse's affiliation with RATIO, SIZE: 54,185sf Renov., COST : \$ 1.1M

The Monroe County Public Library's renovation helped improve library operations by consolidating service points so as to provide better services to library patrons; provided an updated look for one of the busiest libraries in the state; and made the building and its collections easier to navigate. As a part of the project, public computer access was moved out of a lab setting and onto the main floor level so that staff could better offer interaction and research assistance. This renovated space features comfortable seating and small group study areas with power and data connections for patron computer use. The updated first floor children's department comes alive with vibrant colors and child-friendly educational flooring. New shapes, patterns, colors and textures throughout the space increase learning opportunities for both parents and their children. (Ratio)

#### **Southwest Durham Library, Durham Public Libraries, Durham, NC – USA 2009**

sq. ft.: 15,000 add., 10,000 ren., COSTS : \$ 3,200,000

A welcoming, customer centered building was top priority for the project. An inviting new entry is the point of intersection and the hub of all library activities. The interior was reorganized into three bays lit by roof monitors with seating at the center of each. There is a clear separation between the adult and children's sections. The smaller scale of the existing building with lower existing windows and heights is dedicated to children's activities. The addition is a clear departure from the existing building form. It emphasizes approachability and accessibility, two qualities key to the overall goals of the library system. The addition takes advantage of daylighting by collecting natural light through southern oriented roof monitors. The perimeter spaces provide a place for staff workrooms and other activities while still allowing easy access to all parts of the library. The west side of the building features glass corners and glass enclosed workrooms. These workrooms will provide views to the wooded area. (Ratio)

#### **Leesville Community Library Wake County Libraries, Raleigh, NC - USA 2009**

Architecture / Preservation / Interior Design / Landscape Architecture, Sq. Ft.: 8,000, COSTS : \$ 2,900,000

The library was conceived as a pavilion in the trees, an elevated forest perch for reading and enjoying natural views. A solid brick-enclosed volume with punched openings for fenestration houses all the service related spaces. A much larger reading pavilion with uninterrupted views houses book stacks and study areas. Natural materials were utilized throughout the library to complement the natural setting. Red clay brick, natural patina zinc panels and honey colored woods create a welcoming and unified palette. Aluminum and insulated glass walls surround the pavilion with the continuous glazing along the tops of the walls. This creates the illusion that the wood roof is floating above the space. The lower portions of the glass walls are punctuated with zinc panels or brick to provide increased insulation to the building envelope. Day lighting was also a primary consideration. The long axis of the building is oriented to maximize southern and northern exposures. The overhang on the southern exposure controls solar gain and glare while the northern exposure brings indirect natural light deep into the building. The forest is thick enough to effectively shade the building year round. (Ratio)

#### **David L. Rice Library, University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN – USA 2006**

Kevin Huse: Library Programming, Design, Interiors & Furnishings / Hafer Associates: Architect of Record Architecture / programming & planning / interior design, Sq. Ft.: 155,000, COSTS: \$26.3 million

The initial phase of work involved a "Programming and Conceptual Design Document" for the existing 1971 library; however, after reviewing the budget, schedule and program needs, the campus came to the conclusion to build new. This new five-level library/ Classroom building—with approximately 18,000 square feet for classrooms and labs—is the tallest building on campus. In addition to circulation, reference, reading rooms, archives, and special collections, the Rice Library also contains a Starbucks and Coffee Commons—equipped with wired and wireless access as well as a variety of seating areas. Although located within this new facility, it is zoned outside of the security parameters of the library functions to allow for alternative hours of operation. The library has been profiled in numerous publications including Library By Design (a supplement to Library Journal), USA Today, and USI Magazine. (Ratio)

#### **Irwin Academic Services Center, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL - USA 2006**

Sq. Ft.: 11,400, COSTS: \$4.6 million

The Irwin Academic Center at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign offers the best in academic services to more than 600 student-athletes. In the summer of 2006, RATIO completed a new, \$4.6 million, 11,400 sq. ft., four-story addition to the centrally located Tutor Revival style structure. The addition creates a more comfortable environment for student learning through new student resource areas. A presentation room, a multi-purpose room, individual tutoring and study rooms, and computer labs were all part of the addition. Along with these amenities, the addition also included building support areas such as administrative offices, a preparation kitchen and restrooms. (Ratio)

#### **Columbus Learning Center, Community Education Coalition, Columbus, IN - USA 2005**

RATIO Architects: Executive Architect / KPF-New York: Design Architect, Sq. Ft.: 123,000, COSTS: \$23 million

The Columbus Learning Center is a high-technology facility that makes it possible to expand the local programs of Indiana University, Purdue School of Technology, Ivy Tech Community College, Work Force Development, and Bartholomew County

School Corporation. The facility contains nine classrooms, a distance education classroom, an experimental classroom, six computer teaching labs, a 200-seat lecture hall, and a Center for Teaching and Learning (CTL), all shared by each institution. Other shared spaces include a 100-seat dining area, a bookstore, e-mail bars, and student lounges. Administrative offices located on the second floor. The building is designed for ultimate flexibility by incorporating a raised-flooring system on each level of the building. This flooring system contains HVAC distribution, as well as technology and electrical infrastructure. A two-story corridor runs the length of the facility to provide connection to the adjacent institutions. This corridor, referred to as the "street", faces the new quadrangle for the campus. (Ratio)

#### **Urbana Free Library, Urbana, IL – USA 2004**

Sq. Ft.: 40,000, COSTS: \$6,300,000

The project consisted of a complete renovation of the existing historic building, as well as an addition to house enlarged sections. Acting as Library Design Consultant for the project, RATIO's involvement included program analysis and preliminary design services, as well as being responsible for the façade design of the addition. The project included a new accessible entrance to the entire library that consolidated horizontal and vertical access. Though not a Carnegie Library, the historic structure provided its own set of challenges. The cladding of the addition that had been put on in the 1970's, was stripped and with the addition, the building was increased to nearly 2.5 times the original size. This allowed a dramatic increase in the library's collection while substantially increasing the useable space for the Adult and Children's spaces. Most importantly, the County archives that are a very important public service, were increased to allow better and more efficient access. The new circulation desk in the addition provides a better and central location to serve the public needs. The restoration of the historic areas of the original building maintained the character that has been so important to the community. The building was designed to accommodate another future addition to the West. The parking was completely renovated and increased to satisfy new needs. (Ratio)

#### **Library, Information and Alumni Center (UIUC) College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana-Champaign, IL – USA 2001**

Kevin Huse: Library Programming, Design & Interiors / PSA Dewberry: Architect of Record, Architecture / PROGRAMMING & PLANNING / interior design, aces library, information & alumni center Sq. Ft.: 83,683, COSTS: \$23 million

The ACES Library, Information and Alumni Center allowed the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign's (UIUC) College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences to unify its agriculture and consumer/environmental sciences library collections, and centralize its information and computer services. In addition to stack space, the information center includes individual study space for 211 students, collaborative study rooms and a library office complex. The Alumni Center and the Career Center (also housed within this facility) each contain their own reception area, meeting rooms, offices, and support facilities as well as extensive technology resources. The Alumni Center also offers a multimedia conference facility with distance learning capabilities, and a student café and commons area. A key goal of the project was to create a unique architectural statement that enhances the visual unity of the University's south campus. ACES Library's uniquely shaped design achieved this goal. The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library is the second largest academic library in the country and a notable ARL Member Library. (Ratio)

#### **Park Library and Information Services Center, Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, MI – USA 2001**

Kevin Huse: Library Programming Planning, Design, Interiors & Furnishings / URS: Architect of Record, Sq. Ft.: 305,755, COSTS: \$51 million

The Park Library and Information Services Center (LISC) renovation and expansion created a complex that is the centerpiece of an emerging, technology-focused learning environment at Central Michigan University. The LISC contains client/server technology supported by infrastructure that integrates multimedia information into group and individual learning settings. The facility houses 1.3 million volumes, 90 percent of which is in nearly five miles of mobile ranges—one of the largest installations in North America. Additional amenities include specialized instructional areas, a 145-seat modern multimedia facility, an art exhibit and reception complex, and a 20,000 square foot environmentally controlled archival facility. Within just two years of its completion, the gate count to this facility increased 50 percent. (Ratio)

#### **Lawrence W. Inlow Hall & LAW Library, Indiana University, School of Law, Indianapolis, IN – USA 2001**

RATIO Architects: Architect of Record / Robert A.M. Stern: Design Architect Architecture / Interior Design / Landscape Architecture, Sqft. 120,000, Costs: \$ 27,000,000

Located within walking distance of downtown Indianapolis, Indiana, the Lawrence W. Inlow Hall and Library is highly visible along the east side of campus. Facing the downtown area, the building presents an identifiable entry to the campus. Gerald Bepko, IUPUI Chancellor, described the building as a gateway. "The new law school will enhance the educational experiences of students, not only through its state-of-the-art technology but also by its proximity to the city and the heart of state government." Project goals were many, and included the design of a facility for the new law school that would promote and foster excellent learning. The design incorporated spaces for student and faculty interaction, areas for school gatherings and events, and a 57,000 sq. ft. state-of-the-art library (the Indiana University Library is an ARL Member Library). Additionally, the 120,000 sq. ft. law building houses new classrooms, a moot court, as well as faculty and administrative offices. (Ratio)

#### **Brown County Public Library, Brown County Library Board, Nashville, IN – USA 2000**

Sq. Ft.: 18,250, COSTS: \$2,925,930

#### **2003 Indiana Library Federation "Library of the Year"**

The site selected for the Brown County Public Library features a sloping topography and vistas of the tree-covered hills for which Nashville, Indiana, is famous. Numerous windows permit patrons to observe and appreciate this surrounding natural spectacle, and north-facing clerestory windows allow indirect sunlight to filter into the spaces below. The main parking lot is terraced with plantings and retaining walls to minimize its visual impact on the natural beauty of the site. The building's design incorporates various materials indigenous to the area, including a fireplace fabricated with foundation stone. Foundation stones are typically large blocks of dressed local stone that have been used for the support of bridge pylons or as the foundations for significant structures. Local artisan works were incorporated into the interior and exterior design of the building, adding to the "Brown County Style." (Ratio)

#### **Kinlaw Library / Kirkland Learning Resources Center, Asbury University, Wilmore, KY – USA 1999**

Kevin Huse: Library Programming, Planning, Design, Interiors & Furnishings, Architecture / programming & planning / interior design Sq. Ft.: 75,312, COSTS: \$14 million

The Kinlaw Library / Kirkland Learning Resources Center is a new library and classroom facility located at the termination of a long brick pedestrian path—the main “spine” of Asbury University—linking the library with the chapel, main quad, housing, arts buildings and gymnasium. The three-story facility is built into a hill, with white columns respectfully complementing the existing university fabric. The Learning Resources Center is located on a lower level and features a separate after-hours keycard access. This classroom facility offers the University community several technology-driven classrooms with projection capability and audio visual resources. Asbury’s Information Services Department is located on this level to provide support to the 870 computer ports located throughout the building, as well as the administrative and academic computing needs of the entire campus. The main entrance to Kinlaw Library’s collections area is located on the second level of the facility with stacks located in the center of the second and third levels. The third floor includes a two-story conference/seminar room features a massive oval table with seating for 44, and sound and media equipment well-suited to hosting large meetings. (Ratio)

**Putnam County Public Library, Putnam County Library Board, Greencastle, IN – USA 1998**

Sq. Ft.: 25,500, COSTS : \$2,453,652

**1998 Indiana Library Federation “Library of the Year”**

The Putnam County Public Library project centered on the complete renovation and addition of this Carnegie library in Greencastle, Indiana. Constructed in 1902, the original two-story building contained 6,470 sq. ft. of space. The 18,000 sq. ft. addition provided expanded adult and children services, bookmobile garage, meeting room, enhanced technical services, staff support areas, and handicap accessibility. The addition was a contextual solution, sensitive to the original building without duplicating it. The original entrance was maintained and a second entrance was created adjacent to new on-site parking. The new brick and limestone were selected to complement the original brick and limestone on the Carnegie Library. To add to the complexity of materials selection, the original building utilized a roman brick with 1/8” wide joints, providing some unique challenges in finding a brick tie that could be properly incorporated within the new wall system. (Ratio)

**Lucille Stewart Beeson Law Library, Samford University, Birmingham, AL – USA 1995**

Kevin Huse: Library Planning, Interiors & Furnishings Architecture / Interior Design Sq. Ft.: 60,300 COSTS: \$6 million

The Lucille Stewart Beeson Law Library at Samford University is judiciously enriched with classical details and traditional materials and is sited to form a three-sided quadrangle with the Law School and Brooks Hall. The slope of the site allows the library to expose a two-story face to the north, while turning its grander three-story facade to the new quadrangle. It is connected to the Law School by a glassed-in colonnade that also serves as a weather vestibule to the new library. The new facility is a modern structure that meets the functional needs of a working library within a building that bespeaks of the dignity, majesty and tradition of the law itself. The interior organization is integrally related to its exterior massing with an open, airy central space flanked by denser, less publicly used functions. The grand reading room is located within the building’s inner core and is lit brightly by a large light monitor. From the third floor to the base of the light monitor, the walls lean slightly inward to exaggerate the sense of height. Ease of maintenance was also a consideration. A catwalk at the level of the monitor provides easy access for window washing and re-lamping of light fixtures. (Ratio)

**William Rawn Associates Architects, Boston, MA – USA**

<http://www.rawnarch.com>

**Literature:**

Architect Magazine, May 2009

**East Boston Branch Library, Boston MA – USA 2013**

SCHEDULE: Fall 2011 – Winter 2012: Design development, construction documents, and bidding, Spring 2012: Construction start-up, Spring 2012 – Fall 2013: Construction and moving, Fall 2013: Grand opening

By Jeremy C. Fox, Town Correspondent

Boston will push forward with plans for a dramatically modern new public library branch at the northeast tip of East Boston’s Bremen Street Park, despite being waitlisted for state funding.

The decision by Mayor Thomas M. Menino was announced Wednesday night at a public meeting in East Boston. City officials said that though the project was not among the eight municipal library improvement projects awarded grants by the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners last Thursday, Menino was committed to seeing the project completed on schedule.

“The mayor said, ‘Under no condition are we going to stop on this project,’” said Joseph I. Mulligan III, deputy director of the city’s Capital Construction Division. “He said, ‘We have to move forward on this.’ The mayor made a full commitment to moving forward on the project without hesitation, and if there’s an issue on reimbursement, we will wait the state out.”

The state board awarded more than \$27.4 million to the eight grant recipients, with the largest sum, \$6.3 million, going to West Springfield. Boston’s request for \$7.3 million for the East Boston Branch is dead-last among the 15 on the wait list. Another six were turned down by the state and will have to resubmit their proposals.

Christine Schonhart, director of branch libraries for the Boston Public Library, said the setback didn’t come as a surprise because the board tends to prioritize funding to main libraries over branch libraries. She said the same thing had happened to the Mattapan branch library several years ago, and it eventually received state funding.

If construction begins on schedule in the spring of 2012, the new branch could open as early as fall of 2013, according to Jim McGaffigan, the city project manager who will oversee the work.

The plan for the new library is worlds away from both the staid, Classical Revival East Boston Branch on Meridian Street and the squat, brick Orient Heights Branch. The design is light and airy, with a glass wall facing Bremen Street Park and the downtown skyline and a roof made up of undulating strips that wouldn’t be out of place on a building designed by Frank Gehry.

Designed to bring the park into the indoor space, the plan features distinct areas for adults, young adults, and children over its 14,870 square feet, but the spaces are delineated by color selections, furniture styles, and roof alignments rather than walls.

The wavelike strands of the roof allow for spaces in between where windows bring more sunlight in, and the side facing south into the park includes a 1,000-square-foot sheltered reading porch with low seating and space intended to be used as an “outdoor classroom” for children.

The entrance is at the southwest corner, with doors leading toward the park and toward Bremen Street itself. The 2,297-square-foot children’s area is positioned on the eastern edge of the space for safety, with clear sightlines across the space to allow librarians and parents to keep an eye on the children. A multipurpose room adjacent to the children’s area will accommodate up to 80 seats for a public meeting but can also be used for performances, children’s crafts, and other community purposes.

The design calls for a new sidewalk and plaza area along Bremen Street next to the library, which will range from around 20–26 feet in width. The sidewalk and plaza will include a continuation of the street trees that line the park, landscaping with native plants, stormwater management features, a book drop, and parking for bicycles. The current plan includes space for about 20 bikes, but at the suggestion of a resident at Wednesday's meeting, that number may increase.

The planners also hope to include in the plaza's paving some recycled stones from the Works Progress Administration wall that currently defines the lower edge of the site where the library is to be built. That wall is planned to be torn down so there will be no barriers between the library and the park.

Architects Mark Oldham and Carla Ceruzzi from William Rawn Associates worked closely with a community advisory committee on the design, which is planned to score Silver or better on the US Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, or LEED, rating system.

The plan met with a generally warm reception among the three dozen or so residents who braved the heat wave to attend Wednesday's meeting. But Susan Parker Brauner, owner of local real estate company Parker Associates, raised concerns over plans to display only a rotating selection of a historic set of paintings rather than the entire series.

The 14 paintings from the series "The History of Shipping" by Frederick Leonard King were another WPA project executed during the 1930s. The paintings hung in the Jeffries Point branch until that library was closed and they moved to their current home in the Meridian Street branch.

Mulligan told Brauner that the nature of the new building, with less wall space and more glass, made it difficult to hang every painting in the set and that it was the planners' intent to also leave some room for new works of art created by East Boston residents and students.

Though Brauner contended that the wishes of the community were not fully taken into account in the planning process, Mary Berninger, a member of the citizens' advisory committee for the project, commended city officials and the architects for their attention to residents' goals and desires for the library.

"Every single professional listens to this community," Berninger said, "and you may think that when we include so much information, how can they possibly retain it? The very next meeting every one of them come back, and it was clear that they listen to us. They listen to all the constituencies. Nobody was left out. And the best thing that happened in the process, everything was done through the consensus of the group."

([http://www.boston.com/yourtown/news/east\\_boston/2011/07/plan\\_for\\_new\\_east\\_boston\\_branch.html](http://www.boston.com/yourtown/news/east_boston/2011/07/plan_for_new_east_boston_branch.html))

**[Boston Public Library, Mattapan Branch Library, Boston, MA – USA 2009](#)**

**Awards:**

2012 AIA New England

2011 National AIA/ALA Library Award, National American Institute of Architects/American Library Association

Program: A 21,000-square-foot public library.

Design concept and solution: The Mattapan Branch of the Boston Public Library was designed to honor the mayor's initiative to bring important civic buildings to Boston's diverse neighborhoods. The design opens the library's front elevation with glazing to infuse the warm and inviting interior space with natural light. The welcoming transparency allows pedestrians to see directly into the wood-wrapped interior spaces and reading room. The children's and young adult's rooms are placed in the rear for privacy and protection. Sustainable features include daylighting strategies, water conservation, a cool roof, an on-site stormwater infiltration system, bike storage, and parking for alternative fuel vehicles.

Gross square footage: 21,000 sq. ft., Site size: 72,000 sq. ft. Total construction cost: \$10,000,000

**[Cambridge Public Library, Cambridge, MA – USA 2009](#)**

**Awards:**

2010 Harleston Parker Medal for the Most Beautiful Building in Boston BSA

2012 CNU Charter Award, Congress for the New Urbanism

2010 Annual Design Review Award, ARCHITECT Magazine (November 2010 Issue)

2010 Honor Award, New England Chapter, AIA

2010 Honor Award, BSA

The Library includes a striking new glass building of 76,700 square feet joined to the restored 27,200 square foot landmark, designed in 1887 by Van Brunt & Howe and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The building has capacity for over 275,000 books, 90 computer stations, reservable meeting rooms and a 220 seat auditorium. The project includes an underground parking garage with a 33,000 sf green roof and the restored Joan Lorentz Park. The library is open to the public as of November 8, 2009. The Associate Architect is Ann Beha Architects. (see: [Ann Beha](#))

A commitment to sustainability, the building's main facade is a double-skin curtainwall. It is the first US example that incorporates all key ingredients of advanced European Double-Skin Curtainwall technology: · 3'-0" Deep Airspace, · Multi-story Thermal Flue, · Movable 1'-0" Deep Sunshades (Rawn)

**[Centre Library of Rochester and Monroe County \(Bausch and Lomb Public Library Building\),](#)**

**[Rochester, NY – USA 1995 – 1997](#)**

**Awards:**

Excellence Design Award, Rochester Chapter AIA 1998

This new Main Public Library is located in the heart of downtown Rochester, adjacent to the new Bausch and Lomb World Headquarters. A contemporary extension to a 1930's neo-classical library, it is organized around a civic-scaled interior "street" linking the city's waterfront district with its midtown shopping district. The library's ground floor opens to Broad St. with a series of tall arched windows, allowing views into the busy Periodical Reading Area (100,000 s.f.). LaBella Associates is the Associated Architect (Rawn)

**[REX, New York – USA](#)**

**<http://www.rex-ny.com>**

**Libraries:**

**[Walter & Leonore Annenberg Center for Information Science and Technology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA – USA completed Design Development 2006](#)**

**[Kortrijk Library, Kortrijk – Belgium on design](#)**

**1st Prize in International Competition**

## Awards:

### Highly Commended, AR MIPIM 2010 Future Projects Awards

Next to the improvement of public spaces we have also chosen to inject a shot of enterprises in the city centre by constructing a new inner-city shopping mall of 35000 square meters that will hold nearly 100 new shops. It was a conscious decision -not free of risk- to construct this mall in the city centre and in the existing pedestrian area and not in the periphery. The opening is foreseen for march 2010 and we hope it will give a new commercial boost to the city.

The city baseline is KORTRIJK, city of innovation creation and design. In order to develop this baseline we have created a platform of 5 stakeholders on regional level where we combine the public sector with the economic world and the educational institutes. Our University is leading our country in gaming , multimedia and product design. One of our urban development programs tries to change the BUDA Island into a creative nest for artists. An old cinema complex, brewery tower and factory building are adjusted to create space for creativity and art production. We are also home to the Flemish institute for Research and design in the field of plastics, and the Flemish competence centre for industrial design also known as Flanders in shape. The next big thing in Kortrijk is the construction of a modern knowledge centre -as a driver for the development of the railway station neighbourhood also in the centre of the city. We combine the library of the 21st century with life long learning and with multimedia and music institutes. We have selected the well-known American architecture office REX that constructed the library in Seattle. We are at the moment in the phase of financing the project. We are not unfamiliar with the concept of European project and networks. For example in E government we have been involved in some interreg projects. Most recently the inno festival project in the 7th framework program PRO INNO has been approved, together with our partner Barcelona , Milan, Lisbon, Vilnius and Talinn. We are going to organise the European innovation week called innovation festival for the next three years. Themes witch capture our interest are Life Long learning, innovation and entrepreneurship, library of the 21st century, waterfront development and E- government and E -care. October 18, 2012 (<http://eurotown.org/kortrijk>)

Natürlich. Auch das belgische Städtchen Kortrijk möchte die „Bibliothek der Zukunft“ haben, weswegen der Architektenwettbewerb auch gar nicht erst nach einer „library“ fragte, sondern nach einer „lllibrary“. Die neue zentrale Bibliothek soll eben nicht nur eine Lesehalle werden, sondern auch ein Ort für interaktives, mediengestütztes und lebenslanges Lernen. Außerdem sollte das örtliche Musikzentrum, dessen Gebäude sich bereits auf dem Gelände befindet, in das Konzept eingebunden werden. Diesen Wettbewerb hat jetzt das Büro REX Architecture (New York) – zusammen mit dem Landschaftsplaner Bureau Bas Smets (Brüssel) – gewonnen. Das der Chef von REX, Joshua Prince-Ramus, vor seiner Selbständigkeit lange Zeit bei O.M.A. in Rotterdam gearbeitet hat ist diesem Entwurf deutlich anzusehen: Die Bibliothek folgt dem inneren Organisationsprinzip der Spirale, bei dem alle Ebenen fließend ineinander übergehen und sich entlang einer weitgehend transparenten Außenhülle in die Höhe schrauben. Genialer Dreh im Entwurf von REX war der Vorschlag, eben nicht – wie vorgesehen – den Parkplatz neben dem Musikzentrum für den Neubau zu verwenden. Das hätte die Bibliothek in eine Randlage hinter dem Musikzentrum gebracht. Stattdessen werden Musik und Bücher zu einem neuen Haus vereint, welches sich als neue Hülle über Teile des bestehenden Gebäudes legt. Vor allem sollen alle Konzert- und Hörsäle des Konservatoriums weiterverwendet werden. Außerdem wird so der ursprünglich vorgesehene Bauplatz frei für eine kommerzielle Verwendung, deren Gewinne in die Realisierung fließen können. Im Inneren ist es wichtig, die Grenzen zwischen den Bereichen von Konservatorium, Bibliothek und Lernzentrum aufzulösen. Stattdessen schlagen sie eine Einteilung in offene und geschlossene Räume vor: Hier die öffentlichen Bereiche, Cafes und die Bücherregale und Leseplätze, dort die Klassenräume, Büros, Konzertsäle und Besprechungszimmer. Das Projekt soll rund 31 Millionen Euro kosten. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

The project follows on from our 1st prize winning proposal for a new cultural city framework recently won in an open international competition The scheme consists of two public buildings; a new city library and a three auditorium concert hall for the Norwegian coastal City of Bodo. The two buildings have a figurative quality, two distinct but related characters engaged in conversation, with each other and with their urban and harbour side contexts. Collectively, they are understood as the new cultural heart of the City whilst, individually, they respond to the particular conditions of their sites and programmes. Both buildings contain public spaces around a central figure that sits at their heart. In the Kulturhus this central space is the internal world of the principal 1000 seat auditorium, whilst in the library it is the surprise of a planted exterior courtyard, placed on the top floor, above a black box theatre. The interior public spaces of the Kulturhus are planned to take advantage of expansive views across the harbour, forming a contrast to the interiority of the auditorium. From the principal foyer space, the lower volume and shaped roof of the Bibliotek forms a horizon to the sea and the mountains beyond. Within the Bibliotek itself, the scale of main library volume reflects that of the landscape. The grand scale of a columnar façade provides a rhythmic counterpoint to the powerful profile of the mountains beyond. Arriving on a boat, the buildings present themselves almost as a single piece; a ‘hill’ of gabled forms, perspectively receding like a theatre set yet glittering on a sunny day. The geometries of each building plan adjusts in response to variations in the grain of the city fabric. These moments announce principal façades and entrances. The main entrance façade of the Kulturhus is inflected to form a hinge in the shifting line of the street.. The waterfront façade of the library adjusts to the line of the harbour wall, recalling both the shed like nature of harbour-side structures and the civic qualities of a temple or basilica. (REX)

## **richärd+bauer architecture, Phoenix, Arizona - USA**

### Literature:

Architectural Week, 335, 2007

Architectural Record, Dec. 2007

Levimons, Nancy, Richärd + Bauer draws people through a rusting-steel canyon

Into Scottsdale’s Arabian Public Library, in: Architectural Record, June 2008

<http://www.richard-bauer.com>

### Libraries:

#### **Northwest Library, Oklahoma City, OK – USA 2011**

City of Oklahoma City, 35,000 sf / 8.1M / Scheduled Completion August 2011

The new library will have shelf space for 156,000 item collection. There will be meeting rooms, large spaces for children and teens, study areas and over 50 public access computer stations. The building will also be Wi-Fi compatible for wireless Internet access. concept



The iconography of Oklahoma is known for its burning sunsets, emblazoned sky over endless prairie grass, silhouetting the elements of industry and agriculture. The horizontality of the landscape permits extensive uninterrupted vistas of the sky, which produce spectacular fireworks of light and color as the daily cycle of the sun passes overhead. The native prairie grasses have gradually given way to agriculture, but the furrowed fields still provide the same effect; a uniform landscape under an all encompassing sky. The implements of agriculture and industry have become commonplace along the horizon. Both the iconic windmill tower and the ever prolific oil derrick can be found throughout the city, in sometimes the most contradictory of settings. The silhouette of the trussed tower against the horizon is a representation of the strength of the people of Oklahoma who have persevered in the face of adversity.

Borrowing from this unique sense of place, the design of the building integrates this iconography in the form of the library; the horizontal roof form, supported by a series of derrick like skylight monitors, bracketed by native grassed earthen knolls. (Richard)

### **South Mountain Community Library, Phoenix, AZ – USA 2011**

Client: Maricopa County Community Colleges District, City of Phoenix, Size: 54,600 sqf, Cost: 16.3M, Completion Date: August 2011

Sections – Courtesy of Richard+Bauer, Design Team: James Richard, AIA (designer + principal-in-charge), Kelly Bauer, NCIDQ, FIIDA (project manager + interior design), Stephen Kennedy, AIA, NCARB, Andrew Timberg, AIA, LEED AP (project architect + construction administration), Will Craig, RA (construction administration), Staff architects: Mark Loewenthal, LEED AP, Alex Therien, RA, NCARB, LEED AP, Brant Long, RA, LEED AP, Stacey Crumbaker, NCIDQ (interior design + signage), Claudia Saunders (interior design), Melissa Pulsifer, SEGD, AIGA (graphic design + signage)

This new 51,600 square foot facility combines the functions of a modern public library with the components of a state of the art central campus library. The library includes a 200 seat multifunctional meeting room, conference and multimedia center, high tech classrooms, computer center, quiet and interaction rooms, as well as all the components of both public and academic libraries. A children's library and storytime room are organized below the academic story telling institution with vertical connection to the exterior courtyard dedicated to the children's use.

The building is modeled after the architecture of an integrated circuit, providing insulation between disparate functions and promoting interaction and connection between like functions and spaces. Academic programs affiliated with those within the public library are organized around vertical interconnected spaces; providing a discrete connection while maintaining critical organization within each discipline.

Natural light is brought deep into the floors below through a series of triple insulated clerestory monitors and light shafts. The interior of the building is lined in an acoustical cedar wood, frosted and laser cut acrylic panels reflect patterned abstractions of the agriculture that once was an integral part of the community. An accessible flooring system allows for continual reorganization of the building, while all services are distributed by a continuous illuminated distribution circuit, accessible throughout its length for flexibility. The articulated skin of weathering copper is designed to provide a naturally ventilating skin, and triple layered insulated clerestories provide a high performance enclosure.

(<http://www.archdaily.com/291105/south-mountain-community-library-richardbauer/>)

### **Prescott Valley Library + Yavapai College, Prescott Valley, AZ - 2009**

Client Town of Prescott Valley, 55,000 sf / 20M / completed October 2009

The facility houses both public library and community college functions, creating a unique and diverse program for the building that includes adult, teen and youth reading spaces, common areas and multi-use facilities. The facility also utilizes advanced RFID and self-service technology throughout the Library.

Located in the high desert of northern Arizona and inspired from a regional lava dome, the design of the library becomes an eruption of the site. A folded corten skin and glass window wall wrap the outer shell, dramatic lava boulders fall into the courtyard spaces, organic flowing floor patterns extend inside/out. The skin detail wraps to the inside of the building and transfers into an exposed cedar ceiling surface that can be seen from the first and second floor of the library, forging an expansive reading room vista driven by the concept and client objectives. Within the interior, each programmatic element rises from the floor plate defining and transforming places into stimulating environments that the library patrons can experience as a reflection of the site.

The building is organized around the central community focus, the public meeting space, this is a place where the community comes together for public meetings, lectures and performances. The library is organized around the meeting spaces, flanked by the town's partner in the project Yavapai College, classrooms and offices. The building is adjacent to a new parking area to allow patrons to walk at grade into the building, and a series of terraces and an open walkway connects the new building to the existing city hall and amphitheater area, enlivening this relatively unused area.

The purpose is to capture that feeling of adventure and wonder, as the building unfolds to the visitor, with an overarching roof form providing shade and protection from the wind and rain, and the central meeting spaces rising from the library and community college, providing the same vistas to the public, reconnecting them with the environment and the amazing views. Additionally, with the height of the auditorium space, we created an open meeting space at the top of the building, that serves as a central beacon, a campanile, for the civic complex, capturing the drama of the eruption of Bald Mountain, that gave birth to the valley. (Richard)

### **Sunrise Mountain Library, Peoria, AZ – USA 2009**

Completion Date: January 2009, Gross square footage: 22,000 sq.ft., Total construction cost: \$7.7 million

By Jenna M. McKnight

In the political realm, Phoenix generally toes the conservative line. Fortunately, when it comes to civic architecture, the city takes a more progressive stance. A case in point: In 1995, residents celebrated the opening of Will Bruder's colossal Burton Barr Central Library, which quickly earned icon status in the Valley of the Sun. In the following years, as Phoenix expanded at breakneck speed, prominent Southwest architects were tapped to design a string of branch libraries, many of which have appeared in Architectural Record.

The Sunrise Mountain Library, conceived by the local firm Richard + Bauer and finished in 2009, marks yet another example of the city's willingness to embrace singular architecture. Constructed for \$7.7 million, the 22,000-square-foot building rises from a partly developed swath of land in Peoria, a municipality in northwestern Phoenix. Surrounded by rows of bland, beige homes, the library adds some much-needed pep to a suburban neighborhood.

This is familiar territory for Richard + Bauer. In addition to the Sunrise project, the 14-member practice has designed four other libraries on its home turf, including Desert Broom Library [RECORD, January 2006, page 96] and Arabian Library [RECORD, June 2008, page 96]. The firm, paired with Haydon Building Corp, won the Sunrise commission in February 2006. "We were rooting for them from day one," says David Hunenberg, Peoria's library manager. "Our residents had put up with a branch library in a high school for 10 years, and we thought they deserved the very best."

The design team was handed a blank slate: a flat, 4-acre dirt lot in a sprawling development still in the blueprint phase. A park was planned for a site bordering the library. In terms of existing reference points, the architects didn't have much to work with. "We were faced with this denuded piece of desert," explains James Richärd, firm principal. Also, the budget was tight. "This was a design-build project," he says, "which tend to be cost-driven and very sensitive to constructability."

In the end, the firm created an economical, distinctive landmark. The low-slung building comprises three shifted bars clad in glass and concrete. On the north, self-supporting 14-by-12-foot tilt-up slabs are spaced several feet apart, permitting views. In contrast, the southern facade, which fronts a road and drainage area, features a band of tightly stitched panels. All of the slabs have an attractive rough-hewn surface — a clever manipulation of a prosaic material.

The library's most striking feature is its undulating roof, which extends slightly beyond the exterior walls. The roof actually consists of three parts. Two rolling planes, supported by steel columns, float above the outer bars. A flat roof, held up by concrete masonry walls, covers the central bar and accommodates mechanical equipment.

The roof's wavy form was inspired by Lake Pleasant, a popular nearby attraction. This aquatic theme is evident in other parts of the building. Evoking boat portholes, circular cutouts are found in roof overhangs and concrete slabs. The designers also used blue-tinted glass throughout. Richärd notes that the library's cool color palette — charcoal, azure, sage — is a departure for his firm. "It's very different from our traditional Southwestern response," he says.

The building's layout is relatively straightforward. A recessed main entrance leads into the central volume, where visitors find just-released books, computers, and, at the rear, a teen zone. The south bar houses the adult area and multipurpose room, while the children's zone and administrative functions occupy the north volume. Shaded, Wi-Fi-enabled courtyards provide pleasant areas for retreat.

The facility has a hip vibe, due in large part to funky lounge chairs and bold artwork. It also boasts a number of green features, and its LEED Silver certification is pending.

Hunenberg says the library's new home is a hit with residents. Circulation is up 108 percent, and thousands of additional patrons are streaming in each month. "I've not heard one negative comment, not even from people who don't like contemporary architecture," he adds. The sole downer: The recession has stalled development in the area, and it's unclear when the planned park will be built. For now, the library overlooks a depressing vacant lot.

Despite the lackluster view, Sunrise Mountain Library is an exuberant landmark that serves a vital public function in a budding community. Richärd + Bauer has succeeded in creating another civic gem for the expansive Valley of the Sun.

([http://archrecord.construction.com/projects/Building\\_types-study/libraries/2011/sunrise-mountain-library.asp](http://archrecord.construction.com/projects/Building_types-study/libraries/2011/sunrise-mountain-library.asp))

### Harmon Library, Phoenix Public Library, Phoenix, AZ – USA 2009

#### **Awards:**

2001 AIA/ALA Library Building Awards

#### **Jury Comments**

Here is a powerful community space delivered through a simple, open, effective floorplan.

The uplifting, light, upper volume transforms the space into something more- something almost spiritual.

Elements like the simple furniture are consistent with the project's overall idea of resourcefulness— simple, humble details done right

Notable is the real economy here: a limited number of brushstrokes, each one done so very effectively.

This is a small library in the heart of an urban park in downtown Phoenix. Over time the diverse neighborhood has integrated the library as a key element within the community: a place to connect for adults and an important after-school resource for working families.

Celebrating the wide diversity and demographic of the community, the building is conceived as a kaleidoscope. The design involves a primary linear space framed on each end with a large expanse of saw-tooth glass. Colored linear skylights and slot windows along the upper skin refract light throughout the space, casting a dynamic and ever-changing play of color. The interior of the reading area's upper volume is lined in perforated metal, and lighting and color provide the kaleidoscope effect down the length of the building.

Establishing a core reading area, the 25' high central volume suspends graphic panels from the structural trusses, composing a lyrical play of texture and color reflecting across floor, walls, and furniture.

The library provides multi-purpose spaces for the vastly different age groups that make up the clientele. Exterior and interior spaces were organized to permit a variety of spatial opportunities without compromising divergent age groups needs. Large sliding doors open to provide flexible meeting space for community gatherings. Open courtyards are organized adjacent to each age group's spaces. The 12,500 square foot building includes a large public meeting room, dedicated study space and exterior garden courts.

(<http://www.aia.org/practicing/awards/2011/library-awards/phoenix-public-libraries-harmon-branch/index.htm>)

### Wheeler Taft Abbott jr. Library, Marana, AZ – USA 2008

### City of Apache Junction Library, Children's Wing Addition, Apache Junction, AZ – USA 2008

Architect: Richard + Bauer, Location: Apache, Arizona, Construction Cost: \$5.5 Million, Project Size: 30,500 gsf

Convergent Technologies Design Group provided complete programming services for audiovisual systems for the expansion and renovation of the Apache Junction Library. Space plans include: Step Into the Story Experience Theater, Enchanted Book, a 3-D Projection Room, a Caf   and an Aquarium. Scope of work includes identifying performance features/minimum requirements on a per space basis for all A/V systems and cost estimating services for the planned A/V systems. In conjunction with Apache Junction Library officials CTDG identified the needs and space requirements for the project. The expansion project is expected to add an additional 10,500 square feet to the already 20,000 square feet building. The City of Apache Junction hopes to provide greater access to information and learning resources for library patrons and increase overall library visits through the expansion and renovation project. The expansion and renovations to the Apache Junction Library have been successfully complete since the summer of 2008.

(<http://www.ctdginc.com/city-of-apache-junction-library-childrens-wing-addition-av-systems-programming>)

### Arabian Library, Scottsdale, AZ – USA, 2007

#### **Awards:**

Award der AIA 2008

Richärd+Bauer draws people through a rusting-steel canyon and into Scottsdale's Arabian Public Library.

By Nancy Levinson

(This is an excerpt of an article from the June 2008 edition of Architectural Record)

In the far-flung suburban expanses of greater Phoenix, civic life can be hard to come by. Gated communities define—and depopulate—the street scene. Wide arterials make driving breezy and walking dicey. Social mixing happens mostly at malls. Yet metropolitan Phoenix has kept a hold on civic culture, and nowhere is the hold firmer than in the local support of that most idealistic and benevolent of municipal programs, the public library.

Rate this project:

Based on what you have seen and read about this project, how would you grade it? Use the stars below to indicate your assessment, five stars being the highest rating.

A major marker of this support is the consistent commissioning of first-rate architecture. The Burton Barr Central Library, by Will Bruder + Partners, set a rigorous standard when it opened in 1995, and since then a half-dozen or so branches—most recently the Palo Verde Library, by Gould Evans and Wendell Burnette [RECORD, October 2006, page 124], and the Desert Broom Library, by Richärd+Bauer [RECORD, January 2006, page 96]—have put public libraries on the itineraries of serious architecture tourists. The latest addition to the tour is the Arabian Library, another Richärd+Bauer project. The Arabian is located in exurban Scottsdale (and named, by that city's custom, for a breed of horse). The natural setting is stunning, with the 4,000-foot-high peaks of the McDowell Mountain Preserve dominating vistas to the northeast. The built environs are humdrum, with acres of resale-ready blandburbs stretching to the edges of the protected range. But it is precisely this contradictory context that has spurred the designers to produce a conceptually rich and ambitious building. As architect James Richärd says, "We struggled with the ordinariness of the surroundings, with the minimarts, the chain stores, the surface lots. How, in the midst of this generic development, do you make an authentic place?" Richärd and his partner, interior designer Kelly Bauer, answered this question by creating a place that looks inward—"that creates its own context," as Richärd says—and that connects strongly with the natural landscape. The designers were inspired in particular by the local geology of the slot canyon: the deep and narrow sandstone ravines, carved by rushing water, that are such striking features of the southwest. The challenge of the inspirational metaphor, of course, is to control it, and not the other way around. Happily, the designers have maintained command of their motivating image (as they did at Desert Broom, where a nurse tree informed the parti). At Arabian, the architectural experience of the canyon starts as you approach the entrance and are confronted by the Minimalist and elegant composition of weathered steel (architourists will be strongly reminded of Richard Serra, and forgiven for Photoshopping out the concrete-tile roofs of the nearby production homes). The experience continues as you wind along a narrow path defined by the reddish-brown walls, which angle slightly inward; a shallow channel, lined with smooth rocks and (sometimes) filled with water, runs along the edge of the building. A couple of turns and you arrive at the protected entry court, where a simple planting bed contains a specimen palo verde tree and hopbush shrubs. This indigenous landscaping sets off a site-specific artwork by Seattle artist Norie Sato, which consists of a steel-and-glass-appliqué relief and a freestanding sculpture, both based upon the skeletal structure of the prickly pear cactus.

[Cesar Chavez Library, Interior Design, Phoenix, AZ – USA 2007](#)

see: [Line and Space, Tuscon AZ](#)

[Quincie Douglas Library, Tuscon, AZ – USA 2005](#)

Client: City of Tucson

Richard + Bauer employs lean lines, brittle materials, and arcing forms to dramatic effect in a desert setting

When last we left Richärd + Bauer, an up-and-coming architectural office in Phoenix, Arizona, it had just completed the delicately limed Desert Broom Library in its hometown [Record, January 2006, page 96]. In the fast-growing sunbelt states, public libraries appear to be the building type du jour, and this firm, having completed five lean, Modern branch libraries, with four more under construction, could claim to have cornered the Arizona market. Its principals, James Richärd, AIA; Kelly Bauer, an interior designer; and Steve Kennedy, AIA, have now taken on Tucson, where their pavilionlike Quincie Douglas Library opened last year. The brittle materials of the one-story structure, marked by a Cor-Ten-steel roof and rusted steel fencing, blend in color and texture with the flat, dry desert backdrop, while the library's curved and angled planes stand out rakishly against the monotony of nearby suburban sprawl.

In 1999, the Tucson-Pima library system organized an anonymous design competition for a 10,000-square-foot branch that would be located adjoining the Quincie Douglas Neighborhood Center on the dusty outskirts of the city. Serving an area of about 70,000 people, many of whom are low-income and Hispanic, the library would provide a reading room for retrieving books (numbering about 50,000) from the open stacks, plus rooms for lectures, conferences, and computers. Financed through city bonds, the library was budgeted at \$1.3 million, or \$130 per square foot.

Since the 1.5-acre site occupies a quadrant at a heavily trafficked crossroads, Richärd + Bauer projected a pedestrian bridge that would cross a six-lane highway and connect residential development on the east to the one-story library and the existing community center.

Paralleling the extended arc of this steel-and-concrete bridge (which is still unbuilt), the firm designed the library's roof, clad in corrugated Cor-Ten-steel panels, to split in two long "petals" so that one portion lifts up slightly above the other. The architects filled in the space between the petals with polycarbonate resin sheets to create a clerestory that admits daylight to the library's interior.

A relatively simple structural system kept the costs down: A steel frame infilled with wood truss joists supports the roof, while concrete block, either stuccoed or sandblasted, constitutes the exterior walls, except where the Cor-Ten-steel roof slides to the ground at the entrance. The polycarbonate-resin sheets in the split roof reappear in the clerestories on the south and east walls and again in pyramid-shaped faux skylights over the meeting rooms.

[http://archrecord.construction.com/projects/bts/archives/libraries/06\\_QuincieDouglas/overview.asp](http://archrecord.construction.com/projects/bts/archives/libraries/06_QuincieDouglas/overview.asp)

[Desert Broom Library, City of Phoenix, AZ – USA 2004](#)

15,300 sf / 2.9M / Completed November 2004 LEED Certified

The library includes a collection of 61,000 pieces, which will expand to an ultimate collection size of 100,000. Additionally the building houses a meeting room, computer training room, group study, youth/teen space, periodicals living room and staff support spaces.

concept

Borrowing from the symbiotic relationship of a young saguaro cacti and its nurse tree along the arroyos edge, the expansive roof of this branch library creates a shaded microclimate, providing filtered daylight, shelter and a nurturing environment for intellectual growth.

The roof form extends above an adjoining arroyo 60' out into the natural desert, creating indoor/outdoor transitional spaces providing a seamless transition into the desert. These outdoor reading spaces are enclosed and shaded by a series of coiled metal screens, following the natural form of the arroyo, and are cooled by building relief air. The roof is penetrated by a series of openings allowing filtered light into the interior and exterior spaces. Each of the openings is treated with a fritted or colored glass creating an ever-changing series of colors and patterns throughout the space, culminating above the children's area.

Within the framework of the roof a series of volumes contain the meeting room, information cubes, staff and computer training areas. Mechanical systems are enclosed within these volumes completely eliminating ductwork and allowing for indirect lighting throughout. Above each of the primary service points within the building "Digital Information Cubes" display ever changing representations of digital information which can be seen from the exterior during the evening. (Richärd)

## [Library Media Center, Glendale Community College, Glendale, AZ – USA 2000](#)

Maricopa County Community College District, Glendale Community College, 40,500 sf / 2.8M / Completed: July 2000

The project program includes the modernization of the library to provide on-line research capability, “plug & play” technology at carrels, tables, distance learning classroom, audio/visual presentation, media viewing/instructional support room and collaborative classroom.

concept

Located at the heart of a mid-sixties community college, this project is the complete abatement, renovation and expansion of a dark and outdated library and classroom building. In addition to fully renovating the project included a 4,000 sf sky lit courtyard enclosure that houses the electronic resources area as its centerpiece.

Conceived as a series of layers within the existing concrete structure; a pair of opposing concave scratch plaster walls house the book collection, create a screen behind which the administrative functions occur, and reorient the entry toward the main pedestrian mall. Lighting and day-lighting features emphasize a warm interior study environment.

Experienced from the outside, the transparency of light and shadow changes dramatically from day to night, activating the center of the campus. An outdoor courtyard and sculpture garden is designed to the south of the building; this extends the program space of the reading room by accommodating a shaded seating area and secure space for outdoor reading. (Richard)

## [Mesquite Branch Public Library, Phoenix, AZ – USA 1998](#)

Client: City of Phoenix, 18,000 sf / 1.2M / 1998

This project represents a near doubling of a bustling 1978 branch library. The program called for an approximately 10,500 sf addition for expanded collection, new entry, meeting room and upgraded toilet rooms. Extensive renovation of the existing building includes expanded children’s storytime room, staff areas and circulation work areas.

concept

Integrating the building with its man made surroundings was a major design goal of the library. The building was conceived to blend seamlessly with the existing building, effectively creating a single, new library. The design incorporates a continual rhythm of materials and structure, which compliment and contrast the original building. The radial tilt slab concrete walls reflect the primary material of the existing building and serves as a marker for the entry. Weathered galvalume metal is utilized for wall and roof surfaces to contrast with the mass of the concrete walls.

Integrating with the natural environment also plays a critical role in the design of the building. Throughout the structure there are numerous “moments” which bind the building to its natural surroundings. Responding to the natural Phoenix climate an outdoor reading court was created on the West side of the building complete with shade trees and fountain. The interaction of light throughout the building captures the intensity of the southwestern sun while desert colors and ideas of reflection adorn the interior. Conservation of natural resources ties in closely with the buildings interaction with the natural environment. The outdoor lounge maximizes usable lounge space while limiting the building footprint and its impact on the environment. The building is not only designed to be playful with light but its organizing concept maximizes the benefits of natural daylight with minimal heat gain. Throughout the building materials are expressed in their natural state, demonstrating the intrinsic beauty of each and eliminating the need for additional materials and decorative coatings.

Contribution to environmental awareness is an underlying theme throughout the building. Each component of the building, from glazing and exterior enclosure to mechanical and electrical systems are exposed demonstrating the dynamics of the building environment. The extensive use of natural daylight and views allow the interior of the building to change with the moments of the day, sun, sky and cloud. (Richard)

## [RIM Architects / RIM Design, Anchorage, Alaska – USA](#)

<http://www.rimarchitects.com>

**Libraries:**

### [The Scott & Wesley Gerrish and Community Center, Girdwood, AK – USA 2008](#)

8,000 sq ft.

The Scott and Wesley Gerrish Library has seen record-breaking numbers since the Anchorage Public Library opened the new branch in late May 2008. Visits to the library have jumped 69% from January to June. In that same period, circulation of materials has risen 30% and attendance at children’s programs is up 57%. The library’s newfound popularity demonstrates the vital role that libraries play in bringing communities together and providing residents with important access to information and materials. “We’ve received numerous comments from the public that the new Gerrish Branch is beautiful, with a welcoming feel to it. More patrons are motivated to use the library now, because in addition to being more aesthetically pleasing, with the additional computers and expanded space, it has much more to offer than the old library,” stated Branch Supervisor Denise Dargan. The library and community room fills a big gap for Girdwood. Previously, the library operated out of a 1,500 square foot space in the Girdwood Elementary and Jr. High School. The new building provides 3,938 square feet for the library, 2,534 square feet for a community meeting room, and 396 square feet of office space for the Girdwood Board of Supervisors. The library has ten Internet accessible public use computers and the entire building has wireless capabilities, which allows visitors to the library and community room to access the Internet from their laptops. (<http://www.anchoragelibraryfoundation.org>)

### [University of Alaska/Alaska Pacific University Consortium Library, Anchorage, AK – USA 2004](#)

333,000 sq ft.

**Awards:**

2005 Drive By Jury's "Most Original" Award, American Institute of Architects (AK Chapter)

2004 Regional Gold Award for Complexity, American Council of Engineering Companies - awarded to Reid Middleton

2004 Top Construction Award/Meeting the Challenge of A Job Over \$5 Million, Vertical Construction

Associated General Contractors (AK Chapter) - awarded to Cornerstone Construction

**Literature:**

“Radius Walls For Library” : Pacific Builder & Engineer Magazine; December 6, 2002

The University desired to architecturally express the advancement of information technology with a "Library of the 21st Century". Thus, the impact of evolving information technologies was a point of focus for the program and design. Access was provided to the entire range of information resources, including print and audio visual materials held by local libraries, data accessible through the Internet, and digital libraries. A gracious nod to technology of the past was articulated by the installation of a Foucault Pendulum which anchors the facility’s grand stairway. While the architectural statement is drawn from a technological focus, the design incorporates natural elements of Alaska and its culture. The desire was to provide a visual gateway to the architecturally shy campus. Bold colors and patterns were utilized to enliven the interiors against a dark, northern winter. The pedestrian approach to

the entry plaza has a “braided stream” motif, a geometry prevalent in rural Alaska. Visitors enter the library through a 3-story “Great Room” where the supporting columns are reminiscent of oil derricks, a tribute to Alaska’s rich oil and gas history. The finish on the main stairway, surrounding the three-story high pendulum, represents the natural beauty of Alaskan ledge stone. The library’s design also provides magnificent views of the Chugach Mountain Range. Study areas were placed on a curvilinear wall facing these breathtaking views. To allow an optimal amount of daylight into the study area while minimizing the harmful effects of UV rays on the library’s collection, the exterior walls were tilted out 12 degrees. The high-tech coating for the glazing was also engineered to provide additional protection. Design attention was given to bringing natural light into the core portions of the facility through large sky lit areas. Artificial lighting was of similar concern. Rather than running parallel to the shelves, diagonal rows of indirect lights illuminate the book stacks. This innovative system eliminates shadows and provides consistent lighting levels across the face of the books on the lowest as well as highest shelves. To facilitate current and anticipated future technological requirements of a “Library of the 21st Century,” there is an abundance of varying sized group and private study areas equipped with both wired and wireless connectivity. And, finally, building on the desire to create a visual icon for the campus, a 60-foot LED light tower crowns the building as a beacon of knowledge, visible from miles away in the dark, northern sky. This project encompasses the development of a new 126,000 SF addition to the existing 87,000 SF existing UAA/APU Consortium Library. The project was designed to provide continued use of the current Consortium Library building, modified and upgraded to meet the requirements of future library operations. Construction of another component to the project—the 110,000 SF, 300 space parking structure and pedestrian link (skybridge) — was completed in early 2002. (RNL)  
General Contractor for Library Addition - Cornerstone General Contractors (\$22.6 Million; Completed Oct 2004)  
General Contractor for Parking Structure - Nesser Construction (\$9 Million; Completed Feb 2002)

## **RNL Design, Denver, CO – USA**

<http://www.rnldesign.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Lewis Library and Technology Center, Fontana, CA – USA 2008**

For years, the small, 13,000-square-foot County branch library on Emerald Avenue served the residents of Fontana adequately. But, when residential development started to take off in the mid-1990s, the little library found it was too small and under-equipped to meet the needs of the growing community. Today, with a patron base of over 200,000, it is apparent that a modern, more technologically advanced library is necessary to enhance personal, professional, recreational and lifelong learning goals. The new regional Lewis Library and Technology Center is the first significant new building in the Fontana Civic Center. Set in the new civic center park, the Library represents the new Fontana – proud of its past but looking toward the future. The community is looking to this regional Library to establish a new civic image for the City as well as provide a stimulus for the revitalization of the historic downtown. The Library fulfills the community’s desire for improved library services as well as establish an icon for a maturing and growing City. The new Library is a place for all generations, from the youngest child coming with his mother to a story-telling program, to the young student researching a school paper on the Internet, to an adult coming to explore new career opportunities, to a senior enjoying a newspaper in her native language. (<http://www.fontanalibrary.org>)

The Lewis Library and Technology Center has opened in Fontana, California. The Los Angeles office of RNL Design designed the \$65 million building with a mix of traditional Mission-style and contemporary architecture. Located on 2.1 acres (0.8 hectares) in the new Civic Center Park, the two-story, 93,000-square-foot (8,600-square-meter) center is framed by a large plaza with a clock tower, fountains, and rotunda. The facility includes a 330-seat auditorium, public meeting rooms, and a cafe. LEED certification is being sought for the building. The Los Angeles office of Heery International served as construction manager.

(<http://www.architectureweek.com>)

#### **Arvada Public Library, Arvada, CO – USA 2007**

The new library building is a cornerstone, focusing energy in redevelopment of the Olde Town Conservation Area. Located on the east portion of the site to gain maximum open space for the town square and best light, the two-story facility will be a distinctive signature destination. Features include a large meeting room, a drive-up book drop, study rooms, wireless internet access, many public-use computers, a large children’s area, and adult and teen reading areas. Rather than developing a new style, colors and materials for the project are based on the roots and materiality of existing Olde Town Arvada, a neighborhood already possessing distinct architectural character. Exterior materials include brick masonry veneer (two tones), a glass and aluminum storefront and curtain wall system and punched openings, and aluminum sunscreens. The structural system is comprised of steel framing and metal studs. An EPDM membrane is used as the roofing system. The project is a partnership between many entities, with funding for the new library, parking lot and renovation to Olde town square will come from Jefferson County Public Library, the City of Arvada, the Arvada Urban Renewal Authority and Jefferson County. (RNL)

#### **Talyn’s Reach Library, Aurora, CO – USA 2003**

27,000 sqf.

This focal point of the community is comprised of a Branch Library, Fire Station and Police Station. The architecture was reduced to a series of pavilions expressing various areas the complex. Materials were expressive of the surrounding plains environment: limestone, copper, wood columns, tan brick, rough field stone, etc. Natural light falls from the clerestory along the central gallery of the library; patrons are sitting by the stone fireplace enjoying coffee while reading. The children’s library, offers painting in the craft area, seated reading under the brilliant color of an authentic hot air balloon suspended above. Computers are humming as patrons throughout the library search the internet. New books are presented in a retail style on custom wooden display tables; along side the CD/DVD racks. A large center spine with high glass allows wonderful natural light to spill into the center of the library. Large views exist of the plains and Front Range of the Rocky Mountains from various locations, especially the bookstore. The library layout and mechanical and electrical design allows for adaptable change in the future, able to reconfigure without need for renovation. (RNL)

#### **Martin Luther King Library, Aurora, CO – USA 2001**

10,000 sqf.

The new 30,000 s.f. Martin Luther King Jr. Library and Municipal Services Center was designed as an inspiration, focusing on the energy of the redevelopment of Original Aurora. The two-story facility becomes a distinctive signature destination, identifying its community. The project acts as the design precedent for the surrounding redevelopment of a reemerging neighborhood, as the first step in rebuilding several city blocks on East Colfax Avenue. The design included the development of a new building and park, with the integration of a plaza for many daytime and evening activities for a continuously changing population. (RNL)



## **Rob Wellington Quigley, San Diego-Palo Alto – USA**

<http://www.robquigley.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **San Diego New Central Library, San Diego, CA – USA 2013**

Construction Began August 2010, Construction Scheduled to be Complete, Summer 2013

Location 330 Park Blvd, San Diego, CA 92101, (Downtown - East Village, Park Boulevard at 11th Avenue, near Petco Park.)

Total Building Size 497,652 square feet (nine stories including a charter school on two levels, two levels of parking, an auditorium and a café), Parking Spaces 500 (250 on-site, 250 across the street), Cost \$185 million

#### **Special Library Features**

• Outdoor Library Plaza and café, • 355-seat auditorium, • Three-story domed reading room, • 333-seat, west-facing multi-purpose room, • 3,797-square-foot teen center, • 9,141-square-foot children's library, • Technology Center, • 163 square foot Coffee Bar  
Additional Unique Feature Co-located Charter High School for approximately 500 students on 6th and 7th floor of building  
Architect Rob Wellington Quigley, FAIA, Tucker Sadler & Associates

Plans for a long-awaited new central library in San Diego just got a boost after years of stagnation. The city council just voted to bid out the project, as the state threatened to pull its \$20 million contribution unless the action was taken, according to a local news report. Leaders of the San Diego Public Library (SDPL) and the library foundation both expressed optimism. "To our knowledge, San Diego is one of the last of the larger cities to build a new Central Library," SDPL director Deborah Barrow told LJ. Once begun, construction should take 36 months. The library, with 366,257 square feet (fact sheet), would represent an enormous change from the current building, which has 144,524 square feet. The auditorium capacity would nearly double, the number of volumes would increase 50 percent, and the space for children and teens would triple. Fiscal issues San Diego, like many cities, has its fiscal challenges, which have contributed to the delayed construction of the nine-story downtown centerpiece. SDPL four years ago released a construction estimate of \$185 million and private fundraising is still almost \$40 million short of the \$85 million needed. The funding formula calls for \$100 million from public funds, including \$80 million in city redevelopment taxes and \$20 million for a school. The bid process will cost \$500,000. Former San Diego mayor Dick Murphy (and 2004 Library Journal Politician of the Year), who resigned in the wake of a pension scandal that damaged the city financially, was a strong supporter of the library project. Current mayor Jerry Sanders is on record as being against using general fund money for the library's construction. Last December, LJ reported that the city was considering using \$20 million from a bond measure to include a school that would occupy two floors of the library; that plan is going forward. SDPL director, Foundation optimistic Barrow is thankful that the Council's recent action will result in "know[ing] for certain what the new central library will cost." She described just how necessary the new facility is for the city. "Just as our branch libraries are the heart of their communities, our new Central Library is the heart of our library system. We will serve our branches better with materials, programs and other support, and be a center of opportunity for all San Diegans." The SDPL Foundation's marketing director Charlie Goldberg believes that with the "mayor's visible leadership and Council's vote of support, this project is showing real momentum." Private donors already have contributed \$37.5 million, including \$10 million for operations, he told LJ. "We believe additional supporters will now be willing to step forward."

Mayor supportive, city councilor not Sanders earlier this year, in his annual fiscal message, expressed his support of the new library. Among his goals: to "recognize that economic cycles cannot halt our progress, by opening and operating long-planned library." Some city council members weren't as supportive. Council member Carl DeMaio issued a memo October 19 that itemized how much the city would save by abandoning the project (\$63 million as yet unspent from the \$80 million allocated to the project). He also pointed out the redirected funds could be applied to the \$179 million deficit projected for next year and beyond, according to the San Diego Union-Tribune. (<http://www.libraryjournal.com> Nov. 2009 )

#### **Bascom Library and Community Center, San José, CA – USA 2010**

This project involved creating a public building that, despite its location along a busy, 6-lane thoroughfare, would assert a strong civic presence while respecting the small scale of an adjacent single-story residential neighborhood.

Half of the building is devoted to a branch library, complete with a Tech Center and designated areas for children, teens, and families. The other half of the building houses a gymnasium, fitness room, game room, classrooms, community room, and kitchen. Because the community lacks public open space, the intent was to create a variety of gathering spots, both formal and informal. A focal point of the project is its plaza—a covered outdoor area providing sheltered entry to the facility. This 50-by-115-foot public space is enlivened by a retail cafe and by views to the second-floor fitness room and veranda.

The plaza can host a variety of outdoor events, from community barbecues to movie screenings (films can be projected on the outside wall of the multipurpose room). A patio located off the library's program room on the second floor provides a quieter, more contemplative, outdoor space. Even the building's 100-space parking lot is leveraged for outdoor activities such as a farmer's market or a neighborhood carnival.

Seeking to evoke a sense of dignity and permanence, tilt-up concrete is chosen for the gymnasium and multipurpose room walls. Economical and durable, concrete tilt-up construction allows for easy maintenance and better acoustical control while creating an appropriately modern aesthetic.

The project is pursuing a LEED Silver rating. Sustainable design features include LEED natural daylighting and ventilation; water- and energy-efficient fixtures and equipment; and recycled and regional materials. (Rob)

#### **Seven Trees Community Center & Branch Library, San José, CA – USA 2010**

Total Square Footage: 60,000 Projected Date of Opening: 2010 Services Provided: Complete architectural services from conceptual design through construction, coordination of multi-disciplinary consultant team and public artist, community meetings, LEED certification.

This joint-use facility represents a new building type for the city of San José: a combination library-community center that not only centralizes educational, fitness, recreational, and social programs in one place, but also creates a venue for community activities, special events, and celebrations.

Until now, public facilities for this low-income, multi-ethnic community consisted of several small, outdated buildings scattered throughout Solari Park and separated by public streets. The new plan creates a unified civic complex by sealing off part of a street, making the joint-use building the focal point, and installing pedestrian walkways to connect to the park and a nearby elementary school.

Visitors to the building will be drawn in through the "Town Square," an atrium-like lobby with canted walls, high ceilings, an information desk, and an Internet cafe. Designed to encourage public interaction, the Town Square becomes the symbolic heart of the community. As the hub for all circulation within the building, it is an ideal people-watching space; visual security is enhanced through the generous use of interior glazing and carefully aligned sight lines.

From the Town Square, visitors can enter the large banquet room or navigate to the other main floor attractions: gymnasium, fitness room, and weight room; spaces for classes, meetings, games, and crafts; a children's resource center; and a performing arts studio for music and dance.

A glass-enclosed staircase in the Town Square leads to the second-floor library. Community spaces within the library include the teen room, group study rooms, Tech Center, Family Place, children's and adult collections, and the Family Learning Center. The Quiet Room and Living Room, complete with a fireplace and surrounded by the periodicals collection, are glass boxes that overlook the Town Square.

The building's concrete tilt-up walls are meant to convey permanence and dignity. Economical and durable, concrete tilt-up walls allow for easy maintenance and better acoustical control while creating an appropriately modern aesthetic.

A commitment to sustainability helped guide the design process. Since artificial lighting is the biggest user of electricity in this type of facility, the goal is to provide adequate natural daylight so that no lights are needed in the gym or the library on sunny days. Sensors will be used to monitor lighting levels and water use. Slated to obtain a LEED Silver rating, the project will incorporate a variety of other sustainable strategies, such as the use of recycled and regional materials. (Rob)

### **West Valley Branch Library, San José, CA – USA 2003**

Libraries pose an interesting architectural dilemma. The library staff needs a large, featureless, infinitely flexible supermarket of a space. By contrast, the public prefers intimate idiosyncratic spaces with more residential qualities. This building seeks to address that paradox while providing clear circulation and abundant natural daylight.

The large central space of this library has only four columns. The circulation desk monitors the entrance, and the information desk is located at the center to provide visual supervision of the main space and small group rooms. The edges around this space are more personal and intimate in both scale and daylighting. They include areas for group study, periodicals, adult reading with fireplace, children's area, and a technology classroom.

Like many branch libraries, this building is a focus of community life and acts as a beacon from the street. The entry façade is canted to welcome both sidewalk pedestrians and auto users. The community room opens onto a patio at the front of the building to enhance public interaction and provide expansion for larger gatherings. The children's area, visible from the nearby intersection, is glazed to provide views and an invitation to passersby.

Designed to serve as a practical role model for ecologically responsible architecture, it is the City of San José's first LEED-certified building and the first LEED-certified library in the world. The design incorporated a variety of green strategies. The following are just a few examples:

Since electric lighting is the major consumer of energy in a library, the building is carefully designed to minimize the use of artificial light sources. Skylights above the woven screen ceiling diffuser provide even daylighting until sunset when sensors turn on the lights. Air conditioning is kept to a minimum through carefully shaded windows, efficient insulation, and an under-floor mechanical system. In addition, thick concrete block walls add thermal mass to the structure.

The site's mature, existing trees were preserved. Landscaping is drought tolerant, low water use and features high-efficiency irrigation controls to reduce use of water. Inside, the library features waterless urinals and automatic sensors for sinks and toilets. Materials are specified with a "green building" philosophy. All lumber is F.S.C. certified. Where possible, ceramic tile, thermal insulation, carpeting, and furniture are made of recycled materials. Low-emitting materials were also used, including low-VOC paints and adhesives.

The construction sequence prohibited re-using materials from the previous library structure. More than 90% of construction demolition and waste was recycled.

Among the most unique and innovative features of the library are the fanciful public art installations situated inside the building and outside near the entry. The artworks' plant themes reflect the area's agricultural past, and the artworks are made of green materials, including found/re-used objects, sustainable harvested wood, and low-VOC paint. The cabbage sculpture near the entryway acts as a passive water feature, fed by storm water and dew that flows from the roof. (Rob)

### **Rogers Marvel Architects, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.rogersmarvel.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**New York Public Library Mulberry Street Branch (Soho), New York, NY – USA 2007**

#### **Awards:**

**AIA New York State Award of Merit, NY Art Commission Commendation**

Rogers Marvel designed the newest branch in the NYPL system. In a former chocolate factory, the 15,000sf library connects reading and circulation spaces at the ground level to collections, reading rooms, and computer facilities below grade. A prominent stair links the spaces and brings natural light downstairs. New materials of wood and metal provide a dynamic contrast to the existing fabric of brick, cast iron, and heavy timber beams. Creating unique spatial solutions from difficult sites, honoring historic found conditions, and weaving in new refined, modern forms are distinguishing characteristics of the work of Rogers Marvel Architects. (Rogers)

**Robin Hood Library at P.S. 105, The Bay School (Renovation), Queens, New York, NY – USA 2004**

### **Ross Barney Architects, Chicago IL – USA**

<http://www.r-barc.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Champaign Public Library, Champaign, IL – USA 2008**

CLIENT City of Champaign, IL, PROGRAM 121,000 square feet Public Library, COST \$22.8 million, STATUS Complete 2008  
Associate Architect Gorski Riefstek, Engineer Henneman Engineering

Ross Barney Architects was commissioned to assist the Champaign Public Library in designing a new facility that responds to the needs of a high tech library for the 21st Century and one that responds to the community.

The design works within constraints of a small site, maintaining building operations throughout construction and a tight budget.

The proposed design of approximately 121,000 square feet located the new building North of their existing facility. The site is bisected by a new entry drive, creating separate zones for parking and the new facility. The building is raised on a monumental grass plinth presenting a civic image to the arriving patron, separating the building from the major vehicular thoroughfare along the south end of the site.

The library program is organized on two levels separating the youth and adult services with the administration located on a third floor mezzanine. The depth of the resulting floor plate was relieved by a series of lightwells and clerestories that allow natural light to reach the first level children's collection. A central two level atrium spine leads the patron from the entry lobby through the various collection spaces creating a dramatic gateway to library services. A conference center/multi-purpose facility is also planned

to flexibly accommodate day to day library activities while also providing a much needed space for public gatherings after hours. A cafe is located on the first floor to create a dynamic gathering space.

These functional organizations are expressed on the exterior by a balance of glazed surfaces and solids. The proposed materials are brick, limestone, copper and glass.

The \$22.8 million building was completed in 2008.

### **University of Florida, Library West Addition, George Smathers Libraries, Gainesville, FL – USA 2007**

Associate Architect Long and Associates

CLIENT University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, George Smathers Libraries, PROGRAM 60,000 square feet Addition 117,000 square feet Renovation, COST \$24 million, STATUS Complete 2007

Library West at the University of Florida is located on University Avenue in Gainesville. The design concept was to provide a north face transparent enough that activity and books are seen from vehicular or pedestrian traffic on this major Gainesville artery. This design strategy emphasizes the buildings essential purposes, and well as presenting a welcoming presence to the community. A transparent glass exterior wall at the first and second floors provides visual connection at the main entrance and creates a powerful connection between the library and the Plaza of the Americas.

The project creates a state-of-the-art library that holds 1.25 million volumes, seats approximately 1600 patrons, and adequately houses the library staff. The project included the construction of a three-story, 60,000 square foot addition, and renovation of the existing 117,000 square foot library distributed on six floors.

Mobile compact shelving was an integral part of the strategy to achieve project goals. The compact shelving, housed in the addition, is available to the general library user. The concept uses the available space efficiently for the proposed number of volumes while freeing up most of the remaining space for patron seating. The existing first floor is devoted to compact shelving since the slab-on-grade can support the loads. This strategy proved cost effective since it eliminated the need to structurally alter the existing building. Escalators were chosen to transport the library users from the first to the second floor to enhance the speed and ease of moving the estimated 1.5 million visitors a year into the facility. The design includes a 24 hour study space on the south west side of the library entrance, and an accompanying cafe/vending area. (Ross)

### **Glenside Public Library, Glendale Heights, IL – USA 2003**

CLIENT Glenside Public Library District, Glendale Heights, IL, PROGRAM 33,000 square feet Addition /Renovation COST \$6 million, STATUS Completed 2003

With patron needs expanding, the Glenside Public Library planned a major expansion to their 15 year old building. The design integrates a \$6 million addition of 13,000 square foot with the renovation of the original 20,000 square foot building. The design solution provided for a separate children's library, enhanced computer facilities in all departments, a larger adult services department with separate quiet study room and increased capacity for public meetings.

The addition extends the forms of the original building while opening the library to natural light through a dramatic clerestory windowed path. This path leads patrons from the front door through the adult services area culminating in the quiet study room. The library has been re-oriented to take advantage of views of public parkland to the South and East. From the entry lobby, patrons will have direct access to public meeting rooms, which can be used after normal library hours. The children's department is located in a new wing extending South toward the park. The Adult services library is housed in the original building and the library administration and technical services are located on the mezzanine overlooking the main reading room. (Ross)

### **University of Chicago, Regenstein Library Reconfiguration, Chicago, IL – USA 1999**

CLIENT University of Chicago, PROGRAM 125,000 square feet Reconfiguration, COST \$15.5 million, STATUS Completed 1999

The University of Chicago Libraries examined a number of options to solve the most pressing problems for their main facility. The 600,000 square foot Regenstein Library was in need of refurbishment and the collection capacity exceeded 90% of available shelving space.

The Regenstein, with a current capacity of 5.0 million volumes, is the largest facility in the University Library and serves all of the Humanities and Social Sciences. The Reconfiguration Project has sought to provide additional storage for books and journals, to make possible research that integrates digital resources and technologies and traditional paper-based media, to allow for the efficient and effective use of Library staff, and to upgrade and replace vital building infrastructure. The first phase of the Regenstein Reconfiguration Project comprised the installation of compact shelving to alleviate the severe collection overcrowding, the renovation of the building lobby, the reconfiguration and relocation of the Access Services Division, and all associated upgrades to electrical, mechanical and networked data systems. The first phase of the Regenstein Reconfiguration began in October 1998 and was completed in February 2000. The work accomplished includes:

Renovation of both the south and east entrances to the building

Redesign of the main lobby

Relocation of Circulation, Course Reserves, ILL and Privileges to the front of the building

Renovation of the main reading area on the 1st floor

Installation of compact shelving on A level to house Special Collections

Installation of compact shelving, with a capacity of 1.4 million volumes

The need for space was critical in both General and Special Collections areas. In addition, since the building was originally designed with staffing points on all floors and the library was interested in ideas which would allow staffing points to be consolidated for longer hours of service. The Library asked Ross Barney Architects to develop means by which the Library could improve the efficiency, operations and convenience of their flagship facility. Options were investigated which included both additions and renovations. Major additions were not able to be undertaken due to budget constraints, so the University is pursuing a phased approach to renovate their main library facility. The first phase will address the library's immediate shelving needs by installing compact shelving in existing below grade levels for nearly a quarter of the collection.

In addition, much needed infrastructure improvements were made to the mechanical, electrical, fire alarm and data distribution systems. To address the issue of the dated appearance, the main entrance lobby and adjacent reading room were renovated. This entrance retrofit allowed Ross Barney Architects to reconfigure the exit patterns by moving the circulation desk to the front entry area, improving distribution of reference materials and speeding check-out.

The first phase is complete, with future phases to follow as capital improvement budgets allow. 185,000 Square Feet, 6,116,978 Volumes, 280 User Seats, 45 Computer Stations, 150 Data Ports (2,400 patron seats in entire library), Compact Shelving for 1.4 million general collection volumes, Compact Shelving for 750,000 special collection volumes. (Ross)

### **Northwestern University Library Renovation, Evanston, IL – USA Master Plan 1999**

CLIENT Northwestern University, PROGRAM 76,600 square feet, COST \$630,000 Phase I, STATUS Completed 1999

University Library, is located on the Evanston Campus of Northwestern University. Built in 1972 in response to a growing collection and service base, the building is linked to the older Deering Library on filled land over the original shore of Lake Michigan. It serves

today as the physical, academic, and social focus of the University Campus and through its form, it reinforces the vistas, traffic patterns, and open spaces in which it is nested.

Ross Barney Architects was commissioned to develop several options for accommodating, within the library complex, two distinct components: expansion of compact book storage for the Library and relocation of computing and office spaces for Information Technology.

To address the overriding need for flexibility and adaptability, concepts featured the construction of spaces that are easily convertible between book storage and office use. The impact of additions was studied to minimize disruption of existing library operations as well as building and site elements. New access and traffic patterns were developed to integrate Information Technologies 24-hour public access computing facilities with Library departments that share similar hours and functions. (Ross)

#### **Oakton Community College, Library Addition, Des Plaines, IL – USA 1998**

CLIENT Oakton Community College, Des Plaines, IL, PROGRAM 30,000 square feet Addition Renovation, COST \$2.2 million STATUS Complete 1998

The Oakton Community College library was constructed in 1978 as part of the original campus. Since that time the campus has nearly doubled in size, yet the 19,000 square feet library remained largely unchanged.

The expansion and renovation project addresses lack of space, campus identity, functional interaction and adaptability to changing technology. The expanded facility includes library functions, instructional support and lifelong learning services. The new facility addresses changing technology as an instructional tool and information source by providing flexibility for current and future needs. Located at the entrance to the campus, the library is the hub of Oakton Community College. The addition provides needed identity for the library. Views were improved to the heavily wooded site, and opportunities for natural lighting in public areas were optimized. The expanded library is three levels and approximately 30,000 square feet. All infrastructure systems, electrical, mechanical and data systems were renovated. (Ross)

#### **Maywood Public Library District, Maywood (Chicago), IL – USA 1998**

CLIENT Maywood Public Library District, Maywood, IL, PROGRAM 30,000 square feet Addition Renovation, COST \$4.5 million, STATUS Complete 1998

Maywood, Illinois is an inner ring Chicago suburb. Economic depression and gang crime have plagued the town in recent years. The Library Board's decision to undertake a major expansion to their 7,000 square feet, 1908 Carnegie Library was a courageous attempt to create a catalyst for the revitalization of the community. After a true grass roots campaign that included enlisting every Church in Maywood, the library became one of the very few Library districts to pass a building referendum in Illinois in the early 1990's.

The design of the addition reflects the Board's hopeful and progressive outlook while maintaining the integrity of the historic Carnegie. A cylindrical lobby and stair carefully separate the much larger addition (30,000 square feet) from the original building. A masonry wall detailed to recall the Carnegie, forms the facade of the Addition. Behind this screen is a simple, and elemental interior that clearly distinguishes the Addition from the earlier structure.

Furniture designed by the Architect reflects the clean simple design. Reading tables, computer stands, and end panels on the shelving are made of plywood. The Children's furniture is of similar construction and detail, but finished in multiple colors. In the Children's Library, awning materials are used to create a more childlike scale and atmosphere. (Ross)

#### **Mabel Manning Branch Library, Chicago Public Library, Chicago, IL – USA 1994**

CLIENT Chicago Public Library, PROGRAM 12,000 square feet, COST \$3.2 million, STATUS Complete 1994

This new branch library serves the Near West Side community which has had inconsistent library service and has one of the lowest per capita income levels in the city. The library's collections and services will reflect the special needs of the neighborhood's inner city patrons.

With the redevelopment of the nearby Chicago Stadium and several public works improvements, the community is being revived. The library site is located on the area's main thoroughfare and is the first step in the development of a multi-block, campus-like park extending to several area schools. The library, with its beacon-like entry tower, will become the focus of the park.

The compact, efficient 12,000 square feet plan is organized around a clerestoried Reading Room. The Auditorium is designed to allow for after library hours use by community groups. (Ross)

#### **Barrington Area Library, Barrington, IL – USA 1994**

CLIENT Barrington Area Library, Barrington, IL, PROGRAM Addition 30,700 square feet, COST \$6 million, STATUS Completed 1994

In 1989, the Barrington Area Library recognized the need for a major building addition to their 10 year old facility. Besides generalized expansion, their program included a new large public meeting room.

The original library is a low profile brick and tile building which nestles into the heavily wooded site. The design seeks to maintain the original ambiance while improving views from the building into the site and enhancing the library's identity from the highway. The new plan joins the new and old building elements along an arcaded "street" leading patrons from the parking lot to a hospitality/welcome desk. The main "street" is intersected by a secondary axis directly in front of the hospitality desk. This "street" takes patrons to the major library service nodes; circulation, adult, reference and young people's services. Meeting rooms are also on the axis. The new entry space is enclosed by a wood structure. Closely spaced columns built from dimension lumber support light, wood framed joists. Daylight from clerestory windows filter through the branch-like structure to the lobby floor. Other building materials match the original. The \$6 million, 30,700 square feet addition was part of an expansion/renovation that doubled the size of the library. (Ross)

### **RSP Architects, Minneapolis, MN – USA**

<http://www.rsparch.com>

#### **Pierre Bottineau Community Library, Minneapolis, MN – USA 2003**

For nearly a half-century the public library serving a pocket of Northeast Minneapolis was housed in a leased storefront that, at 3,000 sf, was woefully inadequate for the number of patrons served. RSP was initially engaged by the Minneapolis Public Libraries to study the feasibility of reusing the former Grain Belt Brewery Gasthaus for a new community library. The original structures of the new library are on the National Register of Historic Places. They were a steel-supported 1893 wagon shed and a brick Millwright Shop built in 1913. In the years following World War II the buildings were converted to become the cornerstone of a community garden for visitors to the Brewery and attained iconic status within the neighborhood over time. We worked closely with community organizations and artists to make the library a special place for the many families with children, seniors, and neighborhood residents— many of whom are East-European emigrés—who are library patrons. The new facility opened in May 2003 and quickly

attained a pride of place status within the community. At approximately 9,000 sf the new facility effectively tripled the library's capacity. (RSP)

## **Rutledge Interiors, Nashville, TN – USA**

<http://www.rutledgeinteriors.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Clayton-Glass Library (interior design), Motlow State Community College, Tullahoma, TN - USA 2008**

Concerning the Library Building: **Kline** Swinney Associates, Nashville, TN – USA <http://www.ksarchitects.com>

### **Awards:**

**Silver Citation Rutledge Interiors for Interior Design AS&U (American School & University) 2008**

The new Clayton-Glass library on the main campus of Motlow State Community College in Tullahoma has received a Silver Citation, the highest post-secondary award from the 2008 American School & University Educational Interiors Showcase. The award will be featured in the August issue of the magazine. The jury making the award noted that the library interior is "Very well detailed with expressive materials. It represents the rural area beautifully." The library was built under the oversight of TBR's Facilities Development staff; the interiors were done by Rutledge Interiors in association with Kline Swinney Associates. (<http://www.tbr.state.tn.us>)

## **RWH Richard Wittschiebe Hand, Atlanta, GA – USA**

<http://www.rwhdesign.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Northlake-Barbara Loar Branch Library (DeKalb County Public Library), Tucker, GA – USA 2009**

This project is a 5,000 SF addition to an existing 10,000 SF neighborhood library. The existing library space was completely renovated to create a cohesive 15,000 SF library. The functions were reorganized to provide larger reading and stack areas, a larger children's library area, a new teen area, a new circulation desk, additional administration space, and a more functional multi-purpose community space. New lighting and mechanical systems will also update the existing space and connect the existing to the new. The existing site parking provides with new outdoor lighting for security. Landscaping was updated by thinning out a mature overgrown landscape and by replacing weak trees. Other sitework included providing a more accessible pedestrian path from the parking to the front entrance and reworking the vehicular traffic to provide easier access to a new bookdrop. The building addition reflects the ship metaphor of the existing design. The addition extends a prow towards the parking that will direct pedestrians to the entrance and create an interior children's library space within the prow. (RWH)

**Portsmouth Public Library, Churchland Branch, Portsmouth, VA – USA 2009**

A community project in its truest form, this new 20,564 square foot state-of-the-art library has been designed around the collective needs of its local civic groups, diverse neighborhoods, associations, and city-wide agencies. Adjacent to a recently renovated YMCA, this remarkable structure adds greater function and even more recreational/ educational opportunities for citizens of all ages. The white ground face CMU veneer and aluminum window systems exterior is sleek and contemporary, yet remains in perfect harmony with its immediate surroundings. Long, blue reflective glass in aluminum storefronts and curtain wall systems add depth and character to the overall dimension of the building, while reflecting the natural beauty of the new landscape. The design incorporates organic themes with an explosion of natural light. In keeping with the community hub concept, the unique semi-circular design houses over 7700 square feet of lobby and adult library space, 5900 square feet of space for a childrenfocused library and meeting rooms, and over 6500 square feet for young adults, library staff, and support services, as well as offices for the City Treasurer. Particular attention has also been paid to those details that further reduce exterior noise and seasonal glare from the sun. This huge community-wide project accomplished what few can. Strong partnerships with the city and neighboring communities helped create an exciting new place to gather. (<http://www.hbaonline>)

**Lane Library Renovation, Armstrong Atlantic State University, Savannah GA – USA 2006**

Client: Armstrong Atlantic State University/Board of Regents, Project DATA: renovation, circulation, media service, reference rare book collections, general collections, 50,000 sqf total, Cost: \$4,000,000, Date of Completion: 2006

The goal of Armstrong Atlantic State University was to renovate the interiors of their existing traditional main library building in order to provide an up to date environment The goal of Armstrong Atlantic State University was to renovate the interiors of their existing traditional main library building in order to provide an up to date environment for their student body. The renovation reorganizes traditional library functions, highlighting user functions and media on the first floor and stack space and increased group work areas on the second floor. The circulation has been simplified and visibility to all areas enhanced. An open communicating stair connects the levels. The project was a complete upgrade for mechanical, electrical, plumbing and windows. The design takes into account the student services and classroom building planned for the future. The interior quality of the space is in keeping with the traditional nature of the building. Soft, warm materials and tones are incorporated throughout the space. (RWH)

**Martin Luther Jr. Branch Library, Atlanta-Fulton County Library System, Atlanta GA – USA 2004**

Client: Atlanta-Fulton County Library System, Project DATA: renovation, adult reading area, children's library and story area, media area, administration offices, 4,124 sqf total, Cost: \$382,000, Date of Completion: 2004

The client's objective was to build a functional and durable neighborhood branch library with a hip feel to appeal to teenagers and children. The library space available was in a historic laundry building in the Martin Luther King, Jr. Historic District in downtown Atlanta. The programmed spaces are layered from the front of the space to the rear, with the circulation desk and children's area near the entrance, computer desks in the middle and the stack areas at the rear. An elevated floor area at one end of the space contains an adult reading area and administrative offices. Three carpeted seating levels at the floor elevation change were designed for use as a children's reading area. Library shelving with metal shelves and trim with frosted glass end panels were selected to provide a contemporary feel. Upholstered furniture uses a durable ultrasuede material in jewel tones of purple, green, yellow, and red to enliven the space. (RWH)



## **Moshe Safdie and Associates, Somerville, MA – USA**

<http://www.msafdie.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Free Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA – USA 2012**

##### **Literature:**

**Impact of Historical Preservation on the Free Library of Philadelphia: Its Neighborhoods and Communities, A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Drexel University by Karen Frances Miller in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Science, Technology & Society. August 2010.**

<http://idea.library.drexel.edu/bitstream/1860/3375/1/Miller,%20Karen%20Frances.pdf>

**June 2, 1927, the massive Central Library – Architect: Horace Trumbauer \*28.12.1868 Philadelphia - + 18.09.1938 Philadelphia - opened for service at its present location on Logan Square. The building had been in the planning stages since 1911; however, various obstacles, including World War I, halted progress on the building.**

**Client Free Library of Philadelphia, Inception Date 2003-11-13, Total Area: Renovation: 170,000 sq. ft Expansion: 180,000 sq. ft. Costs: \$ ca: 185.000.000, Design Team Moshe Safdie and Associates Francis Cauffman Foley Hoffmann Kelly Maiello Architects Finegold Alexander + Associates**

The Free Library of Philadelphia located on Logan Square along the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, is a Beaux-Arts building dating from 1927. The objective of this project is to restore the existing building to its former glory and to add a new wing to accommodate expanded activity and the types of spaces not available in the existing library. The design strategy is to ensure that the addition and existing structure form a single integrated complex and to provide a unified spatial experience where the old flows seamlessly into the new, while maintaining the authenticity of the traditional and the contemporary architecture.

A new reading room is formed between the north façade of the existing library and the curved wall of the south face of the new wing. Two bridges connect the original building to the new wing, and glass-enclosed passageways are carved through the closed stacks in the original library, connecting its main entry to the new wing.

The “urban room”, lined with small shops, a café, meeting rooms and an auditorium, serves as the new north entry to the complex, complementing the existing south entry. It is contained by the north façade of the library’s new wing and a grat domelike glass-and-steel structure. A public garden extends north towards Callowhill Street, serving the surrounding community. (Safdie)

#### **United States Institute of Peace, Headquarters, Washington, DC – USA 2011**

**Client United States Institute of Peace, Inception Date 2001-01-01, Completion Date 2011-04-01, Total Area 125,200 sq. ft. (11,631 sq. m.), Project Cost \$186,000,000, Status Under construction; Estimated Opening Spring 2011**

Located at the intersection of 23rd and Constitution Avenues, the United States Institute of Peace headquarters occupies the last remaining site on the National Mall facing the Lincoln Memorial. The building will contain administrative offices, research facilities including a library and archives, a public conference center, and an interactive education center dedicated to the themes of international conflict prevention, management, and resolution. The building is organized around two atria fanning out from a corner entrance. The first, facing the Potomac, serves as the centerpiece for the spaces devoted to scholarly research, while the other, facing the Lincoln Memorial, acts as a focus of public activity and conferences. The public spaces in the building are roofed by a series of undulating spherical and toroidal segments, constructed of steel frames and white translucent glass. The roofs form a series of wing-like elements, white on the exterior during the day, and glowing from within at night, and will be visible from across the bridges from Virginia. (Safdie)

#### **Salt Lake City Main Public Library – Salt Lake City, Utah – USA 1999 – 2003**

##### **Awards:**

**2005 Outstanding Design Award – AIA/ALA Library Building Awards**

**2005 2<sup>nd</sup> Place – Theresa Bradley Spirit Award for Professional Interior Design – Salt Lake Design Awareness Foundation**

**2004 National Honor Award – American Institute of Architects**

**2004 Engineering Excellence Grand Conceptor Award – American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC), Utah Chapter**

**2004 Excellence in Concrete Award – American Concrete Institute, Intermountain Chapter**

**2003 Honor Award AIA, Western Mountain Region**

**2003 Best of the Beehive Award Salt Lake Magazine**

**2003 Best Utah Project of the Year Intermountain Contractor – Best of 2003 Awards**

**2003 Best Public/Institutional Building PCI ( Precast / Prestressed concrete Institute ) Design Awards**

The Salt Lake City Main Public Library features a triangular-shaped main building, an adjacent administration building, a glass-enclosed Urban Room and an exterior public piazza. A curving climbable wall weaves the site together and contains shops and food establishments as well as steps ascending to a roof garden above. The building’s glass-enclosed Urban Room and piazza flow together uniting interior and exterior spaces. The Urban Room is conceived as a space for all seasons, generously endowed with daylight, open to significant views and, since it extends the full height of the building, is a pivotal point of visual orientation. Multi-level main reading areas along the transparent southern façade of the building look out onto the piazza, the city and the Wasatch Mountains beyond. At night the glass façade, lit from within, is reflected in a crescent-shaped reflecting pool extending into the outdoor space. (<http://www.vcbo.com>)

#### **Hebrew College, Newton, MA – USA 1996 – 2002, Phase II on design**

**Client Hebrew College, Newton, Massachusetts, Inception Date 1996-01-01, Completion Date 2002-01-01, Total Area 110,000 sq. ft. (12,000 sq. m.), Project Cost Phase I, \$18 million, Status Phase I: completed, 2002; Phase II: in design**

The site for Hebrew College, Newton, incorporates the northern wooded slope below it, occupied by Andover Newton Theological Seminary. Several buildings are organized along the hillside and contain within them the heart of the campus - the green commons. Facing the green is a two-story linear library, viewed from the green as a continuous line of reading tables along a great glass wall, with the library stacks arranged as a backdrop, thus subtly evoking the theme of The People of the Book. An entry building/gateway to the west contains a lecture hall, museum, and administrative offices. Another linear structure, facing the library across the green, accommodates classroom and faculty offices, both of which face the wooded hillside. The interior heart of the campus is the level below the green, open to sky through sunken courtyards and skylights. This student center contains a cafeteria, bookstore, and computers. (Safdie)

#### **Rosovsky Hall, Harvard-Radcliffe Hillel, Cambridge, MA – USA 1992 - 1994**

**Client Harvard University Harvard-Radcliffe Hillel, Inception Date 1992-01-01, Completion Date 1994-01-01, Total Area 21,000 sq. ft. (1,950 sq. m.), Project Cost \$3,650,000, Status 1992-1994**

The Harvard-Radcliffe Hillel provides Jewish educational, cultural, religious, and social opportunities for students and faculty and is a center of Jewish life in the community. The building, named for the former dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, is located off Harvard Square. The building's centerpiece is a circular courtyard defined by three skylit, vaulted spaces that open onto Plympton Street. The versatile green space, enclosed by load-bearing steel columns, can accommodate a 'sukkah' during festivals. On the building's ground floor is a student lounge, dining hall, and a multi-purpose room. **Upper floors feature a library, offices, and multi-purpose rooms for worship and meetings.** Clad with brick and precast concrete, the building has a leaded copper roof. (Safdie)

#### **Vancouver Library Square (Central Library), Vancouver, BC – Canada 1992 -1995**

Client City of Vancouver, Inception Date 1992-01-01, Completion Date 1995-01-01, Total Area 650,000 sq. ft. (60,400 sq. m.)  
Project Cost C\$109,000,000, Status 1992-1995

**Design Team Moshe Safdie and Associates with Downs Archambault & Partners, Associate Architects.** Consolidating Vancouver's Central Public Library, Federal Office Tower, and retail and service facilities, Library Square occupies a city block in the eastward expansion of downtown Vancouver. Centered on the block, the library volume is a seven-story rectangular box containing book stacks and services, surrounded by a free-standing, elliptical, colonnaded wall featuring reading and study areas that are accessed by bridges spanning skylit light wells. The library's internal glass facade overlooks an enclosed concourse formed by a second elliptical wall that defines the east side of the site. This generous, glass-roofed concourse serves as an entry foyer to the library and the more lively pedestrian activities at ground level. Public spaces surrounding the library form a continuous piazza with parking located below grade. (Safdie)

Vancouver Library Square is a mixed-use project--the largest capital project ever undertaken by the City of Vancouver--containing Vancouver's central public library, a federal government office tower, retail and service facilities, and below-grade parking. The Library Square occupies a complete city block and consists of a seven-story rectangular block containing stacks and services. The highlight of the project is a free-standing elliptical wall that contains reading and study areas accessed by bridges from the central pavilion. The roof of the library serves as a large public garden, an example of Safdie's efforts to introduce garden elements into urban settings. The library design was selected through an international competition and officially opened in May 1995. (<http://www.mcgill.ca>)

### **Sage and Coombe Architects, New York, New York – USA**

<http://www.sageandcoombe.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **New York Public Library Fort Washington Branch, Childrens Room, New York, NY – USA 2007**

2500 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

2007 AIA NYC Design Award

2009 AIA NY Award of Excellence

At Fort Washington, the children's room occupied the upper story of an historic Carnegie branch library. The room was grand but over scaled for its diminutive audience. The original casework at the perimeter had charm but was in poor condition. The circulation desk -- a large corral of sorts -- was no longer needed and had become more of an obstacle within the space. Finishes were tired and lighting in the 18' high space was inadequate. (Sage)

#### **New York Public Library Epiphany Branch, Gramercy Park, Childrens Room, New York, NY – USA**

2007

2500 sqf.

The Epiphany Branch of The New York Public Library, once part of the Cathedral Library Association founded by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, has served the Gramercy Park-Stuyvesant Town area since 1887.

The current Epiphany Branch building, an elegant Carnegie Library, opened on September 29, 1907. It was a major neighborhood cultural and educational source until 1982, when it was closed for nearly two years for an extensive expansion and renovation; the restored library opened on July 16, 1984. Today, the handsome three-story building, fully accessible to persons who use wheelchairs, houses adult, young adult, and children's collections. A modern auditorium, available for community group meetings and library programs, is located on the third floor.

In 2007, the children's room was completely renovated to increase shelving, add additional computers, and create a read-aloud area. The renovation was made possible through a generous gift from Felix G. Rohatyn in honor of his wife, Elizabeth.

(<http://www.nypl.org/locations/tid/24/about>)

#### **New York Public Library Hamilton Fish, East Village, Reading Room, New York, NY – USA 2007**

The many large windows in the tan brick facade of the Hamilton Fish Park Branch make the interior a bright and cheerful space. The air-conditioned branch, built in 1961, is arranged on one floor, with adult, teenage, and reference book collections to the right of the entrance and a Children's Room to the left. An auditorium, that seats 75, is available for community use by application to the librarian. The branch and its neighborhood park are both named for Hamilton Fish (1808-93), the distinguished American statesman who was Governor of New York and Secretary of State under Ulysses S. Grant. The original Hamilton Fish Park Branch was built in 1909, with funds from Andrew Carnegie. When Houston Street was widened for an approach to the FDR Drive, the original building was lost and replaced with the current.

(<http://www.nyc-arts.org/organizations/21498/Hamilton-Fish-Park-Branch-New-York-Public-Library>)

#### **New York Public Library Melrose Branch, Reading Room, Bronx, New York, NY – USA 2007**

3500 sqf.

It is the closest branch to Yankee Stadium and the borough's thriving court system. The branch opened its doors on January 16, 1914, and was one of the many libraries built with funds from Andrew Carnegie. The building was designed by Carrere and Hastings. Originally, the simple red-brick structure rose to four stories. The top two floors were removed during an extensive renovation and modernization in 1959. This air-conditioned library now occupies almost 10,000 square feet, and has separate rooms for children and adults. It serves an ethnically diverse population of approximately 50,000; almost 25% of the branch's users prefer to read and speak in Spanish.

(<http://www.nypl.org/locations/tid/44/about>)

## **Joel Sanders Architect, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.joelsandersarchitect.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Education Commons, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA – USA 2012**

Managed by Penn Libraries, it is a 168-seat, 6,400-square-foot, state-of-the-art study and information facility designed to support teaching and collaborative learning.

“A student who joined me for a tour of the Commons,” said Carton Rogers, vice provost and director of libraries, “was so excited about the new space, we half expected her to request season tickets to the collaborative study rooms.

“We’ll stop short of that,” Rogers said, “but students and faculty are certain to find this an inspiring place to work.”

Inspired by Weigle Information Commons in Van Pelt-Dietrich Library (see: [Ann Beha](#)), the facility features flexible, technology-rich work environments. A series of curved planes envelop the ceiling, and the monumental arched windows of Franklin Field visually join the interior space with the expanse of lawns and tree-lined walkways that will make up Shoemaker Green, now under construction.

The Commons offers a variety of visual design, publishing, math, geographic, math and statistics, Web development and digital management software as well as a multitude of media players, all supported with full wireless networking and color and black-and-white printing stations.

Within the Commons, students and faculty will have access by reservation to an 18-seat, glass-enclosed seminar room, equipped with a computer and an 80-inch video display. Four small and four large study rooms – each with a computer and large flat panel LCD screen – can accommodate groups of as many as 10 and are also reservable. Open seating for as many as 90 is offered in banquettes and in soft furniture, providing flexibility for individual or group use.

Librarians will be on hand to help students with technology and to work with faculty and University staff on program development. Also, the libraries are collaborating with academic-support services across campus to develop workshops and discipline-based programming geared to undergraduate students.

(<http://www.upenn.edu/pennnews/news/penn-education-commons-weiss-pavilion-host-open-house-march-28>)

#### **NYU Bobst Library, New York, NY – USA 2012**

As reported by David W Dunlap for the NYTimes, the safety-restoration applied to Philip Johnson and Richard Foster’s Elmer Holmes Bobst Library on the NYU campus near Washington Square is close to completion. While the library, which was constructed in the early 1970s, remains intact, the tremendous atrium space – a soaring 150 ft void – is proving to be more of a safety hazard than the magnificent architectural experience the architects intended. Since 2003, the library has been marred by claiming the lives of three students who leaped to their deaths (even after the university installed 8ft polycarbonate barriers). Charged with the task of eliminating the possibility for such a future occurrence, Joel Sanders Architect responded with a perforated aluminum screen that completely walls off the atrium from the library’s levels.

Conceptualized as a random pixel design to compliment the building’s minimalistic aesthetic, the matte bronze 20-ft tall panels eliminate the vast panoramic views across the library and instead compartmentalize views into “scattered fragments“. The screen, in no way an “inconspicuous barrier”, completely alters the sense of space within the library. Dunlap explained, “They can — in the right light — look as gauzy as theatrical scrim.”

Yet, nothing can take from the initial effect of walking into Bobst at the ground level, ““You really don’t lose the visual qualities of the original atrium. This is almost like a beautiful piece of lace that’s been stretched taut against the balcony slabs,” explained Andrew T. Repoli, a director of construction management at NYU.

The new intervention adheres to NYU requests of transparency and permeability, and, according to spokesman John Beckman, the panels “Present an opportunity to enhance the quality, character and identity of this important NYU institution.”

Working with SHoP Construction Services, the 280+ panels were digitally fabricated from 39 different patterns modeled in Catia. Currently, the renovation is still underway, but as NYU students return for the semester in a few weeks, the library will be sure to play host to an entirety of critics. It will be interesting to see the opinions unfold, especially since the screens are purely intended to save lives. Based upon such a sensitive issue, will the screens still warrant the same kind of architectural criticism? Karen Cilento 24.0812 Archdaily (<http://www.archdaily.com>)

The Bobst Pixel Veil addresses dual design challenges: the creation of a secure yet visually porous membrane that is aesthetically compatible with the atrium designed by Philip Johnson in 1968. The Pixel Veil consists of laser-cut aluminum panels and vertical supports painted to match the existing bronze handrail. Each laser-cut panel is inscribed with a perforated pattern – the Pixel Matrix – composed using an underlying 4” grid whose spacing aligns with the vertical stanchions of the original railings while also complying with ADA building codes. Responding to the surrounding context, modular perforations gradually dissolve along the atrium perimeter from south to north, becoming visually more open towards the stacks and park. At the top level, the perforated veil terminates in a glass clerestory. The Pixel Matrix builds on the affinity between the original building and the language of digital information – both rely on the logic of the square matrix. Pixel Matrix references the building’s underlying square grid that Johnson expressed in the square coffered ceiling and concentric square reading lights, as well as the language of digital information that encrypts data through bar codes composed of square modules. (Sanders)

#### **Princeton University Julian Street Library, Princeton, NJ – 2011**

### **Awards:**

ALA IIDA Library Interior Design Award for Princeton Julian Street, 2012

Interior Design Best of Year Institutional: Library Honoree for Princeton Julian Street, 2012

The Julian Street Library, a newly renovated library in a 1960s modernist building at Princeton University, transforms a 3,100 SF reading room into a state-of-the-art multimedia learning environment. Situated between a residential college and the main campus center, the library acts as a hub for undergraduate students on their way to the central campus. Recognizing that with the advent of digital technologies libraries are multipurpose spaces that sponsor study and social interaction, our design reconceives the refurbished library as a wired environment where students can work, lounge, and socialize day and night.

## **SASAKI Architects, Boston, San Francisco – USA**

<http://www.sasaki.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Sacred Heart University Library and Humanities Center, Fairfield, CT – USA on design**

The new building, which will house both of the John F. Welch College of Business (COB) and the Isabelle Farrington College of Education (FCE) programs, will be a dynamic, iconic gateway building that signals the entrance to the university campus for students, alumni, visitors, and the Fairfield community. Together, the building and landscape achieve a synergy of design and

purpose that promotes Sacred Heart University's progressive and comprehensive approach to business management, career success, and global competition as well as preparation for the dynamic and creative educators of tomorrow. The building is also the starting point of a sequence of buildings and a network of open spaces that includes the Great Green, the chapel, and the Linda E. McMahon Commons—each also designed by Sasaki and tied together by pedestrian paths leading diagonally through campus.

Sasaki's design balances the traditional with the contemporary, creating a professional and collaborative environment realized through the various learning spaces and courtyards in and around the building and its connection to the main campus. The structure provides classrooms that support various pedagogical platforms of teaming, individual studies, and distant learning. The building also houses The Executive Leadership Institute, which gathers national and international speakers to address the contemporary issues confronting business and education. Technology is the backbone of the building, supporting learning at all levels. A food service and a dining area fosters discussions and collegial interactions. The building also houses support offices for both schools as well as the new deans' offices. A below-grade parking structure accommodates 138 cars.

The courtyard serves as a common open space and the nexus of student life. Green carpet alternates with crushed stone pathways and loose furniture provides flexible seating. Within the building, areas for group study overlook the courtyard through a transparent glass skin to provide a nearly seamless transition from the inside to the outside.

The courtyard also ties together the main entry court and lower entry court. The main entry court includes reflective water feature integrated with sculptural art. Seat walls in the landscape, shaded by trees, offer informal areas for gathering. The lower entry court provides a pedestrian connection to the campus to the south, and creates an iconic view of the archway for those approaching from campus. The lower entry court, the courtyard, and the main entry court at Park Avenue are all tied together by a series of sculptural trees.

Sasaki's proposed streetscape improvements along Park Avenue consist of a sidewalk flanked by rows of street trees that echo the building geometry. A stone wall is envisioned as a continuous element that ties the Sacred Heart streetscape to the golf course and larger context beyond. (Sasaki)

### **Dixie State College, Jeffrey R. Holland Centennial Common Building, St. George, UT – USA 2012**

Size 185,000 SF., Cost \$45 million, Status completed September 2012, Team VCBO Architects, LEED® Gold certification goal

#### **Awards:**

**Merit Award, International Interior Design Association Rocky Mountain Chapter, with VCBO Architects**

**People's Choice Award, International Interior Design Association Rocky Mountain Chapter, with VCBO Architects**

The Holland Centennial Commons (HCC) is the intellectual, academic, and social hub of Dixie State College. Centrally located in the heart of Dixie's historic Encampment Mall, this signature building houses the library, classrooms, academic offices, student services, and business services. The HCC is the keystone of Dixie State's overall campus growth and is described as a "student success center." At 170,000 square feet in five stories, the Centennial Commons provides the much needed space Dixie requires to fulfill its mission of student centered learning. Considered a top priority by Dixie administrators and the Utah State Board of Regents, the HCC is the largest state appropriation for the institution in its near 100-year history. The HCC is highly functional and symbolizes Dixie State's emergence as a four year academic college—a significant milestone on its trajectory toward becoming a regional state university.

A modern, technology-enriched library is the HCC's largest program element. At its heart is a digital commons. Visible and readily accessible from the entrance foyer, the commons is highly collaborative and socially stimulating. A monumental cascading staircase with views over the campus mall and to the peaks of Zion National Park in the distance circulates upward, allowing library users access to the increasingly quiet book stacks and private study areas.

Integrated at the top of the library space is the English Department. It includes flexible classrooms that facilitate innovative teaching and learning techniques as well as a variety of group and individual study spaces, areas suited to computer-based learning, a writing center, and tutoring services.

The HCC places all student services in a one-stop location at the lower entry level, including registration, financial aid, advising, and counseling. The split level design connects major functions with multi-story lobbies and ensures the building's arrangement is clear to visitors.

The building design responds to the region's geography and relatively harsh desert climate. Targeting LEED Gold certification, the design team carefully considered a climate-appropriate material palette reflective of the building's surroundings. Exterior shading devices introduce and regulate natural light. Calculated distribution of building openings depends on the building's orientation, maximizing daylighting conditions. (Sasaki)

### **UMKC Miller Nichols Library and Interactive Learning Center, University of Missouri, Kansas City, MO – USA 2010**

Size 14,000 SF, Cost \$14.5 million, Status completed October 2010, Team: Peckham Guyton Albers & Viets

This project proposes a new vision for the role of libraries in public universities, one that supports and encourages the major transformations in learning that have characterized higher education in recent years. Fundamental to this vision is an integration of social and academic life on the campus in a dynamic new library that will serve commuter students and the local community, while creating a campus crossroads for an expanding residential student body. The Miller Nichols Library and Academic Commons project consists of renovations to the existing library along with a major addition that doubles the footprint of the facility. This new addition sits on structured parking for 550 cars. Throughout the library there will be a programmatic blending of spaces dedicated to classrooms, collection materials, research, and social interaction and collaboration. Central to this arrangement will be a dramatic four story high academic commons that looks out over the Kansas City skyline. Situated at the heart of the campus, the Miller Nichols Library and Academic Commons will be immediately adjacent to the new student center, also being designed by Sasaki. By combining collection space with instruction and social space, this project will transform the academic experience at UMKC and put the University at the forefront of developing an approach that improves quality while containing cost. (SASAKI)

### **Morris A. Soper Library and Information Technology Centre, Morgan State University, Baltimore, MD – USA 2009**

**In association with Design Collective, Incorporated and FON Architects.**

Size 220,000 SF, Cost \$60 million, Status completed April 2008, Team Design Collective, Inc., FON Architects, PA

Morgan State's new library and student center form The Commons, the campus's new center and a point of mediation between the older academic section and a newer residential precinct. As one of the two new signature buildings on campus, the library had to balance a sense of importance and renewed pride with an equal sense of transparency and welcome – "impressive, not oppressive," in the client's words. Flexibility was also key. After extensive study and testing, a system of 12' by 27' modules was arrived at as a basis for the entire interior layout. Divisible by three, these modules match the three-foot shelving modules and allow stack areas to be easily converted into classrooms, seminar rooms, open group study, etc., as well as back to stack space as collection needs require. To the east, the library serves to strengthen and animate the pedestrian mall with a glass curtain wall. A curvilinear wing wraps around the northern and western edges and is partially topped with a sedum green roof, which can be viewed from key interior

spaces. Along a broad interior loggia set behind the glass façade, student reading areas are placed against the glass and connect to the rest of the building via bridges that penetrate a wood wall punctuated with windows and display cases in an orthogonal but playful geometric pattern. The glass display cases, visible inside and out, will accommodate the institution's collection of African and African-American art and add further visual interest to the façade. (SASAKI)

#### **Lorain County Community College/Elyria Public Library, Elyria, OH – USA 2008**

Size 89,000 square feet, Cost 29,000,000, Status completed July 2008, LEED® NC 2.2 Silver

Like many community colleges, Lorain County Community College has seen its mission grow in scope and complexity as it meets the demands of an increasingly diverse student body. At the same time, a fiscally conservative environment has forced it to seek more innovative and cost effective ways to meet these challenges. Through creative programming, planning and design, the new Learning Technology Center and Campus Center at Lorain will support and enhance the educational mission of Lorain County Community College. By taking advantage of the current pedagogical trend of blending social spaces and learning spaces, the Learning Technology Center, in adjacency with the Campus Center, will offer students and faculty the ability to easily access hardbound and electronic collections and work together in spaces that foster interdisciplinary, collaborative team-based projects. (Sasaki)

#### **University of Balamand Library/Learning Center, El-Khoura, Tripoli – Lebanon 2012**

Client: University of Sacred Heart, Fairfield, CT - USA

##### **Awards:**

##### **ASLA 2007 Professional Awards (University of Balamand, Campus Master Plan**

The University of Balamand was established after the Lebanese civil war by the Orthodox Church. It occupies a spectacular site in North Lebanon on a steep hillside overlooking the Mediterranean Sea. The university is committed to developing a secular education based on dialogue, transparency, and resistance to dogma and fundamentalism. Already the university enrolls over 3,000 students in nine faculties. The campus master plan identifies a new Library Learning Center as part of the first group of buildings intended to jumpstart a campus-wide transformation.

The building replaces an outdated library building located at a far end of the campus, thereby consolidating the various schools' collections into a central location. The Library Learning Center is both an infill and addition to an existing academic building complex. The design had to re-route a number of key utilities, close a vehicular street, convert it into a major pedestrian promenade, resolve a full level change in topography, and connect to and provide egress for two wings of the existing building that constituted dead end conditions.

The new Library Learning Center is a new hub of activity and a portal to the academic center of the campus, turning what was the back of the existing complex into a front. The building introduces a new kind of learning environment on campus that is open, visible, spatially fluent, and more accessible to its users—radically transforming the character of the existing complex to which the building connects. The new programs located in the building complement those of the traditional library and include a learning commons, experimental classrooms, a remedial and distance education center, a series of group study and meeting spaces, and a café and lounge. Taking advantage of an underutilized courtyard space, the building forms an atrium around existing and new building wings, creating a heart to the complex and a major destination for student life for the campus. The project also pioneered the use of wireless technology and internet access to the library material and resources for the campus.

The building features many sustainable design attributes. Optimized building orientation and profile maximize daylighting and minimize negative sun exposure. Operable windows enable natural ventilation and the atrium clerestory functions as an air-flushing device. Fixed solar screens on all façades create passive shading. The campus is connected to the public transit system and parking is eliminated from the building's main public space, encouraging pedestrianization. A green roof on the building's terrace helps reduce storm water runoff and minimize heat island effect, and also provides greater thermal insulation values to the roof. Pervious paving used throughout the new outdoor promenade with wind breaking planting barriers helps mitigate the effect of the powerful southwestern winds. The project reuses existing limestone bedrock in all garden and retaining wall applications and uses of two types of locally quarried stone as part of the building's facade veneer. Similar to other buildings on campus, the building incorporates photovoltaic panels for hot water and site lighting provision. (Sasaki)

#### **University of New Brunswick, Hans W. Klohn Commons, Saint John, New Brunswick – Canada 2011**

Size 38,750 SF, Cost \$20 million, Status completed September 2011, Team B+H Architects

LEED® Silver Certified by the Canadian Green Building Council

Dramatically sited at the entrance to campus, the Hans W. Klohn Commons physically and strategically transforms the University of New Brunswick, Saint John (UNBSJ). The highly flexible information commons seamlessly integrates library staff spaces, allowing for a reinvention of the way library services are provided on campus and providing copious spaces for study and collaboration. Situated on a former parking lot, the commons is a beacon that sits within a restored landscape of trees and plants native to the Atlantic Maritime Ecozone.

UNBSJ first asked Sasaki to assess instructional spaces to determine space needs and how they related to the anticipated renovation of the existing Ward Chipman Library. After a series of workshops and visioning sessions, it became clear that the reinvention of library services would be compromised if built within Ward Chipman due to its structural limitations. The preferred solution located a new library at the opposite end of the campus from Ward Chipman, converting the former library into classrooms, labs, and faculty offices.

Working with the university and library staff, Sasaki took advantage of the opportunity to design a building that enhanced an improved model for library services instead of limiting it. The second floor of the Hans W. Klohn Commons is suspended from the roof, allowing for a column-free ground floor. This, coupled with a raised floor infrastructure, grants maximum flexibility to move, add, or recombine the furniture and study spaces throughout the commons. A browsing collection is located on the second floor, but the majority of the university's collection is housed in compact shelving on the lower level, providing maximum space for study and collaboration. The highly flexible space allows for the library staff to test various service models and tailor the space to meet the needs of students and faculty.

A restorative approach to the landscape knits the original topography of the east end of the campus back into the site. The design reintroduces native species of plants and trees and redefines sightlines to frame views to the distant hills. Studying and collaborating in the commons takes on the experience of sitting in a pavilion surrounded by the rich Canadian landscape. (Sasaki)

sbc see **Solomon Cordwell Buenz**



## **Schacht Aslani Architects, Seattle, WA – USA**

<http://www.saarch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Olympic College, College Instruction Center, Bremerton, WA – USA 2014**

The College Instruction Center houses a 270-seat theater and instructional space for Fine Art, Music and Health Occupations. It is a pivotal project in the realization of the College's master plan. Located at the main entry to campus, the building joins the new Library, Science & Tech and Humanities Buildings to create a central quadrangle. Two city streets will be vacated as part of the project to complete the campus pedestrian spine and create a formal vehicular entry and drop off.

The building's two-story atrium opens into the campus spine, serving as a lobby for the theater, providing student gathering space and creating a sense of community for the multiple programs housed in the facility. Student study and breakout spaces are arranged on multiple levels around the lobby to create a hub of spaces that foster student interaction, encouraging engagement and collaboration.

Active learning classrooms provide a state-of-the-art instructional resource based on an innovative model that was pioneered by the University of Minnesota. Round study tables with space for eight students are arranged so that each table has its own LCD wall display and white board. The configuration allows instructors to lecture to the entire class or assign group projects. The video displays are linked so that solutions and discoveries made by one group can be shared with the entire class. The room can accommodate 90 students or be subdivided into two, 45 seat spaces.

Innovative mechanical and electrical systems, including 90% heat recovery and a 100kw solar array, contribute to the building's ambitious sustainable design agenda. (Schacht)

#### **King County Library System, Auburn, WA – USA 2012**

Expansion of the Auburn Library transforms the 15,000 square foot building to serve contemporary KCLS programs. The glass walls of the 5,000 square foot addition wrap around two sides of the original building, increasing the visibility of the library and opening up to views of Les Gove Park.

Inside, the changes start at the front door, where the entry is modified to increase access. A new central reading area provides a place for people in the heart of the library. Reconfigured collections shelving improves sight lines. The addition contains a new children's area and a flexible meeting room that is contained by operable glass walls that allow it to be used for a wide range of programs. The project includes new parking facilities as well as structural and electrical improvements. (Schacht)

#### **Library Media Center & Faculty Administration Building, Peninsula College, Port Angeles, WA – USA 2007**

27,000 sqf., \$ 12,500,000

### **Awards:**

AIA WA Council Civic Design Award, Merit Award, 2010

American School & University Louis I. Kahn Citation Award, 2009

AIA Seattle – what makes it green ? 2006

The new Library and Administration Building create a gateway to the Peninsula College campus, inviting people to engage in the life of the academic community. The one-story, 27,500-square-foot library is organized around a spacious reading room that has a commanding view of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Vancouver Island to the north. Two-story, 7,500-square-foot Administration Building sits to the east of the library. The new buildings are linked by an existing concrete and brick arcade, which serves as a pedestrian bridge over the main entry. Originally, the arcade supported a wood-framed structure with eight small faculty offices. The offices were demolished in order to open up the view over the bridge, which is a local icon reflected in the college's graphic logo. The new buildings are designed in a contemporary design aesthetic of brick, wood, steel and glass that fits with the vernacular of the college's original wood-framed, 1960s structures. Sustainability is integrated into the design. Heating and cooling are provided by geothermal-well fields that supply an under-floor air distribution system. Daylighting reduces the need for electrical lighting. Rain gardens accept runoff from roof surfaces and create lush planting areas that line the pedestrian routes around the building. "The juxtaposition of the new and the old is very intriguing. The choice of materials, design of spaces and treatment of volumes create a light and airy learning environment." –2009 jury (<http://schoolbuildings.com>)

#### **Douglas-Truth Branch, Seattle Public Library, Seattle, WA – USA 2006**

Location: 2300 E. Yesler Way/Seattle, WA, Completion Date: October 2006, Gross square footage: 16,493 sq.ft., Total project cost: \$5.1 million

### **Awards:**

AIA Washington Council Civic Design Award 2007

AIA Seattle Project-of-the-Month, Fe. 2007

Seattle Magazine, Best of Architecture 2006

AIA Seattle both/and exhibit 2003

A sleek metal-clad addition complements a branch library's historic main building. Douglas-Truth Branch Library has served a diverse community in Seattle's Central area for over 80 years. Today, it has an annual audience of nearly 300,000 patrons. An expansion designed by Schacht Aslani Architects meets the needs of the library's current users and complements the character of its historic architecture. The bulk of the addition is located below grade to the east side of the historic structure. The green space to the west of the library, at the corner of 23rd and Yesler, and views of the library's most prominent facades were preserved. The historic main entry continues to provide access to the expanded library. Inside, the integrity of the original building, with its grand reading room, classical detailing and oak bookcases, was maintained. A curving grand stair takes patrons from the historic building down to the adult reading room in the addition. The city's African American collection is housed in this new space. The new reading room is covered by a light monitor that brings generous amounts of daylight into the new structure and frames views looking back to the historic building. A new meeting room, at the same level as the historic building, has windows that look out over the new reading room and a separate exterior entry for after hours use. The sloped roof of the light monitor covers both the meeting room and the lower level reading areas, tying together the spaces inside the addition. This form is separated from the historic building by a curved glass connector, which contains the grand stair. The exterior of the addition facing the historic library is glazed, reflecting the color and details of the landmark building by day and allowing light inside the addition to spill out at night, creating an inviting beacon for passersby.

#### **Spellman Library, Grays Harbor College, Aberdeen, WA – USA 2003**

Pre-design, architectural, site & interior design for expansion of 17,000 sf building to 25,000 sf including library, art gallery, computer labs & classrooms.

### **Awards:**

## AIA Washington Council Civic Design Award 2003

The Spellman Library at Grays Harbor College was a 1960s concrete and brick structure with multiple inaccessible levels that was inwardly-focused and separated from the campus quadrangle by a moat of inaccessible open space. Schacht Aslani designed an L-shaped addition that wraps around the original building, opening up the interior space of the library and connecting it to a reconfigured central quadrangle. The building's multiple levels were reduced to two major levels with an intermediate lobby at the level of the quadrangle. The lobby provides space for the campus art gallery and access to an elevator that connects the two major reconfigured levels of the building. The addition integrates the library with the campus and provides needed additional space for library functions and flexible spaces for both individual and group learning. (Schacht)

### [Squaxin Island Tribe Library & Museum, Shelton, WA – USA 2002](#)

Predesign, site, architectural & interior design for 13,000 sf building providing integrated library & exhibit space, classrooms, offices & gift shop.

The MLRC brings together the best features of libraries and museums as places for culture and community. In a contemporary interpretation of the plankhouse archetype, the museum and library are located together in a single, great hall that integrates the two functions. The design marries the visual, experiential qualities of an exhibit gallery with the accessible, educational characteristics of a reading room. The individual components of the museum and the library - displays, bookshelves, reading areas, computer stations and information center - are woven into an integrated whole. Book collections are organized in relation to subject matter so that a display of baskets, for example, is accompanied by related reading materials. Supporting these activities are adjacent classrooms, which provide space for crafts and language classes, seminars and lectures. The librarian's desk is next to the front door and serves as a central point of orientation for the entire facility - providing a place where visitors can go for information and resource materials or just to talk about Squaxin Island culture. (<http://www.squaxinislandmuseum.org>)

## [Schwartz / Silver Architects, Inc., Boston, MA – USA](#)

<http://www.schwartzsilver.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### [Billings Library, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT – USA on design \(2016\)](#)

Billings was designed by Henry Hobson Richardson (\*29.09.1838 Priestly Plantation, Louisiana - + 27.04.1886 Brookline, MA) as the university's library and was expanded in similar style by Richardson's partners the year after his death in 1886 (Like the Crane Library in Quincy Massachusetts, designed a few years earlier, this library is Romanesque in style. Unlike some of Richardson's works, however, this is reddish brown sandstone, without contrasting trim. See also: [Childs, Bertman, Tseckares](#)) (H.H.Richardson: Winn Memorial Library, Woburn, MA 1876-79, Ames Memorial Library, North Easton, MA 1877, Crane Library Quincy, Quincy, MA 1881, Converse Memorial Library, Malden, MA 1885 – AJW). Following the construction of a new library building in 1961, Billings was renovated as a student center, with a major addition in 1984. Schwartz/Silver is now returning the building to something close to its original function, as the University's Special Collections Library. (Schwartz/Silver)

#### [Main Historical Society Library, Portland, Maine – USA 2009](#)

The expansion of the Alida Carroll and John Marshall Brown Library, the research library of the Maine Historical Society, is the first phase of Schwartz/Silver's master plan for the institution. The 1907 library has been restored and linked to a future museum by a corridor under the garden. At the rear of the old building, a 1960's addition has been removed, and a new three-story wing takes its place. The new wing houses rare books in compact storage and a temperature and humidity controlled conservation environment. Behind the glassy west façade, offices and meeting rooms overlook the restored garden.

Program: Reading rooms, open stack areas, collection storage in conservation environment, offices, meeting rooms, staff work spaces, and administrative offices. (Schwartz)

#### [Burke High School and Combined Public Library, Boston, MA – USA 2006](#)

The Jeremiah E. Burke High School is located in Dorchester, Boston's largest and most diverse neighborhood. The renovation and addition to the school includes a combined public and school library, a community center, and a gymnasium. The Boston Public Library's branch library stretches along the street with a two-story-high glass façade. An open stair connects to the high school library above. And at the top of the new wing is a competition-sized school gymnasium, with special floor construction to isolate noise. (Schwartz)

#### [Milton Central Library, Milton, MA – USA 2006](#)

Like many towns in New England, Milton has a main public library built at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century under the influence of the reformers of the "City Beautiful Movement". The Schwartz/Silver expansion is behind the original structure. The entrance to the historic library is maintained, but the new construction provides an opportunity to offer a more permeable, "friendly" library experience. (Schwartz)

#### [Andlinger Center for the Humanities, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ – USA 2004](#)

### **Awards:**

Preservation Honor Award of the Historical Society of Princeton

Schwartz/Silver was engaged to develop an integrated Humanities Center at Princeton, in two of the university's earliest examples of gothic revival architecture: Chancellor Green and East Pyne. The two buildings, completed in 1873 and 1897 by the architect William Appleton Potter (\*08.12.1842 Schenectady, NY - + 19.02.1909 Rome, Italy), has served as Princeton's library for 50 years. After another 50 years, the decision was made to convert the buildings into the Humanities Center, comprising departments in cultural and language studies, comparative literature and linguistics. The architectural challenge was to significantly enlarge the buildings, and create important new entrances to the Center from the surrounding campus, while preserving their landmark historic character. Like many nineteenth century libraries, East Pyne was built without integrated structural floors. Walkways for librarians were installed as part of the library stacks, which rose the full height of the building. In 1948, when the building was converted for office uses, steel floor framing was added, but in the north wing of the building the floor elevations did not align with neighboring floors in order to accommodate a cafeteria above the unexcavated basement level. To eliminate this misalignment, the 1948 structure was removed and replaced with new steel to create consistent floor levels throughout the building. Once that was accomplished, the lower level was dug out. A major feature of the original gothic revival structures was their leaded glass windows. After a century of exposure, many windows were leaking or damaged. The original lead "comes", which held the individual panes of glass in place, were sagging. Lead has little strength and is very soft and malleable, so a continuing stress of even relatively small proportions will give rise to continuing creep. All of the building windows were removed for restoration. Within the shop, each piece of glass was dismantled and cleaned, broken pieces replaced with similarly colored and textured hand-made glass, and new lead comes soldered into place. The restored windows were then reinstalled. (Schwartz)

### [Boston Athenaeum, Boston, MA – USA 2002](#)

Edward Clarke Cabot American architect. He became a leading figure in the Boston architectural world from the time his Athenaeum (1846–9) was built. This, his greatest work, was influenced by Charles Barry's Italianate club-houses in London. In the 1850s Gilman was his associate. During the 1870s he produced several distinguished Queen Anne houses, and some of his later designs shared affinities with those of H. H. Richardson.

#### **Awards:**

**2003 American Architecture Award, Chicago Athenaeum Distinguished Buildings Award**

**2005 Preservation Achievement Award, Boston Preservation Alliance**

The Boston Athenaeum, one of America's oldest private membership libraries, is housed in a National Landmark building designed in 1846 (1847-1849) by Edward Clarke Cabot (1818-1882). Schwartz/Silver has served as the institution's architect since 1990, preparing and executing a 25-year master plan. The major renovation and expansion created new public spaces and reconfigured existing ones, relocated book and art collections, and established a museum-quality conservation environment. The result is dramatically changed and reassuringly familiar. (Schwartz/Silver)

### [Charles Chu Asian Art Reading Room, Connecticut College, New London, CT – USA 2001](#)

#### **Awards:**

**2007 Honor Award for Interior Architecture, Boston Society of Architects**

The opportunity to create a special reading room for quiet study at the Shain Library at Connecticut College arose from the need to display a significant collection of Asian Art. The artworks are predominantly Chinese scrolls, and the verticality of this particular form is made a counterpoint to the essential horizontality of the space as a whole. Specially designed bronze and wood cabinets display the scrolls individually, and provide organization for groupings of comfortable armchairs and tables. (Schwartz)

### [Hyde Park Branch Library, Boston, MA – USA 2000](#)

#### **Awards:**

**2006 William D. Smith Memorial Award for Best Accessible Design. Massachusetts Architectural Access Board and the Boston Society of Architects**

**2000 National Honor Award, AIA**

A branch of the Boston Public Library the Hyde Park Library was built in 1899 in the Classical Revival style. Schwartz/Silver's renovation and expansion doubled the size of the facility, to over 28,000 square feet. To maintain the balance and symmetry of the historic structure, the original brick fabric was extended with "bookend" additions that flank it on either side, giving the original building sufficient extra mass to allow its two story portico to remain the dominant visual element of the expanded building. (Schwartz)

### [Rotch Library, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA – USA 1990](#)

#### **Awards:**

**Harleston Parker Medal, City of Boston and the Boston Society of Architects 1993**

**National Library Award, AIA and ALA 1993**

**Honor Award, Boston Society of Architects 1991**

**Merit Award, New England Regional Council of the AIA 1991**

The expansion of MIT's Rotch Library (Originally built in 1938 as part of the William Barton Rogers Building designed by William Welles Bosworth – 1869 -1966 - with Harry J. Carlson, MIT's Rotch Library of Architecture and Planning is one of the premier architecture libraries in the United States, supporting the first architecture program in the country, with the first professor hired in 1865 and the first classes taught in 1868 at the original Boston campus. (<http://info-libraries.mit.edu>), with collections in architecture and planning, has an unusual programmatic condition: the site proposed for the building had to continue to function as a truck loading area. In order to provide 14 feet of vehicular clearance below, and to fit six floors of book-stacks within a height limit defined by the base of MIT's entry dome on Massachusetts Avenue, the new floors were hung from the steel roof structure above. (Schwartz)

## **Shepley Bulfinch Richardson & Abott, Boston, MA – USA**

<http://www.sbra.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### [Firestone Library Renovation, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ – USA on construction \(2020\)](#)

collaboration with:

**HMR Architects Architects, Princeton, NJ – USA** <http://www.hmr-architects.com>

**Frederick Fisher and Partners Architects, Los Angeles, CA – USA** <http://www.fisherpartners.net>

**Firestone Library 1946 – 1948, Architects: Robert B. O'Connor (\*1886 - + Nov.1993, Mount Kisco, NY) and Walter H. Kilham (1868\* - 1948+), New York**

**TO FURTHER THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING: A HISTORY OF THE HARVEY S. FIRESTONE MEMORIAL LIBRARY**

Jennifer S. Kron Class of 1995

...In contrast to the thoroughly modern interior, the library's exterior is the Gothic style. Firestone is one of the earliest examples of Gothic with a steel frame. The architects decided on Gothic for the purposes of architectural harmony on the campus, especially because of the new building's proximity to the University Chapel, the old Pyne and Chancellor Green Libraries, and Green Hall. Planners briefly considered Colonial style instead of Gothic, but Colonial would have formed a sharp contrast with the Gothic surroundings; and to the architects it presented extremely difficult problems of design in meeting the functional requirements of the internal plan. ... Firestone is not a stellar example of collegiate Gothic in America. "Barely passable Gothic" is how Professor Clark has referred to the building's appearance; but to the architects and planners, the exterior was unimportant. The spirit of the humanistic library lies in its stacks, reading nooks, carrels, and offices, not in massive towers or stone gargoyles. Firestone proved to be the last gasp of Gothic architecture at Princeton. Following its completion, the University decided that Gothic construction was no longer practical...Possibly the most unusual feature of the new library was its policy of open stacks. Open stacks are exceedingly rare in a library this size. When Firestone was built, Librarian Julian Boyd wrote that it was the largest open-stack library in existence. Open stacks were crucial to the library's purpose, however, since they provide students immediate contact with books and other materials. (Google.com: Firestone paper)

**Firestone Library Addition 1989, Architects Koetter Kim Associates, Boston, MA see:** <http://www.koetterkim.com>

**complete renovation 2010-2020:**

In 1948, the Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library

(Lit.: von Kamp, Anne, Die bauliche Entwicklung der Firestone Bibliothek, Berlin 2003 – <http://www.ib.ha-berlin.de>) opened door, and Chancellor Green and East Pyne were converted to office uses. (Princeton University Library is the main library of Princeton University. It is headquartered in the Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library building, named after tire magnate Harvey Firestone. Firestone Library opened in 1948, as the first large American university library constructed after World War II. Roughly 1.5 million volumes were moved during the summer of 1948 from East Pyne Hall, which until then had served as the University's main library. The library building was expanded in 1971 and again in 1988 – see: <http://koetterkim.com> - and currently has over 750 miles (1,210 km) of bookshelves. The Firestone building itself does not appear very large from the outside, because most of its books are stored in one of the three partially-underground levels and 20 underground levels that extend beyond the footprint of the main building. Firestone has four smaller above-ground floors, the second and fourth of which are accessible only to library staff. Princeton's book collection has outgrown Firestone's present capacity. Therefore, volumes relating to many academic subjects are no longer housed at Firestone, but at more than a dozen other library buildings or spaces located around the campus. In addition, two annexes in the Princeton University Forrestal campus are used to store volumes and materials that are less frequently used. Though it is not the largest university library in the world, Princeton librarians boast that the library has the most books per student of any university in the country. Firestone is one of the largest open-stack libraries in existence. The library contains many study spaces, most prominently the Trustees Room (an open study space bounded on one side by glass panels containing the names of all present and past university trustees and presidents) and the atrium. It also has hundreds of carrels (offices about the size of a large closet) that are reserved for faculty, graduate students, and undergraduate seniors working on their theses. In addition, the library has a social science reference center and a reserved books area, and many departments have their own private seminar and study rooms. The University's interlibrary loan services and most staff librarians have offices in Firestone. (<http://en.wikipedia.org>)

In light of the library's importance in teaching and research at Princeton, the University has begun planning for a complete renovation of Firestone Library. The renovation architects, Shepley Bulfinch, are working with a late September 2010 deadline to submit a set of plans for a total renovation. During the fall 2010 semester, the library will host an open house to give the entire campus a chance to see and comment on the overall design, which to date has been informed by meetings with the Faculty Steering Committee on the Firestone Renovation, focus groups with library users, and meetings with library staff. Project goals: The planning for the renovation of Firestone is focused on creating a building that is well-suited to support modern library services and contemporary approaches to scholarship while also providing the proper environment for one of the world's great book and manuscript collections. Principles guiding the renovation include:

- Improving navigability and wayfinding throughout the building, especially in the open stacks.
- Improving the quality of user spaces, including graduate study rooms, carrels, quiet public reading rooms and seating in the stack areas.
- Creating more efficient shelving layouts.
- Creating a larger and consolidated space for the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections.
- Concentrating exhibit spaces on the first floor.
- Consolidating library service points into more efficient and effective groupings.
- Designing efficient and comfortable staff spaces.
- Bringing the building into compliance with current building and fire codes and accessibility standards.

Timeframe: The renovation and reconfiguration is conceived as a long-term phased project taking more than 10 years, during which the library will remain open and occupied. Efforts will be made to schedule the most disruptive work at times of the year when the library is not as heavily used, and to create temporary spaces to keep noise and dust to a minimum. Some preparatory work began in summer 2010 primarily in limited areas on floors A, B and C. Isolated areas on floors A and B are being improved to serve as temporary office space. This work will be completed by August 2010. Space on C floor will be renovated to provide more shelving; this work will be completed by fall 2011. The existing stairway in the northwest corner of Firestone, which currently connects level C through the first floor, will be extended from the first through the third floors. This work also will be completed by fall 2011.

(<http://www.princeton.edu>)

### [Georgia State University, New Law School Building, Atlanta, GA – USA on design](#)

This facility for Georgia State's College of Law will create a gateway for the central campus and transform the surrounding precinct in urban Atlanta. With the law library as its intellectual hub, the facility will strengthen the College's internal sense of community. The design emphasizes flexibility and adaptability as a way to accommodate program growth and curricular change. With courtroom and library space that supports the legal community and event space for the campus as a whole, the facility supports the College's expanded interdisciplinary collaboration with clinical programs and policy centers. New outdoor gathering spaces and strengthened connections to Hurt Park are central to the design, as are the use of daylighting and other visible sustainable design elements. The project's 2010 conceptual design study explored ways to fulfill these aspirations, together with budget and design implications. Shepley Bulfinch is the design architect in association with Collins Cooper Carusi Architects of Atlanta. (Shepley)

### [George Mason University, Fenwick Library Expansion, Fairfax, VA - USA 2015](#)

150.000 sqf.

The Fenwick Library expansion redefines the central library as the intellectual heart of George Mason's distributed campus and promotes the University's aspirations for growth as a major research institution. The focal point of the expansion is a new research commons, supporting student scholarship with integrated resources, including sample access to technology, specialized librarians, special collections, writing tutors, and data services. The new research-focused expansion is designed to reinforce the library's connection with the adjacent Johnson Center Library, serving the undergraduate community, and designed by Shepley Bulfinch in 1994. Stewardship to the environment is expressed in the building's design to LEED silver standards, including cooling with chilled beams, external shading devices, a naturally irrigated rain garden, roof garden, and preservation of a natural grove of trees at the south of the site. (Shepley)

### [City of Austin, New Central Library, Austin, TX – USA 2015](#)

180.000 sqf.

The New Central Library gives Austin an iconic landmark and a flexible facility that reflects the city's rich cultural and social fabric. Located next to Shoal Creek, the library will help define the western portal to downtown and provide a welcoming community gathering place.

Reader seats wrap the sunlit perimeter, spilling onto screened outdoor reading porches that overlook Lady Bird Lake. In addition to a reading room and dedicated areas for children and teens, the library features a mix of lively and contemplative spaces that support imaginative programming. This includes a 350-seat event forum for presentations and performance; display and demonstration areas; community meeting rooms of varying sizes; and collections displays that encourage discovery.

The library embraces Austin's environmental commitment: in addition to the generous use of natural light, the project includes energy-efficient systems focused on reducing water use and the building's overall footprint. These include rainwater harvesting and

a vegetated roof. The facility offers a 200-car garage, a dedicated bike porch, and proximity to public transit, a hike-and-bike trail, and the Lance Armstrong Bikeway. It is pursuing LEED certification.

The joint venture Lake|Flato Shepley Bulfinch of San Antonio and Boston is the architect. The library's inclusive planning, programming, and design process has engaged city and library staff as well as a wide range of Austin residents. (Shepley)

**[Ringling College of Art and Design, New Library, Sarasota, FL – USA 2015](#)**

50,000 sqf.

Ringling's new library creates a vibrant locus for learning at the heart of its expanding campus, an iconic form that embodies and supports the College's creative community. The library's form defines the spaces that surround it, with a robust program that engages and animates them.

The library is an integral partner in the creative process at this design school, where its collections offer value both for visual inspiration and as cultural artifacts. Open and transparent, the library's ground floor is a hub of activity, revealing the life within. Internally, the building is organized by layers of activity, progressing from most active to quietest as users move from ground floor to upper floors and along the east-west axis from campus edge to bayou. A series of outdoor terraces on the upper floors offer views and vantage points of the campus, providing sources of inspiration and different perspective.

This milestone project is quadruple the size of the existing library. The caliber of Ringling as an institution and the quality of its students' work had outstripped the capacity of Kimbrough Library.

Shepley Bulfinch is designing the project in association with Sweet|Sparkman Architects of Sarasota. (Shepley)

**[Salem State University, New Library and Learning Commons, Salem, MA – USA 2013](#)**

128,000 sqf.

The Library defines a new academic quad for Salem State's North Campus and meets an urgent need for a replacement library to serve the University's five campuses.

A vibrant and welcoming academic crossroads, the Library has clear wayfinding and spaces for scholarship and collaboration, and is designed to accommodate changes in technology and pedagogy. The learning commons, rich with academic resources, is integrated with library services to provide a comprehensive and supportive learning environment. The library is sited to define the new quad, strengthening the identity of the North Campus as the University's academic heart, establishing a sense of place, and strengthening institutional identity. While the first level of the four-story Library offers an entrance facing College Drive, the second-floor main entrance faces the quad.

Designed with a range of environmental features, the project is targeting a minimum of LEED Silver certification. (Shepley)

**[Arizona State University, Hayden Library – Master Plan, Tempe, AZ – USA 2012 \(2013-2016\)](#)**

360,000 sqf.

The master plan for Arizona State's main research library defines an exceptional research and learning environment for the 21st century, at the heart of the Tempe campus. The plan re-envisioned the library as a dynamic intellectual hub for the University's growing population, giving physical form to the vision set forth in its ambitious institutional strategic plan.

The plan reorients the space from a collection-intensive facility to a patron-focused learning environment, with enhanced research and study spaces, a robust technology and instructional hub, consolidated staff space, and newly prominent and accessible special collections. Strategic decisions about the location of portions of the collection were addressed.

The plan also leverages the library's location at the crossroads of two key pedestrian axes to address a dearth of open space on the campus. A proposed expansion reclaims the sunken courtyard and moat surrounding the library for new, programmable space with a green roof that becomes an extension of the campus' central quad. A new entrance pavilion along one axis will serve as a beacon for the University community.

The phased five-year renovation and expansion will permit uninterrupted library operations. (Shepley)

**Hayden Library Repurpose and Renovations Phase 1**

Hayden Library Repurpose and Renovations Phase 1 will create a new main entrance pavilion, enclose the existing "moat" that surrounds the building to capture both above ground and below ground usable space, and install required infrastructure to support the master plan repurpose for existing and additional space. In order to accommodate subsequent Hayden Library building renovations, a building module expansion will be constructed at the University Library Archives at the Polytechnic Campus, which allows for the relocation of collections from the Tempe Campus to the Polytechnic Campus.

State Appropriation (SAP) \$ 35,000,000

<http://www.sheeo.org/sites/default/files/Arizona%20response%20CIP%20ASU%20FY2014-2016.pdf>

**[Johns Hopkins University, Brody Learning Commons, Baltimore, MD - USA 2012](#)**

40,000 sqf.

Brody Learning Commons furthers the Eisenhower Library's role as the intellectual, social, and physical heart of the Homewood campus and gives users a portal to the physical and virtual resources of the Sheridan Library system. The technology-rich Learning Commons includes group study spaces, seminar rooms, and a state-of-the-art lab designed to integrate the role of scientists into the field of paper and manuscript conservation. The Rare Books and Manuscripts collection is on prominent physical display, supplemented by digital presentation of materials that allows users to compare and contrast different editions of rare documents in virtual and physical form. An atrium, which provides a transition between Brody and the Library allows natural light to reach the lower levels of the Library while providing a civic space for the Learning Commons and the library community. The highly sustainable project is being designed to LEED Silver standards. (Shepley)

**[Austin College, Woodruff Library \(Science Building\), Sherman, TX – USA 2011](#)**

103,000 sqf.

In a celebration today attended by Atlanta Mayor Kasim Reed and other dignitaries, the Atlanta University Center (AUC) rededicated the renovated Robert W. Woodruff Library, unveiling its interactive and technology-rich 21st century learning environment. Shepley Bulfinch's completion of the first phase of this major renovation included more than 130,000 square feet of the Woodruff Library's 220,000 square foot facility. The renovation replaced many solid interior walls with glass panels, drawing natural light deep into the space. The inviting and dynamic main floor, with its media creation and presentation space and digital resources, is visible through a series of folding glass panels that separate group learning spaces and an extended-hours e-café from the rest of the library. Bleachers in the extended-hours area convert existing stairs into seating. The new Woodi Learning Commons supports collaborative, interactive, and technology-rich teaching, learning, and research. The Learning Commons was conceived as a space that integrates digital, and print information resources with classrooms, private spaces for reference consultation, learning labs, open seating, and collaborative study rooms. The library's upper level houses Archives Research Center and its re-designed reading room, together with seven group study/meeting spaces. The first phase of the renovation opened for student use in January



2010 and was completed in May. Plans for the second phase include upgrades to the library's exhibition hall; long-term protection for the Library's valuable archival collections; and integration of energy-efficient and environmentally sustainable elements. The two-phase renovation project was the first major interior upgrade since the building's dedication in 1982. Shepley Bulfinch completed a master plan for the Library in 2005. (Shepley)

**[Xavier University, Conaton Learning Commons and Williams College of Business, Cincinnati, OH - USA 2010](#)**

172,000 sqf.

Conaton Learning Commons and Williams College of Business transform Xavier's learning environment while defining Hoff Academic Quad and creating a campus gateway. Energy-efficient features and sustainable materials demonstrate Xavier's commitment to a campus that is socially responsible and environmentally sustainable. The 88,000 s.f. Williams College of Business is a technology-rich environment emphasizing innovative programming and integration with the business community. The open layout emphasizes collaborative work areas such as the trading room and business center as important assets. Adjoining the University's main library, the 84,500 s.f. Conaton Learning Commons' service model reaches beyond the integration of library and technology support with a range of faculty and student development centers, including career services, international student services, academic skills and community engagement, and the Center for Teaching Excellence. Co-locating faculty development facilities and technology support creates a shared learning experience for students and teachers, complemented by a 200-seat auditorium and gallery. The project is being completed in association with MSA Architects of Cincinnati. The two buildings, supported by a new central utility plant, follow recommendations made in Shepley Bulfinch's 2007 Master Plan. (Shepley)

**[Atlanta University Center, Robert W. Woodruff Library, Atlanta, GA - USA 2010](#)**

100,000 sqf.

This phased renovation creates a vibrant, learning-centered library for the Atlanta University Center and provides a new public face for the Library's prestigious special collections. The inviting and dynamic main floor houses media creation and presentation space and robust digital resources. The design preserves and energizes the Library's monumental marble stair with texture, light, and color, significantly improving acoustics by enclosing the stair in glass. An extended-hours area with informal study spaces and café can be separated or combined with adjacent library spaces through a series of glass doors. New adjacencies consolidate the central reference and circulation desk near Information Resources staff, group work, and instructional spaces. The Center serves a consortium of four of Atlanta's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU). The renovation implements strategies set forth in Shepley Bulfinch's 2005 Library Master Plan. (Shepley)

**[City of Show Low, New Public Library and City Hall Renovation, Show Low, AZ - USA 2010](#)**

45,000 sqf., \$ 8,000,000

The new Public Library is the first of two major projects and streetscape improvements that are transforming the community, creating a sense of place with the establishment of a pedestrian-oriented, environmentally friendly downtown. The 20,000 s.f. library offers a 50% increase in capacity, with a second phase designed to accommodate future expansion. Its form reflects the tradition of lodge construction in the White Mountains with an environmentally conscious approach. A 150-foot clerestory window brings daylight deep into the main hall. Following completion of the new library, its former home will be transformed into City Hall. The two buildings' entrances will be aligned in a direct axis to create a civic portal. The 25,000 s.f. City Hall's highly flexible interior will accommodate future technological and service needs. These projects follow Merzproject's study of Show Low's long-term major public facilities. (Shepley)

**[Marquette University, Ray and Kay Eckstein Hall, Marquette University Law School, Milwaukee, WI - USA 2010](#)**

200,000 sqf.

Eckstein Hall advances Marquette's aspiration for a law school that ranks among the best in the country. The Hall offers a physical metaphor for the University's emphasis on civic leadership, public service, and the common good and, with it, the clarity and accessibility of learning and the law itself. Its innovative glass wall construction makes visible the building's activities to the public and passersby, while the columns revealed behind the glass and the structure's brick base emphasize the building's stature and verticality. The design places an emphasis on the building as a complete learning environment that seamlessly integrates the prominently sited library and its two-story reading room. Among its facilities are two courtrooms, a conference center, and cafe. Eckstein Hall was designed by Shepley Bulfinch in association with Opus Architects and Engineers. (Shepley)

**[Duke University, Link Teaching and Learning Center, Durham, NC - USA 2008](#)**

sqf. 23,900

The Link Teaching and Learning Center is a part of the phased renovation to Perkins Library, providing Duke with an innovative, technology-rich academic environment. Taking advantage of existing space on the lower level of Perkins, the Link is a lab that expands the boundaries of the physical classroom, facilitating education in a flexible, collaborative setting rich with new media technology close to library resources. It is one that is fitting for Duke, a leader in the integration of technology resources, including the distribution of iPods to complement classroom learning. The Link provides classrooms, seminar rooms, and group study spaces equipped with state-of-the-art audio/visual systems, flanked by interactive areas and the nearby IT helpdesk. The media wall at the Link entrance helps define the space and promotes technology as a valuable tool that fosters the exploration of innovative teaching and learning methods. (Shepley)

**[Colgate University, Case Library and Geyer Center for Information, Hamilton, NY - USA 2007](#)**

152,000 sqf.

This expansion and renovation reestablishes Case Library as an academic hub and social crossroads at the base of Colgate's hilltop campus. An addition of 51,000 s.f. to the original 101,000 s.f. facility allowed Colgate to modernize and expand its library services. Clearly delineated entryways, a grand stair, and interior "Main Street" improve navigation and access to staff. An automated book storage and retrieval system for approximately 500,000 volumes is nestled into the hill. With its captivating views of the campus, the new 5th floor is a dynamic academic and social space, complete with a cafe, 24-hour study areas, a videoconferencing room, multimedia production suite, and seminar rooms. The plaza outside creates a gathering point and connects to the upper campus. The project was designed in association with Kendall/Heaton Associates. (Shepley)

**[Rice University, Fondren Library, Houston, TX - 2006](#)**

74,000 sqf.

**Awards:**

"Best in Renovation - Private" award, Texas Construction Magazine, 2007

The revitalized Fondren Library fulfills a vision set forth in the University's Library Master Plan, integrating emerging technologies and supporting new patterns of activity and scholarship. Located in the center of campus, Fondren is at the crossroads of the historic quadrangle and new campus development, creating the opportunity for it to be not only an intellectual focal point, but also a link between the two zones. Visitors now arrive in a double-height entry area flanked by technology services, a cafe, and an information commons. The library provides a GIS laboratory and enhanced special collections area, while a penthouse reading room offers views of the campus. Completed as a phased renovation, the library remained open throughout construction. Shepley Bulfinch designed the project in association with Bailey Architects. (Shepley)

#### **Cornell University, African Studies and Research Center, Ithaca, NY – USA 2005**

6,000 sqf., \$ 2,600,000

#### **Awards:**

Citation, 2007 Awards for Excellence in Architecture, National Organization of Minority Architects (NOMA)  
2006 Gold Award, Brick in Architecture Awards

The award-winning Africana Studies and Research Center gives Cornell a highly visible emblem of the history, values, and culture of African peoples. Two pavilions, totaling 6,000 s.f., were added to a 11,600 s.f 1950s building to create a village complex with a shared exterior courtyard. The exterior brick patterns were inspired by the earth tone palette and rich textures of traditional African textiles. Large windows provide abundant natural light and views, creating a sense of openness and invitation. Circulation paths connect individual program spaces, each of which represents a core value of the Center: scholarship (the library pavilion); community (the multipurpose pavilion); and leadership (the faculty office and classroom pavilion). This integrated learning community reflects the Center's commitment to support collaborative education techniques as well as focused, individual research. (Shepley)

#### **Duke University, Perkins Library Complex, Bostock Library and von der Heyden Pavilion, Durham, NC – USA 2005**

133,000 sqf., \$ 34,200,000

Working with Duke University over the last eight years, Shepley Bulfinch has completed the program, planning, design, and construction for a multiphased designed an expansion and renovation, of the Perkins Library. The original library was designed in 1928, with successive expansions in 1948 and 1968, all reflecting the Gothic tradition of Duke. This design repositions the Library as the centerpiece of a dynamic learning and research community, creating a balance of spatial types and environments that will support the University's evolving needs and uses. It redefines the research and learning environment by integrating library resources, services, and users in spaces commensurate with the expectation and quality of intellectual work at Duke. As the central library for the University, Perkins Library commands a place of prominence on the West Campus quad beside the Chapel. The Library addition responds positively to this historic context and contributes to the campus's unique sense of place. (Shepley)

The Perkins Library complex was built in three stages—in 1928, 1948, and 1968. By the late 1990s it was clear that it was time for the library to renew and grow again. A master plan for Perkins Library included a goal of redefining the research and learning environment of the University libraries by integrating library resources, services, and users in spaces commensurate with the nature and quality of the intellectual endeavors at the University. Shepley Bulfinch Architects out of Boston was hired for the master plan as well as interior renovations to the existing library, and the design of two new buildings: Bostock Library and the von der Heyden Pavilion, which were completed and opened to the public in 2005. Bostock added 125,000 square feet of library expansion, and the von der Heyden Pavilion provided a popular coffee house and social space for Perkins. The site design for the project included the West Campus Pedestrianway, which was coordinated with the design for Fitzpatrick Center.

(<http://www.architect.duke.edu/projects/completed/bostock.html>)

#### **Boston Public Library. Renovation and Restauration, Boston, MA – USA 2005**

236,000 sqf., \$ 50,000,000

#### **Awards:**

Harleston Parker Medal 2001, Boston Society of Architects  
Preservation Award 2000, Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Modernization Award 1999, Buildings Magazine  
Architectural Design Honor Award 1995, Boston Society of Architects/AIA  
Design Excellence Award 1995, ASID and Boston Magazine  
Preservation Award 1994, Victorian Society of America

The project presented the formidable task of determining the appropriate treatments for these historically significant architectural spaces with their rich adornment of murals and sculptures. At the same time, all building spaces required extensive reorganization and upgrades for contemporary use. This included replacing all major M/E/P systems and enabling the installation of technology systems and infrastructure while preserving the historic interior. The design team collaborated with hundreds of consultants specializing in fine art conservation; historic finishes, lighting and stone work and other restoration expertise. The project included restoring the original McKim Main Entry Lobby and Grand Stair to their original grandeur, reopening architecturally significant spaces for public use, and reclaiming the Lower Level, previously used for storage. The library remained fully operational throughout the renovation. In 2001 it received the Harleston Parker Medal, the Boston Society of Architects' highest honor and the first ever awarded for a renovation project. (Shepley)

The Boston Public Library McKim Building (built 1895) in Copley Square contains the library's research collection, exhibition rooms and administrative offices. When it opened in 1895, the new Boston Public Library was proclaimed a "palace for the people." The building includes lavish decorations, a children's room (the first in the nation), and a central courtyard surrounded by an arcaded gallery in the manner of a Renaissance cloister. The library regularly displays its rare works, often in exhibits that will combine works on paper, rare books, and works of art. Several galleries in the third floor of the McKim building are maintained for exhibits.

Bates Hall has a coffered ceiling in a wide catena-arched barrel vault. Internet and power connections are discreetly beneath the large wooden research tables.

Charles Follen McKim's design shows influence from a number of architectural precedents. (Charles Follen McKim (August 24, 1847, Chester County, PA – September 14, 1909 St.James, NY) was an American Beaux-Arts architect of the late 19th century. Along with Stanford White, he provided the architectural expertise as a member of the partnership McKim, Mead & White.) McKim drew explicitly on the Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève in Paris (designed by Henri Labrouste, built 1845 to 1851) for the general arrangement of the facade that fronts on Copley Square, but his detailing of that facade's arcaded windows owes a clear debt to the side elevations of Leon Battista Alberti's Tempio Malatestiano in Rimini. The open-air courtyard at the center of the building is based closely on that of the sixteenth-century Palazzo della Cancelleria in Rome. McKim also exploited up-to-date building

technology, as the library represents one of the first major applications, in the United States, of the system of thin tile vaults (or catalan vaults) exported from the Catalan architectural tradition by the valencian Rafael Guastavino.

([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston\\_Public\\_Library\\_McKim\\_Building](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Public_Library_McKim_Building))

### **Lake Forest College, Donnelly and Lee Library. Renovation and Expansion, Lake Forest, IL – USA 2004**

72.000 sqf., \$ 14.000.000

#### **Awards:**

2007 Bronze Award - Excellence in Masonry, Illinois Indiana Masonry Council

The award-winning Donnelly and Lee Library renovation and addition establishes a new academic identity for Lake Forest College. The 45,000 s.f. renovation and 27,000 s.f. addition transform the original library into a vibrant technological and educational resource, providing a flexible and interactive learning environment. The building was constructed with few fixed walls to allow spaces to be reconfigured as programmatic needs evolve. Instructional computer labs and a full-service IT department educate patrons about the use of technology within the library. A 24-hour cafe and computer lab provide space for casual gatherings and give students complete flexibility in their study schedules. Brightly colored interiors, glass-walled group study rooms and a two-story lobby encourage creative collaborative work and foster a sense of intellectual possibility. (Shepley)

### **University of Denver, Sturm College of Law, Denver, CO – USA 2004**

190.000 sqf., \$ 50.000.000

The nation's first LEED certified Law School, the Sturm College of Law has LEED Gold certification. Since Natural Resources Law has been taught here for more than one hundred years, the construction of new facilities provided the opportunity to put into practice the principles the University teaches. The building uses 40 percent less electricity, gas, and water than conventional construction. Electricity is conserved with the use of natural light, energy-efficient fixtures, and daylight and motion sensors. Water is conserved through sensor-activated faucets, native plantings, and a storm water collection system for irrigation. Green materials include a recycled copper roof, low gas-emitting paint and carpet, and lockers constructed out of recycled straw board. (Shepley)

### **Princeton University, Marquand Library of Art and Archaeology, Princeton, NY – USA 2003**

46.000 sqf.

This project transforms an important Princeton research facility that was built in 1966. The 29,000 sf renovation and 17,000 sf addition expand open study areas, improve circulation, and increase access to technology. The Rare Book Room is wrapped by a glass wall, enhancing a sense of openness and creating transparency between interior and exterior spaces. A new third level accommodates seminar rooms. This light-filled floor is a favorite study space, with inspiring views of the campus. A below-grade level covered with a green roof houses compact shelving space and skylit study areas that encourage the use of non-circulating materials such as folio and elephant volumes. Users now have access to progressive digital resources and work spaces that are transforming visual arts education and research. (Shepley)

### **City of Eugene, Eugene Public Library, Eugene, OR – USA 2003**

127.000 sqf., \$ 26.500.000

#### **Awards:**

People's Choice Award 2003, Public, Institutional and Commercial Architecture, AIA/Southwestern Oregon Chapter Excellence Award 2003, Oregon Hammurabi Awards, The Masonry and Ceramic Tile Institute of Oregon Second Place, Government/Institutional, International Excellence in Masonry Awards 2003, Mason Contractors Assn of America

The Eugene Public Library incorporates classical proportions while embracing contemporary technology and sustainable design ideals. The new facility, which is quadruple the size of the city's previous library, includes a conference rooms, media center, and a cafe. Behind the scenes, a mechanized conveyor belts eases the sorting and shelving of books. Double-height reading areas; a graceful, skylit spiral stair; and a three-story, glass "winter garden" create open, light filled spaces that contributes to the building's energy efficiency, which is thirty percent higher than required by codes. By locating the parking garage below ground, the Library was able to develop ample green spaces around the facility, including a walled children's reading garden, which help to minimize heat islands and reduce storm water run-off. The library was designed by Shepley Bulfinch, in association with Robertson Sherwood Architects. (Shepley)

### **City of Memphis, Central Library and Information Center, Memphis, TN – USA 2001**

330.000 sqf.

The Central Library for the city of Memphis reflects its educational mission as a library for all people. A welcoming and inviting center of information and learning, its accessible reading and meeting facilities sustain the community today and provide for generations of future learners and leaders. The Library responds to the diverse demands of three key constituencies: library staff, with needs for flexible and adaptive spaces; the city, seeking a civic landmark that harmonizes with a growing metropolis; and residents, looking for a library that is both an open source of information and a welcoming community center. The facility, which adapts to evolving technologies and patron use patterns, has wireless technology throughout. The Library was featured in the 2007 book "Heart of the Community: Libraries we Love." Shepley Bulfinch was the design architect in association with Looney Ricks Kiss of Memphis. (Shepley) see: <http://www.lrk.com>

### **Yale University, Irving S. Gilmore Music Library, New Haven, CT – USA 1998**

#### **Awards:**

Regional Award of Merit 2001, International Illumination Design Awards, Illuminating Engineering Society of North America Award of Excellence 2000, GE Edison Award Competition Gold Citation 2000, American School and University Educational Interiors Honor Award 1999, AIA Connecticut

Yale University's Gilmore Music Library incorporates an existing open-air courtyard and adjacent floor space to form a graceful "building within a building", within the Collegiate Gothic Sterling Library. Shepley Bulfinch's 1992 Master Plan for the Sterling Memorial Library had identified the courtyard as a suitable site for the new Music Library. Contemporary, Gothic-inspired, arched trusses lift the gently curved roof some 60 feet above the Reference Reading area and are anchored to the Library's existing steel frame construction. Clerestories on all four sides provide reflected indirect light onto the lightly-colored ceiling and into the space below. The Library's "Grand Reading Room" is on the mezzanine level. Among other specialty spaces are the soundproof Historic Sound Recording Workroom; two acoustically-isolated Seminar Rooms. In addition to allowing the Sterling Library to remain open throughout construction, other challenges included building and installing the trusses; and weaving new mechanical, electrical and life safety systems into the existing building. This adaptive re-use of space helps to reduce energy loss in the existing library building and minimizes the "footprint" of the overall complex. (Shepley)

## Queen's University, McClay Library, Belfast – UK 2009

196.000 sqf.

A model of sustainable design, the new Library positions Queen's as an international leader in education and sustainability. The Library is expected to meet the stringent standards of the UK's Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM). Natural light sensors and automatically operated windows reduce electricity consumption and a rainwater recycling system for greywater conserves water. A natural ventilation system throughout much of the building and the strategic use of chilled beams to cool classrooms and computer-intensive spaces significantly reduce energy costs. To meet the needs of Queen's expanding enrollment the library has 2,000 reader places and houses 1.5 million volumes, including the University's special collections. Facilities include exhibition space, a cafe, and language lab. Shepley Bulfinch designed the project in association with Robinson Patterson Partnership and Buro Happold Engineers. (Shepley)

## University College Cork, Boole Library – Expansion and Renovation, Cork – Ireland 2008

102.300 sqf., \$ 39.300.000

### **Awards:**

**International Architecture Award, 2008**

**Chicago Athenaeum: Museum of Architecture and Design**

This addition and renovation creates a new postgraduate research library while expanding and upgrading the Boole Library, Ireland's leading research institute. New space includes the 37,700 s.f. renovation of two floors of the existing building and a 64,600 s.f. addition. The project adds reading spaces while providing technology for all reader seats and accommodating the expansion of campus collections, including special collections and archives. The revitalized facility provides a consultation area for library staff, as well as group study rooms and instructional spaces. Built on the site of an ancient settlement, the Library's red sandstone exterior is a contemporary continuation of the settlement's stone wall. Shepley Bulfinch was the design architect in association with Wilson Architecture. (Shepley)

## SHKS Architects, Seattle, WA – USA

Snyder Hartung Kane Architects

<http://www.shksarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### Ferndale Library, Ferndale, WA – USA 2018

The Ferndale library combines emergent ideas about 21st century libraries with long-standing traditions of community gathering. Developed in collaboration with community members, City, and Library staff, the 15,000 sf library affirms the continuing relevance of libraries in rural communities. The library enhances the city by extending and reinforcing pedestrian activity on Main Street and preserving a large natural wetland area.

Community meeting rooms and display spaces are visually connected to library staff and resources.

A generous seating area is oriented towards views of Mount Baker and the wetlands, taking advantage of abundant natural light and breezes.

Roof monitors provide diffuse natural light throughout the main library space.

Planning aims at integrating parking and service access to reduce site impacts, using native plants to strengthen the habitat.

(SHKS)

While cultivating a romance with both agriculture and the pioneer spirit, Ferndale is a residential community with growth in both industrial and commercial activity. The new library will make an important contribution to the life of Ferndale, preserving Schell Marsh, a large natural area and reinforcing pedestrian activity on Main Street. The new, 15,000 square foot (1560 m2) library represents a symbiosis of town and marsh within the floodplain

of the Nooksack River. Drawing on the quiet simplicity of local agricultural buildings, the library is sheltered by a slightly sloping roof relieved by saw-tooth monitors introducing light and air. The street front is treated as a site-wall demarcating the threshold from Main Street to the library. A figural

public meeting room dominates the view from town as it opens toward a view of Mt. Baker. The meeting room expands to include a platform for the annual

poetry festival. Beneath the roof is an expansive community room opening toward the marsh toward the south. The large room will accommodate a wide range of collections and activities.

([http://2010honorawards.aiaseattle.org/sites/default/files/J\\_V\\_Ferndale%20Library\\_0.pdf](http://2010honorawards.aiaseattle.org/sites/default/files/J_V_Ferndale%20Library_0.pdf))

#### Vancouver Mall Library Connection, Vancouver, WA – USA 2013

Many library visitors come from outside the immediate community. For new residents, the mall library is often the first connection they have to the library system. Patrons who use other FVRL libraries often combine shopping trips with a chance to drop off books or check email on library computers. A connection with district resources. The Mall Library Connection's condensed space will provide a sampling of and connection to the wide array of services available throughout the library district. The name Vancouver Mall Community Library is a remnant of the original name of the shopping center when the library opened in 1983. The updated name reflects this location's new look and special role in the district.

([http://www.fvrl.org/homefiles/VM\\_FAQs\\_112012.pdf](http://www.fvrl.org/homefiles/VM_FAQs_112012.pdf))

To maintain a popular branch at the Vancouver Mall, the Fort Vancouver Regional Library had to provide twice the service in half the area. SHKS Architects was chosen by the Fort Vancouver Regional Library System to work with library patrons and staff to re-imagine and reinvent the library. Taking advantage of a highly visible retail location, the Library Connection welcomes new library patrons of all ages, especially teens.

Comfortable reading spaces, public computers, books, and other library amenities are visible through a frameless glass storefront, supported on round glu-lam columns. Automated book handling equipment dramatically reduces staff work area requirements and repetitive tasks, freeing librarians and space to serve patrons better. Library amenities are intuitively organized for self-help, empowering new and lifelong users.

A lower ceiling and wood storage wall define a flexible program area for readings, presentations, teen, and children's programs. Moveable shelving allows this space to expand into the adjacent children's area. Fixtures, partitions shelving, and furnishings are designed for reconfiguration and future reuse.

Public space for gathering, reading, and learning anchors the library plan in the center. Collections, computers, and other resources enclose this modestly scaled civic space, inverting conventional retail planning principles.

Books are celebrated in a continuous shelving display which wraps the storefront social area and connects to a quieter reading area at the back. Ramps provide universal access to a raised platform: an elevated prospect for browsers and readers. (SHKS)

#### **Fife Library, Fife, WA – USA 2011**

The Pierce County Library System is building the first library to open in the City of Fife, to serve a small community hungry for a community gathering place and a facility with all kinds of connectivity. To meet a tight funding timeframe and budget the Client opted for a factory-constructed modular system, to be constructed off-site as transportable sections, finished and ready for installation on a conventional concrete foundation. Located along a busy commercial arterial, the new library establishes a vital street presence, encouraging pedestrian and bike access. A landscaped urban sidewalk and a compact terrace invite patrons to gather at the entry. The design offers patrons comfortable seating, natural light, a warm and inviting social scene and spectacular views to Mount Rainier. Designated areas for children and teens are distinctly designed with the users in mind: bright and pleasant spaces gather the community's kids and young adults for reading, doing homework, socializing and learning. The broader community is served with multiple computer stations, a variety of shared reading areas and cozy nooks, and a spacious meeting room for events and lectures. Slated to open in the Fall of 2011, the Fife branch will be the first new library built as part of the PCLS 2030 Vision Master Plan.

(<http://2011honorawards.aiaseattle.org/nude1501>)

#### **Milton-Edgewood Library, Milton, WA – USA 2011**

The Pierce County Library System's Milton Edgewood Library opened in January 2011. It serves a small community hungry for an updated library: a community gathering place and a facility with all kinds of connectivity. The welcoming entry includes a rotating display of new collections, giving visitors a clear view into the library.

A self-service desk for easy check-out and digital catalogue provides quick access to library resources. A meeting room that seats 65, two conference rooms, and a study room provide additional resources. The fixture designs form a landscape of color and texture suited to the groups of adults, teens and children using the library. Sustainable building practices include low-flow toilets and faucets, and energy efficient lighting.

The reception area includes a desk for library staff to answer questions and facilitate patron access to collections. Comfortable chairs provide a cozy place to sit and read or visit with neighbors.

The reception area includes a desk for library staff to answer questions and facilitate patron access to collections. Comfortable chairs provide a cozy place to sit and read or visit with neighbors.

Teen patrons have a place of their own. A semi-circular seating area creates a comfortable nook for homework; three computers provide internet access. The custom-designed furniture adds a lyrical touch to the well-ordered space.

The children's area has kid-size shelving and a "book tunnel" that leads to the audio-visual section. Children have access to two computers with internet access and one AWE station – a children's learning computer. A small, "secret" door opens from the children's area directly to the meeting room for special activities and story-time. (SHKS)

#### **Magnolia Library, Seattle, WA – 2010**

The Seattle Public Library's Magnolia Branch presents a quintessential example of twentieth century Northwest architecture. Designed by Seattle architect Paul Kirk and landscape architect Richard Haag, the branch opened in 1964; in 2003 it was designated a Seattle landmark. The renovation and expansion, part of the Libraries for All bond measure, create new architectural relationships with the original structure, and repair and upgrade the original building and its systems.

The renovation and expansion honor the existing building and site, and create warm, inviting spaces served by state of the art energy, computer, and library systems. The project received a 2009 Washington State AIA Civic Design Award, an award from Historic Seattle and was an AIA DJC Project of the Month.

The new meeting room shares a level of design clarity with the existing building while departing from its frame structure. The flexible space provides a dignified civic gathering area and an intimately-scaled window seat for children's story time.

The new meeting room and a group study space are joined to the original library through the after-hours entry. A board-formed concrete wall forms a narrow addition that expands the staff work area. High windows and a carefully sculpted ceiling admit and control daylight.

The new meeting room is intimate and open, sheltered and visually connected to the landscape. Carefully placed windows bring in daylight and frame views to landscape elements. (SHKS)

#### **University of Washington, Gould Hall Digital and Architecture Library, Digital Commons, Seattle, WA – 2006**

Gould Hall, built in 1971, is the main building for the Department of architecture. It is named after Carl F. Gould (1873-1939), founder and first Chair of the Department of Architecture. Architect Gene Zema and Professor Daniel Streissguth were the lead designers of Gould Hall, in association with Dale Benedict and professors Grant Hildebrand and Claus Seligmann. Einar Svensson and Professor Robert Albrecht were the structural engineers. The building is reinforced cast-in-place concrete. A large central skylit atrium serves as a gathering place for the college. Gould Hall houses shared college facilities including the library, digital commons, shop, visual resources collection, classrooms, and the dean's office, as well as spaces for the Departments of Urban Design & Planning and Landscape Architecture.

(<http://arch.be.washington.edu/school/facilities>)

The Digital Commons replaces 6,600 sq ft of unused storage space in Gould Hall's sub-basement with unconventional, flexible, instructional space meeting a College-wide need. The design process reflects the College's collegiality by inviting students and faculty into the design conversation about the character of learning space in the digital age. The design includes the range of perspectives on a new learning environment, balancing flexibility and structure and creating informal learning spheres.

The mezzanine overlooks the Commons and helps the user orient to the space before entering. The focus is on optimizing resources for students and faculty.

The Commons provides flexible areas for collaboration and individual study. Small group workspaces have their own lighting controls, supporting the objective of student control. Moveable furniture and fixtures were chosen to make it easy for students to use and adapt the space.

Whiteboards provide places for sharing ideas. Not a typical computer lab, this space reflects changes in social and learning behavior – a place to hang out and use technology during and after class hours. Extensive light modeling studies were used in developing the design to mitigate the feeling of being underground. The bright surfaces reflect light and color; clarifying the spatial organization.

A forty-student computer classroom is used for digital course instruction.

Students staff the "help desk" and equipment repair shop located beneath the mezzanine. The new blue elevator provides color and accessibility. (SHKS)

#### **King County Library System at Southcenter, Tukvlla, WA – USA 2004**

The King County Library System Connection at the Southcenter Mall reflects the Library's approach to literacy outreach - going where the people are. In collaboration with library staff, SHKS combined retail and library expertise, bringing merchandising concepts to the library context.



Branding graphics, bright interior finishes and comfortable contemporary furniture reinforce the retail-library fusion. The project, sponsored by the King County Library Foundation, is welcoming and user-friendly.

The Library opens onto the mall on two sides. From the mall, the space invites entry through light, color and depth. Herman Miller office systems furniture, adapted for computer use, commands the center of the space. The work stations accommodate one to three people.

Books cover the side walls; people and computers share the middle ground, and the librarian has a view of the entire space. The interior restoration and repairs will extend the life of this community landmark. Interior improvements increase operational efficiency, providing a cozier, more comfortable space for patrons. The design conveys the Library's identity within the mall. Content choices introduce the library system to the consummate retail environment.

The Library is as a refuge: family members sit, read and surf the internet, waiting for shoppers in a relaxed setting. This is not a "fast food library": visitors are invited to linger.

A specific design vocabulary defines the children's area. The Library's commitment to young readers continues at Southcenter – distinctive carpeting and low shelving provide a protected area for children. The circular bookcases help identify their special area. (SHKS)

### **Green Lake West Seattle Library, Seattle, WA – USA 2004**

Green Lake and West Seattle Libraries, two of Seattle Public Library's seven Carnegie libraries, were built in 1910. Both libraries are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As part of the Libraries for All bond measure, SHKS Architects worked with the Library and community to renovate and protect these treasured community assets.

At Greenlake, a redesigned circulation desk and patron 'holds' area reflects changing trends in library use. Windows were either replaced or restored based on a thorough window survey. Original woodwork was restored. SHKS designed a light diffuser to reduce glare improving the skylight's function; maintaining historic character.

Exterior restoration and repairs will extend the life of this community landmark. Interior improvements increase operational efficiency, providing a cozier, more comfortable space for patrons.

The West Seattle Library received a full exterior upgrade including brick and terra cotta preservation, seismic anchorage and window renovation. The project also improved mechanical, electrical and communications systems, adaptively reused a basement storage area, converting it to a new meeting room and rehabilitated the interior.

Changes in the reading room incorporate new technology needs while maintaining the original finishes. Cabinets designed to deal with the technology of the past – books, record bins and cassette tapes – were modified to accommodate new technologies. (SHKS)

### **SHW Group, Plano, TX – USA**

<http://www.shwgroup.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Grand Valley State University – Library of the Future (Mary Idema Pew Library Learning and Information Commons), Allendale, MI – USA 2013**

A model for the new 21st-century digital learning environment, the Grand Valley State University Library of the Future is a student and user-focused design highlighting concepts of retail, exhibition and interactive technologies. Located along the main campus axis and framing the campus icon - the clock tower - the library is replacing an award-winning Zumberge Library constructed in 1968. The siting and design of the new building focuses on valuable sustainable concepts, such as a green roof and natural lighting, and the landmark is currently seeking LEED certification. To achieve this new higher-education learning model, SHW intensely investigated social work patterns: group, casual, serendipitous and formal. These social patterns, in addition to learning patterns, were integral drivers in the design of this facility. Ease of access to information, books, catalogues and technology were also critical considerations for the SHW architects involved in the project. The resulting design provides a variety of learning and interaction spaces, including bibliographic training, a café, and individual large-group and small-group study and instructional spaces. The large group area and circulation space transition to flexible study space and glass partitions are used to provide privacy, sound control and interaction space for up to 10 people. Concepts of retail, interactive technology, display and workstations work harmoniously to provide this interactive and functional space. (SHW Group)

### **H.D. Woodson STEM High School, Washington, DC – USA 2011**

241,700 sqf.

Intended to become the flagship of the District of Columbia's public school system, High School 2008 will reflect the highest standard of architectural design for education and it will serve as a model of heightened expectation throughout the District. SHW Group and its educational strategist, Cambridge Strategic Services, worked with High School 2008 staff to establish a shared understanding of the meaning and the facility's design implications of the instructional vision of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). SHW evaluated a variety of options to renovate and/or demolish the existing school structure and developed alternative timelines for delivery, including phasing plans for an occupied facility. The design firm also established sustainable design criteria and implementation strategies while facilitating staff and community dialogues. High School 2008 will employ state-of-the-art technology for instructional programs, building security and energy performance-monitoring systems. The 214,700-square-foot project is being developed as a LEED-Gold facility and incorporates geothermal wells, rainwater harvesting, vegetated roofs, and solar energy collection for domestic hot water. (SHW Group)

### **Needville High School, Needville, TX – USA 2010**

Located in Fort Bend County and approximately 30 minutes southwest of Houston, the Needville community and its school district officials have a 20-year partnership with SHW Group. They trusted the firm to develop a design for the high school that will arise on a 250-acre site, defining the area's independent and agricultural nature. Envisioned as an assembly of smaller structures integrally connected with the landscape, the desire for the facility was a design that avoided the conventional brick-box style of most schools, evoked the agrarian traditions found throughout Needville, and allowed students to be in grade-level, small learning communities. These goals allowed the design team the opportunity to explore Needville architectural character from Main Street to the rural countryside and to study, document and photograph the different elements that make up its community. In this exploration, the design team noted in the structures the emphasis on function over aesthetics that is prevalent in rural life. From this came the inspiration of Needville High School's design – a machine aesthetic with an agrarian theme. At the facility's heart is a central student gathering space designed as a silo feature and flanked by two academic wings housing the small learning communities. These communities are organized around a courtyard that frames the view to the science building – a distinctive campus feature with exhaust hoods and a green screen in the form of latticework and vines on the west façade. Transparency is carried throughout the facility's interior spaces, with ample glass framing the landscape and serving to acknowledge the land's integral role within the community. Other agrarian-themed features: a field wall of stacked stones in the library corrugated metal panels on the curved auditorium walls that along with natural light, frame the auditorium stage exposed steel trusses in the gymnasium, which is flooded

with natural light and features a glass encased weight room on the second floor overlooking the basketball courts a cupola and exposed trusses in the dining room reminiscent of a pavilion (SHW Group)

### **Career and Technical Education Center, Frisco, TX – USA 2008**

125,000 sqf.

In one of the fastest growing school districts in Texas, the Career and Technical Education (CTE) Center is the visionary product of two bond elections and a 10-year effort by the Frisco school district, community members, business professionals and students. The vision for the center is to attract and accommodate the district's brightest students, and allow them to explore courses consistent with their chosen career field or field of interest; whether it's technology, agriculture, culinary arts, veterinary medicine, criminal justice, business or other specialized fields. Envisioned as a state-of-the-art facility that prepares students for college and the 21st-century workforce in a competitive global economy, the center combines academics with real-world spaces and hands-on experience. The design team's challenge was to create a facility that supports curriculums, activities and learning spaces that are vastly disparate in nature, yet achieves unity and encourages collaboration and interdisciplinary study. The facility's design also needed to compliment the traditional-style architectural fabric of Frisco while presenting a future-minded appearance for the unique environment. With mature trees and 27 feet of fall across the terrain, the building site itself presented challenges. Stepping down in several places to conform to the site's natural descent and oriented to be visually prominent, the building presents a sleek exterior of transparency and clean lines with a dramatic primary entry façade of metal panels and extensive glazing. With a palette of metal, glass and terrazzo made from recycled glass and porcelain, the interior features a two-story entry atrium with a back-lit glass elevator at its heart. A large panel system of flat screens instantly provides entrants with pertinent information and direction while color-coded fins and backlights are also used for wayfinding and allow each suite its own identity. Other unique spaces include: a mock courtroom, forensics center, nursing facility, full-sized television studio, a kennel for small animals and a corral for large animals, full-service credit union, Apple and PC computer testing centers, a working greenhouse and a fully operational and student-run restaurant. Outdoor features include a dining area and jogging trail, as well as the native plants surrounding this innovative facility now garnering nationwide attention for its progressive model. (SHW Group)

### **Andy Dekaney High School, Spring, TX – USA 2007**

486,000 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

**The Caudill Award, 2008; Texas Association of School Administrators/Texas Association of School Boards**

The new award-winning Andy Dekaney High School needed to provide a learning environment not typical of most large schools, in which size impacts learning and affects students' sense of community and belonging. A design was envisioned that would break the large school down into smaller learning academies and grade-level housing. As a result of the SHW visioning process with the designers, school committee members came up with general concept words such as "attention-getting" and "natural looking" rather than "institutional" and "low maintenance." In addition to the design concept of a small academic environment within a large school was the client's desire to preserve the balance of the school's needs for decreased maintenance and lower operating costs with its strong value of aesthetic features. The project design team met this request through a thoughtful design and the careful selection of high-value materials. Inspired by the natural setting of the site, and taking into consideration the committee members' general concept words, the team then developed the design concept of a mountain lodge theme. Lodge theme features include an entrance sign made of cedar and planks, local hand-molded bricks harkening back to another era, and galvanized stairs and handrails that wear and age richly while connecting each generation of students to the next. Connected by a "main street corridor," the academic portion of the school is divided into four houses with distinctive features such as wainscoting and varying wood types and door surrounds to foster each student group's own identity. Other spaces along the corridor include a large group instruction area, auditorium, coffee shop, music, choir and arts halls, a black-box theater with traditional marquee, administration spaces, two practice gymnasiums, a practice pool, library and cafeteria. (SHW Group)

### **Carl Wunsche Sr. High School (Library), Spring, TX – USA 2006**

273,178 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

**2007 Caudill Award Winner, TASA TASB Exhibition of School Architecture**

**2007 MacConnell Award Winner, Council of Education Facility Planners International**

**2008 Education Design Showcase Grand Prize Winner, School Planning & Management**

Located on approximately 22 acres dotted with mature oak trees, the Carl Wunsche Sr. High School was required to accommodate core curriculum classes and specialized areas of study that prepared students for business industries. With existing buildings on the site for the Wunsche School and the previously existing Sayers Elementary School, the project also required a major renovation and addition to the campus, as well as some demolition. The new facility was envisioned as interactive, exciting and with a special focus on the career academic studies. A design that provides connectivity and openness was the key challenge. Though the various career academic studies include training and curriculum for such diverse fields as criminal investigation, veterinary medicine, dental technology, and news reporting and producing, an additional challenge was to make their spaces connected and interactive. Fostering a sense of community among the students was also a major consideration. The facility is designed around three academic pods with technologically advanced classes and learning spaces that resemble dentist offices, crime labs, newsroom studios and other professional areas, which are all glass-encased so that other students can observe what is happening inside, creating openness and fostering mutual pride and respect of students' academic activities. The pods are supported by adjacent overlooking core curriculum spaces that connect and interact with other activity areas, including a media center, large group instruction areas, dining, museum, coffee shop, bank, fitness center, administration and other ancillary spaces all organized along an interactive and elevated glass corridor known as the Learning Street. Student response to this engaging, exciting and attractive learning environment has been so overwhelming that the facility always has a waiting list. (SHW Group)

### **Duncanville High School (Library), Duncanville, TX – USA 2005**

884,479 sqf.

The new Duncanville High School was envisioned as a facility that would join the district's student population in a collegiate campus atmosphere while bringing the ninth through twelfth grades into a single high-school facility. The school was designed to offer a broad range of electives and superior athletic facilities, and to attract high-caliber educators through its progressive technologies, extremely functional learning spaces and an increased level of community involvement. The challenge was the project's scope, which consisted of six bid packages and 14 phases of construction to connect the existing 11 separate buildings and bring the campus under one roof. Additionally, 14 phases were completed while classes were still in session - an extraordinary feat that was successfully achieved through careful planning from the project's conception. The fifty-year-old school was rebuilt by replacing the materials back to the original foundation, structure and exterior wall, as well as all systems, including the roof, HVAC and site utilities, resulting in a new 50-year life span for the building. With abundant natural light throughout, the new school houses a ninth-grade community and an upper-grades community divided in four neighborhoods. Both communities are separated by a central elective and academic core called the Central Academic District, and along the school's main corridor are situated state-of-the-art elective

opportunities for all students, including culinary arts, agriculture, building trades, photography, auto body/technology and more. The building also has electronic whiteboards, an innovative wireless network that connects the school to other buildings in the district, a Category Six voice and data network, and projection systems with 100-inch diagonal screens in all of the classrooms. Also incorporated in the campus are impressive athletic and fine arts facilities, including a premier gymnasium, large stadium, baseball and soccer fields, a modern black-box theater, and large group instruction areas. Multi-purpose lecture rooms and instructional resource centers overlook the **campus library**, as well as other features, all serving to prepare and propel Duncanville High School students forward to careers, college and beyond. (SHW Group)

## **SJA Architects, Duluth, MN – USA**

<http://www.staniusjohnson.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Lac Courte Orielles Ojibwa Community College, Library Addition, Hayward, WI – USA 2007**

9,300 sqft., \$ 1,500,000

Traditional Ojibwa imagery and sacred symbols adorn the new library at the Lac Courte Orielles Ojibwa Community College campus in Hayward, Wisconsin. In addition to traditional library functions, the building offers up a space for the tribal community to gather, grow and learn. The new library provides approximately 9,300SF of accommodation with a children's library, two study rooms and a gathering/story-telling area evoking the feeling of a traditional wigwam dwelling, with and fireplace and featuring a framed open-latticed ceiling with wooden walls resembling bark and sapling latticing. The natural wood building exterior compliments surrounding campus buildings and the new SJA designed campus entrance. The children's library evokes the feeling of growth with an emphasis on seedlings felt throughout in the chair's playful fabric and wooden bench with sapling carvings. The Sacred Tree and Circle are felt throughout the design from the new grand campus entrance to the carpet inlays in the wigwam. Everything from the porcelain tile to the oak desks and book shelves were inspired by nature and the beautiful rural site of the college. (SJA)

#### **University of Minnesota, Duluth Campus Library, Duluth, MN – USA 2000**

The new campus library, which combines print collections with state-of-the-art electronic information resources, has been hailed as a landmark building symbolizing UMD's dedication to excellence and learning. The new \$26 million facility opened in the fall of 2000. The northern entrance to UMD's academic core and pedestrian concourses, the new library is highly visible to users, day or night. It also ties the building visually to its natural northwoods setting and creates "gracious spaces" inside that offer comfort, appealing views, natural light, and flexibility in use of space. To make the new library architecturally distinctive, designers decided to break the linear pattern of neighboring buildings. The new library's projected exterior forms and expressions contrast with the boxy nature of nearby buildings. Sheathing is solid red brick, unlike the exterior of surrounding buildings. The library's most prominent architectural feature is a rotunda marking its main entrance. The rotunda form, used nowhere else on campus, gives the building landmark status. Its hemispheric copper dome, with a skylight, serves as a beacon to draw students to the library, day or night.

Inside, the library is equally special. Patrons entering it encounter a sweeping view upward into a two-story circular area that imparts a feeling of drama and openness. On the building's south side, a sheltered courtyard with plantings and furniture invites students to study or socialize outside during warmer months. Rotunda reading rooms, each two stories high, give users 270-degree views of Lake Superior and the surrounding area. The main reading room, on the north side, has large vertical windows that face scenic natural areas. Internal balconies allow daylight to penetrate each floor and provide views from study and collections areas. To save money on construction and operation, the design team chose a simple rectangular form for most of the building and a modular concrete joist and beam structural system. The system, inherently fire-resistant, made it relatively easy to build irregular shapes, circular forms, cantilevered areas and openings in the floor. Windows were chosen to fit with regular brick and block coursing and have limited size variations to minimize construction costs. To allow flexibility, designers left ample open floor space on each floor, concentrating mechanical/electrical and building service spaces on the east and west sides. The modular structural system will accommodate a variety of planning options. The five-inch-thick concrete structural system was easy to penetrate for voice, data and power connections. The new library is one of the most high-tech libraries in the country. Study tables and carrels have power and data connections for laptop computers. All floors have on-line computerized catalogs for quick information access. In-depth research on the on-line catalog may be done at computerized study carrels. The library's digital resources include over 555,000 volumes with access to 4,700 journals; two computer labs; three electronic classrooms, one with interactive television; and 15 group study areas with network connections. (SJA)

## **Slade Architecture, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.sladearch.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Montessori Progressive Learning Centre, New York, Queens, NY – USA 2006 – 2007**

3,000 sqft., \$ 7,434,000

This interior renovation of the Montessori Progressive Learning Center in Queens, NY was part of the NYC RFP for 24 Firms, Design Excellence Initiative. The work included the creation of a library, renovations of a teachers' lounge, renovation of all bathrooms and play sinks in the classrooms, renovation of two kitchens, and a new reception area. This project was subject to the NY City Sustainable Building Guidelines. The renovation was completed while the building was occupied--the Montessori School has no periods of closure longer than a four day weekend. Renewable, low-toxicity products and methods were specified for the highly sensitive environment of a functioning nursery school. Working with the school and contractor, we coordinated the phasing to minimize the impact the on school operations. The original scope called for the conversion of a small basement storage room to provide shelving for a small library. By imaginatively capturing underutilized and overlooked space including two circulation corridors, we created an amenity that exceeded everyone's expectations within the original budget. The space we created provides the required library shelving and a reading area that can be used for larger school gatherings and presentations. The library is now programmed for various functions by the administration and individual teachers: It has become the central hub for teachers, students and parents in the school. Because the area designated for the new library is below grade, we strove to create a sense of openness and brightness by incorporating a reflective ceiling, bright murals and lighting. (Slade)

#### **Chungmuro Intermedia Playground - Seoul, South Korea 2000**

3,400 sqft. Renovation

in collaboration with Minsuk Cho and Kwang-soo Kim

New media, communication technology and virtual space have transformed social and economic interaction, physical space, the relationship between public and private space and generated new spatial typologies. Restaurants are used for work, offices for leisure, homes for shopping, etc. Mass transit is no longer just a line connecting two functions; technology allows

the extension of these functions into the line transforming it into a new entity. The businessperson going to work can begin working on the subway, making phone calls, responding to email and writing reports as if already in the office. We were charged with designing a center for new media art within an existing 500 square meter passageway in the Chungmu-ro subway station in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The choice of the subway passageway as a center for art is a manifestation of the overlap of multiple functions into spaces that were previously mono-functional. The operation of the subway station demands that the passageway be maintained at all times. The spaces in the media center are open to the public but secured after hours. We had to maintain the passageway while simultaneously creating a destination. Exploiting the linear quality of the existing corridor, we created a kaleidoscopic space. The kaleidoscope offers a model of a physically limited space that simultaneously creates a changing, perpendicular, deep space through movement and reflection. The experience of depth and amplitude allows both the idea of passage (travel) and destination (arrival) to exist simultaneously. The compositional elements in a kaleidoscope move to create different mirrored patterns. In our project the occupant provides the movement; elements reconfigure themselves in relation to the viewer's movement creating a multi-direction, boundless and dynamic interactive experience. The entire space is a mediating device. Projection and reflection physically mediate the activities in the space in, juxtaposition to the electronic mediation represented by the institution. Glass, mirrors, polished surfaces and reflective membranes interact with the occupant to create multiple images or views of both the occupants and the space. The viewer is constantly made aware of his/her position within the space and of the relationship between reflected spaces and physical spaces. The coexistence of electronic and physical mediation enriches the experience and brings to the forefront universal questions of location, time and point of view. The project includes a lounge/library, a private screening area, office, editing facilities and editing classroom, a theater/auditorium and an exhibition space. All of these spaces are open to the public at different times allowing the entire space to be used at once or for different areas to be used independently. This flexibility also allows users to move through the entire institution sequentially, to pop into individual rooms, or to bypass the whole institution. It provides the client with a very flexible space that can be used in many different ways at different times or simultaneously. The auditorium theater also opens completely to the main exhibition space to form one large space for parties or other big events

### **SLCE Architects, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.slcearch.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Cardozo School of Law Yeshiva University, New York, NY – USA 2003**

Building Area: 13,800sf

The 7th floor is the main entrance to the four story library and provides essential library services such as circulation desk, reference desk, computer work areas, reading rooms, publications and video playback. Statistics for the 7th floor: 13,800sf, 233,528 volumes of books (physical), 476,812 in micro form. 34 student computer work stations. 64 seats for reading activities. (SLC)

**Port Richmond High School, Staten Island, NY – USA 1996**

Building Area: 62,500sqf.

The Port Richmond High School addition is a 4 story 62,500 sq. ft. structure containing 20 classrooms, administrative and counseling offices, 7 state-of-art laboratories, studios and shop, and a new double height entry lobby. The building's detailed exterior combines flamed granite, brick and limestone colored precast concrete with iron fencing to compliment the richness of the adjoining Georgian buildings. The new addition provides the school with a new entrance portico and a double height entrance lobby. Additionally, corridor links connect the old to the new school allowing level circulation on all floors. (SLCE)

### **Smalwood Reynolds, Steward Steward Associates Inc., Atlanta-Tampa, FL – USA**

<http://www.srssa.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**Nova Southeastern University, The Library (Alvin Sherman Library) and Information Technology Center, Fort Lauderdale, FL – USA 2001**

44,000,000 €, 500,000 – 600,000 visitors/year

This 325,000-SF building, Florida's largest library, is a joint-use facility funded by Nova Southeastern University and Broward County. It provides traditional and advanced electronic library services to all age groups. A 500-seat performing arts center, 20 electronic classrooms and a 1,500-car parking structure allow this project to meet many educational and cultural needs for the University and community. (Smalwood)

### **Smith & Company Architects, Houston, TX – USA**

<http://www.sc-arch.com>

#### **Libraries:**

**The African American Library at the Gregory School, Houston, TX – USA 2009**

20,000 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

**2010 AIA Houston Chapter Design Award**

The restoration and redevelopment of the historic Gregory School (1926) as an African American Museum & Library has opened the door to an opportunity to create an interpretive experience that will profoundly connect the school with the surrounding Houston community as the new center for interpreting African American culture through history. This building is an amazing artifact, vacant for years, that has just managed to stand the test of time. Now it will function as a new resource for interpreting history and preserving the history of the African American experience in Houston. The restoration will include a Museum, Library and Archives and a Black Box Theater. The classroom will be restored with as much of the original finishes and furniture as possible to create the voice of the place. There will be some original students' desks where visitors will be encouraged to sit as well as additional seating for adults. Visitors will discover that the classroom is actually a theater where they will experience their introduction to the primary storyline. (Smith)

## **SmithGroup, Detroit, MI – USA**

<http://www.smithgroup.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Durham Main Library, Durham, NC – USA 2012**

Bill Bryson returned to Durham University on Tuesday November 27, to rename the main library and open its new wing. The opening of the £11m East Wing at the Bill Bryson library makes the main library building 42 per cent bigger and provides 500 new study spaces across four floors.

The development is part of Gateway, Durham University's major £60m estates project which incorporates a new Law School and a dedicated building for student support services, The Palatine Centre.

The new East Wing has been designed to produce a light and spacious study environment, including 21 individual and six group study rooms.

It has enabled the library to rearrange its collection of 1.5m books into one sequence and to make 120,000 books previously in storage available in open access shelving for the first time.

(<http://designinglibraries.org.uk/index/asp?PageID=313>)

#### **New York Law School, New York, NY – USA 2010**

New: 200.000 sqf., € 80.000.000 / Renovation: 150.000 sqf., € 30.000.000

### **Awards:**

**Best Project Management, (submitted by Pavarini McGovern), New York Construction, 2009**

**Project of the Year--Higher Education/Research, (submitted by Pavarini McGovern), New York Construction, 2009**

Founded in 1891, New York Law School is one of the oldest independent law schools in the country. In recent years, its fundamental mission has been outreach and exchange. Located right in the hub of New York City's legal and financial districts in lower Manhattan, the school's bustling site is a key component of its identity. SmithGroup's new building features a transparent envelope that will both enclose the space and display to the outside the high degree of activity taking place within. The new wing contains classrooms, a large auditorium and a multipurpose space, allowing the law school to host a wide variety of events. The increased opportunity to interact with members of the outside community underscores the school's interest in sustaining its outreach and exchange. New York Law School's current facilities consist of disparate structures including several early 19th-century cast iron buildings that do not contain appropriate spaces for a contemporary legal education. This new design, which features a five-level, 200-foot glass façade, will give the school new clarity and visibility. Phase 2 will create innovative centers for advanced scholarship and research. (SmithGroup)

#### **Sam Garcia Western Avenue Library, Avondale, AZ – USA 2009**

12.000 sqf., € 6.200.000

### **Awards:**

**Citation Award, AIA Arizona, 2009**

**Honorable Mention, Best of the West Awards, Westmarc, 2009**

**Best of Show, PRIDE (Professional Recognition in Interior Design Excellence) Awards, IIDA (International Interior Design Association), Southwest Chapter, 2009**

**Design Excellence Award (Public Facility), PRIDE (Professional Recognition in Interior Design Excellence) Awards, IIDA (International Interior Design Association), Southwest Chapter, 2009**

Marking the launch of the revitalization and rebirth of Old Town Avondale, the new library provides a touchstone for one of Arizona's fastest growing communities. The City requested a new facility that was open and inviting, a catalyst to spur redevelopment of the historic area. Located adjacent to an existing police station and fire station, the library is sited on a previous car wash. The facility's clean lines provide an eye-catching addition to the streetscape, while improvements to the outdoor Sernas Plaza next door create a flexible community gathering space within the Old Town city core. The ground floor is dedicated to children and community with a story time reading room. Adult and teen reading interests are located on the second level, capturing scenic views of the Valley, Estrella Mountains and the Old Town neighborhood. Transparency and openness were key design goals for the City. The glass façade connects activity inside the library with passing pedestrians and retail shopping across the road. Highlighted by a vibrant and colorful interior, agile floor plates maximize exposure to natural light and support flexibility. The SmithGroup|Sundt design-build team solutions improved outdoor lighting, pedestrian and vehicular circulation as well as access to advanced technologies and upgraded City support facilities. Completed several weeks ahead of schedule, the new library welcomes a diverse patron population and sparked renewed interest in the City's public library system. (SmithGroup)

#### **University of California, Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco, CA – USA 2005 – 2007**

Library Cost: 80.000 sqf., € 4.000.000

For over a decade, SmithGroup has partnered with UC Hastings College of the Law to renovate and modernize their campus, balancing their historic roots as California's first law school with the current trends in law education and amenities attractive to today's students. Most recently, Hastings turned to SmithGroup again to reinvent their library, while simultaneously executing a full seismic retrofit of the building -- creating an accessible, comfortable and safe learning environment. The existing library, burdened with squat ceilings, limited daylight and disorganized wayfinding, lacked energy, imagination and interaction. Promoting a sense of community and pride, the renovation supports visual connectivity, revives vitality and heightens operational efficiency. Thoughtful use of color invigorates collaboration and organizes spatial relationships. Flexible spaces accommodate large and small gatherings of students, faculty and staff. Housed within the urban fabric of the civic community, the library has become a social hub for camaraderie and enhances the student experience. Hastings, while affiliated with the University of California system, is a small institution autonomous from the larger UC system. Addressing the goals, aspirations, and concerns of multiple user groups, the design process challenged library and university staff to think long-term and plan for future changes within the legal profession and education. Conscious of the financial constraints governing the overall cost of the project, the design team executed a uniquely fitting design in a timely and sensible manner. The result: a vibrant and dynamic library that complements the energy of San Francisco while accommodating the needs of all who use the space. (SmithGroup) "The collaborative nature of the project team was a major component to the success of this project... On behalf of the Dean, Board of Directors, and students, faculty and staff, we express our collective appreciation for the creative, functional and visually stunning design of the dramatically upgraded facility. We couldn't be more pleased with the positive outcome." David Seward, Chief Financial Officer, Hastings College of the Law



**Center for Integrated Learning and Information Technology (CILIT), Michigan Technology University, Houghton, MI – USA 2005**

182.000 sqf., € 26.300.000

With careful campus planning, the library expansion and renovation and new computer science building became an academic student center for MTU. A mix of study areas and social spaces provide integrated instructional and information systems for both graduate and undergraduate programs. Key features include wireless networks, high-tech classrooms, a digital studio and flexible labs and research spaces. Its prime location allowed the creation of a visibly inviting gateway to the campus. From outside, the drama and function of the grand reading room is visible to all through its large wall of curved glass. An enduring, modern palette of limestone, slate and copper harmonizes with neighboring facilities. Providing a literal "window into the university" and supporting self-directed study were twin client goals. The library was reconceived from a knowledge center to a platform for group and individual learning. Prominence on the campus was vital, both to recognize donors and create a new front door to the university. An enclosed pedestrian walkway links the library and computer science building, beginning a system that will be extended throughout the campus. Library usage was up 105% in the first year after the opening of the renovated library and the reading room had become a 24/7 space by the second year of use. The design was geared toward the requirements of LEED Silver certification. Key features include green materials, reuse of the library, special lighting systems, natural ventilation and facilities for bicycle commuters. Full commissioning services completed a functional test of all systems and enhanced the operations of the facility. (SmithGroup)

**Rose and Robert Skillman Branch Library, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, MI – USA 2004**

30.000 sqf., € 7.300.000

**Awards:**

Honor Award - Historic Preservation, AIA Michigan, 2007

Honor Award - Historic Preservation, AIA Detroit, 2006

Honor Award, Michigan Historic Preservation Network, 2004

An award-winning preservation of a 1931 building designed by SmithGroup's predecessor firm - Smith, Hinchman & Grylls - now serves as an up-to-date library and neoclassical landmark. Carefully restored elements include the exterior of limestone, bronze entrances, and copper roofing and fascia. Inside, the library was reprogrammed to include a business center, children's library, "cyber-café" and the National Automotive History Collection. Then historic painting and light fixtures were preserved and marble floors, furniture, plaster and millwork were restored. Key upgrades to the building are new stairways, bathrooms and an elevator, as well as all-new and state-of-the-art mechanical, electrical, security and telecommunications systems. To meet code while preserving a landmark, SmithGroup creatively located new stairs and removed outdated central stacks to allow new bathrooms and an elevator. A handicapped ramp was added indoors near the lobby area and new custom storm windows were added inside on the interior side - both moves preserving the original façades. (SmithGroup)

**Sheila and Walter Umphrew Law Center, Baylor University, Waco, TX – USA 2001**

120.000 sqf., € 32.000.000

**Awards:**

Outstanding Construction Award, Association of General Contractors (Texas Branch), 2002

SmithGroup provided the programming, site selection, architectural and interior design services for this new law school. The form and character of the building is based on both the "Baylor style" -- simple red brick and white trim -- and an archetypal Texas courtyard. For clarity and ease of orientation, the dominant east and west sides of the courtyard represent the two primary components of the school: the classrooms and the library. A clearly identified practice court serves Baylor's central trial advocacy program. The library integrates the rapid shift from hard copy to a mix of electronic resources. Expansive, over-sized windows featured on the building's traditional exterior tie the interior with its unusual Texas riverfront location. Baylor has a strong teaching and practice-oriented mission, and emphasis was placed on creating responsive classrooms, principally for Socratic and case study methodology. The practice court suite is clearly identified and central to the building layout and reflects its status as one of the strongest trial advocacy programs in the Southwest. (SmithGroup)

**Lawrence W. Inlow Hall, Indiana University School of Law, Indianapolis, IN – USA 2001**

185.000 sqf., € 34.000.000

**Awards:**

Monumental Award for Excellence in Design, Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, 2001

Honor Award for Excellence, AIA Indianapolis, 2001

Bronze Award, International Interior Design Association, 2002

Outstanding Building, Post-Secondary, American School & University Portfolio, 2002

Indiana University's award-winning law school is a significant gateway to the University's Indianapolis campus. Situated on a historic park and located just two blocks from the state capitol, this campus landmark reflects the modern character of the university while blending seamlessly into its locale. Designed to accommodate 800 law students -- as well as members of related communities such as the bar and the state legislature -- the facility is an ideal, highly interactive environment for studying the law. The varied teaching spaces accommodate Socratic, seminar, case study and other methods of instruction. Advanced, integrated technologies allow instructors and administrators to communicate with ease and draw on international resources. The 70,000-square-foot law library, located on busy West Street, comprises large scale elements including a stair tower and a strong masonry expression. Inside, cutting-edge technology allows users to access an increasing array of hard-copy, electronic and interactive resources. The academic quad anchored by a central atrium features a more human scale and provides an easy means of orientation and a focal point for the school community. "The architects have been inspired and creative while remaining cooperative and responsive to our needs and desires for the building. The result is the magnificent and, indeed, monumental structure that now graces the southeast corner of the IUPUI campus." (SmithGroup)

**Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, San José State University, San José, CA – USA 2000**

60.000 sqf.

**Awards:**

Excellence in Construction Award, Best Project over \$10 million, Golden Gate Chapter, Associated Builders and Contractors, 2002

Excellence in Construction Award, Best Project Overall, Golden Gate Chapter, Associated Builders and Contractors, 2000

Set upon a sloping bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean, this award-winning research facility's long, low and curving shape and redwood siding complement the delicate, rustic site. Native American artifacts and legless lizards were present on the site, requiring further sensitivity to its unique character. Public functions, including a marine library and seminar room, occupy its southern entry end. From there, a corridor illuminated by clerestory links student and faculty areas. Technically complex, the building provides areas for staging oceanographic expeditions, as well as adaptable and modular laboratories. Support areas include administrative

offices and classrooms. The building's low profile stays below the crest of the dune to protect views at the site and to meet special coastal regulations. Material choices were made with the coastal salt air in mind: redwood siding, stainless-steel nails, vinyl-clad windows and corrugated-concrete roofing panels. Teaching labs were linked visually to the ocean. Overall, attention was paid to integrating the high-tech contents of the building with its unique site. Legless lizards were discovered on the site prior to construction. About 2,000 of the species were captured and maintained in the university biology department until construction finished. Also during the construction, the archaeological contents and use of the site were monitored closely. Since it was completed, the project has been rated LEED-EB for an existing building by the U.S. Green Building Council. (SmithGroup)

#### Catholic University of America, Columbus School of Law, Washington, DC – USA 1994

188.000 sqf., € 24.000.000

##### **Awards:**

Louis I. Kahn Citation, Architectural Portfolio, American School & University Magazine, 1996

From its traditionalist design to its modern electronic communication arteries, Catholic University's Columbus School of Law reflects the changing patterns of legal study and research. The exterior freely borrows from the campus' Collegiate Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles to create a contemporary building that is contextual yet distinctive. Inside, the entire facility features state-of-the-art voice, data and audiovisual technologies. The building is organized around a central atrium, a place where it is easy for faculty and students to connect on their way to the library, student lounges, café and moot courtrooms. An exterior courtyard connects classrooms with the new academic quadrangle, sited above a 600-car garage. SmithGroup provided a campus-sector master plan and complete programming, as well as architectural and interior design services. To enhance functionality, one of the three flexible-use teaching courtrooms can be adapted for up to five appellate judges, a trial court, a legislative hearing room, or a city council dais. The state-of-the-art library can accommodate up to 220,000 volumes and 500 patrons. (SmithGroup) Testimonials "When I think of the entire project, the first adjective that comes to mind with respect to [SmithGroup] is patience. Many other words are applicable: professionalism, care, creativity, attention to detail, courtesy, good humor -- but in some ways, I think it is the patience that I valued most." Leah Wortham, Associate Dean & Associate Professor of Law Catholic University of America

#### Tae-Joon Park Digital Library, Pohang University of Science and Technology, Pohang – South

##### **Korea 2003**

269.000 sqf., € 35.000.000

##### **Awards:**

Merit Award for Architecture, Washington (DC) Chapter AIA, 2003

Honor Award for Architecture, Virginia Society AIA, 2003

Honor Award for Institutional Architecture, AIA Northern Virginia Chapter, 2004

This award-winning digital library and computer center for a major university in coastal Pohang provides a state-of-the-art resource for students. Its high-tech expression, in metal panels and insulating glass, announces the cutting-edge activities within. Numerous uses are programmed into the facility, including social spaces like the rooftop cyber-café and work zones like the digital laboratory. This lab greets users and visitors at the lobby, showing off the school's development of emerging 2-D and 3-D visualization formats. With dramatic topography and views, the university is split into upper and lower campuses, separated by a steep hillside. The digital library connects the zones through visual cues and pathways. Capitalizing on its visibility, a ceremonial, full-height portico creates a memorable entry image. Knitting together the university's two main campuses by bridging a dramatic hillside site, the building and its connecting pathways provide new connections via stairs, walkways and landmarks. In the building, large ceremonial spaces such as the soaring entry portico and curved atrium contrast with comfortable niches and carrels for quiet study. The library's media infrastructure -- as well as supporting architectural and M/E/P systems -- are designed to adapt to rapid technology changes, especially true for the University's central computer and computing center, sharing this building. (SmithGroup)

#### **SMRT Architects & Engineers, Portland, MN – USA**

<http://www.smrtinc.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### University of Southern Maine, Glickman Family Library, Portland, MN – USA 1997

Before SMRT began design, The University of Southern Maine's library filled the lower four floors of a converted commercial bakery. USM's wish list for the vacant top three floors included a suite for sapecial collections; archival and computer labs; a student café; and a special events room. The library's archives are safely housed in a state-of-the-art environment. The reading rooms offer spectacular Back Cove views. The renovated Library is an attractive, and gighly functional part of USM's Portland Campus. (SMRT)

#### **SMWM (Simon, Martin-Vegue, Winkelstein, Morris) joins Perkins + Will, San Francisco, CA – USA**

San Francisco, October 17, 2008 – San Francisco-based SMWM, one of America's premier, award-winning women-owned architecture, urban design and planning practices, has joined forces with Perkins+Will, a global integrated design practice with 18 North American and 3 International offices. SMWM will relocate its 40+ people to Perkins+Will's China Basin Building offices, bringing Perkins+Will's San Francisco staff to over 100. SMWM's New York staff will move into Perkins+Will's Manhattan location.

<http://www.smwm.com>

#### Cupertino Library, Cupertino, CA – USA 2004

€ 15.300.000 , 60.000 sqf.

Maximizing views and light and relating to both landscape and climate, the library is designed around a distinctive outdoor courtyard that functions as an outdoor reading room or program area. The library incorporates sustainable design practices from all LEED® categories, including reducing water and energy consumption. The project not only opened on time, but also well below the official budget. As a result, the team implemented a program of enhancements added to the project scope, including one of the largest aquariums in California. (SMWM)

### [Lick-Wilmerding High School Library, Arts Building, San Francisco, CA – USA 1997](#)

€ 3.600.000, 17.000 sqf.

Establishing a new space at the heart of the campus, this building's orientation and stretch of windows take advantage of the views of San Francisco. The second-floor library includes group study rooms, capacity for 25,000 volumes, and special exhibit space. Studios for design/drafting, photography, and fine art are located on the first floor, as well as classrooms, faculty offices, an electronics shop and a computer lab. (SMWM)

### [San Francisco Main Library, San Francisco, CA – USA 1996](#)

SMWM with Pei Cobb Freed

€ 94.000.000, 381.000 sqf.

SMWM designed the new library to be a vital link between the Civic Center and the commerce-centric Market Street. Inside, the library is organized around a 5-story skylit atrium, bringing sunlight into its center. Housing a vast collection of media, providing the latest information technology and adaptable to future needs, this sustainable building welcomes all the community to visit, enjoy and use it. (SMWM)

### [Newport Beach Central Library, Newport Beach, CA – USA 1994](#)

€ 8.500.000, 55.000 sqf.

This facility serves the community as a cultural, intellectual and civic landmark. The design balances the need for an affordable, functional library with aspirations for a civic building by blending premium and modest materials such as long-lasting copper roofs and green slate with simply detailed stucco. Solar orientation influenced the design of the façade to balance the need for views with energy-conserving day lighting opportunities. (SMWM)

### [Clayton Community Library \(Sacramento Public Library\), Clayton, CA – USA 1994](#)

€ 2.800.000, 15.000 sqf.

Marked by a sycamore grove and a field of native grasses, the site design and simple forms of the library recall the agricultural buildings that dot the northern California landscape. The library is organized around an outdoor courtyard that serves as an overflow space for the meeting room. The vaulted ceiling acts as an indirect lighting system, reflecting both artificial light and natural daylight that enters through the clerestory off the light shelf. (SMWM)

## **Solomon Cordwell Buenz (SCB). Chicago, IL – USA**

<http://www.scb.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### [Richard J. Klarchek Information Commons, Loyola University, Chicago, IL – USA 2007](#)

\$ 28.300.000

### **Awards:**

2008 Chicago Building Congress – Best New Construction

2008 IBS Award Highly Commended Honorable Mention

2007 Leaf Award Best Use of Technology

The Richard J. Klarchek Information Commons is a 69,000 sf **completely digital research library** that occupies a magnificent site on the shores of Lake Michigan at the University's Lake Shore Campus. The site is directly between the existing land-marked Madonna Maria Della Strata Chapel and the Cudahy Library. The new Information Commons creates a dynamic and transparent eastern edge to a new quadrangle that will be formed once an existing Jesuit residence is demolished. Solomon Cordwell Buenz (SCB), in conjunction with Stuttgart, Germany-based Transsolar Climate Engineering, has implemented a number of natural and mechanical building systems and strategies that result in a totally integrated design. The result of this innovative and collaborative work is a building that achieves a 52% energy reduction below ASHRAE-90.1-1999 minimum requirements. The Loyola Information Commons shows fore-thought and innovation by the design team and the University. It is a flexible 24/7 library facility that will serve the students and faculty with a high quality, energy efficient space for many years to come. It is a Silver LEED certified building. (Solomon)

#### [Loyola University, Museum of Art \(LUMA\), Chicago, IL – USA 2005](#)

The Loyola University Museum of Art provides the University with a splendid new facility which promotes the exploration, promotion and understanding of art and artistic expression. The museum is located in an historic building on Loyola's downtown Chicago campus. The entry hall, which directly faces the Water Tower Park on Michigan Avenue, is a dramatic vertical volume and strong visual cue which draws visitors up and into the museum proper on the second and third floors. The galleries provide flexible space to display LUMA's curated shows, traveling exhibits and the Martin G. D'Arcy permanent collection. Complementing the galleries are seminar spaces, workshop rooms for students of all ages, and a library as well as administrative and curatorial spaces. (Solomon)

## **SOM.com – Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP, Chicago, New York, San Francisco – USA**

<http://www.som.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### [The New School University, University Center, New York, NY – USA 2013](#)

New Building Will Maximize Current Footprint, Serve as Focal Point for Student Life

May 6, 2010 (New York, New York) — The Board of Trustees at The New School endorsed a plan yesterday to create a major campus hub at 65 Fifth Avenue, a university-owned site between 13th and 14th Streets. The University Center, as the building will be known, will add 354,000 square feet for an array of uses including new academic space, an auditorium for public programs, a central university library, and a 612-bed dormitory with a separate entrance on Fifth Avenue. "The University Center embodies The New School's evolution," said President Bob Kerrey. "This institution is in the midst of a transformation, amplifying its urban campus to serve degree-seeking students who now make up the majority of our enrollment. Reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of our curricula, the University Center provides space for students across all of The New School and its programs to interact and collaborate." Designed by Roger Duffy of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM), the University Center will serve as a focal point for student life at this quintessential Greenwich Village institution. The building has been carefully designed to complement its eclectic surroundings, affording the university a signature architectural presence that respects the massing and scale of neighboring buildings. In addition to SOM, The New School's partners on the project are developer The Durst Organization, Tishman Construction and SLCE Architects, which designed dormitory interiors. Construction is scheduled to begin in August. The building will open for the Fall 2013 semester. "Moving forward with a project of this distinction and scope augurs well for the fiscal and intellectual health of the university," said Michael J. Johnston, Chair of the university's Board of Trustees. "If a single design can affirm a great university's faith in the future, this one does it." The New School, which has experienced increased enrollment over

the last ten years, has long sought opportunities to secure additional space to meet the needs of a greater number of full-time students. In his design, the architect was inspired to foster seamless interaction of the building's circulation and learning spaces, mindful of the ways students, faculty and the community intersect. "In every way, this new building will become the new heart of The New School," said Roger Duffy. "Its location, innovative design, and bold programming will encourage the face-to-face, spirited inquiry that is a characteristic of this university." The 16-story building will replace a structure designed as a department store in 1951, which the university outgrew years ago. Two floors below grade will house several lecture halls, a cafe and extension of street-level retail space. An at-grade auditorium will feature moveable walls to accommodate different seating arrangements and a retractable runway for student exhibitions. The dormitory, which will have a secure 24-hour entrance and sit atop the academic floors, will enable more students to be housed within walking distance of campus. "Urban universities face special challenges, particularly in a space-starved city like New York," said James Murtha, New School executive vice president. "To accommodate the growth of important programs within our limited footprint, we convened students and faculty over a period of years for a design that embraces the culture of dialogue and debate that is a New School hallmark." Because environmental sustainability is a core value of The New School, the University Center has been designed to earn at least LEED Gold certification, a voluntary standard and certification program that defines high-performance green buildings. It will employ state-of-the-art energy, water, and waste efficiencies. Classrooms maximize daylight harvesting through clerestory windows and light shelves, which substantially reduce energy use. The single-phase construction project is a departure from the university's original plan for a much taller building. Responding to community concerns, The New School's more modest "as of right" project complies with existing zoning, including a dramatic setback from the street at the seventh floor. Taking advantage of relatively low current construction costs, the building will be financed through a combination of bonds, gifts, federal grants and asset sales. "With this building, The New School's academic profile can be fully realized," said Tim Marshall, the university's provost. "The University Center will have the breadth and technological sophistication our current programs demand and the flexibility to accommodate new degree programs that will lead our students to the next level of discourse." (SOM)

### **University of California – Merced Library and Information Technology Center, Merced, CA - USA 2005**

Project Facts: Completion Year: 2005, Site Area: 46,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, Project Area: 177,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, Building Height: 62 ft, Number of Stories: 4

#### **Awards:**

2009 • Chicago Athenaeum • Green Good Design Award  
2007 • Savings By Design • Energy Efficiency Integration Merit Award

Awarded LEED® Gold, the LITC serves as the gateway to the new UC Merced campus. The LITC encompasses the library, student union, administration, and technology facilities, acting as a nexus for the campus and creating a community space, while providing a model of flexible and sustainable architecture.

### **Greenwich Academy - Upper School, Greenwich, CT – USA 2002**

Project Facts: Completion Year: 2002, Project Area: 55,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, Building Height: 42 ft, Number of Stories: 2

#### **Awards:**

2005 • AIA - Boston Society of Architects • Honor Award: K-12 Educational Facilities Design  
2005 • AIA Committee on Architecture for Education • Design Award: Educational Facilities, Award of Excellence  
2004 • Interior Design • Design Distinction Award for Environments  
2003 • AIA - New York State • Excellence in Design Award  
2003 • AIA - New York State • Outstanding Projects Award  
2002 • AIA - New York City Chapter • Design Award: Architecture  
2002 • AIA - New York State • Award of Excellence

Greenwich Academy's new Upper School and Library unifies the campus and enhances the site's natural beauty. The site's topographical complexity was used to join the campus's upper and lower levels through the medium of a building. Light is central to the design; the project featured a collaboration with space and light artist James Turrell. (SOM)

### **Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA – USA 1997**

Project Facts: Completion Year: 1997, Site Area: 850,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, Project Area: 316,500 sqft, Building Height: 130 ft, Number of Stories: 8

The Library of Virginia is the central administrative and information hub for Virginia's public library system, and the archive for the state's historic documents, housing 700,000 books and periodicals, 240,000 photographs and posters, and 83 million additional archival items. Located between Richmond's commercial and civic districts and two blocks from the Thomas Jefferson-designed State Capitol, the library was planned as a catalyst for reviving the city's downtown. (SOM)

### **Tzu Chi Cultural Campus, Hualien – Taiwan 2004**

SOM provided master planning and architectural design services for Tzu Chi University, a 6,000-student university including classrooms, a library, auditorium, dormitories, and athletic facilities, totaling 464,519 sm. In addition, at the Tzu Chi Cultural Campus, SOM has developed a master plan and architecture for a 1,200 student elementary school, and a 1,600 secondary school incorporating dormitories, gymnasium, science and arts facilities, student center, dining hall, library, faculty housing, and administrative offices. (SOM)

## **SPF ( Studio Pali Fekete ): architects, Culver City, CA - USA**

<http://www.spfa.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **SINAI Akiba Academy (Library), Los Angeles – USA 2008**

SPF: a has just completed a renovation of Temple Sinai's private school facility, the Sinai Akiba Academy on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles. The renovation provides state-of-the-art learning space to the Sinai Akiba middle school on the third and fourth floors of the building. SPF: a raised ceiling heights, drew natural light into interior corridors, and reconfigured the floor plan to make more efficient use of the space. The architect retrofitted the former gymnasium with removable bleachers on one side, and three oversized sectional glass doors on the other, providing the previously enclosed school with a large, indoor-outdoor multipurpose room. Per the client's desire, sustainable materials including acoustic pillows of recycled cotton on the ceilings, wood fiberboard acoustic panels in classrooms, and low VOC paints are used throughout. A donor wall consisting of backlit strips of engraved 3form panels, dually serves to enliven the school corridors and to honor the families who made the project possible. (SPF)

## **David Sprinkle & Associates, San Antonio, TX – USA**

<http://www.sprinkleco.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Henry A. Guerra Jr. Branch Library, San Antonio, TX – USA 2003](#)

### **Awards:**

2006 TSA Design Award for Henry A. Guerra Library, Texas Society of Architects

2004 TSA Design Award for Henry A. Guerra Library, Texas Society of Architects

2004 AIA Merit Award for Henry A. Guerra Library, San Antonio Chapter

The design of this project was influenced by the nearby air force base with its industrial hanger buildings. The plan is separated into two wings, one for the public reading areas, conference areas, a public meeting room and the children's area. The other wing houses staff areas and book storage. The building is oriented to maximize natural light, capture breezes and to better define an existing green space to the north. The front plaza area welcomes patrons with a series of curved cast-in-place concrete walls for sitting and reading. (Sprinkle)

## **SRG Partnership, Portland, OR – USA**

<http://www.srgpartnership.com>

[Lenn and Dixie Hannon Library, Southern Oregon University, Ashland, OR – USA 2005](#)

The library and learning center improvement cost \$23.5 million. Senator Hannon led the process to secure \$20 million in state bonding. He was assisted by many colleagues, in particular the local delegation including Senator Jason Atkinson, Representative Alan Bates, Representative Rob Patridge, and former Representative Cheryl Walker. The University and its SOU Foundation are raising \$3.5 million in private support.

The Lenn and Dixie Hannon Library is scheduled to be completed in March 2005. It will increase the academic and public resources of the only research library between Eugene and Chico. Almost doubling the size of the existing library, the addition will add much needed space to store and expand publications. In addition, the technological advancements will create long-term value for the community. By utilizing wired and wireless technology, spaces will be created for interactive teaching and learning on site and via distance delivery. Advancements include two wired classrooms, a media center, an expanded Information Technology Center, and study rooms with computer connections. (<http://hanlib.sou.edu/about/hannon.html>)

[Valley Library \(Main Library\), Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR – USA 1999](#)

with Sasaki Architects San Francisco

### **Awards:**

Merit Award AIA, Northwest and Pacific Region

IIDA Citation Award, Portland Chapter

Hammurabi Award of Excellence, Masonry Institute of Oregon

Honor Award AIA Portland Chapter

Craftmanship Award AIA Portland Chapter

The Valley Library is the primary library of Oregon State University and is located at the school's main campus in Corvallis in the U.S. state of Oregon. Established in 1887, the school built its first library building in 1918, what is now Kidder Hall. The current building opened in 1963 as the William Jasper Kerr Library and was expanded and renamed in 1999 as The Valley Library. The library is named for philanthropist F. Wayne Valley, who played football for Oregon State.

One of three libraries for Oregon State, The Valley Library stores more than 1.4 million volumes, 14,000 serials, and more than 500,000 maps and government documents. It is designated as a Federal Depository Library and is also a repository for state documents. The six-story library building is of a contemporary, neoclassical style with a red-brick exterior highlighted by white sections along the top and on part of the eastern side. The eastern side includes a white-faced rotunda that includes a two-story atrium on the main floor. ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Valley\\_Library](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Valley_Library))

[Lewis D. Cannell Library, Clark College, Vancouver, CA – USA 1990](#)

CLARK COLLEGE CANNELL LIBRARY VANCOUVER, WA

Architect GouldEvans

THE CHALLENGE To pull off a renovation of a two-story, 40,000 square foot library serving 16,000 commuting students (up from 7000) who arrive and stay and are always “on,” said Michelle Bagley, dean of libraries, e-learning, tutoring, and faculty development. Oh, and bring together the library with e-learning, tutoring, and writing after a recent merger. With tight competition for every inch of the first floor for PCs, staff, IT support, and printing, the second floor—with its shrinking collection footprint—might yield to options. Needs? Group study rooms and quiet study areas, multimedia equipment, and a Kinko's tech center on the first floor.

THE BRAINSTORM Sparked by the Idea Kits created by GouldEvans, participants got busy. They suggested working with movable walls, including powered collaboration walls, to build in flexibility. Dismantle the elongated service desk and replace it with a reference kiosk in the center of the first floor. Check out laptops. Shift shelving to compact units. Perform an ethnographic study to understand users—but avoid “analysis paralysis.” To the mix of ideas, GouldEvans's Tony Rohr and Steve Clark (above, l.) added zones of seating, phasing from quiet to social, with quiet near windows, and content creation rooms complete with green screens and audio recording equipment. Among the missions met: fresh ideas for Bagley to take home.

(<http://lj.libraryjournal.com/2012/05/buildings/lbd/design-institute-six-space-challenges-from-six-libraries-library-by-design>)

Mai 21,2012

## **Steinberg Architects, San Francisco, CA – USA**

<http://www.steinbergarchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

[Golden West College, Learning Resource Center, Huntington Beach, CA – USA 2011](#)

Cost \$32,000,000, Size 55,000 sq. ft., Program computer labs, faculty & staff offices, library, media resource center, study areas  
Services programming, design through construction, sustainable design, furniture selection & specification

### **Awards:**

AIA Santa Clara Valley, Design Award Honor



The Golden West College Learning Resource Center incorporates 50,000 square feet of general collection space for approximately 65,000 volumes, an information commons for tutoring and instructional support, a new media wing, and community-accessible spaces for meetings. This state-of-the-art facility consolidates campus resources, but also supports the learning process by providing increased computer access for both students and staff. Working with college leadership, administrative staff and building user groups, the project team completed program verification. The new facility is located at the west edge of campus, a site chosen for its prominence at the entry of the college and its potential to connect with the Huntington Beach community. Orientation and layout of programmatic elements facilitates views to an adjacent California native garden and interaction with a primary pedestrian pathway that links students to the center of campus. Interior organization focuses on the juxtaposition of zones of quiet, contemplative spaces with collaborative and social areas. (Steinberg)

#### **Crafton Hills College, Learning Resource Center, Yucaipa, CA – USA 2010**

Size: 58,500 sqft., Program: auditorium, gallery, library & learning centers, multi-purpose rooms, teaching & learning center, technology & AV services, Services: programming, FPP, design through construction

#### **Awards:**

CCFC Professional Design Award, Award of Excellence, Award of Merit,  
Illumination Engineering Society AIA Santa Clara Valley, Design Award Citation

Subsequent to the development of a full campus master plan, programming was provided for a number of buildings on the Crafton Hills College campus, including the Learning Resource Center. The building combines current library, Learning Center and campus data center components into a single structure. Within the Learning Resource Center, students have access to open labs of wired carrels, computer workstations, and reader tables as well as breakout spaces for tutoring and group study. A teaching center for faculty and staff allows users to improve lecture techniques and receive training on utilizing smart classroom components and incorporating technology into their curriculum. Integration of a gallery and a 100-seat auditorium finalizes the building's program, furthering the relationship between the college and the growing community of Yucaipa. (Steinberg)

#### **Los Angeles City College, MLK (Martin Luther King Jr.) Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2008**

64,000 sqf., € 22,000,000

Los Angeles City College will soon embark on the construction of a new library on its East Hollywood campus. It will replace the old one on the quad which was built in the mid-30s, with additions from the 60s. The new library will be located on the north end of the campus, along Willowbrook Avenue near Vermont, on the site of the current men's gymnasium and former athletic field. It will be conveniently located near the Santa Monica-Vermont Metro stop. Designed by Steinberg Architects, the building will be three stories high. The building is being funded with approximately \$20 million from the State and \$1.8 million from Prop A funds.

Groundbreaking will occur in the fall of this year and the building should be completed by early 2008. "The new library will be much more pleasant for the students," said Barbara Vasquez, library chairperson. "It will be a lot more intuitive as to where things are, with more outdoor light from expansive windows. Because of its shape, all interior spaces will be near windows, even the study rooms. And the second and third floors will have nice views of downtown. There will be improved safety features. And the furniture will be more ergonomic. Also there'll be more study rooms to accommodate the demands of the students." The new structure will have a long and narrow shape, 300 feet long and 60 feet wide, with 64,000 square feet of space, which is equivalent to the old one.

With a staff of 14 librarians and library technicians, the library will house 150,000 books, with computerized databases for newspaper and magazine research. The college newspaper, The Collegian, will also be on line. There will be ample internet connections, both for hardwired and wireless computers. The first floor will house the circulation desk, periodicals, the reference desk with 36 adjacent computers, an archive room, and a computer classroom. The second floor will house 126 computers, one third of the book stacks, eight group study rooms, plus individualized study areas. The remainder of the books will be housed on the third floor, with nine group study rooms, an additional computer classroom, a conference room and individual study areas with carrels and tables. The new building will have a faux-brick facade that will complement the look of the nearby brick-clad communications building. It will also have many windows. The interior decorations will include blue carpeting, furniture made of light wood with a deep navy inset that will resist marring, and ergonomic chairs. The book stacks will have metallic gray shelving and the lounge chairs will be lime green with navy accents. The building will have state-of-the-art air conditioning and the ceilings are being designed to expose the ductwork and lighting. Two public elevators, a separate elevator for book carts, as well as a number of stairways will also be incorporated into the design. The new library building will take the name of the old one with it: the Martin Luther King, Jr., Library. An engraving of the text of Dr. King's "I Have a Dream" speech will be placed on a first floor window next to the entrance. The lead architect is Gilbert Rocca. Steinberg Architects has offices located in Los Angeles, San Jose and San Francisco. The firm has designed other buildings for the LA Community College District, as well as libraries throughout the world, including one in New Zealand. To prepare the site for construction, the men's gym will be taken down later this summer. During the construction phase, the old library will still be in use. (<http://www.lacitycollege.edu>) (<http://www.mwwlaphotoserver.com>)

Steinberg Architects is providing programming and design services for the Martin Luther King Jr. Library at LA City College, one of nine campuses within the nation's largest community college district. This new facility will define the northwest corner of the college's urban campus, and is designed to house state-of-the-art electronic classrooms, computer clusters, study spaces and administrative offices in addition to special collections areas. Strategically located service and reference desks are easily located and highlighted with color to address staffing and wayfinding, while flexible classroom and gathering spaces address student needs for study areas. Individual study areas are interspersed throughout the building and group study rooms have been located to take advantage of sweeping views of the Hollywood Hills. Each floor maintains maximum flexibility because the structural design removed all interior shear walls. The planning and design process for the MLK Library was a collaborative one, and included input from district, campus, library and community representatives. Additionally, the facility incorporates a variety of sustainable strategies such as large windows on the north and south elevations for maximum daylighting. (Steinberg)

#### **Evergreen Valley College Learning and Technical Center, San José, CA – USA 2004**

76,700 sqf., € 25,000,000

#### **Awards:**

2005 Best Higher Education Project  
Best of 2005 California Construction  
2004 Award of Honor Community College Facility Coalition

As the pivotal component in a highly cohesive campus environment, the 76,000 sqf. Evergreen Valley College Library and Educational Technology Center combines three formerly disparate departments into a singular gateway facility accentuated by outdoor rooms and plazas. Through an exploration of shared program opportunities for the three primary departments, Steinberg Architects developed a design that promotes crossfertilization between staff, students and curriculum. Smooth transitions between adjacencies ensure the greatest possible use of space. A shared main entrance permits easy access to each of the departments, and the lobby and conference room can be utilized by the community for special events. By placing the computer lab on the ground floor and lowering its ceiling, the library serves as a focal point featuring high ceilings, large windows and dramatic exposed structural

support “branches” that reference the Tree of Knowledge and surrounding evergreen trees. The stature and overall volume of the library’s location conveys its importance as a center for learning, socialization and community. (Steinberg)

### **Davis Senior High School Library and Classroom Building, Davis, CA -USA 1998**

(33,000 sqf.), Library: 15,000 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

**1999 Honor Award, AIA Santa Clara Chapter**

Steinberg Architects provided the design for the new state-of-the-art

### **Robert A.M. Stern Architects LLP, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.ramsa.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **George W. Bush Presidential Library Foundation, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX – USA 2013**

The George W. Bush Presidential Center carries forward the tradition of Southern Methodist University’s Georgian-style campus, with simple wall planes faced with Texas limestone and red brick relieved by rhythmically disposed divided-light windows. The building presents three distinct facades. On the north, the public entrance to the museum and Presidential archives stands at the head of a colonnaded court. To the west, the entrance to the George W. Bush Institute is through a portico that concludes the important Binkley Avenue axis of the campus. To the south, the Institute faces university recreational fields, with the Dallas skyline visible in the distance beyond. On the east side service areas help buffer the Center from the noise of an adjoining freeway. A large lantern atop Freedom Hall, the museum’s central atrium, identifies the Center from the campus and from the city. (Stern)

### **North Instructional Building and Library, Bronx Community College, City University of New**

#### **York, Bronx, NY – USA 2012**

Bronx Community College is blessed with an 1892 master plan by Stanford White for what was originally New York University’s University Heights campus atop a bluff above the Harlem River in the Bronx. The ambitious plan included the grand domed Gould Memorial Library (1900) and the arcing open colonnade of the Hall of Fame (1912) at the head of a quadrangle framed by more restrained classroom buildings, many of which remained unrealized. Marcel Breuer created a second master plan for the campus in 1956 and completed a number of buildings on the campus in the 1960s. In 2006 we completed a new space plan for the campus, proposing a combination of historic preservation, adaptive reuse, and new construction.

The first building within the 2006 master plan, our 98,600-square-foot North Hall and Library, provides state-of-the-art classrooms and a new double-height library in a three-story structure that completes the north side of the College’s main quadrangle. The south facade facing the quad is an elegant foil both to the exuberance of Gould Memorial Library and to the severity of Breuer’s Meister Hall across the lawn. A recessed porch marks the entry while allowing the rhythm of pilasters to continue uninterrupted across the facade. A wing conceived as an annex responds to the lower scale of Havemeyer Hall across the quadrangle. Buff Roman brick and light gray cast-stone trim carries forward the palette of White’s buildings. A granite rubble base at the lower level of the north facade expresses the change in grade as the site falls away toward the river.

On the ground floor, classrooms are organized along an east-west corridor that extends the axis of the Hall of Fame. A monumental stair climbs to the library above and captures spectacular views to Upper Manhattan across the river. The library features a double row of barrel vaults supported by slender columns inspired by Henri Labrouste’s St. Genevieve Library in Paris. Faculty offices and a special law collection library are accommodated in the upper levels of the annex.

North Hall and Library will be a sustainable building: the project is on track for LEED™ Silver certification.

RAMSA Partner Graham S. Wyatt served as Project Partner. RAMSA Partner Augusta Barone served as Project Partner. RAMSA Partner Alexander Lamis served as Project Partner. (Stern)

### **Calabasas Civic Center, Calabasas, CA – USA 2008**

The Calabasas Civic Center gives the City of Calabasas its first opportunity to express in architectural terms the civic ideals of community and environmental stewardship. Calabasas, located in the northwest corner of Los Angeles County, was incorporated in 1992, and city offices and the library have been located in rented space for the past decade. The new Civic Center is situated on a gently sloping site, near arid hills that are a gateway to the Santa Monica Mountains. The arcaded library and city hall are contemporary interpretations of the Mediterranean style architecture prevalent in Southern California, and are sited informally to create a variety of outdoor spaces, including a grove of olive trees, a civic plaza, and an amphitheater, that together will form the public heart of Calabasas. The City Hall contains a two-story Council Chamber, seating 125, which is the focal point for city activities. It combines traditional wood paneling, beams, and decorative lighting with up-to-date audiovisual and communications systems. The City Hall also includes a public counter for day-to-day interaction with local government, as well as offices for elected officials, the city manager, department heads, and workplaces for city staff, all infused with natural light and a close connection to the outdoors. The Library has a tall central hall, with clerestory windows illuminating the center of the large one-story space. Together with traditional library functions, the library contains an acoustically refined 200-seat multipurpose meeting room, which will serve as a venue for spoken word as well as small-scale musical events. Underground parking will accommodate 230 cars. The City of Calabasas is committed in the city charter to a high level of stewardship of its attractive natural environment, and the Civic Center is designed to achieve Gold LEED™ certification from the U.S. Green Building Council. Environmentally sound design strategies include the use of local and recycled materials, drought-tolerant landscaping, natural daylighting, and low energy lighting and environmental control systems. (Stern)

### **Lakewood Public Library, Lakewood, OH – USA 2008**

The renovation of the 53,000-square-foot Lakewood Public Library (Edward L. Tilton, 1916) and a 40,000-square-foot addition created a well-organized state-of-the-art library that is a great public place, with rooms both grand and intimate, a destination that attracts Lakewood’s vibrant community in all its diversity to return again and again for education and inspiration. Our design continues Lakewood’s rich tradition of civic buildings in the Classical architectural language. The addition is located to the east of the existing building; a monumental entry porch provides a civic scale that the current library lacks and enlivens Detroit Avenue. From the entry porch, and also from the second entrance from the parking lot, patrons move to a two-story skylit lobby at the building’s center. This central lobby serves as an orientation point and opens to the circulation desk, the popular materials room, and the children’s department, which offers storytime, computer, and homework rooms along with a double-height arts and crafts room. At the end of a main hall are elevators and a grand stair with another skylight to bring natural light down to the main level. Upstairs are reading rooms, the general collection stacks and the technology center, along with a large audiovisual department to accommodate the library’s fast-growing collection of videos, CDs, and DVDs. The paneled Grand Reading Room, located just above the main entrance, is elegantly scaled – 50 feet long by 30 feet wide, and 30 feet high – and furnished with wood tables and carrels. Alcoves north and south offer lounge chairs for casual reading. Hidden skylights will filter natural light throughout the room. An intimate Quiet Reading Room is located to the south, away from the bustle of Detroit Avenue. The original building’s mechanical

and electrical systems have been completely replaced with modern energy-efficient systems. The parking lot has been expanded and the landscaping around the new building blends with the handsome existing garden. (Stern)

### **[Baker Library / Bloomberg Center, Harvard Business School, Boston, MA – USA 2005](#)**

Baker Library was designed by McKim, Mead & White and completed in 1927 as the centerpiece of the Harvard Business School campus. Our renovation and addition reconceives the building as a 160,000-gross-square-foot center for research and group study, with greatly expanded meeting facilities, faculty offices and their support services, and archival storage for the Library's one of a kind collection of historical business materials. Central to the reorganization is a second front entrance at what was originally the back of the building to address the reorientation of the campus to the south, making the building an easily accessible crossroads of the HBS campus. Our design provides for pedestrian movement through the building from north to south through the original portico and lobby, and secondary circulation from west to east, all on the first floor. The exterior facades and important interior rooms of the original building are restored and the original self supporting stacks replaced with faculty offices, seminar rooms, and lounges. A skylit atrium brings natural light deep into the building and provides an informal meeting place for students and faculty. The Baker Library | Bloomberg Center is our second project at the Harvard Business School, following on the completion of the Spangler Campus Center in early 2001. (Stern)

### **[Columbus Public Library, Columbus, GA – USA 2005](#)**

The new Main Library in Columbus, Georgia, merges 21st-century library technology with traditional library services to create an institution that will serve the needs of the Columbus community for many years to come. Located on a central 42-acre site formerly occupied by the abandoned Columbus Square Mall, the library and the park surrounding it provides the community with an important cultural amenity in a landscaped setting. The three-story library rises to a lantern that has become a beacon for Columbus, visible from I-185 and from surrounding neighborhoods. The library's dignified architectural character respects the red-brick Classicism of Georgia in a contemporary way. Sloping roofs give it a welcoming appearance, and a large gentle curve on the southwest of the otherwise rectilinear building captures panoramic views while echoing the circular lantern above. High-quality materials are used both inside and out to create a lasting and appropriate new civic building for Columbus. The brick and limestone front facade of the building faces north towards Macon Road with a two-story-high covered porch at the main entry. Ample parking for 339 cars is provided in front of the library building, with a convenient drop-off area and book drop. Inside the main entry there is an active lobby space with direct access to the popular materials section, the children's library, and the conference center; and, overhead, an oculus to the rotunda space beneath the sixty-foot-diameter lantern above. Just inside the entrance, readers have access to the popular materials section, an informal browsing area modeled on successful large bookstores and featuring best-sellers, books-on-tape, CD and video rentals, as well as a coffee shop serving light refreshments. Also on the first floor is a section devoted to teen readers and the children's library, arranged in distinct sections for children of different ages, from picture book collections for preschoolers to homework areas for older children. A separate dedicated room is provided for children's story hour and arts and crafts activities. In good weather the children are able to enjoy a secure and supervised outdoor garden for casual reading and storytelling hours. Many libraries now provide full conference facilities, and the new Columbus Library is no exception. On the east side of the first floor, the conference center includes a 124-seat auditorium, a 2,700-square-foot multipurpose meeting room, and small conference and training rooms. The conference center has state-of-the-art technology including teleconferencing capabilities that allow for hook-ups to Muscogee County schools, Columbus State University, and other, more remote locations. The conference center has its own dedicated entry, so that it can be used even when the library is closed. Also on the first floor are work spaces for library staff and a service yard that can accommodate the substantial materials delivery needs of a modern library.

A broad, grand stairway directly off the lobby rises to a circular gallery space on the second level where the work of local artists and photographers can be displayed. Alternatively, library patrons may ascend in one of three elevators. The main collection of the library, both fiction and non-fiction, is located on the second floor, laid out in one continuous sequence for ease of retrieval. Patron seating areas face the large north and east windows that run along the front of the building. Quiet study and group study rooms are also provided. Computers for internet access, which play an important role in the new library, are grouped together in "e-commons" adjacent to the reference desk so that the reference librarian can assist in searches and other patron queries. A significant architectural feature on the second floor is the arced double-height grand reading room, a 50 foot by 100 foot room in the tradition of great American public libraries. There is significant opportunity in this space for artistic enhancements both now and in the future. The grand reading room opens onto to an outdoor balcony for social events. The third floor of the library contains public conference rooms, services for library patrons with special physical needs next to the elevators, and offices for library administration, all accessible from the central rotunda. (Stern)

### **[Jacksonville Public Library, Jacksonville, FL – USA 2005](#)**

300.000 sqf., € 101.700

A public library is the most democratic of our institutions: it has the capacity to draw in the young and old, from every ethnicity and background. A great library must be much more than a depository for books or a facility for information exchange: it must be a great collective civic place. Our aspiration for the Jacksonville Main Library is to build a highly efficient, state-of-the-art facility that is also a great public place, with intimate and grand rooms, garden courtyards, conference areas, cafes, and the like, designed to attract the community in all its diversity and, by virtue of its exterior forms and interior spaces, to become a destination without peer in the city, a place to which people will return again and again for education, inspiration, and the pleasure of a beautiful environment. Our design for the Jacksonville Main Library continues the city's rich tradition of civic buildings which speak in a version of the classical language adapted to the particulars of local climate and culture. Seen from Hemming Plaza and from Main Street, it presents a distinctive, iconic civic appearance that renders the Library readily identifiable as a welcoming and ennobling public place. Facing Hemming Plaza, a generously-proportioned main entrance leads past a Cafe and Popular Library, each with large windows facing the street, to the Entry Hall and circulation desk, where a monumental stair begins its rise through the building, connecting the various departments. The stair culminates at the Grand Reading Room, a place of civic proportions, 100 feet square and rising 46 feet to a handkerchief-vaulted ceiling, bathed in natural light from clerestory windows, with balconied windows overlooking Hemming Plaza. At the second floor, a courtyard provides a fountained and planted oasis shared by readers and staff, around which are grouped the intimate reading areas of the various departments, many of which open onto it directly. (Stern)

### **[Miami Beach Library and Collins Park Cultural Center, Miami Beach, FL – USA 2004](#)**

In designing the new Miami Beach Library we have carried out our commitment to place and tradition with a building that recalls and reinforces the stylish yet relaxed modernism of Miami Beach's architecture, capturing not only its clear shapes that work so well in the intense sunshine but also the garden-like sense of oasis of shaded courtyards that provide a welcome refuge from busy streets and cloudless skies. The creation of a new cultural arts campus surrounding Collins Park offers the opportunity to redefine and reinvent this strategically located park as a town square for Miami Beach, which currently has no commensurate civic gathering place or community green. This plan, re-establishing the historic connection of Collins Park and the Bass Museum with the Atlantic Ocean, draws additional strength from the location at its periphery of the new Library and the new home for the Miami City Ballet, which together will attract a large and diverse population. While the Collins Park Cultural Center improvements and Library design alike build upon the past, they look forward to a vital future. They are each in their way open stages for the public — for special celebrations, festivals, and concerts that can be held in the park; for lectures, readings, and story hours in the Library.

Moreover, the art park and the Library are the front yard and the living room for the City — places where residents and visitors can gather to give and share the special pleasure of the place and its culture. (Stern)

#### **Clearwater Public Library, Clearwater, FL – USA 2004**

The Clearwater Public Library had a special responsibility to become a locally recognizable landmark, a source of civic pride, and a community-wide learning resource. It also represents an anchor in the redevelopment of downtown Clearwater. The design takes full advantage of the unique site, on a bluff overlooking Coachman Park and Clearwater Harbor, to create a building that looks optimistically to the future while respecting the building traditions of Clearwater and the region. The principal street facade, along North Osceola Avenue, presents an urbane and dignified civic building, using traditional local materials like cream-colored local stone and stucco, bracketed projecting roofs, and a civic-scaled, deeply shaded entry porch. The garden facade, which opens onto Coachman Park and the waterfront, has large windows to capitalize on the magnificent views, and a broad canopy to screen out excessive sunlight. A terrace with a trellis and plantings is at the top of the building for civic social events. The gently undulating roof creates a memorable profile for the building appropriate to its location near the Gulf of Mexico. The interior of the 90,000-square-foot building provides for greatly expanded and enhanced services: a children's library nearly four times the size of the one in the existing building; state-of-the-art audiovisual and conference room facilities; greatly expanded internet and other computer services, to augment the enhanced collections of paper materials; and a specially-designed Clearwater Room, which will showcase a city-wide resource for local history and genealogy. The new building offers a much more efficient and user-friendly layout, replacing the confusion of the previous library, which was made up of four separate buildings and additions that have been cobbled together over a period of 90 years. Great care was taken to use durable materials to create a library that is efficient to maintain and to operate. Controlled natural daylighting supplements and reduces artificial lighting requirements, and rainwater is captured and reused for irrigation, reducing overall water use. Building materials were selected for their appropriateness to local conditions and sustainability, as well as their beauty and utility (Stern)

#### **Morningside Heights Branch, New York Public Library, New York, NY - USA 2001**

Located at the northeast corner of 113th Street and Broadway, on the edge of Columbia's historic McKim, Mead & White campus, the 14-story, 371-bed undergraduate Broadway Residence Hall largely faces away from the campus to engage the Morningside Heights neighborhood to the south and west. The building is clad in cast-stone-trimmed tawny-colored brick selected after extensive discussions with both the University and members of the surrounding community, which preferred a design in the spirit of the residential apartment buildings which line Broadway to one that matched the red brick and limestone of the Columbia campus. The two lower floors of the building are largely devoted to retail and to the 17,000 square foot Morningside Heights branch of the New York Public Library. The interior of the library was inspired by the restrained Classicism of early 20th century Carnegie branches, with paneled columns and ceiling beams, decorative metal railings, built-in wood bookshelves, and a slate floor in the entrance lobby. RAMSA Partner Alexander Lamis served as Project Partner. (Stern)

#### **Manzanita Hall, College of Arts, Media, and Communication, California State University, Northridge, CA – USA 2001**

Manzanita Hall on the California State University campus at Northridge houses the College of Arts, Media and Communication, including departmental and faculty offices, classrooms, television studios, and editing suites for three departments: Journalism; Communication Studies; and Radio, Television, and Film. It also contains two galleries, a 120-seat screening room, and a 120-seat lecture hall. Part of a larger effort to rebuild the California State University campus after the 1997 Northridge earthquake, the AMC Building addresses the structural and technical demands of a state of the art teaching facility and complements the modern traditions of the 43-year-old Northridge campus with a 98,000 square foot building that defines the southwest corner of Sierra Quad. Facing the quad, the building's galleries look to the north through a two storey high glass and metal curtain wall raised on a single story buff colored brick base and capped with an upward curving metal roof carried by a double-height colonnade of tripartite metal column bundles, echoing the design and the scale of the Oviatt Library, toward which it opens across Sierra Quad. At the northeast corner of the building, the last bay of the colonnade is open to shelter a triple-height roofed entrance plaza, bounded to the south by a smooth-finished concrete wall which encloses the screening room. Inside the north wing, in addition to the galleries, screening room, and lecture hall, there are nine multimedia classrooms and offices for the student newspaper, The Sundial. On the second floor, behind the double-height gallery and lounge overlooking views of Oviatt and Sierra Quad, are seminar rooms and specialized spaces for the Journalism and Communication Studies departments. Faculty offices and computer labs are located on the third floor. Stretching to the west and south behind the glass and brick facade, the majority of the building is a stucco-clad L-shaped mass, the wings of which form two sides of a landscaped green. The south wing houses the Radio, Television and Film department offices, television and film studios, editing suites, and computer labs. The main hallway of the south wing runs along its east edge, with views to the green. Bounded to the north and west by the AMC building, the outer edges of courtyard green are marked by allees of eucalyptus trees, creating a grassy plaza that will serve as a focal point for the School of Arts, Media, and Communication. (Stern)

#### **Nashville Public Library, Nashville, TN – USA 2001**

83,000,000 \$

ENashville is "Music City USA"; it is also, and has been for much longer, the "Athens of the South," with a strong, distinct classical tradition that permeates its architecture, from William Strickland's Tennessee State Capitol to modest houses. Our library design, which won a national design competition, recognizes that tradition, not only in its exterior massing and formal language, but in the clear, axial organization of its most symbolically significant public areas – the Main Entry Lobby; the Nashville Room, housing the local history collection; the Gallery; the Grand Reading Room; the skylit Grand Stair; and the Courtyard – all of which are located on the axis of the Capitol, helping to strengthen the dangerously frayed fabric of the civic center complex as a whole. The library is fitted into a steeply sloping site, with portions of the upper two floors built atop an existing parking structure. The building is complex but designed to make way-finding intuitive. The main spaces are uniquely suited for social interaction, from the grand figural spaces of reading and circulation to the quiet eddies of informal seating that are distributed throughout the open stack areas, especially around the courtyard. Our building is both functional and grand; it is definitely not a shopping mall for books. The three story height along Church Street was derived from a practical desire to retain the existing parking structure and take advantage of its structural capacity to locate above it two large floors that look outwards to the surrounding townscape and inwards to a landscaped courtyard, which, with its central fountain, pool, and covered arcade, will provide an oasis and a setting for special readings and events. As the Library is the flagship of a public library system which serves the diverse Nashville population, the project involved an extraordinary amount of community input. The most visible benefit of this involvement is the Public Art Program, which brought in local graphic artists, authors, photographers, painters, sculptors, and metalworkers to enrich the building with artwork. The building also incorporates the work of nationally known artists including Richard Haas and Kent Bloomer. (Stern)

#### **Bangor Public Library, Bangor, ME – USA 1998**

This project includes a 27,000 square foot addition to and 40,000 square foot renovation of the 500,000 volume Bangor Public Library, a brick and stone neoclassical building by the architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns and completed in 1913. The building is set in a downtown public park adjacent to City Hall and the main shopping district. The addition nearly doubles the



available stack space for the library as well as creating for the first time open stacks for public use. Enlarged and technologically upgraded reading rooms, a new children's library, and a community room are included. Outmoded mechanical and electrical systems were replaced, and a new garden entry allows for access at grade by disabled persons. The project includes repair and replacement of exterior cast stone, brick repointing, replacement in kind of historical windows, and rebuilding the sweeping granite steps to the existing library. Our design respects the primacy of the Peabody and Stearns building by setting the addition back from Harlow Street, and carrying forward the classical detailing of the original building. (Stern)

#### [East Hampton Library, East Hampton, NY - USA 1997](#)

During the course of this century the East Hampton Library has grown in a gradual and thoughtful way to accommodate a growing community and expanding collections. Since 1992, we have been engaged by the Library to design two additions. The first, completed in 1997, accommodated expansion of the Long Island Collection and archives, new staff areas, and an expansion of the adult fiction collection. Currently under construction is a new wing that will accommodate an expanded children's collection.

The 1997 addition created a courtyard for the west building by adding two new intersecting wings. This courtyard scheme makes circulation within the library continuous and creates a quiet and charming outdoor space in which to read or view from the indoor reading areas. Similarly, the new Children's wing will create a smaller courtyard for the east building.

Both the 1997 addition and the current project allow for the reorganization of the collection in the existing building. This reorganization restored comfortable reading and work areas to the library, created distinct and recognizable areas for each collection, and provided clear, accessible circulation throughout.

The exterior architecture of the additions respects the vocabulary established by Aymar Embury II in the original 1910 structure. The design of both the west and east wings create a second front for the building facing the greensward to the west. The facade facing the historic Main Street was restored. (Stern)

The Library moved to its present location at the corner of Main Street and Buell Lane in 1912, on land donated by Mary Lorenzo Woodhouse. The architect Aymar Embury (\*June 15, 1880 New York, NY - + November 15, 1966 Southampton, Long Island, NY) designed the building, which was also donated by the Woodhouses. The Library was designed in a neo-Elizabethan style since many residents of that time wanted East Hampton architecture to conform to that of a pre-seventeenth century Kentish village, similar in looks to the one the original settlers had left behind. (<http://www.easthamptonlibrary.org/about/history.html>)

#### [Brooklyn Law School, Brooklyn, NY – USA 1994](#)

The new campanile-like tower provides the ninety-year-old school with expanded facilities and an image more appropriate to its long history and growing reputation. Located directly across from the recently renovated Brooklyn Borough Hall (Gamaliel King, 1846-1851), our design visually establishes the law school as a component in the borough's traditional civic center which also includes on an adjacent site, the Municipal Building (McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, 1926), from which we have taken many cues in designing the law school's tower. The first nine floors of the new tower are connected to those of the existing building. They provide upgraded and expanded student and faculty facilities including lecture and seminar rooms, libraries, and a cafeteria. A formal dining room is located on the tenth floor and there is a faculty library on the eleventh. In addition to the 85,000-square-feet of new space, the project includes the renovation of 65,000-square-feet in the existing building, including the redesign of classrooms and the moot court.

(Stern)

#### [Ohrstrom Library, St. Paul's School, Concord, NH – USA 1991](#)

In 1985-86, Robert A.M. Stern Architects studied ways to add on to the St. Paul's School's existing Sheldon Library, designed for the school by Ernest Flagg in 1901. The proposal for the addition would have expanded Sheldon to twice its original size while maintaining its inherent spatial and formal qualities. When the school's trustees subsequently decided to build a new library, a prominent site at the center of the village-like campus was selected. This design for the Ohrstrom Library forms the boundary wall for two quadrangles: to the south it joins a residential group to create an intimate courtyard; to the north it is the edge of a larger space that is both the symbolic and the actual center of the campus, serving as a counterpoint across time and space to the school's original chapel (1859) and Henry Vaughan's masterly essay in the Gothic, the Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul (1888). While H. H. Richardson's Crane Library, Quincy, Massachusetts (1880-82), inspired the plan and the handling of the red brick and Briar Hill stone used for the exterior, the synthesis between traditional form and modern abstraction in the library C. R. Mackintosh designed for the Glasgow School of Art (1907-09) was also an influence. This is apparent in the tall oriel windows, the abstraction of detail, and the mediation between the small scale of the residential buildings and the buttressed structure of the Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul. On the inside, the principal point of reference was James Gamble Rogers' School House (1937), until Ohrstrom the last building in St. Paul's chain of Gothic-inspired buildings. Ohrstrom Library incorporates the most up-to-date computerized information retrieval technology into traditional reading rooms and more intimately scaled niches that provide a variety of places for quiet individual or group study within easy reach of the bookstacks. The nave-like plan is entered at the crossing that separates the stacks from the specialized reading rooms, the primary one being a two-storey-high vaulted room that opens to a view of Lower School Pond. (Stern)

#### [Stocks-Mann Architekts, Little Rock, AR – USA](#)

<http://stocksman.com>

**Libraries:**

[Sidney S. McMath Branch Library, Little Rock, AR – USA 2004](#)

#### [Stoner Meek Architecture & Urban Design, San Francisco, CA – USA](#)

see: Noll & Tam

#### [Straughn Trout Architects, Lakeland, FL – USA](#)

<http://www.straughntrout.com>

**Libraries:**

[Sarah D. & L. Kirk McKay Archives Center Library, Southern College, Lakeland, FL – USA 2009](#)

(side by side with Thad Buckner Building originally E(dwin) T(imanus) Roux Library: Nils Schweizer/Frank Lloyd Wright 1945/1968)

**Program & Purpose:**

Originally intended as an expansion to Nils Schweizer's Roux Library (Schweizer was Wright's student and campus architect for the 25 years following Wright's death), the Archives Center materializes the enduring collaboration between the Florida Southern



College and the Florida Methodist Conference. This project signifies in a tangible way the bond between the two organizations and will allow the rich history of both to be preserved and shared for future generations. The new two-story facility houses the College's Frank Lloyd Wright documents, drawings, photographs, and other memorabilia from Wright's time at the College. Other collections that are tied closely with the history of the two groups will also find a home here, as well as Florida Southern College's Center for Florida History and the Florida Citrus Archives. The facility provides state-of-the-art archival space for invaluable College & Conference materials making them available to students and patrons through research and exhibits.

#### Historical Context:

The McKay Archives Center is the first new building on the Frank Lloyd Wright-designed, west portion of the historic Florida Southern campus in twenty-five years. In a location originally designated by Wright as a dense grove of citrus trees, the new facility's form takes inspiration from the natural topography and influence from the immediate architectural context, including several Frank Lloyd Wright-designed structures. One of the campus's most distinguishing characteristics is the 1.5 miles of covered walkways, or esplanades. The esplanades, abstracted from the campus site's original citrus groves, operate as a network of spines connecting the academic nodes of each unique campus structure.

#### Orientation & Form:

The owner initially proposed that the Center be built as an addition or "wing" to the existing library. By designing the Center as a stand-alone structure, a courtyard was developed between the two buildings. Flanked on the east by the library and the west by the Center, the existing library stair towers stand guard on the north and south ends of the courtyard enclosing this valuable outdoor public space. The cast-in-place concrete details that characterize the adjacent library were abstracted and integrated into the north and west elevations of the project. This was imperative to the owner in efforts to portray the programmatic relationship.

As an extension of the constructed landscape, the project continues the intrinsic trajectories of pedestrian circulation and trademark diagonal vistas across the historic campus. The building's curved form preserves such a vista from one of the College's primary entrances to several Wright structures, including the recently restored Water Dome and trademark Annie Pfeiffer Chapel. This view is also framed for occupants of the interior by the south glass façade from the first floor classroom as well as the primary reading, research and exhibit space on the second floor. The ten-foot overhangs reflect those of Wright and Schweizer, fitting appropriately into a campus covered in esplanades and shade-making architecture.

#### Module & Materiality

Materiality is paramount to the success of the project's design. Exterior finishes weave this new building into the existing campus fabric while the glass curtain walls and aluminum sun shades reveal the contemporary nature of the interior. Two forty-foot high, cast-in-place concrete walls delaminate the layers of the southwest façade and operate as passive cooling devices shielding the afternoon sun. These somewhat brutalist concrete "shields", free of ornament, stand juxtaposed with the scale and detail of Wright's administration buildings. The façade behind the curved concrete walls echoes the material parti of the Wright buildings throughout the campus: textile block at the ground floor and cement stucco above. The ground floor rustication for this new building was accomplished with textile block concrete panels precast by a local master mason and based on Wright's original molds, borrowed from the College's collections. The panels will avoid the failures of the original student-cast coquina stone, sand and cement masonry units that are deteriorating due to water ingress that corroded the interior reinforcing bars. This "textile-like" pattern on the panels connects the building's module and material texture to the nearby Wright structures. The campus module established by Wright was derived from the spacing of the original citrus grove that flourished on the site until the 1950's.

(<http://www.stranghtrout.com/mckay>)

## **StruXture Architects, Waterloo, Iowa - USA**

<http://www.strustructure.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Conrad Public Library, Conrad, IA – USA 2008**

#### **Awards:**

Community design Excellence Award 2009

**Cedar Falls Public Library, Cedar Falls, IA – USA 2004**

The Cedar Falls Public Library is housed in the Adele Whitenach Davis building located at 524 Main Street. The 47,000 square foot (4,400 m<sup>2</sup>) structure, designed by StruXture Architects, replaced the Carnegie-Dayton building in early 2004.

**Hawkeye Community College, Library, Waterloo, IA - USA 1999**

26,000 sqf., \$ 3,037,000

Originally founded as a technical institute, recently Hawkeye Community College has shifted its focus and added a liberal-arts program that designates it as a community college. With an expanded knowledge base and the school's growth, the library quickly outgrew its space. The library needed not only more space, but also an image of its own. The architect, working a site committee from the campus, chose to place the library adjacent to the circular student center, a campus icon. Creating a library with its own distinct image and locating it next to the campus signature building presented the designers a challenge that led to many of the design's features. In juxtaposition to the circular glass student service building, the new library uses gently curved precast concrete walls that echo and reflect the neighboring form. The use of large glass expanses to the south and north on the library not only creates a lively interior, but also pays respect to the adjacent materials. The building's interior creates its own unique challenges. The college also wanted the library to house classrooms and faculty offices. Adding those spaces while meeting the library's security needs gave rise to the building's layout. The facility also was built for the eventual expansion of the library into all portions of the building. ( <http://schooldesign.com> )

see also: Wellsburg Public Library, Wellsburg, IA – USA / Cedar Falls Public Library, Cedar Falls, IA – USA

## **Studio Ma – Phoenix, AZ – USA**

<http://www.studioma.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Yuma Heritage Library, Yuma, AZ – USA 2008**

21,000 sqf., \$ 3,500,000

#### **Awards:**

Yuma Heritage Library is the recipient of a 2010 AIA Honor Award.

Originally the Main Library, a Carnegie town library and square that underwent a major addition in the 1960's, the goal of the project was to restore its once prominent standing as a social destination and focal point for all ages in downtown Yuma. The renovation provides 21,000sf of new library space including a large, central reading room with flanking meeting rooms of specifically

programmed areas for Children, Teens and Elders, a cafe and retail space for the Friends of Yuma Library. Studio Ma created a daylighting strategy that transformed the scale and quality of the interior and exterior of the library by adding four double height light 'monitors'.

The design of this state of the art facility reflects the community's desire for a contemporary library that acknowledges its historic standing in Yuma. Local points of pride such as the Colorado River, the Gila Trail and the local tale, 'Roxaboxen' are woven into the project through physical and representational references providing a lens through which to understand the changing nature of the community. Yuma Crossing, the legacy of the Colorado River and the Santa Fe Trail in the history of Yuma inspired the plan of the library, organized along this 'crossing' in quadrants with curvilinear screen walls made of coiled metal fabric designating the Teen's area and the Children's area. Studio Ma drew inspiration from 'Roxaboxen' by author Alice McLerran, a native of Yuma, Arizona, in the selection of furnishings, manipulatives, interactive lighting and a magnetic screen wall - all elements to foster interactive place making. (Studio Ma)

## **Studio Meng Strazzara, Seattle, WA – USA**

<http://www.studioms.com>

**Daniel J. Evans Library, The Evergreen State College, Olympia, WA – USA Phase I 2007, Phase II 2009**  
330,000 sqf. total for Phase I and II, Project Cost: Ph I \$ 14,000,000, Ph II \$ 15,000,000

The Phase I modernization began with a complete renovation of the north end of this main campus building. The entire existing TESC library was gutted to its concrete structure and the new remodeled Library constructed within 3 different floors of the existing 1970's building. Phase II completely reworked all of the major divisions in the existing structure. These office areas include the President's Office and Boardroom, College Advancement, College Relations, Business Offices, Enrollment Services, and many other administrative areas. One exciting new feature is a 3-story, glass-walled exterior stairway, which replaces the functionally obsolete existing lobby stairway at the building's main entry. It visually connects the three main student access floor lobbies and makes the main building lobby much more functional for gatherings and events. (Studio Meng)

## **Studios architecture, Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, CA – USA**

<http://www.studiosarchitecture.com>

**Libraries:**

**Santa Teresa Branch Library, San José, CA – USA 2010**

21,000 sqf

The new Santa Teresa Branch Library features high ceilings and abundant daylighting with large window walls and skylights. The materials palette includes cork flooring, curved metal ceilings, and exposed structural elements such as steel columns and beams. A marble wall and a two-story sculptural glass tower mark the main entryway. The outdoor public area along the east side of the building features an exposed steel overhang as well as art installations, planters, and views into the library. This building integrates many sustainable design measures, and anticipates LEED certification. The design of the new building incorporates a high level of transparency, with library operations visible to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The interior spaces of the library draw from retail merchandising display principles and employ residential scaled components to create a comfortable and welcoming community destination. (Studios)

**University of Cincinnati Care/ Crawley Building (Library), Cincinnati, OH – USA 2008**

SIZE: 1,100,000 sqf.

The University of Cincinnati - known for its use of signature architects - selected STUDIOS to design the renovation and expansion of its health sciences complex. The project creates a one building campus for the Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy and Nursing, as well as a Student Commons for use by the general university population. STUDIOS designed a 246,000 square-foot, multi-story addition, providing the interaction space lacking from the original 900,000 square-foot 1970s concrete high-rise structure. The addition is connected to the existing building through a full height atrium, enveloping the exterior open space to create a large, urban room that encourages socialization and collegiality. (Studios)

**Evergreen Branch Library, San José, CA – USA 2006**

21,000 sf

The City of San Jose selected STUDIOS to design the Evergreen Library, part of a public bond-funded group of city branch libraries. The architecture of the new onestory library -- which is sited adjacent to a public park amid a largely residential area -- conveys a distinct civic presence without disrupting the scale of neighboring structures. A pronounced canopy supported by a large concrete column marks the building's entryway. STUDIOS' concept for the interior spaces draws from retail merchandising display principles and residential design paradigms. The latest releases in technology and literature are showcased in the library's foyer. A warm, welcoming reading lounge -- the "Living Room" -- features two fireplaces and looks out onto a small sculpture garden. Wood-slat ceilings bring warmth to the space. Clerestory windows provide diffused natural light and help articulate the library as an approachable community destination rather than a traditional "book fortress." (Studios)

## **Studiotope Design Collective, Denver, CO – USA**

<http://studiotope.com>

sDC was commissioned to create a program document establishing design guidelines for DPL branch libraries tailored to current and future trends in contemporary service. After half a dozen focus groups, researching relevant theories in other disciplines, and data collection from numerous case studies as widespread as facilities outside the United States, sDC identified the guiding principles and building DNA of a theoretically new type of library. An entire culture is emerging surrounding contemporary public libraries and the customers they attract. This culture is rooted in diversity and creativity. The contemporary customer wants immediate gratification, social interaction, and an environment where they can touch and try new things. There currently exists a great opportunity to attract and satisfy the demanding needs of this person, and subsequently turn them into a library customer. The Contemporary Service Style library has before it this great challenge, a challenge that can be satisfied with the right mix of materials, programs, and services. A mix that will be in constant flux and must always be responsive to the contemporary culture it exists within.

**Libraries:**

**West Denver Branch Library, Denver, CO – USA 2014**

The west side of Denver is culturally diverse and known for its large immigrant population. After several community meetings an architectural concept was generated; Library as Greenhouse — an incubator for growth.

In addition to vibrancy and strength, this library must exhibit and celebrate the community it exists within. As such the building will embrace its urban setting by establishing highly active zones along the historic Colfax Avenue thoroughfare, while simultaneously creating private and secure gathering areas for those who explore deeper into the branch.

One of the primary goals of the project is to set a new standard in sustainability. The “Greenhouse” concept led to the establishment of a three-story plenum WALL that behaves like a light, water, and air filter for the building and its occupants. The WALL, in combination with a raised floor system, will safeguard water, facilitate a passive displacement ventilation system, invite and filter natural daylight into the library, and showcase the building’s automated systems.

In response to the local cultures and as a complement to the gritty urban setting, the building will feature an interior courtyard on the second floor to invite daylight into the middle of the building and provide a respite from the city. (Studiotope)

#### **[Colorado State University, William E. Morgan Library, Fort Collins, CO – USA 2012](#)**

Centrally located on campus the Morgan Library has the opportunity to be a study beacon, inducing activity and heavy use, attracting and expanding the interests of both individual scholarly pursuit and shared knowledge via group study. The existing entry sequence was intimidating and difficult to navigate, discouraging many students and faculty from using or even entering the facility. The new addition respects its location at the center of campus and imbues a revived presence, an approachable entry, and an indoor/outdoor connection. The architecture showcases sustainability and efficiency, order and simplicity. The primary use adjacent to the entry is iconic and representative of the new academic paradigm, that of serendipitous knowledge. Coined the "Energy Chamber," this primary space is an aesthetically impressive, iconic study venue that gives students and faculty a strong sense of connectivity to each other and to the CSU campus. (Studiotope)

#### **[Ross-Cherry Library, Denver, CO – USA 2012](#)**

Ross-Cherry Creek Library is one of six Denver Public Library branches designated as a Contemporary Service Style. After completing the program for this service style, sDC was commissioned to implement the new design guidelines and reinvent the interior of this branch.

Selective re-configuration has resulted in a rebirth of the interior spatial relationships, creating ultra-flexible open spaces. Furnishings and wayfinding have been integrated into the overall retrofit in a manner that lends to self-help and self-discovery. The vertical circulation components have been improved so customers can explore the entire facility without guidance.

A component of the program unique to the Contemporary Service Style is the ‘beehive’, a space that will beckon and intrigue customers to stay in touch with current trends and the latest information. Furnishings in and around the beehive cater to an intensified customer-staff interactivity, encouraging information seekers to mix with information providers. (Studiotope)

#### **[Spanish Peaks Library, Walsenburg, CO – USA 2010](#)**

studiotope Design Collective was commissioned to rehabilitate the abandoned Huerfano County High School, which was on the National Register of Historic Places, into the new Spanish Peaks Main Library. The newly formed District chose to take an aggressively innovative approach to expanding the building into a new type of community incubator; a Library and Learning Center combined. Studiotope was chosen first to study the feasibility of rehabilitating the abandoned relic and second to help define and create the multi-use community center. The rehabilitation of a property on the National Historic Registry required acute sensitivity towards the historic defining characteristics of the existing architectural features and context. The finished building is a direct response to these characteristics as it celebrates the unique qualities of the past century and showcases today’s technological advances.

Publications:

A Brilliant New Chapter (Studiotope)

#### **[Council Tree Library, Fort Collins, CO – USA 2009](#)**

Located in the recently developed Front Range Village in Fort Collins, the new 17,000 square foot Council Tree Library provides a progressive, modern interior coupled with services tailored to a new library experience. Taking advantage of its location in a mixed-use development, the new branch reinvents the traditional public library while simultaneously enhancing the adjacent shopping experience. This synergistic relationship between a public library and private sector commercialism is rarely as apparent as exists at the Council Tree branch. The cross-pollination between ‘Village’ shoppers and library patrons is palpable and makes a profound statement about the role of a public library in contemporary society. All of the signage and most of the furnishings were also designed by studiotope. This approach ensured a highly functional interior without sacrificing distinctiveness.

Publications:

New Colorado Library Second Nationwide To Gain LEED Platinum (Studiotope)

#### **[Bear Valley Library, Denver, CO – USA 2009](#)**

Bear Valley Library is one of six Denver Public Library branches designated as a Contemporary Service Style. After completing the program for this service style, studiotope was commissioned to implement the new design guidelines and reinvent the interior of this branch. Looking back to history of the site we found images of Native Americans living near a small creek where trees were clustered along the water. This led us to think about how important the tree was in this environment: shelter; tool making; security; warmth, etc. We also began to look at the tree as an abstract form to examining the pattern of their rings and color variations. Along with that we looked to incorporate water and how it reflects its surroundings and the journey of the bear in the valley. Furnishings and wayfinding have been integrated into the overall retrofit in a manner that lends to self-help and self-discovery. A component of the program unique to the Contemporary Service Style is the ‘beehive’, a space that beckons and intrigues customers to stay in touch with current trends and the latest information. Furnishings in the beehive cater to intensified customer/staff interactivity, encouraging information seekers to mix with information providers. (Studiotope)

### **[Swanke Hayden Connell Architects, New York, NY – USA](#)**

<http://www.shca.com>

**Libraries:**

**[Open University Library and Learning Resources Centre, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes – UK 2004](#)**  
68,900 sqf., \$ 19,332,000

In recent years, libraries have changed beyond recognition in response to the challenges of new technology. They are now the springboard for a wide variety of information sources. This was the driving force behind the design of the new library at the Open University, a world leader in distance learning. The new building creates 68,890 square feet for collections, areas, reader spaces and an interactive open learning center. The three-story library has two wings on either side of a central open space or atrium. This distinctive space provides lighting into the heart of the building and orientation for the students. The simple plan and building form create the best value for the client and provide maximum flexibility. The design reflects the dignity and quality associated with a significant academic building for an important national academic institution. The

structure incorporated exposed precast concrete on the exterior and interior. The result is a simple, yet attractive design that supports the low-energy approach. The design incorporates an efficient ratio of external wall to floor area, and the area of glazing was a direct product of thermal models.

The library has been planned using space standards and enhanced floor loadings to generate flexibility. The emphasis is on bright, open spaces that support a modern learning and research environment, but also provide for the future. It also incorporates an extensive artwork program. ( <http://schooldesigns.com> )

Library are no longer simply places to study the traditional written word. The open university stressed this important shift when it appointed SHCH to design a new library on its Milton Keynes campus. Utilising the latest technologies, the new Open University Library must host a wide variety of information resources. This new 6,503 sq m (70,000 sq ft) facility houses collections, staff offices, and an interactive open learning centre on three floors. SHCA applied the experience gleaned from its corporate projects to the tight program established by the University. A detailed appraisal of space standards for offices and collections achieved full flexibility and effective departmental relationships. The simple, dignified design integrates a low energy approach. Collections were located on the south side of the building and offices to the north to minimise the effects of solar gain. A highly efficient plant, together with metering and monitoring systems, enable impressive energy use targets to be met. Efficient lighting linked to occupancy sensors reduces electricity use while low-flow fittings restrict water consumption. ( <http://www.shca.com> )

## **SWBR Architects, Rochester, NY – Syracuse, NY – USA**

<http://www.swbr.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Spruce Street School, PS M 397, New York NY – USA 2009**

Spruce Street School opened in fall of 2009 with three kindergarten classes and a goal to serve East Tribeca's growing family community. In 2011 it moved to the new Beekman Tower building at 12 Spruce Street after being housed for two years on the ground floor of Tweed Courthouse, the Department of Education headquarters. At its permanent location, Spruce Street will expand to serve grades pre-k-8.

**Building and location:** The 76-story Beekman Tower, designed by Frank Gehry, features a five-story wing of tan brick that houses Spruce Street. The building features a large cafeteria, library, two-story auditorium, gym, art studios, and technology labs. It also houses rental apartments, the New York Downtown Hospital, and street-level stores. The fourth floor has a roof deck with 5,000 square feet of outdoor play space.

**School environment and culture:** Principal Nancy Harris, a former assistant principal at CASTLE Middle School, believes that learning is an "active process" and that schools are the pillars of strong communities. "Schools are shaped by their community, but the community also benefits from the school," she told us. As a new school with a small population, parent involvement at Spruce Street is strong. "Everyone's got the same mission," said one parent, "to build an excellent school for our children."

( <http://insideschool.org/elementary/browse/school/1623> )

#### **Oswego School District Public Library, Oswego, NY – USA 2008**

### **Awards:**

**2009 Build New York Award**

Founded by prominent abolitionist Gerritt Smith and originally constructed in 1855, the Oswego Public Library was the first in the nation to be open to all residents regardless of race. The library is one of the only known abolitionist-founded institutions to remain open to this day, and therefore is considered a historic landmark. It is on the National Register of Historic Places. In the late 1990s this status became jeopardized. The structure was becoming fragile due to age and the facility itself was just too small for the community. The options were few – move to a newer facility or try to revitalize what already existed. After much support from the community, it was decided that the existing structure should be renovated. LeChase Construction Services, LLC was tasked with removing the entire interior of the building, leaving only the four exterior clay brick walls, the 70-foot-tall tower structure and the front staircase standing, restoring the interior and adding an 11,700-square-foot addition. Since this was a historic building, there were many intricacies associated with dismantling and rebuilding the existing structure. Many constructability issues were not known until demolition work progressed. A major challenge for the LeChase team was the development of a support system to hold the exterior walls in place while the interior walls and roof were removed. Once the building was gutted, new structural steel frames were inserted, enabling the 150-year-old façade to remain in place while the interior of the building was renovated. When it came time to shore up the building, the LeChase team realized that the original shoring system would work on only three sides of the building. There was an adjacent building on one side, and the support posts would not work within the limited space available. The team quickly devised a plan to shore up that side of the building from the inside, while still allowing for the removal of the old interior structure and the build-out of the new interior. As LeChase's team began the arduous task of securing the inner four layers of bricks together with masonry screws, it was discovered that the bricks were no longer lined up and uniform, but rather had shifted over time. Major gaps needed to be filled with concrete mortar in order for the walls to be solid and secure. The original tin ceiling was reinstalled in its original state once the renovations were completed. LeChase did a complete video survey of the ceiling, cataloguing each individual piece of the ceiling to facilitate its precise and accurate reconstruction. Other challenges to the LeChase team were the restoration and historic re-creation of the building's windows, and significant structural and cosmetic repairs to the exterior brick and stone base. The original entrance foyer with its curved, wood-railed staircases remained structurally sound but underwent a complete architectural restoration. The Oswego School District Public Library reopened to the public in late October 2008, complete with additional space for library programs, a children's room and staff offices, state-of-the-art technology and high-speed internet access. LeChase Construction and its team met the challenges of this complex project with teamwork and a can-do attitude. ( <http://www.gbcnys.agc.org> )

#### **Roberts Wesleyan College, Robert B. Golisano Library, Rochester, NY – USA 2007**

### **Awards:**

**Rochester Chapter AIA, Citation of Merit Award**

**2008 American School & University Educational Interiors Showcase - Outstanding Design**

**Illuminating Engineering Society of North America Lighting Design Award**

Situated on a highly visible and prominent corner of the campus, the proposed Golisano Library will offer to Roberts Wesleyan College a symbol of higher learning and an image to build upon. The site, located between Minor Hall and the Quad Residence Halls, is highly visible from both the campus green to the South, and the Administrative "Front Door" of Rinker Hall to the East. The added verticality of a tower element to the library enhances the image of the entire campus as an institute for higher learning and religious education. Sustainable design techniques and materials will be considered throughout the entire design process and

ultimately contribute toward our goal of a LEED Silver Certification. The B. Thomas Golisano Library, dedicated in the fall of 2007, has been awarded Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver Certification by the U.S. Green Building Council. The \$13M building is the first Silver-certified building on any college campus in Upstate New York and the first library in the state to achieve the Silver certification. (SWBR)

## **Tai Soo Kim Partners, Hartford, CT – USA**

<http://www.fskp.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Somers Public Library, Somers, CT – USA 2009**

Client: Town of Somers

The existing 10,000 sq. ft. library building was built in 1988 and had become deficient in many ways. Doubling the size of the library, our design wrapped part of the existing structure, providing a new entry system, a new multi-purpose room and a new courtyard in a seamless and harmonious design. The other benefits of the project entailed resolution of HVAC, energy loss and lighting problems along with a complete reorganization and definition of separate program areas within the library, such as a new juvenile and pre-school area, a teen space, new small quiet-study rooms, staffwork rooms and storage areas. Careful planning of the library interior has resulted in a highly functional and modern library. (Tai)

**Wilton Library, Wilton, CT – USA 2006**

### **Awards:**

**Connecticut Excellence in Public Library Architecture 2008**

**Chicago's Atheneum's America Architecture Award 2007**

**Northwestern Community College, Learning Resource Center, Litchfield, CT – USA 2003**

## **Tappé Associates, Inc., Boston, MA – USA**

<http://www.tappe.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Pequot Public Library, Litchfield-Southport, CT – USA 2006**

### **Award:**

**Connecticut Preservation Award, Award of Merit 2007**

This project includes the complete restoration of a wonderful Richardsonian style library constructed in 1890. In order to restore the interior, a number of ornate details were recreated including antique book stacks and hand carved fireplace surrounds that had been destroyed and were rebuilt using photographs taken four decades earlier. Not only did this project include a careful exterior and interior restoration, it also included designing custom furniture to match historic furniture known to be in the original building when it opened. Planning is ongoing for a future addition to expand the overall capacity of the library. ( Tappé )

**Worcester Public Library, MA – USA 2004**

As the second largest public library in Massachusetts, the Worcester library is a significant civic building. Located on the perimeter of Worcester Common across from City Hall, the building helps define a major public space within the city and as one of the cities most important institutions, has contributed to the revitalization and rebirth of the downtown area. The new stone façade is defined by the extension of a pre-existing arcade with glowing translucent stone cladding above and by an oval shaped bay. The interiors integrate public art through the use of elements such as art glass panels and decorative metal gates. ( Tappé )

**MIT 24 Hour Study ( Hayden Science and Humanities Library ), Cambridge, MA – USA 2002**

The 24 hour study space inserted into the Hayden Science and Humanities Library is a prototype for MIT. This facility allows students access to a quiet space for independent and group study both during regular hours and after hours. Integrated into the design is technology reflective of MIT's focus and culture. The project scope includes the redesign of the circulation, reserve, and reference areas of the Hayden. The 24 hour space is an innovative and effective model that MIT and other institutional libraries can adopt to support the changing needs and work habits of their student users. ( Tappé )

**Eldrige Public Library, Chatham, MA – USA 2001**

This expansion doubles the volume capacity and triples the reader seats of the existing library and also provides a new multi-purpose room available for after hour use. The design of the addition respectfully reinterprets the existing historic Richardsonian Romanesque library that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Attention to detail, fenestration and selection of materials creates a seamless expansion including a new fully accessible front entrance. The project also includes a careful restoration of the historic interior of the existing library. Interiors of the addition refer to the existing building through the use of materials and scale elements. ( Tappé )

**Morse Library, Natick, MA – USA 1997**

This design features the Victorian Gothic heritage of the existing 1873 library. A three level atrium wraps the former exterior, creating a dramatic entry sequence that is lit from above by a large skylight lightly touching the old building. This new space bathes the walls of the existing library in daylight and creates a new indoor civic space for the town of Natick. The interior design of the addition takes design cues from the existing architecture, creating a unified composition. Daylight is introduced into the lower level of the library through the atrium and into the children's room from skylights that are located at the sidewalk above. ( Tappé )

## **tBP Architecture, Newport Beach, CA – USA**

<http://www.tbparchitecture.com>

### **Libraries:**

**Citrus College, Learning Resource Center, Renovation and Expansion, Glendora, CA – USA 2008**

Addition Renovation 1968

### **Awards:**

**2004 Award of Excellence Community College Facilities Coalition**

Client: Citrus Community College District, Services Provided: Programming, Design and Architecture, Project Location: Glendora, CA, Project Size: 34,156 sf, Completion Date: April 2008, Sustainability: Sustainable Features Included Functions: 76 Faculty



Offices, Multi-Media Classroom, Control Room, Telecommunications/Lecture Space, Conference Rooms, 6 Dean Suites, Collaborative Work Areas and Faculty Support Spaces.

The new Center for Innovation provides Citrus College with a 34,156 square-foot, 3-story, high-tech center for faculty development. It contains a multi-media center for the creation of teaching and research presentations by faculty. This facility includes 76 new faculty offices with office space for part-time instructors, scholars/artists-in-residence, and 6 suites for academic deans. Open spaces are equipped with workstations at which a variety of on-going, innovative projects may be created by collaborative teams of faculty and students. The teleconferencing center holds 100 seats for the hosting of academic and community conferences. The facility also houses the Distance Education, Study Abroad and Student Honors programs. (tBP)

#### **Los Medanos College Learning Resource and Community Center, Pittsburg, CA – USA 2008**

##### **Awards:**

**2009 AWARD OF MERIT** Community College Facilities Coalition (Los Medanos College Quadrangle Complex)

Client: Contra Costa Community College District, Services Provided: Master Planning, Programming, Design and Architecture  
Project Location: Pittsburg, CA, Project Size: 55,935 sf, Completion Date: June 2008, Sustainability: Sustainable Design Features  
Included Functions: Biology, Chemistry and Physical Sciences Laboratories and Classrooms, Large Tiered Lecture Hall, Computer Laboratories, Faculty Offices and Astronomy Rooftop Observation Deck

The Science Building is one of three new buildings Los Medanos College has developed in the new College Quad. The Science Building joins the new Library and Math Buildings. The architectural language of the new facilities reflects the original vocabulary of modern design but also provides a contrast. The expression is one that is consistent with the College's mission of projecting a progressive and technology-based image. The Science Building incorporates a flexible, state-of-the-art laboratory environment for the teaching of the Physical and Biological Sciences, which includes classrooms, one large tiered classroom, faculty offices and rooftop observation deck for astronomy classes. (TBP)

#### **Orange Coast College Library and Learning Resource Center, Costa Mesa, CA – USA 2007**

##### **Awards:**

**2008 AWARD OF HONOR** Community College Facilities Coalition

Client: Coast Community College District, Services Provided: Programming, Design and Architecture, Project Location: Costa Mesa, CA, Project Size: 87,000 sqf, Completion Date: December 2007, Sustainability: CHPS Guidelines, Functions: Computer Carrels, Reading Areas, Bookstacks, Group Study Rooms, Reference, Media Center, Periodicals, Bibliographic Lab, Computer Presentation Lab, Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Archives and Bookstore.

The new two-story Library/LRC now serves Orange Coast College's desire for a state of the art, digitally enhanced Learning Resource Center set within the center of the academic campus. The new LRC provides a structurally safe accessible facility replacing the now closed structurally unsafe library. It corrects deficiencies in the library function demand/capacity ratio, provides needed space and program expansion, modernizes the digital delivery of instructional and research media, centralizes learning resources within the academic core, and frees up campus space for the future consolidation of student services programs. (tBP)

#### **Cypress College, Library and Learning Resource Center, Cypress, CA – USA 2006**

Client: North Orange County Community College District, Services Provided: Programming, Design, Architecture and Interior Design, Project Location: Cypress, CA, Project Size: 62,500 sf, Completion Date: April 2006, Sustainability: Sustainable Design Features Included, Functions: LRC: Computer Commons, Distance Learning Center, Teaching Learning Center, Math/Science Center, Foreign Language Center, Tutoring Rooms and Support Offices; Library: Central Stacks, Reading Areas, Study Rooms, Computer Area and Orientation Room.

The Cypress College Library/Learning Resource Center is the new focal point to draw activities to the east end of the campus. 24 hour access / 7 days a week was a critical aspect to the design of the facility. The Library/LRC includes a central 2-story entry lobby leading to the LRC – a central computer learning commons, surrounded by a math/science lab, a foreign language lab, a teachers learning center, a distance learning lab and group study rooms. The LRC promotes interdisciplinary support on campus. The library, with more limited access, is located on the second floor with central stacks, reading areas and study rooms taking full advantage of the campus view. An orientation room is included, and a service elevator connects to the second level service areas. (tBP)

#### **Hartnell College Library and Resource Center, CA – USA 2006**

68,000 sqf.

The 68,000 square foot state-of-the-art Library and Learning Resource Center is designed to meet the information and research needs of students in the 21st century. Featuring a unique building design that is innovative, yet functional, flexible, and timeless, the library is the hub of campus information and learning technologies. The two floor facility houses traditional college library resources and services including Circulation Services, Reference Services, Technical Services, an Information Competency Center, and Computer and Media Services. Also within the library are a Faculty and Staff Resource Center, 22 collaborative group study rooms (11 with plasma screens and/or smart board technologies), a state-of-the-art Distance Learning & Video Conference Center, a Community Room, campus Computer Equipment Services, AV Equipment Services, and a beautiful lobby/ atrium equipped with a four plasma multimedia wall. (<http://www.hartnell.cc.ca.us/library/LIB8/intro.html>)

#### **Fullerton College Library and Resource Center, Fullerton, CA – USA 2005**

68,000 sqf.

##### **Awards:**

**2006 JURORS' AWARD** Community College Facility Coalition

**2006 CONTEXTUAL INFILL AWARD** The Fullerton Heritage

Client: North Orange County Community College District, Services Provided: Programming, Design, Architecture and Interior Design, Project Location: Fullerton, CA, Project Size: 67,680 sf, Completion Date: September 2005, Sustainability: Sustainable Design Features Included, Functions: Interdisciplinary Study and Tutorial Center, Math Lab, Skills Lab, Adaptive Computer Lab and Instructional Development Center

The Fullerton College Library/LRC is a new facility designed to replace the college's former library and to develop a comprehensive Learning Resource Center. The facility is designed as a focal centerpiece to the historic 1930's Work Projects Administration (WPA) campus and is a tribute to the Hispano Moorsque style of the original campus architecture. The library portion of the facility fronts

the main campus quad and includes a 2-story grand lobby connecting the central computer commons to the quieter reading areas and study rooms upstairs.

The Learning Resource Center is an interdisciplinary study and tutorial center. Multiple entries support this facility to establish expanded access to portions of the facility. Flexibility is built into the facility to allow for future changes in the delivery of instruction and technology. (TBP)

#### **Dougherty Station Public Library, San Ramon, CA – USA 2005**

Client: City of San Ramon and Lennar Communities/BLC, Services Provided: Master Planning, Programming, Design and Architecture, Project Location: San Ramon, CA, Project Size: 11,800 sf, Completion Date: September 2005

Functions: Stacks, Information Commons, Circulation, Reference, Periodicals, Reading Area, Quiet Study Area, Children's and Story-Telling Area, Community Room, Computer Study and Training Room, Offices, Staff Room and Support Areas.

This 11,800 sq. ft. Public Library is part of the new "Village Center". A partnership between the City of San Ramon, Private Developers and the Contra Costa Community College District has created a new 200,000 sq. ft. "Village Center". The Center integrates the Library and a community center, police sub-station, child care center, as well as housing and retail/office functions with college functions.

The Library is designed to be flexible and expandable. This aids in its unique mission to serve the needs of both the community and the college. The building's adjacency to the college will allow future inclusion of a Learning Resource Center. (tBP)

#### **Riverside Community College, Digital Library and Library / Resource Center, Riverside, CA – USA 2003**

**Awards:**

**Project of Distinction Council of Educational Facilities Planners International (CEFPI)**

Client: Riverside Community College District, Services Provided: Programming, Design and Architecture, Project Location: Riverside, CA, Project Size: 108,000 gsf, Completion Date: May 2003, Sustainability: Sustainable Design Features Included  
Functions: Reading Lobby/Lounge, Library/Biblio Orientation Center, Group Study Rooms, Periodical Stack, Display & Reading Area, Microfilm Area, Staff Prep and Work Areas, Computer Public Access Center, Electronic Carrels and Media Service Group Viewing, Multi-Media Rooms, Teleconferencing, Archives, Faculty Research Room, Tutorial Lab, Student Center, Public Service Office, 5 Librarian Offices, Staff Meeting Room, Staff Lounge/Kitchenette, Technician Processing Services, Photo Copy Center, Printing Center and a 200 fixed seat Telecommunications Auditorium.

The new four-story Digital Library and Learning Resource Center is a technology nexus for the Riverside Community College District. It is a seamless blend of technology, media, production and library functions offering the community and students of the Riverside, Norco and Moreno Valley campuses, services via Interactive Telecommunications and Distance Learning Systems. (tBP)

#### **San José City College Library and Resource Center – San José, CA – USA 2003**

Client: San Jose-Evergreen Community College District, Services Provided: Master Planning, Programming, Design, Architecture and Interior Design, Project Location: San Jose, CA, Project Size: 54,000 sf, Completion Date: June 2003, Sustainability: Sustainable Design Features Included, Associate Architect: Sugimura & Associates, Functions: Interdisciplinary Learning Resource Center - Central Information Commons, Math Lab, Reading Lab, Writing Lab, Academic Tutoring, DSPS Lab and Offices; Library – Information Commons, Circulation, Reference, Periodicals, Reading Area, Quiet Study Area, Conference Rooms and Staff Offices

The Library/Learning Resource Center is the first building in a newly revised master plan. It is one half of a planned gateway to the campus formally facing the community. It presents an identifiable face to the community and descends into the central campus quad. The three level building houses an "interdisciplinary" Learning Resource Center that will be open 24 hours and includes a central computer plaza surrounded by math, reading, writing labs, academic tutoring and a self paced learning lab. On the upper two levels is the Library which houses 75,000 volumes and a computer carrel mezzanine. Considerable importance was placed on the provision of natural light and quality of space for readers, as well as sheltering the quiet interior from the adjacent freeway. Each reading and study areas has unique qualities; some seats have window views to the distant hills, some have internal vistas across the reading room, others are entirely enclosed and private. (tBP)

#### **San Diego City College, Library Resource Center, San Diego, CA – USA 2002**

Client: San Diego Community College District, Services Provided: Programming, Design and Architecture, Project Location: San Diego, CA, Project Size: 67,000 sqf., Completion Date: September 2002, Sustainability: Sustainable Design Features Included  
Functions: Library: 200 Internet-connected Computers, Complete Reference and Circulation Collection; Independent Learning Center: 132 computers including Adaptive Technology Stations; Multimedia Center: Primary Collection of Multimedia Technology for Instructional Support. (Center delivers, sets up and services sixty classrooms for faculty and administration and includes General Instrumental Digital Satellite receiver and video collection); CitySITE: Support for Integration of Technology in Education 15 Computers (allow faculty and staff to learn new and existing computer technologies)

The San Diego City College Library/Learning Resource Center (LRC) reflects the College's commitment to the building's role as the "heart" of the campus. The new 67,000 square foot, 3-story facility, perched on a hillside, commands dramatic 180 degree views of downtown San Diego and the harbor beyond. Key design considerations included organizing the library functions to allow minimal staff to operate and control it; bringing natural light into all three levels of the LRC; and creating sustainable, environmentally friendly building that was focused on low long term energy costs by employing sun-shade grills and a unique in floor heating and cooling system. (tBP)

### **Tetra-IBI Group Architecture Planning, Los Angeles, CA – USA**

**<http://www.tetra-ibigroup.com>**

**Libraries:**

#### **Hellen Miller Bailey Library, East Los Angeles College, Monterey Park, CA – USA 2012**

October 25, 2012 (Monterey Park, California) – East Los Angeles College today celebrated the opening of the college's renovated and expanded Dr. Helen Miller Bailey Library, paid for by the Los Angeles Community College voter-funded Building Program. The Library has been expanded by nearly 12,000 square feet and features extensive new resources to facilitate learning. The Library has further been renovated to high sustainability standards.

"Our expanded and modernized library is a fitting tribute to Dr. Helen Miller Bailey, who was one of ELAC's most gifted and inspiring professors," said Mr. Farley Herzek, interim president of East Los Angeles College. "In addition to the traditional library functions, the renovated Bailey Library's resources and technology will help our students prepare for the next successful stage of their lives."

The original library was built in 1979 and was 45,500 square feet. The new building, at 57,241 square feet in size, will accommodate increases in student population, library collections, a campus archive and demand for new technologies, such as computers. The project was paid for with funding approved by voters as part of the \$6 billion Los Angeles Community College District Building Program. ELAC is one of nine colleges that make up the LACCD, and is located in Monterey Park, east of downtown Los Angeles. ELAC is in the midst of a \$667 million program to renovate and modernize the campus to better serve East Los Angeles and surrounding communities.

“The renovated and expanded Bailey Library is a flagship project at one of our flagship campuses, and is a great example of how taxpayer dollars are funding improvements that our students can use right away,” said Board of Trustees member Scott Svonkin. “In these times of reduced support from Sacramento, we are carefully using voter-approved construction dollars to do more with less.”

The renovated Bailey Library now houses approximately 150,000 volumes, and provides reading and study facilities of various sizes and types from individual to small and medium group study rooms as well as two general classrooms, conference room, library offices, campus archives and library support areas. The project’s sustainability features include strategies to increase water efficiency, reduce energy consumption, and reduce the “heat island effect” with a reflective roof. The project used regionally manufactured materials wherever possible, and diverted 75% of construction waste away from landfills. Indoor air quality was enhanced through the use of low VOC emitting finishes and increased controllability of lighting and ventilation.

“I’m pleased to honor the memory of Dr. Bailey and see her legacy extended through the opening of this expanded and modernized library,” said Daniel LaVista, chancellor of the nine-college LACCD. “This project is yet another successful example of the District’s Building Program to remake our colleges to better serve our students and the communities surrounding our colleges.”

After the formal ribbon cutting, tours of the renovated building were conducted for attendees.

**About East Los Angeles College**

East Los Angeles College has an international, multicultural student body that complements the 14 communities comprising its primary service area. The college offers both academic transfer courses which prepare students for admission to four-year colleges and universities, and occupational programs which prepare students for careers in two years or less. The college is located in the suburban community of Monterey Park, California, ten miles east of downtown Los Angeles.

**About the Los Angeles Community College District**

The Los Angeles Community College District, the nation's largest community college district, serves one-quarter million students a year in more than 36 cities in Los Angeles County at its nine colleges. The District covers nearly 900 square miles and has educated and trained the region's diverse workforce since 1969.

**About the LACCD Building Program**

LACCD’s Building Program is a 14-year, \$6 billion program funded mostly by taxpayer-approved bonds, supplemented by additional funding from the state of California. With approximately \$3 billion spent so far, the LACCD’s nine colleges are benefiting from brand new and renovated academic buildings, sports facilities, arts complexes, administrative buildings, child development centers, and parking structures. The Building Program has completed hundreds of separate projects, with hundreds more in the planning or construction stages. For more information on the LACCD’s construction program and a list of awards the District has received for its environmentally responsible projects, visit [www.laccdbuildsgreen.org](http://www.laccdbuildsgreen.org).

The scope for the proposed library modernization.

(<http://www.laccdbuildsgreen.org/mediacenter/index.php?item=220>)

The scope for the proposed library modernization is based on the newly developed library program identifying the functional space requirements and provides recommended usable square footage for all operations and functional areas. The existing building will go through an expansion of 60,000 sqf. Designed to LEED Silver Rating. Tetra-IBI Group provided a detailed building evaluation for the modernization and addition to the two-storey library. The detailed review and analysis once implemented will bring a complete building upgrade and addition. (Tetra)

### **[Exposition Park Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Branch Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2008](#)**

14,500-square-foot

Exposition Park – Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Regional Branch Library used the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) new construction rating system developed by the U.S Green Building Council. There are four certification levels (Certified, Silver, Gold, Platinum) awarded according to achievement as evaluated by points using the LEED scorecard. The following outlines design measures were employed to attain Gold certification in the construction of the library:

1. **Landscape & Exterior Design to Reduce Heat Island:** Additional shade trees and less thermal-absorbing “white concrete” pavement and “white coating” on the roof were used to reduce the heat absorbed by the site during the day and radiated at night. This helps avoid raising the ambient temperature and disturbing the microclimate of the surrounding park.
2. **Water Use Reduced by 30%:** The installation of low-flow plumbing fixtures as well as highly efficient landscaping irrigation system will reduce water consumption by 30%.
3. **Optimize Energy Performance:** The building is designed to be 27% more energy efficient than a standard building, by utilizing efficient mechanical systems, double glazing with high efficiency glass coatings, and naturally lit reading rooms with automatic light fixture dimming.
4. **Recycled & Environmental Safe Content:** At least 10% of the materials and products used in this project were from recycled materials; rapidly renewable materials were also used such as bamboo flooring and cotton insulation; and low volatile organic compound content paints and coating.
5. **Regional Materials:** At least 10% of the total materials used to construct the library were from sources within 500 miles of the project site, thus reducing the greenhouse gases emitted by transporting materials over greater distances.
6. **Solar power:** DWP donated a large number of photovoltaic panels, which were placed on the south side of the building and on the roof to generate electricity from the sun.
7. **Transportation Alternative:** The library is located close to community transportation such as the bus line and train station.
8. **Additional Commissioning:** An independent commissioning agent has been retained to verify that the building systems are calibrated and performance meets the LEED requirements. The commissioning agent will also provide maintenance personnel with training and will be available for re-commissioning and verification services. (<http://thegreenlibraryblog.blogspot.com>)

Sensitive site planning of the Library’s relationship to the park and neighborhood are key to the successful influence the Library will have on both the park and surrounding neighborhood. The programmatic spaces will take advantage of an abundance of natural light through high volume spaces with generous clerestory lights. Major views from within the library will focus on the park with the Children’s Reading Area leading the design statement of a shop’s prow pointing the park. (Tetra)

### **[Joyce Ellington Branch Library, San José, CA – USA 2008](#)**

15,500 sqf.

Responsive orientation of building elements support sustainability and is a natural outgrowth of the Library’s location and relationship to its surroundings by providing maximum natural light. Large amounts of glass is used to achieve the transparent quality of the Library, but is also used as a means of energy conservation. Large overhangs are incorporated to reduce sun

penetration and also to bring light into the space. The use of day lighting will reduce the amount of lighting during periods of the day and reducing the energy consumption for lighting, reducing heat gain from lights and education in cooling. (Tetra)

#### **Banning Branch Library, Huntington-Beach, CA – USA 2007 Concept Master Plan**

12,500 sqf.

Tetra Design was commissioned to analyze the existing conditions and develop a specific program and Conceptual Design for the Banning Branch Library. Specific Goals were developed with the Library staff. Context and Imagery were analyzed based on discussions with the Library staff. Because of the library's close relationship to the park, a concept of "Library in a Park/a Park in a Library" was conceived. Concepts of indoor and outdoor relationship and flow utilized in Tetra Design's recently completed study for the Huntington Beach Central Library were integrated into the Banning Branch Library design. The specific forms selected mean to suggest surfing, lifeguard stations, the beach and maximum glazing of the reading rooms complete the suggestion of the library as part of the park. (Tetra)

#### **Huntington Beach Central Library, Huntington-Beach, CA – USA 2007 Concept Master Plan**

Libraries are sanctuaries of silence...places to find peace amongst the bustle of our every day lives. Lose yourself in thought as the sound of water cascades over fountains. Central Library is a treasure enjoyed by all who visit. Famed architect Richard Neutra and his son, Dion, attempted to blend the library and surrounding park into a happy place for relaxation, contemplation and study when they designed Central Library on a hill in Central Park overlooking Talbert Lake nearly 30 years ago. With invention of the cell phone, the peaceful library turned quite noisy until the Huntington Beach City Council approved an ordinance in September 2004 that brought media interest to this quiet sanction. The library system does not allow use of cell phones inside the library buildings. What you will find inside the library: - 300-Seat Theater - Genealogy Library - Magazine and News Section - Art Gallery - Gift Shop - Media Center - Computer stations - Sound Booths, Meeting Rooms - Children's Wing - Food Court

(<http://www.stockteam.com/hulib2.html>)

117,000 sqf.

The Central Library resides in a 350-acre (1.4 km<sup>2</sup>) park and features a beautiful theater, spacious reading areas, and indoor fountains surrounded by a spiral ramp. The Central library has seven meeting rooms and a 300-seat theater available for rental. The building was designed by the architectural firm of **Richard & Dion Neutra**. Shortly before the actual signing of the agreement, Richard Neutra passed away while on tour and his son, Dion, completed the original building on April 5th, **1975**. In the mid-1990s, the architectural firm of **Anthony (1997 †) & Langford** were hired to design a 43,000-square-foot (4,000 m<sup>2</sup>) expansion. The building was expanded to enclose an outdoor spiral ramp and fountain area. The new wing opened in **1994** and included a new Children's area with its own story time theater. The lower level featured 7 new meeting rooms and a theater. In **2007**, the architectural firm of **Tetra Design** was commissioned to design a renovation of the Central Library that saw a return of the neutral brown and green color scheme that was originally envisioned by architect Dion Neutra. More historical information is available on the library history webpage. (<http://www.ci.huntington-beach.ca.us>)

Tetra Design was commissioned to develop a Conceptual Master Plan of Finishes for the Huntington Beach Central Library. Guidelines were developed for the Huntington Beach Central Library to be utilized for their interior and exterior refurbishment. The Guidelines include Final Conceptual Space Plans. Acoustical Materials for major skylights though the Library. Specifications for Materials, Furniture Selections, Building Graphics and Building Architecture which includes suggestions for the Library Approach and Entry, and Theater Approach for a community theater housed in the 1994 addition. (Tetra)

#### **Acton / Agna Dulce Public Library, Acton, CA – USA 2006**

10,875 sqf.

Located in a rural community in the Santa Clara River Valley, the Library will serve five area schools in a joint-use agreement that knits the school's curriculum with the library resources. This technology based homework and learning center provided for school age children will also become the heart of the community, housing a multipurpose room and catering kitchen for community needs. With an emphasis on California native and environmental concerns this project will become a demonstration on sustainable design. (Tetra)

#### **Northridge Branch Library, Northridge, CA – USA 2003**

**Award:**

City of Los Angeles Public Designs Exhibit 2004 A + D Museum

12,500 sqf.

The Northridge Branch Library announcing its presence with an inward tilted transparent plane of glass that welcomes its patrons with an abundance of both air and light. The interior of the Library continues the theme with a conical skylight featuring a mobile of books in flight. Flooded with natural light the interior is articulated to maximize solar access and daylighting for internal functions. (Tetra)

#### **Mark Twain Branch Library, Los Angeles, CA – USA 2002**

**Award:**

Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Commission Award 2000

10,000 sqf.

"The Mark Twain Branch Library, with its thrusting planes of eggplant and tangerine colored stucco, would stand out in any part of town ...It's the sort of welcoming haven that Susan Kent, The City librarian, envisions as the front porch of the community...Since reopening, branches have seen their circulation soar- at the Mark Twain Branch, it's up 300% from prereconstruction levels". (Los Angeles Times Magazine; July 13, 2003) (Tetra)

### **THA (Thomas Hacker) Architecture, Inc., Portland, OR – USA**

<http://www.thaarchitecture.com>

**Libraries**

#### **State of Alaska Library Archives Museum, Juneau, AK – USA 2013**

120,000 sf

The State of Alaska Library Archives Museum consolidates three agencies, integrating their functions for greater efficiency and responsiveness to the public, and providing a state-of-the-art facility to house Alaska's history. THA Architecture is partnering with Alaskan architecture firm ECI/Hyer for master planning, programming and design of the building.

The facility will occupy a site near the State Capitol, serving the needs of state agencies locally and a broader network of sister agencies throughout the state. It will act as the central repository for the exceptional historical collections of the State Library and Archives, as well as the State Museum's diverse collection of cultural artifacts – a major public attraction during the summer tourist season.

The facility's design is rooted in state history and Alaska's wildlife. The site layout reflects the fan of the docks that historically occupied this site, and the roof form is reminiscent of the wing and feathers of a bird in flight. (THA)

#### **San Francisco Public Library Bayview Branch Library, San Francisco, CA – USA 2013**

9,000 sf

San Francisco Public Library's new Bayview Branch Library replaces the existing 1969 branch library with a new one-story building. The library will meet increasing program needs and provide an open, inviting, and secure confluence for this urban community. It is designed around an inner courtyard that will bring light and natural ventilation to the center of the building. The light illuminating the corner entry from within will serve as a beacon for the neighborhood.

The library design has been inspired by both the multifaceted history of Bayview/Hunters Point and African and African America art and architecture. The exterior includes etched panels with images related to the neighborhood's history. The floor plan is designed to create distinct areas for adults, teens and children, while maintaining good visibility throughout the building. A community room with an after-hours entry opens up to the children's area with a large moveable wall, providing an option for larger children's programs. (THA)

#### **University of Washington, Tioga Library, Tacoma, WA – USA 2012**

40,000 sf

The new Tioga Library Building connects the current UW Tacoma Library by a pedestrian bridge across the old railroad corridor that runs through the middle of the UW Tacoma campus. It houses an expansion of the Library on the basement, first and second floors. The program also includes general education classrooms on the first floor and offices on the second floor.

The new building shares a staircase with the Tioga Building to the north. The exterior is clad with a terracotta rain screen, a unique and highly sustainable building product. (THA)

#### **Parkside Library, San Francisco, CA – USA 2011**

6,000 sf renovation / 1,000 sf addition

San Francisco Public Library's Branch Library Improvement Program includes the Parkside branch's renovation and addition. THA and Karin Payson Architecture + Design have taken great care to preserve and restore the architectural beauty and character of the existing library. The design of the addition complements this fine example of midcentury architecture, while adding space for ADA restrooms, improved staff areas and a discrete teen area.

The existing building was brought up to current ADA, seismic and other codes, and the interiors returned to the original design intent. In addition, the project adds landscape improvements and opens up views into the courtyard from a new teen area. New plantings and outside seating in the courtyard provides an area for programs. (THA)

#### **San Francisco Public Library System, West Portal Branch Library, San Francisco, CA – USA 2007**

The West Portal Branch Library was the second branch to be renovated as part of San Francisco Public Library's Branch Library Improvement Program (BLIP), a 2000 bond which called for 19 branches to be renovated. THA and Karin Payson Architects + Design took great care to preserve and restore the architectural beauty and historic character of the library throughout this renovation and addition. Inside the branch, ceiling stencils and woodwork were restored and lighting fixtures consistent with the building's WPA-era style were installed. Other significant improvements include WiFi internet; ADA accessibility; a new addition with an elevator, staff work rooms and restrooms; a new ground-floor book drop; and seismic upgrades. (THA)

#### **Alameda Free Library, Alameda, CA – USA 2006**

49,000 sf

LEED Silver

The new Alameda Main Library enhances the civic nature of Alameda's historic downtown, expressing the basic order of historic elements while utilizing advanced building technologies. Large windows and window bays provide expansive views of the city and its surroundings. A walled garden forms a backdrop for public meeting rooms and a café. Additional program elements include a generous reading room, a large children's section, a children's story and craft room, study rooms, a young adults' homework center, computer labs, private reading areas, work areas and conference rooms. (THA)

#### **Spokane Academy Center, University of Washington, Spokane, WA – USA 2006**

106,000 sqf.

The Spokane Academic Center is a signature building for this Washington State University campus and will cultivate interaction, creativity and collaboration between faculty staff, students, alumni and the Spokane community. The five-story building includes the campus library, classrooms, administrative offices, academic offices for various university programs, a "Cyber" cafe and computer labs. The first three floors of the Academic Center contain the more public program elements, with the fourth and fifth floors housing administration and academic program offices. The campus library, located on the second and third floors, is primarily set within a "drum" form along the north side of the building, providing grand views of the Spokane River. Transparency and connection to the surrounding campus are achieved by a three story space with a connecting stair located at the south building entry. The Academic Center is the focus of the new campus development and the first step in implementation of the Riverpoint Campus Plan. (THA)

#### **Sherwood Civic Building, Library – City Hall, Sherwood, OR – USA 2006**

30,000 sf

Located 15 miles south of Portland, Sherwood is one of the fastest growing communities in Oregon. This 30,000 sf mixed-use building houses a 10,000 sf single-story library and a two story City Hall and library support area. The City Hall includes a large municipal courtroom intended for up to 80 people, which will also function as a city council room and a community room. Other program elements include the administrative and financial support spaces for the City Hall and a small retail component. A public plaza is located at the front of the building with the children's area of the library relating directly to a garden space at the rear. The building is a major element in the City's Urban Renewal Plan, which is intended to preserve and enhance the historic downtown district. (THA)

#### **Hillsdale Branch Library, Multnomah County Library System, Portland, OR – USA 2004**

12,000 sf

LEED Gold

#### **Awards:**

2009 AIA Northwest & Pacific Region Citation Award,



## 2006 AIA Portland Chapter Merit Award, a 2005 AIA Portland Chapter People's Choice Award

The Hillsdale Branch Library is one of four new branch libraries that THA designed for Multnomah County. Located on the edge of the commercial center for a residential community, the library's cedar shell reflects the nearby wooden houses and clerestory windows banding the top transform the building into a nighttime beacon. The main staircase leads from the corner entrance to the reading room above, where colored glass panels lining the wall provide beautiful light patterns throughout the building. The reading room is defined by alternating glass and wood walls, framing views out to the valley while forming bookcases to the interior. The building's sustainable design elements include natural daylighting, the use of materials with recycled content, native vegetation with no installed irrigation and bioswales for stormwater management. (THA)

### [Library and Administrative Building 9 PCC, Rock Creek Campus, Portland, OR – USA 2004](#)

THA was the architect for the expansion and renovation of Portland Community College's Rock Creek Campus, adjacent to an environmentally-sensitive Urban Growth Boundary. The project included two new buildings (Buildings 7 and 9) and renovations and additions to existing Buildings 2,3 and 5, including a new entry plaza.

THA's addition to Building 7, the science building, develops the west and south exterior elevations to present a welcoming public image from the main student parking lot. The courtyard was re-landscaped and is now a more defined area for informal gatherings and smaller campus events. The 34,000 sf expansion increases PCC's Science and Technology Building to a total of 94,000 sf and unites all of the college's previously disparate science-based programs into one building.

In addition to Science Building 7, THA programmed and designed the Library & Administrative Building 9 and renovations to Buildings 2, 3 and 5. Building 9 houses the campus library, campus bookstore, classrooms, the registrar, counseling offices, financial aid, testing rooms, additional student services and administrative office space. Building 9 provides a dramatic and active presence along the entry drive, heightening the visitor's sense of arrival and creating an energized "front door" for the college. (THA)

### [Hollywood Branch Library and Bookmark Apartments, Multnomah County Library System, Portland, OR – USA 2002](#)

13,000 sf library, 44,000 sf housing

Recognizing and supporting goals for increasing density in Portland's Hollywood neighborhood, Multnomah County viewed the replacement of the existing Hollywood Branch Library as an opportunity to demonstrate the benefits of mixed-use in-fill development in a mature urban neighborhood that is well served by transit. THA designed a building that makes a civic statement for the library and provides quality design and a unique identity for the mixed-income housing.

The building celebrates the history of the Hollywood District – a wall along the east side of the library reading room honors the work of local children's book writer Beverly Cleary. Responding to the unique characteristics of the Hollywood neighborhood, the colors of the materials reinforce both the civic and residential scale of the building. The building is designed with a series of setbacks to ease the transition from the single-family neighborhood to the higher-density commercial district.

The Hollywood Library received a 2002 Governor's Livability Award, which recognizes exemplary projects that reinforce Oregon's quality of life and support its transportation and land use goals. It was also featured in Metropolis Magazine, praised for being "an energy-efficient mixed-use library complex" and being "the latest in the region's well-known and often pioneering efforts to prevent sprawl and increase urban density." (THA)

### [City of Beaverton Library, Beaverton, OR – USA 2000](#)

69,000 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

AIA Portland Chapter Merit Award 2002

Wood Design Award 2002

AIA Portland Chapter People's Choice Award 2001

The City of Beaverton's goal was a library with a strong civic character that is the key element in a new urban center for the City. The building's position in the heart of Beaverton allows the library to be an information resource center as well as a community center. The library is designed around a significant public room constructed with graceful wooden columns arching upward into a wooden web of roof framing, which invokes the town's nickname of the "City of Trees". The setting of this elevated rop-lit public space is a new three-block park and parking area that is designed to accommodate a festive public market during warmer months. (THA)

### [St. John's Branch Library, Multnomah County Library System, Portland, OR – USA 2000](#)

The main effort for the renovation to the 1913 St. John's Branch Library was to restore the entry columns' original design, while a tactful ADA ramp was added to provide patrons universal access. At the rear of the building, a simple administration annex was added that complimented the design of the main structure. (THA)

### [Woodstock Branch Library, Multnomah County Library System, Portland, OR – USA 2000](#)

7,500 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

American Institute of Steel Construction IDEAS Merit Award 2003

Chicago Athenanem American Architecture Award 2002

AIA Regional Honor Award 2002

AIA American Library Association Award of Excellence 2001

AIA Portland Chapter Honor Award 2000

Portland General Electric EarthSmart Award 2000

Conceived as a light filled room for the community, the new Woodstock Library occupies a prominent commercial corner in this southeast Portland neighborhood. The goal in designing this new 7,500 sf. Multnomah County branch was to create a feeling of openness and availability: an airy pavilion where the focus is on books and people. The exposed steel structure of the room's large overhanging canopy is cantilevered out of the ground with intricate bundled columns that eliminate the need for supporting walls, allowing an unusual transparency between inside and outside. (THA)

### [Belmont Branch Library, Multnomah County Library System, Portland, OR – USA 2000](#)

The colonial style Belmont Branch Library was originally completed in 1924. The renovation involved expanding on the geometric brick masonry and sensibly responding to its historic nature. A 2,000 sf addition was added to provide an area for a meeting room and to allow for a reconfiguration and expansion of the functional spaces. The interior finishes were upgraded in a manner fitting to this historic building. Structural considerations included bringing the building up to current seismic compliance, as well as hazard reduction on the original structure. (THA)

### [Penrose Memorial Library, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA – USA 2000](#)

67,000 sqf. renovation, 24,000 sqf. addition

## **Awards:**

**AIA Portland Chapter Merit Award 2003**

The Whitman College Penrose Memorial Library expansion and renovation in Walla Walla, Washington is a 67,000 sqf. renovation and 24,000 sqf. addition that creates an open and inviting facade to Ankeny Field, an increase in student seating and access to technology and allows for growth of the collections. The new addition has large expanses of glass opening onto Ankeny Field. The new entrance aligns with a path that runs along the south side of the field. A large reading room, looking out to Memorial Hall, sits to the south of the entrance. The south end of the addition is built of brick with a palette of materials that compliment Memorial Hall and other historic buildings on the campus. (THA)

### **North Portland Branch Library, Multnomah County Library System, Portland, OR – USA 1999**

8,500 sqf.

North Portland Library began as the North Albina Reading Room in 1909. The current Jacobethan-style library was built in 1913 and renovated in 1999.

This historic branch was completed in 1913. The 8,500 sf library renovation includes seismic upgrades and a historic renovation to rejuvenate the long-neglected building. The updated building boasts new light fixtures based on photographic evidence of the original lighting; new shelving and help desks designed to complement the old library as well as improve check-in and check-out functions; new mechanical and electrical systems; new computer stations; and updated staff and service areas. (THA)

### **Bend Main Library, Deschutes County Library System, Bend, OR – USA 1998**

40,000 sf

## **Awards:**

**Bend Public Library received a 1999 AIA Portland Chapter Merit Award.**

THA Architecture provided building design and interior furnishings for this public library in Central Oregon. The building serves as the technical service center for the entire Deschutes County Library system and provides full library services to the public. The two-story building is a simple basilica form, and has played a key role in the rejuvenation of Bend's historic downtown area. The first floor houses a generous public lobby with circulation desk, a meeting room, staff work rooms and a large children's library. A grand stair leads to a single large open space on the second floor, with open book stacks, reference desks and a variety of public reading and study areas. The space features a high wood ceiling, clerestory lighting, exposed wood beams, columns and large windows which overlook mountains to the west. (THA)

### **Watzek Library, Lewis & Clarke College, Portland, OR – USA 1996**

50,000 sf addition / 54,000 sf renovation

The Aubrey R. Watzek Library, part of Lewis & Clark's three-building Signature Project, integrates the information technology department, media services, archives, an art gallery and the library into one building. The complex program builds on the relationships needed to fit into the expanded and remodeled building.

The existing cast-in-place floor and ceiling structure had proven exceedingly difficult for the College to wire for new technology. With strategic placement of book shelves in the most inflexible areas, an infrastructure of ducted telecommunication and power wiring in all new construction, and a perimeter power/data/telecom raceway in many areas of the existing building, THA transformed the Watzek Library into a building that successfully integrated information technologies throughout. (THA)

### **Midland Regional Library, Multnomah County Library System, Portland, OR – USA 1996**

26,000 sf

Midland Regional Library is a bridge between a suburban commercial strip on the east and a quiet pocket park to the west. Based on a simple basilica form, the core design concept is to express the duality of nature and culture, in a modern vocabulary grounded in classical proportions and principles. The 26,000 sf library faces busy SE 122nd Avenue with cast stone tablets incised with quotes from famous authors ranging from Willa Cather to Amiri Baraka. At the opposite end, the building opens to the park with a large glass wall. The long central room receives daylight from a continuous clerestory. The tall clock tower serves as an archetypal beacon welcoming today's community of readers and their families. (THA)

### **Spokane Public Library, Spokane, WA – USA 1994**

124,000 sf

The City of Spokane's Main Library occupies a powerful and dynamic site connecting the dense urban fabric of downtown Spokane with a dramatic view of the Spokane River and Falls. The building's prominent site and the importance of the library as a center of cultural life make this building a focal point for the City. The library is recognized for its integration of dynamic public spaces and carefully planned information technology. This library was designed by THA Architecture in collaboration with Northwest Architectural Company of Spokane. (THA)

### **Biomedical Information Communication Center (BICC), Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR – USA 1991**

81,000 sf

## **Awards:**

**The BICC received the 1991 AIA Portland Chapter Award of Excellence and the 1995 AIA Northwest and Pacific Region Award of Merit.**

The BICC was the first fully-computerized research library in the United States. The 81,000 sf facility was funded through the National Library of Medicine's program for linking worldwide databases. It incorporates a fully computerized network with state-of-the-art telecommunications facilities creating an environment which is humane and comfortable, connecting the library patron with generous views of the wooded ravine to the south. The BICC received the 1991 AIA Portland Chapter Award of Excellence and the 1995 AIA Northwest and Pacific Region Award of Merit. (THA)

## **Thomas, Miller & Partners, Brentwood, TN – USA**

<http://www.tmpartners.com>

## **Libraries:**

**James E. Walker Library, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN – USA 1999**

Middle Tennessee State University, the region's oldest and largest public university, approached Miller & Partners to design a new library for the campus. TMP designed the James E. Walker Library as the focal point of the academic quadrangle, while housing state-of-the-art technology, additional research capabilities and a quiet refuge for student and faculty to study and work. Key aspects of the library include:

Vertically stacked staff areas to minimize walking distance and time

Cost-efficient construction materials that were resistant to vibration, noise and fire

Interior design capitalizing on natural light and structural simplicity

Reading and study areas along the building perimeter to take advantage of the windows and campus views

Deep-cell parabolic fixtures in study areas to eliminate glare, with the wiring contained within built-in furniture

Strategically located telecommunication spaces and pathways above lay-in ceilings (Thomas)

#### [The Eskind Biomedical Library, Nashville, TN – USA 1994](#)

##### **Awards:**

Award Excellence for Library Architecture AIA / ALA 1999

Honor Award AIA Gulf State 1994

Excellence in Design AIA New York State 1995

Honor Award AIA Tennessee 1994

Thomas, Miller & Partners worked as architect of record in association with **Davis, Brody and Associates** of New York to design The Annette and Irwin Eskind Biomedical Library. The five-story library is considered the "crown jewel" of the medical campus by Vanderbilt University Medical Center officials. Key aspects of the new library include:

Integrated information systems, academic research, medical archives, classrooms, workstations and laboratories

A transparent glass curtain wall outside the facility that serves as a structural highlight while infusing light into interior sections of the library. (Thomas)

#### [Doris and Harry Vise Library, Lebanon, TN – USA 1989/1990](#)

In October of 1989 a new library building opened its doors on campus. It is named the Doris & Harry Vise Library after its principle benefactor Harry Vise, founder of the Texas Boot

Company and a Trustee Emeritus of the University. Mr. Vise, who currently lives in Nashville, is a Jewish immigrant who barely

escaped Nazi Germany in 1939. Shortly after its construction, the building was selected as a winner of the Middle

Tennessee Excellence in Development Award. The Library is 18,000-square-foot and houses meeting rooms and study areas,

computer and audio-visual facilities,

the University Archives, and special collections in Tennessee History, Nobel Laureates, Women's Studies, and Children's

and Young Adult Literature.

(<http://www.sitemason.com/files/gjYbBK/The%20Vise%20Spring%202010.pdf>)

#### **TKDA, St. Paul, MN – USA**

<http://www.tkda.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### [Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College, Campus Library, Hayward, WI – USA 2007](#)

Traditional Ojibwa imagery adorns the new library at the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College campus in Hayward,

Wisconsin. In addition to traditional library functions, the building offers space for the tribal community to gather, grow and learn.

The natural wood building exterior compliments surrounding campus buildings and the new TKDA-designed campus entrance. The

Sacred Tree and Circle are felt throughout the design from the new grand campus entrance to the carpet inlays in the wigwam.

Everything from the porcelain tile to the oak desks and book shelves were inspired by nature and the beautiful rural site of the

college. "This library has been a dream for a very long time," said Dr. Dannielle M. Hornett, LCOCC's president. "It has finally

come to fruition and will be wonderful for our students and the LCO community at large." (TKDA)

#### [Concordia University, Library & Technology Center, St. Paul, MI – USA 2003](#)

40,000 sqf., \$ 6,400,000

Concordia University, a private Lutheran college set on an urban campus in St. Paul, Minn., was interested in designing a library and technology center to support and serve the educational needs of the Concordia community for the next millennium. Responding

to the mission of the university, a bible verse is inscribed on the building's exterior: "How much better to get than gold, to choose

understanding rather than silver."—Proverbs 16:16. The new Library Technology Center provides a link between the existing

library and theater. This 40,000-square-foot, three-level building (two floors above ground and a lower level) became an important

link in the campuswide, weather-protected pedestrian circulation system. The building, together with a new vehicle turnaround,

provides a redesigned campus entrance. Architectural precast concrete replicates the limestone masonry of the historic campus

buildings. Expansive glass areas enclose the building and open the activity of the facility to the campus, particularly at night. Cherry

wood interior trim and casework, along with warm colors, provide visual excitement. The interior architecture and furnishings were

developed and selected to support technology. (<http://www.schoolsdesigns.com>)

#### [Campus Library, University of Minnesota, Duluth, MN – USA 2000](#)

The landmark \$26 million Main Campus Library at the University of Minnesota-Duluth kicked off a decade-long building program

that elevated the quality of the school's architecture and transformed the campus. As Lead Designer, TKDA Principal Ken Johnson

collaborated with Stageberg Beyer Sachs Architects on library planning, programming and design. A sawtooth western elevation

and a two-story curved reading room on the north side of the building soften the square exterior form. On the building's south side,

a sheltered courtyard invites students to study or socialize outside during warm weather. Rotunda reading rooms, each two stories

high, give library patrons 270-degree views of Lake Superior and the surrounding area. The main reading room, on the north side,

has large vertical windows that face scenic campus vistas. Internal balconies allow daylight to penetrate each floor and provide views

from study and collections areas. (TKDA)

#### **TLCD Architecture, Santa Rosa, CA – USA**

The role of libraries has evolved dramatically over the last ten years. No longer just a place for books, a new library becomes the

heart of the community or campus, a study center, a meeting place. Our new library designs include learning centers, bibliographic

instruction centers, media centers, group study rooms, classrooms, distance learning facilities, art galleries, public meeting rooms

and cafes.

<http://www.tlcd.com>

##### **Libraries:**

#### [Library & Learning Resource Center, Mendocino College, Ukiah, CA – USA 2012](#)

The new Library and outdoor spaces clearly mark the focal point of the Mendocino Community College campus. The new buildings

and landscape weave into the existing campus structure and bring life to the library while still respecting the scale and structure of

the current campus. Using innovative practices, standards, and technology, the building also meets challenges of reducing greenhouse gases and preserving energy resources.

Visioning for this project allowed major campus decision makers to look beyond their immediate needs to consider plans for the future. The process resulted in a new campus Master Planning phase which considered possibilities of overall campus growth and appropriate site, building, and infrastructure development.

The quadrangle connects the new Library and Learning Resource Center to the Bookstore, Student Activities Center, and Food Service with sunny south-facing views and a shaded grove for the hot Ukiah summers. The design concept strongly emphasizes bringing the outdoors into the built Library environment. Sun control systems, north-facing clerestory windows, a natural ventilation system, and installation of a "green" (vegetated) roof system are incorporated into the design to achieve the goal of creating a sustainable and energy efficient building. (TLCD)

#### **McCarthy Library, Napa Valley College, Napa, CA – USA 2010**

The Library at Napa Valley College inspires student learning and welcomes the community to share its resources. The project is situated in the scenic Napa Valley and is the hub of the College's southern campus. The building and plaza are a new center for study, cultural events, and training in information literacy.

The new Library is designed to bring people together. The Plaza acts as gathering space where guests arrive from both on-campus and off-site. From the Plaza, students, teachers, and visitors are directed toward the glassy entry façade. The transparent façade creates a strong inside-outside connection and offers a symbolic invitation to enter. The day-lit interior is airy and expansive, and enables visual connections throughout.

The Library provides the latest technology, wireless, and multi-media learning environments. Print and electronic resources are fully integrated. The raised access floor system provides flexible space below the floor for electrical connections and delivers high-efficiency air conditioning to students and staff. Automatic lighting controls and sustainable finishes are additional environmentally friendly features. (TLCD)

#### **Harold Mahoney Library, Petaluma Campus, Petaluma, CA – USA 2008**

As part of the Phase II campus expansion, the Herold Mahoney Library becomes the cultural and architectural heart of Santa Rosa Junior College's Petaluma site. The 37,000 square foot library is the centerpiece building on a new eastern quadrangle. Facing the quad is the Community Reading Room, a multipurpose facility connected to the main reading room by a gallery walk. The Community Reading Room provides a venue for expanded cultural and civic events that have been the hallmark of the existing library.

Tall glass curtain walls open to the east to capture the view across a new campus green to Sonoma Mountain. The Library has 400 reader seats including more than 50 public access computers and 24 Media Viewing stations. The new library provides four times the library space of the previous Mahoney Library, adding eight new group studies, a library instruction classroom, and a full scope Media Services department. (TLCD)

#### **Frank P. Doyle Library, Santa Rosa Junior College, Santa Rosa, CA – USA 2006**

The new Main Library for Santa Rosa Junior College sits at the heart of the oak studded brick campus. Working with Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abbott Architects of Boston, this new 145,000 s.f. Library comfortably fits into the historic campus.

Student use of the Library has increased three to four times since opening in the fall of 2006.

This library design focuses on an environment for teaching and learning information literacy. Collaborative work environments such as group study rooms, a coffee bar, and Center for New Media for faculty and staff make the library the social, cultural and symbolic center of the campus. A museum quality Art Gallery and bustling Tutorial Center reinforce the vibrancy of the building. Furniture selection and interior design for collaborative work were a paramount concern in the design of the new library.

The Frank P. Doyle Library incorporates a number of strategies to make the facility more sustainable. To accomplish this, and to increase the long-term efficiency in operational costs the building employs a variety of strategies including Thermal Energy Storage Ice Banks and a 58 Kilowatt photovoltaic array on the roof. (TLCD)

### **Tom Eliot Fisch, San Francisco, CA – USA**

<http://www.tomeliotfisch.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **North Branch Library, Berkeley Public Library, Berkeley, CA – USA 2012**

Tom Eliot Fisch in association with Architectural Resources Group was selected to rehabilitate and expand the Berkeley North Branch Library, a Berkeley City Landmark designed by architect James Plachek in the California Spanish style and constructed in 1936. Maintaining the majority of its historic features, the library is a cherished centerpiece of the Solano Avenue neighborhood and the busiest of Berkeley's four existing branch libraries.

The 5,000 sf one-story building was expanded with a two-story, 4,200 sf addition. The LEED Silver project restores the historic central rotunda and reading rooms, including decorative finishes and original furnishings and adds staff work areas, a teen library, a community room, accessible restroom and other support spaces. (Tom)

#### **Glen Park Branch Library, San Francisco, CA – USA 2007**

An uplifting double-height space filled with natural light, a grand stairway, and public art beckons neighborhood residents from the street to the public library above. Located on the second level of a residential mixed-use development, the new 9,200-sf branch features a separate teen area, a multipurpose activity room, children's area, and main reading room with computers and adult and non-fiction collections. Ample floor to ceiling windows along the perimeter of the library offer panoramic views to the Glen Park neighborhood and nearby Mt. Davidson.

Interior Architect: Tom Eliot Fisch

Building Architect: Sternberg Benjamin Architects, Inc. (Tom)

#### **Marina Branch Library, San Francisco, CA – USA 2007**

Perched on the edge of a public park adjacent to tennis courts, a playground, community center and public school, this well-loved mid-century neighborhood library needed updating and a little more room. Working with the local community, the architects preserved the building's original residential character and generous daylight, while enhancing library functions and adding a new reading room, children's area, additional space for stacks, and state-of-the-art technology.

Joint Venture Architects: Tom Eliot Fisch and Field Paoli. (Tom)

### **Trahan Architects, Baton Rouge, LA – USA**

<http://www.trahanarchitects.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Baton Rouge Downtown Library, LA – USA 2009 on design**

Louisiana based [Trahan Architects](#), a firm with expertise in institutional design and religious architecture (check the [Holy Rosary Church Complex](#), remarkable project), recently unveiled conceptual design for the renovation and expansion of the River Center Branch Library. The project stands at the intersection between civic buildings and the city's arts and entertainment district, overlooking a new town square. This new building becomes an urban piece, exposing the interior activity to the outside with a rippled translucent skin. But also the library takes care of the exterior, with reading areas and a urban patio. As with changes on how people consume information, the typical library approach as a storage/reading facility gets obsolete. In response to this, the project is a public place for gathering and sharing around information, with circulation patterns that place stationary structures in the center of the floors and create space for staff and patron interaction, with movable parts and multiple paths along the perimeter. During this days, the changes of information trough technology challenge library designs, while offering an opportunity to become important public spaces among our cities. In this way, I think this concept has a good start. (archdaily)

## **Bernhard Tschumi Architects, New York NY - USA, Paris –France**

<http://www.tschumi.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Institut Le Rosey, Rolle, Vaud – Switzerland in construction (2013)**

Le Rosey is located on the shores of Lake Geneva, near Rolle. Among the most prestigious educational institutions in Europe, the school is alma mater to diplomats, business leaders, and royalty. The existing campus has a cohesive, traditional architecture marked by mansard roofs and a wedge-shaped campus plan that opens onto the site, defining an open-ended court. The design began with the question of how to expand the campus with a contemporary building, fostering a dialogue between tradition and modernity, while updating the arts and performance facilities for a new generation of students. The winning scheme proposes a low, stainless-steel dome that defines the site and spatially organizes the disparate parts of the program: an 800-seat concert hall, a black box theater, conference rooms, a learning center joined to a library, a teaching center, practice rooms for music and the arts, and several relaxation spaces featuring a restaurant, a cafe, a student lounge, and other amenities. A series of side openings articulates the periphery of the dome, and a terrace is cut into the center near the apex, offering views of Lake Geneva. The main interior space is the concert hall, with programmatic zones around its periphery that are articulated into an architectural promenade. From the campus, the keystone-shaped terminus of the quadrangle forms a ceremonial entrance to the project and the slope of the dome echoes the undulating landscape near Rolle. The reflective steel will provide a distinctive identity and a landmark for the school and the region. The building's compact shape minimizes its external surface area, acting as a thermal shield. This provision reduces energy consumption and shelters the large interior spaces under the dome with a minimum of material. The reflective polished steel offers additional energy savings over traditional cladding materials and shelters the glazed areas from sun and inclement weather. (Tschumi)

## **URS Corporation, San Francisco, CA – USA**

<http://www.urscorp.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Auburn High School, Auburn, MA – USA 2006**

### **Awards:**

**Winner of the 2007 Award for Design Excellence from the Boston Society of Architects**

URS provided project management, construction management and commissioning services for a new, \$39.5 million high school in Auburn, Massachusetts. The 175,000 square foot facility—including athletic fields—was built to serve 800 students. The building's architectural elements include an innovative terracotta rain-screen cladding system with aluminum sun shades to control daylight into the classrooms, an atrium with continuous clerestory and circular skylights, and a dramatic arc of classrooms which open to the dining commons. The athletic complex is comprised of three infill turf fields—football/soccer with track, lacrosse/field hockey and baseball, and a natural-surface softball field. The project is adjacent to a brook, which made attention to conservation issues critical. URS' early involvement contributed to the project's success. The company conducted constructability reviews during the design phase and contributed to post-bid value engineering following an increase in steel prices. ( URS )

The overall program for the new 800-student high school project was vast and encompassing. The town was interested in openness, daylighting and technology for both the classrooms and the building as a whole. The central atrium is the heart of the school, linking the various academic spaces. Continuous clerestory glazing floods this area with daylight, and a copper wall reflects this incoming daylight. When daylight levels drop, sensors in this space switch on the ceiling lights. The projecting balconies, situated along the east wall of the atrium, provide an ideal spot for student observation, and teachers can see the entire length of the building from this vantage point. The new high school is a technologically rich environment. Several classrooms are equipped with interactive whiteboards. This technology is gradually being worked into the educational program throughout the high school. In addition to several computer labs, the project included seven laptop carts, which remain charged and can be checked out by any teacher, essentially making any classroom an interactive computer lab. (<http://schooldesigns.com> )

#### **Cuyahoga Community College, Technology Learning Center, West Campus, Parma, OH – USA 2002**

54,000 sqf., \$ 13,000,000

Note: Area: 35,000 sq. ft. (Technology Learning Center); 30,000 sq. ft. (Library renovation); Cost/Square foot: \$180 (new construction); \$46 (renovation)

The metro campus of Cuyahoga Community College (CCC) was designed in 1967, and features a series of instructional buildings on a downtown/midtown 27.5-acre site atop a parking garage at grade. As an response, students, faculty and visitors access the main level walkway/plaza system via steps and elevators to reach their intended destination. Daylight was not a key ingredient in the original campus design on the elevations facing the community, and the views to and from the community beyond the campus are few and unrevealing of the occupants, as many buildings feature perimeter corridors. Most buildings are two and three stories in height, with the original Library Building rising to six levels as a central landmark. The challenge was to develop a Technology Learning Center (TLC) that “will be a national model for technology learning.” Administrators also asked for a design that respected the campus' architectural vocabulary, but was less Brutalist in its design. The resulting program analysis identified a need for a program area of 35,000 square feet for the TLC, as well as expanded administrative and student service space. The essential program elements of the project include six electronic classrooms (accommodating 26-40) and a TLC with study/workstation areas for 150, as well as areas for staff support, staff curriculum development, equipment storage and maintenance, and accessible restroom facilities. The design delivered an addition on the north, east and south sides on the annex that respects the campus vocabulary, while developing a facility that admits controlled daylighting for instructional benefit and visibility to the community. Plaza-level occupancies feature six electronic classrooms, two of which feature high-resolution, large-screen videoconferencing capabilities, as well as state-of-the-art technology learning tools and systems. The other four classrooms have high-resolution



monitors and LCD projection for media display, video projection cameras, integrated touchscreen controllers of video and data media, and flexible seating over raised flooring systems. The second level features the TLC—a 17,000-square-foot room with workstations for individual and team learning, and interaction with dispersed faculty and staff workstations, also on raised floors for flexibility to reconfigure settings quickly and cost-effectively. The facility's interior features height-adjustable work surfaces, ergonomic seating and distributed technology for full accessibility. In addition to the animated window mullion configurations, the technological nature of the elements housed is expressed on the interior with perforated metal balcony and stair railings, sleek furniture and colorful textured fabrics. Learning space integrates a high-tech infrastructure to support a variety of teaching platforms required to "up-skill, re-skill and re-deploy" the workforce. (<http://schooldesigns.com>)

#### **Central Michigan University, Park Library and Information Center, Mount Pleasant, MI – USA 2002**

see also: **Woolen, Molzan and Partners**  
305.755 sqf., \$ 36.004.000

The 40-year-old library was crowded and lacked efficiency and modern resources. The plan included the removal of the existing skin and dissecting a large hole within the rectangular building to create an open, central atrium. A new sculpted masonry exterior unfolds to reveal a blue glass curtainwall. An abundance of sunlight penetrates the building, and the interior an array of vivid color. The Library and Information Services Center (LISC) contains client/server technology supported by ATM infrastructure that integrates multimedia information into group and individual learning settings. The facility accommodates 1.3 million volumes, 90 percent of which is in 33 miles of electronically operated, compact shelving—one of the largest installations in North America. The Clarke Historical Library, situated within the LISC, is a large archival facility containing one of the finest children's collections in the United States. It is a secure temperature-, humidity-, dust-, mold- and gas-controlled 20,000-square-foot facility containing rare collections of documents, books, photographs and paintings. Additional amenities include specialized instructional areas, multimedia labs and classrooms; an auditorium (a 145-seat high-tech, multimedia facility); the Baber Room, an art exhibit/reception complex; and a cafe. (<http://schooldesigns.com>)

#### **Lake Orion High School, Lake Orion, MI – USA 1997**

377.756 sqf. , \$ 48.900.000

The community's vision for the Lake Orion High School was to provide a state-of-the-art research facility that internally preserved the small, traditional, student-oriented high school of the past, while accommodating growth pressures that promised to propel the 900-student body to more than 1,600 by the year 2000. This facility would be the ultimate center; therefore all resources such as the auditorium, swimming pool and the gymnasium would be readily accessible from the main entrance. Second, the 1,600-student body would be divided into four, 400-student houses that could function independently, but also would have access to shared community facilities. Finally, the administrative area would be referred to as the student-services center and would occupy the central position in the academic floor plan, typically reserved for the library. Because traditional library resources are accessible by computers from every classroom, the library was reconceptualized as a decentralized reading room and group-research activity center. The tech-ed labs, studio classroom and science labs are located near the media center to create a high-tech resource center that supports the integration of critical thinking, research and mechanical skills. Each of the four, 400-student classroom units includes computer rooms, research areas, student lockers and faculty offices. The steep slope of the site allows two classroom units to be stacked adjacent to the centralized student services area and the skylighted student commons. All four houses function independently, yet also share academic resources. Two large-group instruction rooms are provided to hold lectures and presentation for groups as large as 80 students. The school cafeteria evolved into a central commons space with a dramatic cone-shaped roof, topped with a skylight that floods the space with natural light. The steeply sloping site selected for the new facility was half-covered with protected wetlands. These wetlands and the adjacent forestlands serve as outdoor classrooms for environmental science classes. The auditorium, gymnasium and pool are placed adjacent to the parking areas to allow easy access. The two-story facility is stepped into the natural slope, allowing public access to community facilities to be vertically separated from student access and permitting classroom spaces to have sweeping views of the adjacent Bald Mountain State Forest.

(<http://schooldesign.com>)

### **VCBO Architecture, Salt Lake City, Utah – USA**

<http://www.vcbo.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Yuma Main Library, Yuma, AR – USA 2009**

The Main Library in Yuma, Arizona is a 76,000 sqf. facility in the center of this fast-growing community and the anchor of a six-facility Country-wide Library system. The facility has a capacity of over 250,000 volumes. WI FI services, self-check, unique study areas, and specialized lighting at the stacks make the library user friendly. The Youth Services area, Children's area, and a space for "Twins" are uniquely designed for their respective age groups. Four community rooms with flexible layout and the central administration are also included in the design. Two items stand out as key design factors. One was a simple and a common request: abundant natural light. Through the use of an innovative floor plan the design team was able to maximize the amount of eastern and northern light while almost eliminating exposure to hotter southern and western sun. Emulating the grand reading rooms of another area, the central space is a 2-story atrium flooded with natural light. Spaces where natural light is not desired, situated along the southern facade, serve as a thermal buffer. The building's northern facade is dominated by a series of outdoor reading and activity spaces that visually flow to the interior through the use of floor-to-ceiling glass that virtually eliminates solar heat gain and glare. The second request was to create a plan that would allow for a drive-through return slot that could use the same sorting machine as the walk-up return slot. And just to make it interesting could VCBO please add a drive-through pick-up window as well? These functions have been incorporated in the final design without the need for complex, expensive conveyors or increased staff. (VCBO)

#### **San Luis Library, San Luis, AZ – USA 2008**

The San Luis Complex comprises a new 22,000 sqf. Library, 60,000 sqf. Meeting rooms, and a 20,000 sqf. Satellite facility for County services. Both buildings share the site and are joined by a common community plaza and amphitheatre. The satellite facility includes the county Assessor, a Court facility, Clerks', Probation, Board of supervisors and Sheriffs offices, and a Community auditorium. The County Health Department has a large presence in the new facility with spaces specifically designed for W.I.C programs, inoculation, and programs tailored to Seniors' needs. (VCBO)

#### **The City Library, Salt Lake City, UT – USA 2003**

in association with **Moshe Safdie and Associates**  
225,000 sqf.

#### **Awards:**

2005 Outstanding Design Award-AIA/ALA Libray Building Awards

2005 2<sup>nd</sup> Place-Theresa Bradley Spirit Award for Professional Interior Design-Salt Lake Design Awareness Foundation

2004 National Honor Award-AIA

2004 Engineering Excellence Grand Conceptor Award-American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC), Utah Chapter  
2004 Excellence in concrete Award-American Concrete Institute, Intermountain Chapter  
2003 Honor Award-American Institute of Architects, Western Mountain Region  
2003 Best Utah Project of the Year-Intermountain Contractor Best of 2003 Awards  
2003 Best of the Beehive Award-Salt Lake Magazine  
2003 Best Public/Institutional Building-PCI (Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute) Design Awards

The Salt Lake City Main Public Library features a triangular-shaped main building, an adjacent administration building, a glass-enclosed Urban Room and an exterior public piazza. A curving climbable wall weaves the site together and contains shops and food establishments as well as steps ascending to a roof garden above. The building glass-enclosed Urban Room and piazza flow together uniting interior and exterior spaces. The Urban Room is conceived as a space for all seasons, generously endowed with daylight, open to significant views and, since it extends the full height of the building, is a pivotal point of visual orientation. Multi-level main reading areas along the transparent southern façade of the building look out onto the piazza, the city and the Wasatch Mountains beyond. At night the glass façade, lit from within, is reflected in a crescent-shaped reflecting pool extending into the outdoor space. (VCBO)

## **Rafael Viñoly Architects PC, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.rvapc.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **[Darla Moore School of Business, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC - USA 2014/2015](#)**

We are pleased to announce that the University South Carolina celebrated the “Topping Out” of the new building for the Darla Moore School of Business in a ceremony held at the construction site on February 4, 2013.

The Darla Moore School of Business, globally renowned for its international business program, has until now been housed in a small, 1970s-era building located near the university’s historic Horseshoe, site of the original campus established in 1801. The new building—designed by Rafael Viñoly Architects and commissioned by alumna and namesake Darla Moore through a \$ 70 million donation—will provide an environment well suited to answer the challenges of a 21st century business school.

The building program effectively provides the school’s curriculum and stimulates learning through the most up-to-date means of technology. The building also features a green rooftop terrace, which coupled with a courtyard and perimeter terraces areas, work to promote interaction and collaboration between faculty, students and community members. (Viñoly)

#### **[City College of New York, Bernard and Anne Spitzer School of Architecture, Urban Design and Landscape Architecture, New York, NY – USA 2009](#)**

12.170 m<sup>2</sup>.

Having worked successfully on previous projects for the City University of New York (CUNY) system, Rafael Viñoly Architects PC was chosen to design, construct and select the site for this new CCNY building. The firm explored a variety of relocation sites and renovation options before determining that overhauling an existing structure – a five-storey, modernist glassblock building designed and constructed as a library in the late 1950’s – would be most conducive to the college’s needs. RVA gut-renovated the poorly maintained building, preserving only the structure of reinforced concrete columns and floor slabs. The renovation has provided a 135,000 sq ft facility housing administrative offices, classrooms of varying sizes, an exhibition space, an architectural library, design studios, faculty offices, a model shop, mechanical rooms, a rooftop open-air amphitheatre and a separate facility for the City College Architectural Centre - an outreach group that provides advocacy and planning and design assistance to community organizations. The new structure is highlighted by its central atrium, which allows daylight to illuminate the building from the roof down to the ground floor. The atrium features an intersecting series of steel staircases and pedestrian bridges, facilitating circulation throughout the building and establishing connectivity and sightlines between floors. The striking walkway system promotes interactivity and spontaneous encounters among students and faculty. Additionally, partial mezzanine levels are inserted above the studio floors to provide space for faculty offices. These offices look over the open-plan design studios through interior glazing to a space along the building’s perimeter that maximizes daylight in the studio areas. The corridors on the studio levels are wide, double-height areas that accommodate lounges for informal discussion, while narrower balconies overlook these lounges and provide circulation on the office levels. In what has become a trademark of Rafael Viñoly Architects’ institutional and educational projects, this layout promotes interaction and fluidity of movement through innovative design solutions. The building’s exterior is clad in pre-cast concrete, with deep shelf-like openings that on installation will feature aluminum sun-shading louvers. Oriented vertically on the east and west facades, and horizontally on the south façade, the louvers are designed to balance outward views with maximum shading to reduce heat gain to the interiors. On the roof, an open-air amphitheater overhangs the atrium, with a full-height clerestory around three sides that admits natural light into the building. The amphitheater provides additional teaching and program space, with wide, unobstructed views to the south over Central Park and the skyline of Midtown Manhattan. This south-facing orientation also reduces direct sun exposure and thermal heat gain on the clerestory glass, even as the auditorium’s contoured underside creates a funnel to scoop natural light down into the atrium. On the building’s periphery, Landscape Architect Lee Weintraub’s design accentuates the main entrance, creating another accessible congregation point for students. ([www.worldarchitecturenew.com](http://www.worldarchitecturenew.com))

By the late 1990s, the School of Architecture, Urban Design, and Landscape Architecture (SAUDLA) at the City College of New York (CCNY) had outgrown its home in Shepard Hall and needed a new facility. Having worked successfully on previous projects for the City University of New York (CUNY) system, which includes CCNY, Rafael Viñoly Architects was chosen for the site selection, design, and construction administration of this new building.

The firm explored a variety of relocation sites and renovation options, before determining that overhauling an existing structure—a five-storey, modernist glass-block building designed and constructed as a library in the late 1950s—would be most responsive to the college’s needs. Decades of evolving academic and administrative needs had transformed the original site into a fractured, generally inadequate collection of administrative offices, which were relocated prior to the renovation.

Rafael Viñoly Architects completely renovated the poorly maintained building, preserving only the structure of reinforced-concrete columns and floor slabs. The firm cut a large opening in each floor plate to create a central atrium that directs daylight down from the roof to the ground floor. A series of stairs and pedestrian bridges pass through the atrium to facilitate circulation through the building and to establish connectivity and sightlines between floors so as to promote interactivity and spontaneous encounters.

Additionally, partial mezzanine levels were inserted above the studio floors to provide space for faculty offices. These offices look over the open-plan design studios, through interior glazing, to a double-height space along the building perimeter that maximizes daylight in the studio areas. The corridors on the studio levels are wide, double-height volumes that accommodate informal lounge areas for relaxation and socializing, as well as pin-ups for studio “crit” spaces. Narrower balconies overlook the lounges and provide circulation on the office levels.

The exterior is clad in precast concrete with deep, shelf-like openings into which are set aluminum sun-shading louvers scheduled to be added in late 2010. Oriented vertically on the east and west façades, and horizontally on the south façade, the louvers are situated to balance outward views with maximum shading to reduce heat gain to the interiors. On the roof, an open-air amphitheater overhangs the atrium, with a full-height clerestory on three sides that admits natural light into the building. The amphitheater provides additional teaching and program space in temperate weather, and wide, unobstructed views of the midtown Manhattan skyline. (Viñoly)

### **Brown University, Watson Institute for International Studies, Providence, RI – USA 2002**

2002 5,017 m<sup>2</sup>

The Watson Institute evolved from Thomas J. Watson Jr.'s vision of a research and teaching center that would address the most pressing global problems of the day. It promotes the work of students, faculty, visiting scholars and policy makers who analyze contemporary global problems and develop initiatives to address them.

The program includes offices for researchers, an extensive library, classroom space for international relations courses, and larger conference spaces for seminars and lectures.

The latest telecommunications facilities have been designed into the building in order to integrate its users with events occurring around the world. Initial space assessments for the new structure allowed for a significant increase in available square footage to accommodate research programs and growth in the number of visitors to the Institute.

Originally dispersed across five locations on the Brown University campus, the Watson Institute is now consolidated on a site near its center. It is the first building in a new academic quadrangle being developed by the university. The design seeks to maximize interaction among research groups, mainly by organizing circulation in a triple-height atrium that runs nearly the entire length of the block-long site and bathes the interior in natural light.

The spaces that make up the shared resource “pods” of the program are on one side of the atrium. (Viñoly)

### **Oxford University Masterplan, Oxford – UK 2009**

In the heart of Oxford, the oldest university in the English-speaking world has created what one don calls a “desert”. Apart from three listed buildings, the former Radcliffe Infirmary site has been razed, leaving an expanse of bare earth interrupted only by mounds of rubble, danger signs and yellow mechanical diggers. But next Wednesday, the first three elements of the site's rebirth — as envisioned by masterplanner Rafael Viñoly — go to Oxford City Council's strategic development committee. The old outpatients wing is to be remodelled for the Ruskin School of Drawing & Fine Art, the main infirmary building will be refurbished — probably for the university's central administration — and a new housing block, designed by Niall McLaughlin, will be built for the adjacent, Somerville College. It should be an exciting moment, yet amid the quads and manicured college lawns, many of Oxford's congenitally sceptical dons fear the university may be embarking on an expensive folly. Occupying a 4ha slice of central Oxford, sandwiched between Somerville and Green Templeton colleges, the site has long been on the university's wishlist. In 2003 it finally bought the land from the NHS and the last of the health facilities moved to the new John Radcliffe Hospital in Headington. A masterplan by Viñoly followed, aimed at opening up views of the 18th century Radcliffe Observatory at the northern end of the site and creating new buildings for maths, a newly created humanities division and a new Institute for Public Policy paid for by a secret billionaire donor, who BD can now reveal is the Russian-American oligarch Leonard Blavatnik. William Whyte, a fellow of St John's College who is writing an architectural history of red brick universities, accepts that some of the new buildings are necessary. “It's a funding issue,” he says. “The university gets more and more of its money from research and the only way you can increase that is through more space.” But, he adds, this only takes one so far. “They've got a huge yawning site and need to find ways of filling it. So they've folded in a whole number of other things like library space and seminar rooms which are already well provided for.” Another reason for the expansive Viñoly masterplan was to avoid the horrors of Oxford's post-war science buildings, which are an “absolute mess” due to bad planning. But masterplans can create their own problems, Whyte warns. “You wonder about combining architects and masterplanners as you can end up with something extremely homogeneous. You can promise that the masterplan is going to be infinitely flexible but it's never quite true.” Like many of his fellow dons, Whyte says that symbolism is just as important as practical considerations. He thinks that Oxford has looked enviously to Cambridge where the university departments matter more than the colleges, thanks to modern campuses like the Sidgwick site which houses the arts faculties. Partly as a result, Oxford University, for so long in a losing battle for recognition with its well endowed colleges, is hitting back with the Viñoly masterplan. “It's a public demonstration — we are a modern university with modern departments,” Whyte says.

But what of the buildings themselves? Insiders says that the Viñoly-designed maths building has been changed into a series of smaller “pavilions”. Meanwhile the humanities building designed by Bennetts Associates has raised eyebrows because of its underground library. Rick Mather, who has a project across the road at Keble College, will not be drawn on the Viñoly plan's overall merits but describes the humanities building as a “shopping centre”. The chairman of the council's strategic development committee, Roy Darke, wonders about the lack of architectural flair. “It could end up being very boxy, uniform in height, undramatic architecturally. You could end up with monotony and the worst case scenario is a sixties office block.” He is pushing for changes to be made to the building's atrium. “They're trying to create a big atrium that will go down two storeys and look towards the observatory and have a library in there. I think they could be more sculptural and thoughtful about what that's like.” Geoffrey Tyack, a fellow of Kellogg College and author of *Oxford: An Architectural Guide*, says there have been few successful modern buildings in Oxford, with most of the adventurous ones coming not from the university but from the colleges. “There's a tendency in any big organisation to cut themselves off from what going on, and build castles in the air,” he says. “I think there's a little bit of this going on here. Like so much contemporary educational architecture it could be very dull and ordinary.” Richard Wentworth, outgoing head of the Ruskin school of art, believes Oxford is in thrall to a faux ancientness which is actually Victorian in origin. He believes it has once again missed an opportunity to be modern: “Finding the content for the infirmary site should be a major European project, celebrating the fugitive or migratory experience of ‘now’, not clutching at old cushions and trying to plump them up,” he says. The most secretive and controversial element of the site is the Blavatnik-funded building for the new Institute of Public Policy. The building is mired in uncertainty and paranoid secrecy after a design competition shortlisted five architects: Dixon Jones, Make, John Simpson & Partners, Stanhope Gate and Wilkinson Eyre. Insiders say the university had narrowed it down to two but was unable to decide between the traditionalist design of John Simpson and the more modern Dixon Jones proposal. Amid growing confusion, a public exhibition of the designs was cancelled at the eleventh hour before it emerged that Robert Stern, dean of Yale's architecture faculty, had been parachuted in to bring fresh thinking — a move greeted with incredulity by many of the shortlisted teams. The plot has since thickened further.

“Oxford hated his designs and Stern is now being presented as a political rather than architectural figure,” one architect comments. Another says: “I'm hopping mad because you put a lot of time, money and effort in and hear nothing.” He adds that the delay has been caused because Blavatnik is more preoccupied by the world's money markets than “a series of designs that he isn't getting particularly excited by”. Sadly no one at Oxford's estates department or at Stern's architecture practice in New York will comment on the competition. Rafael Viñoly Architects also declined to comment, and the

architects on the shortlist have not been told what is happening or when a decision will be taken. Oxford's academics say they have become used to such a lack of transparency under outgoing vice chancellor John Hood. Nicholas Bamforth, a fellow at Queen's College, says the entire Radcliffe Infirmary scheme has been "very much a fait accompli" rather than something that has been openly debated. "It's all the brainchild of the outgoing vice chancellor and those around him," he says. "So it has been rather steamrollered through. [Hood] likes big building developments but whether that's what's needed remains to be seen." David Adamson, head of estates at Cambridge University between 1998 and 2007, will not comment directly on Oxford's controversies. But he does make one point that wittingly or not carries implied criticism of the approach taken to the Institute of Public Policy. "We said straight away we were never going to have an RIBA [type] competition," he says. "We would appoint architects on their ability to design, their track record and on their initial ideas." He believes that, all too often, design competitions force architects into sticking to flimsy early designs that they would much rather revise. In contrast the Cambridge approach "means you don't get a quick snapped scheme", he says. Perhaps when the new vice chancellor Andrew Hamilton — who, like Stern, is heading over from Yale where he has been provost — looks at the books, he will call for the scheme to be scaled down, particularly with rumours that the Estates Department lost £30 million in the Icelandic banks. Even dons like Robin Briggs, at All Souls, who are optimistic about the designs, have doubts about the cost of a scheme fashioned at the height of the economic boom. "There is already a financial crisis in the humanities at Oxford with a structural deficit of between £6 and £8 million a year," he says. "At the moment the university is receiving very large amounts of money from the Oxford University Press but it can't be guaranteed in the future. So just how much of this can be done remains to be seen." William Whyte puts it more bluntly still: "Whether the Radcliffe Infirmary site scheme is ever built is a good question."

Read more: <http://www.bdonline.co.uk/story.asp?sectioncode=426&storycode=3148820#ixzz0TAdBhZSj>

### **University of San Andrés Library, Province of Buenos Aires – Argentina 1999**

3.000 sqm

The campus of the University of San Andrés in Buenos Aires employs a distinct architectural vocabulary, with extensive use of brick, exposed concrete, and broad eaved overhanging roofs. The main shortcoming of its master plan had long been an open-ended circulation scheme lacking any apparent conclusion. The new building, besides meeting strictly functional criteria related to its purpose as a library, was also meant to provide a circulation terminus and to serve as a visual focus for the campus. The brick and steel of the trapezoidal building's main volume echo the surrounding buildings, as do the broad eaves of the roof, which enhance the reading environment within by allowing only diffuse light to enter the building. Emerging from the metallic roof is the library's main architectural gesture, an elevated cube of double-glazed translucent glass that admits light during the day and emits a soft glow at night. The cube, besides allowing the introduction of natural light into the heart of a building much larger than those surrounding it, also acts as a campus landmark: whether reflecting or emitting light, it accentuates the profile of the library, defining it as the center of university life and as the meeting place of the academic community. The library roof is formed by four non-identical trapezoids defined by the line segments joining the corners of the central cube with those of the main volume. A notch cut into the roof sheltering the principal façade defines the building's entrance. (Viñoly)

### **VSBA Venturi, Scott Browns & Associates, Inc., Philadelphia, PA – USA**

VSBA, LLC, is the successor firm to Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc., which was founded by Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown. Our principals and staff build on our founders' philosophy — an ethic rooted in social planning, contextual design, and responsibility to our clients — to offer design that's sensitive, pragmatic, and creative.

After over fifty years as two of the world's preeminent architects, Robert Venturi has retired from practice while Denise Scott Brown continues to publish and present her work.

Robert Venturi \*June 25, 1925 Philadelphia, PA, USA

Denise Scott Brown \*October 3, 1931 Nikana, Northern Rhodesia, wife and Partner

<http://www.vsba.com>

#### **Libraries:**

### **Dumbarton Oaks New Library Building, Washington, DC – USA 2005**

Dumbarton Oaks recently celebrated the opening of its new library, designed by Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc. The 42,960 sq ft, \$18,000,000 facility was created to house the institution's noted collections in a state-of-the-art environment and provide additional research space. The project was directed by Principal Daniel McCoubrey and managed by Senior Associate James Wallace. The 5-story library is part of a complex of three McKim, Mead and White buildings amidst the Beatrix Farrand landscape at the edge of the formal estate gardens. The library's form is derived from the landscape: the red brick and limestone east façade connects with the complex's neo-Georgian structures while the west façade is terraced in relation to Farrand's wooded "Dell" landscape. The library mediates between the ordered court and the Romantic landscape. Our extensive site work helped to knit project components within the existing landscape and to protect and restore original features of the gardens. Across from the library, the original chauffeur's house long served as home for Dumbarton Oaks' directors. It will now contain dining and kitchen facilities for fellows and staff. Renovation of the original "Cool House," a greenhouse, provides primary reading space, library services, and archives storage. Across the Dell, VSBA designed the Gardeners' Court building to house a new central plant. We're also renovating the original Main House for gallery use and administrative purposes. (Venturi)

### **Schlesinger Library Renovation, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA – USA 2004**

VSBA programmed and designed a renovation of the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library for the History of Women in America, one of a group of buildings at the head of historic Radcliffe Yard. Built in 1907 and originally home to the Radcliffe College Library, the building became a research library in 1967. It's now an important component of the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study.

Over time, the building became more intensely and densely used to meet the needs of a modern special collections library. In the process, most of the character, grace, and generosity of the original building interior was obliterated. Our challenge was to help the Library recover some of its character while meeting the 21st century needs of an important collection and contemporary caretakers and users. We:

- improved building systems to ensure security and long-term preservation of collections
- facilitated library staffing and function by consolidating service points and public access
- improved building entry sequence and enable connectivity between public spaces in Radcliffe Yard buildings
- reclaimed some of the building's historic significance and ethos.

This project was the first increment of the Radcliffe Institute's campus plan, completed by VSBA in 2002. Our renovation supports the goals of the overall plan, with exhibition and meeting space on the first floor and a newly accessible entrance from Radcliffe



Yard. An area of the second floor was returned to double-height reading room space, and existing original building elements — such as the ornamental stair and the Sarah Wyman Whitman Room — were refurbished and maintained in public view. The renovated Schlesinger Library has been LEED Certified for its efficiency, environmental sensitivity, and sustainable approach to interior environments. (VSBA)

#### **Baker/Berry Library and Carson Hall, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH – USA 2000 / 2002**

10,000 sf new, 25,000 sf renovated, \$ 7,525,000

#### **Awards:**

**National Honor Award, AIA, 2002;**

**Illumination Design Award, The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, 2000**

Baker Library, the College's beloved humanities and social sciences library, has been the center of academic life at Dartmouth College. The Berry addition doubles the size of the existing facility and accommodates new public functions, technical services, reading areas, a café, and the computing services and History departments. The original Baker Library building, essentially unchanged since its construction in 1929, was renovated to accommodate new mechanical systems and comply with current fire and life safety codes. Certain traditional reading rooms and gracious public spaces were carefully restored.

The expanded library occupies a pivotal site between the proposed academic row on one side and the College's New England commons — the College Green — on the other, thus becoming a focal point at the heart and crossroads of both old and new campuses. The Berry addition extends the library north, anticipating and helping to generate orderly campus development in that direction. Its linear form and imageful north facade terminate the axis of the new row and identify it much as the existing south facade of Baker Library defines the College Green to the south. (VSBA)

#### **Rauner Special Collection Library in Webster Hall, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH – USA 2000**

VSBA's challenge was to transform an underutilized building on an important site into an accessible, functional, and visually evocative library for rare books and manuscripts with a secure and carefully controlled environment. The scope of the renovation included a reading room, study and seminar rooms, offices, and technical support spaces.

Our design preserves the monumental interior hall as the reading room. As the original exterior walls of the building could not effectively provide thermal and moisture protection for the controlled collections space without substantial modifications, an aluminum and glass curtainwall enclosure was designed to create a transparent "building within a building." This glazed "lantern" of book stacks maintains temperature and humidity levels for the sensitive collection, protecting them in a vapor-tight environment while making them more visually accessible.

The reading room accommodates 36 users and is surrounded by shelves of reference materials. Office and seminar rooms beneath the balconies are acoustically isolated to allow groups the use of collections with contemporary audio and visual media. Above, the mezzanine provides students with a comfortable and quiet study area, with views from the large windows to the surrounding campus, lending an outward focus to a building that had formerly been oriented towards an interior stage. Additional book storage is accommodated in an adjacent underground area with vegetative roof to blend seamlessly into the surrounding landscape. The new Special Collections Library is a dialogue between the original neoclassical and the new. The machine-like curtainwall is juxtaposed with gentle detailing on the walls, ceiling, and balcony front, while the millwork and curtainwall relate to the original building's variety of scales. (VSBA)

#### **Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA – USA 1999**

35,000 sf, \$ 5,343,000

VSBA prepared a phased plan for extensive renovations to assist this venerable Philadelphia institution in achieving its goal: "To be the most important place for studying four centuries of Pennsylvania and family history with the best special collections library in its field." Earlier additions and renovations resulted in inefficient and inappropriate use of spaces, labyrinthine circulation patterns, unclear separation of back-of-house (staff) and front-of-house (public) spaces, inadequate environmental controls, and historically compromised interior spaces.

We moved public functions — reader services, the reading room, browsing stacks, and microform study — from the second floor to renovated and restored spaces on the ground floor. The original balconied assembly room, largely demolished when interfloored in the 1970s, was restored as a reading room. Collection storage capacity has been significantly increased by fully utilizing a available space and adding compact shelving. Patrons can now use OPAC terminals for catalogue searches and computer data terminals are available at every seat in the reading room.

Renovated public spaces and collection storage areas are served by a new chilled water plant and humidity control system designed to maintain environmental conditions within strict ranges needed for collection conservation. UV shielded lighting and fire suppression equipment were added to renovated areas, and the security system was upgraded throughout.

Future work includes improvements to collection storage, work areas, and other spaces made available by the relocation of public functions to the ground floor, plus extension of the new environmental control systems to those spaces.

Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc. (VSBA)

#### **Restoration of the Furness Building / Fisher Fine Arts Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA – USA 1991**

Date Constructed: 1888-90, Architect(s): 1991, Frank Furness; restored, Venturi Scott Brown and Associates with Clio Group and Marianna Thomas Architects

Participating AIA Philadelphia Members: VSBA, LLC, Marianna Thomas Architects

The library is one of the finest remaining examples of the work of Frank Heyling Furness (\*November 12, 1839 Philadelphia, PA – +June 27, 1912 Nether Providence Township, PA). When completed it was the most innovative library building in the country. It was one of the first to separate the reading room and book stacks. Books were kept in a separate wing, which was designed so that the rear wall could be removed on jack screws and new bays added as additional space was needed. Within the book stacks, translucent glass floors allowed light to penetrate from the sloping glass roof.

The most impressive interior spaces are the catalog room and the reading room. The catalog room is dominated by a monumental fireplace. The reading room is surrounded by study alcoves and lit from windows above. Curved iron beams radiate from the center of the ceiling to delicate terra-cotta leaves on top of the brick pilasters.

Like most of Furness' buildings, the exterior was highly controversial. It contains a rich use of brick and stone with terra-cotta panels, short heavy columns and unusual details, such as the scalloped crenelations on the tower and gargoyles on the north end.

Robert Venturi was one of the first contemporary architects to recognize the importance of Furness's work. It was fitting, therefore, that Venturi, Scott Brown, and Associates was chosen to restore the building.

(<http://aiaphiladelphia.org/buildings/anne-and-jerome-fisher-fine-arts-building-university-pennsylvania>)

#### **Fisher and Bentheim Halls, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ – USA 1990**

Architects: Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc., Location: Princeton, NJ, Client: Princeton University, Area: 54,000 gsf  
Construction Cost: \$16,800,000, Completion: 1990



Fisher and Bendheim Halls contain Princeton's Economics Department and Center of International Studies in a single building. Structurally, they connect at every floor level to the existing red brick Corwin Hall; they also connect to the 1960s Woodrow Wilson School via an underground tunnel and by the extension of the grade-level plaza and pedestrian steps. Though most of the building houses faculty offices, there are also larger classrooms, a library, seminar and computer rooms, and graduate study and meeting areas. Extensive site design and massing support Fisher and Bendheim Halls mediation between the domestic scale of the private, historical Eating Clubs along Prospect Street and the main campus's larger, stylistically varied institutional structures. The building has distinct entrances, giving each department a separate identity, permitting close interdepartmental collaboration, and promoting economical facility sharing.

The durable interior and exterior relate to Princeton's rich campus traditions while remaining within contemporary economic and maintenance constraints. Through surface design and symbolism it combines contrast and analogy: its brick echoes Corwin Hall, and in combination with limestone trim it relates to '79 Hall and other buildings in the campus's southeastern precinct. The building's limestone-trimmed strip windows, big bay window, and ornamentation adapt the Princeton's Gothic-Elizabethan architectural vocabulary but as a stylistic abstraction, a representation rather than a substantiation of the whole. It promotes a generic and comforting order emanating from its complex academic program, while accommodating artistic contradictions to form a tense, exciting, complex whole. (<http://venturiscottbrown.org/pdfs/princetonFisherBendheimHalls01.pdf>)

## **W Architecture & Landscape Architecture, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.w-architecture.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Bentalou Elementary School Library, Baltimore – USA 2005**

To meet the Baltimore Elementary School's goal of improving literacy through independent study in a more flexible space, W's "learning landscape" incorporates adventure and discovery. A large "park bench" doubles as a casual reading area facing the window and a docking area for computer workstations. Nine wall clocks show the time in Baltimore and in eight sister cities around the world. Behind the librarian, a former door to the space becomes a corridor display window, highlighting special reading materials, and enticing curious passing students to visit. Much of the existing furniture and shelving is adapted for reuse, while the design also adds important new storage space hidden behind the green wall. New lighting, solar shading outside the windows and a new more efficient HVAC system help save energy.

Coordinating with Baltimore Head Librarian of Schools, W Architecture & Landscape Architecture also met challenges for supervision and visibility requirements in the 2,016 square foot space completing the renovation within the budget of \$132,000. (W Architecture)

## **Weinstein A | U Architects + Urban Designers, Seattle, WA – USA**

<http://www.weinsteinau.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Seattle Public Libraries, Montlake Branch Library, Seattle, WA – USA 2006**

The new Montlake Branch at 2401 24th Ave. E. opened Saturday, Aug. 12, 2006. The branch is the 19th project completed under the "Libraries for All" Building Program

The building was designed by Weinstein Architects + Urban Designers and built by Graham Contracting Ltd. The architects designed the contemporary brick and cedar-clad branch to relate to the adjacent commercial structures and residences in the area. A vertical glass entry on 24th Avenue East creates a strong civic presence and an entry plaza provides an outdoor gathering space for patrons.

#### **HISTORY**

Public library service in Montlake dates back to September 1944, when The Seattle Public Library teamed up with the Montlake Community Club to open a small library to serve the area.

The community club raised money and leased a former grocery store on what is now 24th Avenue East, and the Library provided a librarian and books. The Library assumed financial responsibility for the space in 1947.

In 1979, the library moved into the adjacent 1,574-square-foot space formerly occupied by a drug store. In 1991, the branch closed for 21/2 years while the building owner upgraded the structure, during which time a bookmobile served the neighborhood.

#### **LIBRARIES FOR ALL CAPITAL PROJECTS AND THE MONTLAKE BRANCH**

In 1998, voters approved the \$196.4 million "Libraries for All" (LFA) bond measure and The Seattle Public Library Foundation pledged to contribute privately raised money to improve the Library system. The plan included replacing the small space in Montlake with a full-sized branch.

The Library bought property at the northwest corner of 24th Avenue East and East McGraw Street for the new branch. Construction began in August 2005. The branch opened Saturday, Aug. 12, 2006.

(<http://www.spl.org/locations/montlake-branch/mon-about-the-branch>)

## **Weiss Manfredi, New York, NY – USA**

<http://www.weissmanfredi.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **PS 42 Robin Hood Foundation Libray, New York, Queens, NY- USA 2002**

This renovated library for a public elementary school in Queens rethinks the place and purpose of the library within the school. Organized and funded by the Robin Hood Foundation, this pro-bono project is part of a 10 school pilot study. A curvilinear wall thick with books winds through the library. A curtain printed with a large word search can be drawn shut to enclose a storytelling area. Rolling bookshelves stack to one side of the library creating one large space. Custom-designed rolling ottomans can be arranged in a variety of playful settings. The design envisions this environment as an interim landscape: a fluid series of adaptable settings. (Weiss)

## **Wendell Burnette Architects, Phoenix, AZ – USA**

<http://wendellburnettearchitects.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Scottsdale Civic Center Library Teen Center, Scottsdale, AZ – USA 2006**

The Scottsdale Civic Center Library Teen Center opened to enthusiastic teens in February of 2006. It is the result of a direct interactive public process with the teen community of Scottsdale, a historically overlooked segment of library patrons. Participants for instance, were asked to imagine the finished space, to list their favorite qualities of their respective imagined spaces and to photograph their favorite spaces. Following the structural lines of the existing building the overarching concept to unify the new teen space, “KNOWASIS”, became a segmented sky, informed by the various images brought back by the teens. Respectful of the original 1968 building by local legend Benny Gonzalez, the installation transformed the existing space into an appealing hangout for teens, while functionally solving the issues of lighting and acoustics. (Wendell)

#### **Palo Verde Library / Maryvale Community Center Show/Hide, Phoenix, AZ – USA 2006**

with Gould Evans Associates

### **Awards:**

2007 National AIA Honor Award

2009 ALA / AIA Award of Excellence

The City of Phoenix proposed to re-invigorate the heart of Maryvale [the Western version of Levittown, NY] with a new Library / Community Center inside its original 14-acre Park. The Urban Design approach first brokered key parking variances to preserve the large ball field and other recreational amenities, insuring Maryvale Park would remain the “green heart” of this 54-year-old community. Additionally, the new Library / Community Center aligned with the existing pool such that all civic programs would front 51st Avenue, a major North / South arterial. Parking lots were separated and fully shaded by native Palo Verde trees to reinforce the park setting and diminish the urban heat island effect. Lastly, a small corner of the old park was preserved as a contemplative buffer for the Library and as a window into this historic site. (Wendell)

#### **Phoenix Central Library, Phoenix, AZ – USA 1995**

with bruderDWL architects prior to forming W with Gould Evans Associates BA,

Wendell Burnette’s eleven-year association (1985-1996) with the studio of William Bruder culminated in a six-year design collaboration on the landmark 28 million dollar Burton Barr Phoenix Central Library as co-designer, project architect and field architect. The library is conceived as a Mesa Landform, an abstraction of the mythical southwest landscape housing a one million volume collection within its 280,000 square feet. The “top of the Mesa” is a given over to the citizens of the city as the largest reading room in North America. It is widely cited as an early touchstone of “green” environmental design before LEED was established by the U.S. Green Building Council and this was recently confirmed with a LEED – EB (Existing Building) Silver 2.0 rating in 2011. LEED – EB (Existing Building) 2.0 Silver. (Wendell)

## **wHY Architecture, Culver City, TX – USA**

<http://www.why-architecture.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Tyler Museum of Art, Tyler, TX – USA 2007 - 2012**

Established in 1952, the Tyler Museum of Art moved into its present home, a 15,000 square foot building adjacent to Tyler Junior College, in 1971. As part of their continuing mission to enliven the cultural landscape of East Texas, the new TMA will be situated adjacent to the University of Texas at Tyler on a densely wooded site bisected by a flood plain. Meant to be both iconic and respectful of its unique surroundings, the first phase of construction will more than double the existing facility’s square footage and contain 6,000 square feet of gallery space to attract traveling exhibitions and continue in its tradition of highlighting up-and-coming Texas artists. The new facility will also house 3,000 square feet of educational programming, including classrooms, a library and children’s gallery. Upon completion of future phases TMA will house over 15,000 square feet of gallery space and more than triple the existing facility’s square footage. (wHY)

#### **Grand Rapids Arts Museum, Grand Rapids, MI – 2004 - 2007**

Timeline: Design 2004-2005, Construction 2004-2007, 125,000 sq. ft.

In Grand Rapids im US-Bundesstaat Michigan eröffnete der Neubau des Grand Rapids Art Museum (GRAM) im Oktober 2007 seine Pforten. Entworfen wurde das Museum von dem kalifornischen Architekten Kulapat Yantrasast (wHY Architecture), einem ehemaligen Büropartner von Tadao Ando. Das GRAM ist eines der ältesten Kunstmuseen im Mittleren Westen der USA und für seine Sammlung amerikanischer und europäischer Malerei und Skulpturen des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts bekannt. Der 75 Millionen teure modernistische Neubau aus Sichtbeton und Glas, der ein wenig den Anschein erweckt, als wolle er Tadao Ando in das Land Louis I. Kahns importieren, befindet sich inmitten eines aufstrebenden Stadtviertels in Grand Rapids in direkter Nachbarschaft des Skulpturenparks der Architektin Maya Lin. Das neue Museum mit seiner Grundfläche von 1.200 Quadratmetern bietet nun für temporäre und Dauerausstellungen dreimal so viel Fläche wie das alte Gebäude. Neben den Ausstellungsräumen bietet das neue GRAM außerdem ein Auditorium mit 285 Sitzplätzen, ein pädagogisches Zentrum, eine Bibliothek, ein Café, einen Museumsshop sowie Studienräume. (<http://www.baunetz.de>)

The Grand Rapids Art Museum in Michigan is home to one of the oldest museums in the Mid-West. The new museum is designed through the integration of the arts and technology, and with a mission in obtaining a high-level certification from the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), thus making it one of the first art museums with such recognition. The Grand Rapids Art Museum features a unique design that compliments its prominent location with a grandeur urban gesture while offering an intimate atmosphere to enjoy the arts. (wHY)

## **Wiedersum Associates Architects, Hauppauge, NY – USA**

<http://www.wiedersum.com>

### **Libraries:**

#### **Hicksville Public Library, Computer Center, Hicksville, NY – USA 2006**

The new Hicksville Computer Resource Center is a unique “bookless” library facility created within a compact state-of-the-art design on a tight 4 acre corner site. The compact structure was designed to take a partial second story when funding became available. The building area presently incorporates approximately 7,440 square feet of interior space, featuring a central located multi-functional circular rotunda area, a computer/meeting room and a computer room. The balance of the interior space comprises of a centrally located reception/lobby area, offices, conference rooms, computer maintenance work room, along with support space. There are two areas presently utilized as storage rooms located at opposite corners of the triangular shaped building, which will be used to house future stairs when the second floor is added. A third centrally located storage area off the main corridor will be used for an elevator when required. The dramatic front elevation of the Center provides a combination of unique architectural features, blending a curved tinted-glass wall recessed behind a white-paneled structural columns system of the Multi-functional Rotunda. The primary entrance into the facility is located from the rear parking area at the northeast side of the building. ( Wiedersum )

#### **Connetquot High School, Bohemia, NY - USA 2004**

115,400 sqf., \$ 26,947,000

A major component of the Connetquot Central School District’s recent \$97 million referendum was the expansion and renovation of its high school, which has been a focal point for community activities for many years. The expanded high school accommodates 2,100 students in grades 9 to 12, along with a teaching staff of 105 members. The high School building sits on 60-acre site, of which 43 acres will be used as athletic fields and computer facilities. The focal point of this addition was the new 10,000-square-foot library and media center on the second level. The modern facade articulates and frames the newly relocated main entrance to the high school. This new technological, iconic entrance has created a much-needed focal point for the school complex, which is almost 300,000 square feet. The southern exposure glass curtainwall uses a strutted aluminum sunshade system. This allows natural light into the media and reading areas without causing sun glare or heat gain. The existing cafeteria doubled in size, and a diversified cafe-style food court was added to enhance the food offerings available to the students and staff. Another addition provided a new band and choral music suite with special acoustical treatments. The final addition was a new 8,350-square-foot gymnasium complex, which included new team rooms, a wrestling room, weightroom and locker facilities. ( <http://schooldesigns.com> )

#### **Sherwood Elementary School Library, Islip, NY – USA 2002**

9,400 sqf., \$ 2,000,000

At the Sherwood Elementary School, the school board decided that a new library/computer facility and four additional elementary classrooms were needed to meet educational and program goals. The architects and the administration envisioned that the library should have a defined character and atmosphere that would encourage elementary students to use the library and computer facilities for schoolwork and after-school activities. The result is a two-story library reading room with an architectural pitched metal roof. This creates a unique exterior elevation, compared with the one-story classroom addition. It also allowed for an attractive open interior environment. The vaulted ceiling of the reading room offers 360 degrees of natural light from the bank of windows that are on all four walls of the upper portion and two sides of the lower reading area. The reading space features low-profile perimeter seating that is used for teaching lessons and reading sessions. The balance of the air-conditioned library space contains bookshelves, work areas and a librarian station. A computer room adjacent to the library offers direct accessibility. Flexibility in the design allows for the computer room to be used as an independent classroom. ( <http://schooldesigns.com> )

### **Wienczek + Associates, Washington, DC – USA**

<http://www.wienczek-associates.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Francis A. Gregory Neighborhood Library, Washington, DC – USA 2012**

Client: DC Public Libraries

#### **Awards + Recognition:**

**Certified LEED Gold**

Working with design architect Adjaye Associates, Wienczek + Associates Architects + Planners solved a battery of complex technical challenges to bring world-class architectural design to a deserving community. Set on a terrace, the new glassy pavilion surrounded by a park is a balance of transparency and reflectivity. A continuous 2-story high custom glass curtain-wall folds over as a glass roof. The crowning canopy’s cantilever dimensions were refined by shading studies to reduce cooling loads and soften the natural day lighting within the space. Energy conservation principles in this LEED Silver project inspired the balance between vision glass and mirrored glass at insulated panels which sandwich a concealed, prefabricated modular system. (Wienczek)

#### **William O. Lockridge / Bellevue Neighborhood Library, Washington, DC – USA 2012**

Client: DC Public Libraries

Building a neighborhood involves all aspects of community life. On a small, steeply sloping site at the nexus of a residential and commercial neighborhood, Wienczek + Associates Architects + Planners worked with design architect Adjaye Associates to create a modern and dynamic 3-story community library. The concrete structure is enveloped by a timber curtain wall. The manipulation of views and natural day lighting defines the interior character of the spaces. Stairs meander up through the space flanked by translucent glazing panels to provide a sense of movement to the sociable spaces. Pavilions dedicated to activities for children, youths and adults adjoin the main building in much the same way as porches and additions articulate the scale of the adjoining homes. The forward-looking design creates multiple indoor and outdoor gathering spaces to foster community. Imagery courtesy of Advanced Media Design, Inc. (Wienczek)

### **Tod Williams Billie Tsien Architects, New York – USA**

<http://www.twbta.com>

#### **Libraries:**

#### **C.V.Starr East Asian Library University of California, Berkeley, CA – USA 2008**

#### **Awards:**

**AIA / ALA Library Building Award 2009**

This is a symmetrical box broken by light. It is a repository for rare books, character language texts and a sanctuary for study. The C.V. Starr East Asian Studies Library faces Memorial Glade, the heart of the Berkeley campus and is cut deeply into a steep hillside. The entrance on the third level is reached by a pedestrian bridge from the top of the hill and a monumental stair from the Glade. The stairs and bridge meet at an overlook to view campus and on a clear day the Golden Gate Bridge in the distance.

University design guidelines for the “classical core” required a pitched clay tile roof, symmetrical façade and use of white granite. The screen, an important element of Asian architecture, was reinterpreted using both a traditional cracked ice and contemporary grid pattern. Sand cast in China, this monumental bronze screen (120 x 35 feet) is the building’s expression of its Asian identity. It unifies the exterior and creates the illusion of symmetry from the asymmetrical fenestration. From the exterior, the façade is solid, powerful and mysterious. From the interior, the screens offer a dynamic and filtered view of the surrounding landscape. Perforated metal screens behind the bronze grilles, prevents direct sunlight from entering the building and minimize cooling loads. Energy consumption is lowered by embedding the building mass into the land. Occupancy sensors, bamboo flooring, native plantings, and storm water recharge basins reduce the buildings environmental impact. Constructed of rough concrete and clad in stone from China, the exterior is massive and dense. This sense of solidity is transformed upon entering. Filtered natural light from a linear north facing skylight fills a long, central void cutting through the building and brings light to the lowest level. Every floor is animated by changing light. A stone stairway cantilevered from a structural spine wall rises through the four floors. Connected by bridges, stacks to either side of the opening clearly display the books and the building’s organization. The use of concrete and stone is balanced by various materials that add texture and delight to the interiors. American cherry desks and reading tables provide places to study. A large slab of Claro walnut, with a natural edge serves as the circulation desk. Bronze plaques, embossed with the Library chop, mark the entry to each room. Walls contain recesses for artwork and vitrines have been designed to hold artifacts. 15 tapestries, which are jet ink screened low cost “walk off mats,” were designed using images from the library’s rare book collection. They add color to the concrete walls. Cherry wood battens backed by fuchsia fabric help to provide sound dampening. Black-and-white landscape photographs taken in China by Coleman Fung hang in one of the media rooms. Everywhere one looks inside there is something interesting and beautiful to be found. (Todd Williams)

### **PS 101 Robin Hood Foundation Library, New York, East Harlem, NY – USA 2002**

#### **Awards:**

**NYC AIA Design Award 2003**

#### **Robin Hood Libraries**

Four rooms were designed as magical places for children. As part of a larger non-profit initiative, four elementary school libraries, located in difficult neighborhoods throughout New York, were transformed into vital resources for children and their parents. The four reinvented libraries are located at PS 1, PS 28, PS 32 and PS 101. Custom wood bookshelves serve as meandering walls, creating spaces where the readers are surrounded by books. Inviting and intimate spaces for reading are adjacent to larger, open areas for instruction and learning. The walls also house private reading alcoves. Large glass windows are cut into the existing hallways, announcing the library to the rest of the school and creating a place to look out from within. Lines of sight and movement are maintained throughout the library. Vibrant spaces in the different locations are created with a variety of vivid materials. Bold colorful planes float above the shelves. The dropped ceiling creates more intimate areas scaled for children and unifies the space. A continuous light cove traces around the stacks illuminating the shelves. Sculptural lamp shades hang from the ceiling like large paper hats. White walls and shades are enlivened with images culled from the Encyclopedia of Diderot and d’Alembert. Natural cork tiles serve as durable flooring and vivid custom designed wool rugs contributed by V’soske invite the children to sit and read and dream. 222 Central Park South, New York, NY (Tod)

### **Woollen, Molzan and Partners, Inc., Indianapolis, IN – USA**

The venerable Indianapolis architectural firm that designed many of the city’s most recognizable buildings has closed and two of its leaders have joined a local competitor.

Woollen Molzan and Partners Inc. leaders Lynn Molzan and Kevin Huse started new jobs with Ratio Architects Inc. on Monday after the closure of their 56-year-old firm.

Woollen Molzan was one of the oldest and, despite its small size, more prominent architectural firms in the city. Its significant projects include Clowes Hall, the Minton-Capehart Federal Building, the Central Library addition and the White River Gardens Conservatory Complex at the Indianapolis Zoo.

In addition to partners Molzan and Huse, Woollen Molzan architect Mike Brannan also joined Ratio Architects.

“I’ve known Lynn and Kevin for a number of years, and obviously they’re very talented architects,” Ratio Managing Partner Bill Browne said. “They do a lot of higher education [work], and we thought that would meld well for our clients.”

Reasons for the closure are unclear. Browne declined to comment, and neither Molzan nor Huse returned phone calls from IBJ. Reached at his home in Colorado, firm founder Evans Woollen said he sold his interest in the firm 10 years ago, but had been informed by Molzan that it had closed.

“I am proud of 50 years of work with the firm. I cherish everything we did together,” Woollen, 83, said. “It was a collaborative effort, and we’ve left many [designs] on the landscape.”

The recession was a likely factor in the closure, said Wayne Schmidt of local firm Schmidt Architects.

Schmidt serves as president of the Indianapolis City Market Corp., which hired Woollen Molzan last year to design the \$3.4 million renovation under way at the historic structure.

“They’ve done a lot of significant work over the years, and they did a great job on the City Market project,” he said. “But, I tell you, the economy is just a wreck yet, and there’s still not enough work to go around.”

Schmidt said he was “shocked” to hear of the closing and found out through “word of mouth.” Though Woollen Molzan finished its design work at the City Market, building managers will need to hire another firm to observe construction, Schmidt said.

Woollen Molzan employed four licensed architects in 2006 and had local billings of \$1.4 million, the most recent year it submitted information to IBJ. The firm had as many as nine licensed architects in the late 1990s.

Specializing mostly in libraries and religious buildings, its designs are sprinkled throughout the city. In the 1980s the firm designed additions to The Children’s Museum of Indianapolis, as well as renovations to Christ Church Episcopal Cathedral on Monument Circle and to the historic Union Station.

“There’s no question they’ve had a very storied career as an organization,” Browne said.

But perhaps its most notable—and controversial—project is the design of the Central Library expansion.

In 2006, Woollen Molzan agreed to pay the Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library \$580,000 to settle a dispute over construction problems that plagued the \$150 million project.

In turn, the library paid Woollen Molzan \$130,000 in fees.

The library fired the firm and sued it and others in U.S. District Court in Indianapolis related to design-flaw issues.

The architects filed a countersuit asking the court to order the library to reinstate them or prohibit the library from using the firm’s design in the new building.

The expanded Central Library reopened in December 2007, more than two years late and roughly \$50 million over its original \$103 million budget.

Woollen Molzan was founded by Woollen, who opened an office on Monument Circle in 1955.

In 1980, firm leaders purchased the historic Majestic Building at 47 S. Pennsylvania St., where Woollen Molzan operated for several years. It most recently was located at 600 S. Kentucky Ave. between Lucas Oil Stadium and the White River.

With \$9.9 million in local billings and 22 licensed architects in 2009, Ratio is the city's fourth-largest architectural firm, according to the most recent IBJ statistics.

(<http://ibj.com/local-architectural-firm-woollen-molzan-disbands/PARAMS/article/26803>)

#### **Libraries:**

##### **Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library – Central Library Indianapolis, IN – USA 2007**

476,448 sqf.

Woollen, Molzan and Partners served as the library programmer and designer for this downtown landmark facility. The existing Central Library has many significant interior and exterior architectural elements. The Beaux Arts structure (designed in 1914) (1913-1917 Zantinger, Borie, Medary – Philadelphia, with Paul Philippe Cret, Philadelphia) has a grand front entrance and exterior details. Interior features include the majestic main delivery room with its ceiling paintings, and the two great reading rooms flanking it. The design of the addition compliments but does not mimic the original building. Its new north entrance provides a second access to the overall complex anticipated to house 1,000,000 volumes. The project included the historic renovation of 56,224 square feet; addition of 237,069 square feet of library space; and a 183,155 square foot underground parking garage. Two particularly important features of the new library are its high-technology/multimedia facilities and the advanced Family Information Center. Technology facilities include instructional labs and individual user labs totaling 200 seats, multimedia systems, a 325-seat auditorium, and comprehensive on-line services. The Family Information Center will include innovative children's event facilities, craft rooms, tutorial areas, multimedia facilities, theater and interactive exhibit areas. The role of the Central Library in serving downtown businesses and residents, and the community as a whole, is being redefined as Indianapolis' downtown renaissance continues. Indianapolis' Central Library can now be added to the list of significant core city library expansions in major cities across the United States. (Woollen)

##### **North Central Student Faculty Library – Purdue University, Westville, IN – USA 2007**

32,000 sqf.

This project began with a study to assess the feasibility of phased renovations to the Library. The goals were to develop a series of manageable projects that would update the physical appearance of the library and entrance, create more contemporary and relevant library space, and develop a unified Learning Center by integrating functions currently housed elsewhere on campus. The Learning Center functions continue to evolve with campus goals, but may include a Writing Center, Language Lab, Tutoring, Testing Services, or similar functions. The long-term goals include updating the physical appearance of the facility; increasing visibility and functionality of a reference commons and information literacy instruction lab; providing additional computers access; and adding a variety of collaborative study spaces including group studies. Accessibility via elevator for the public is currently difficult and challenges library security. Therefore, improvements to vertical circulation and public/staff zoning are also long-term goals. Phase One, which created the spaces for the Learning Center, replaced floor and wall finishes, improved the library entrance, repainted the public spaces, and modernized the service desk, was successfully completed by the fall semester. (Woollen)

##### **Linton Public Library, Linton, IN – USA 2007**

19,000 sqf. , \$ 1.300.000

The Linton Public Library (formerly Margaret Cooper Public Library) was housed in a 1908 Carnegie structure. In 2001, the Library arranged to purchase a three-acre site in downtown Linton and contracted with the library designers at Woollen, Molzan and Partners to create the new structure. The program calls for a 19,000 square foot building to include community meeting spaces as well as collections, reading, and processing spaces. The new facility is designed to house approximately 100,000 volumes to include: • 60,000 volumes: adult collection (fiction & non-fiction), • 15,000 volumes: media collection, • 6,500 volumes: genealogy and local history, • 10,000 volumes: children's, • 7,500 volumes: young adult. (Woollen)

##### **Paul Sawyer Public Library, Frankfort, KY – USA 2005**

38,560 sqf.

The library programmers and designers of Woollen, Molzan and Partners led the process to design this new facility in downtown Frankfort. The former Paul Sawyer Public Library was housed in a historic building which was once the US Courthouse and Post Office. Although an impressive structure, it became apparent that it was impractical for use as a library and could not meet the needs of the growing system. The new facility will be almost triple the size of their current facility. This new main library is located within Frankfort's downtown Historic District. Therefore, it was critical that the design weave into the fabric of its 19th century surroundings. Because of the owners' interest in incorporating civic character into the building, inclusion of stained glass, a public art display area, and a "Kentucky Collections Room" for Kentucky authors was integrated into the design as well. The steeply sloping riverbank site, located within the floodway of Kentucky River, required that the first floor be raised above the 500-year flood level. This allowed for the design of under-building parking, making the parking level completely "floodable." (Woollen)

##### **Rice Library – University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, IN – USA 2006**

155,000 sqf.

Woollen, Molzan and Partners' library programmers and designers served on the design team for this new five-level library/classroom building. It is more than twice the size of the current campus library. As noted in USA Today, "it will be the tallest building on campus. . . [featuring] a rotunda and a curved rear facade with floor-to-ceiling windows." The lower level of Rice Library contains sixteen classrooms and a 125-seat auditorium, with a separate outside entrance for secure 24/7 access. The first floor houses the circulation and reference areas, media and listening rooms, two computer labs, a commons area, and a two-story reading room. A Starbucks is located on this level. It is equipped with wired and wireless access as well as a variety of seating areas. Although located within this new facility, the cafe is zoned outside of the security parameters of the library functions—allowing for alternative hours of operation and any special events. University Archives and Special Collections are located on the third floor. Stacks, reading rooms, and a variety of study areas—including approximately 30 group study rooms—are located on the second, third, and fourth floors. (Woollen)

Click here to visit our client's website: [http://www.usi.edu/virtualtour/library\\_tour.html](http://www.usi.edu/virtualtour/library_tour.html)

##### **Park Library and Information Services Center – Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, MI – USA 2004**

see also: **URS Corporation**

305,755 sqf.

Woollen, Molzan and Partners' library designers served on the design team for this newly expanded complex. It is the centerpiece of a new, electronically-supported learning environment emerging at Central Michigan University (CMU). The LISC contains client/server technology supported by ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) infrastructure that integrates multimedia information into group and individual learning settings. The facility accommodates 1,300,000 volumes, 90% of which is in nearly five miles of mobile ranges—one of the largest installations in North America. Additional amenities within this facility include: • Specialized instructional areas, multimedia labs, and classrooms • Auditorium (a 145-seat high-tech multimedia facility) • Baber Room (an art exhibit complex) • Café • **Clarke Historical Library** (A large archival facility containing one of the finest children's collections in the



U.S. It is a secure temperature/humidity/dust/mold/gas-controlled 20,000 square foot facility including documents and rare books from the 17th and early 20th century, photographs, and paintings.) (Woollen)

Click here to visit our client's website: <http://www.lib.cmich.edu/tour/>

#### **Carnegie Library – Muncie Public Library, Muncie, IN – USA 2002**

15,500 sqf.

The renovation of the Carnegie Library was part of a master plan process led by Woollen, Molzan and Partners that evaluated the needs of the community and executed changes to meet those needs. To make this project financially feasible, Muncie Public Library closed four existing facilities including three branch libraries and their technical support center, initiated creative management of its tax income, and undertook a major private fund-raising campaign that was embraced by the community. The Carnegie Library was the second phase of a two-phase master plan. The renovation of the Maring-Hunt Library was the first phase that allowed for the Carnegie Library to be vacated and renovated. Carnegie Library is a very well portioned Neo-Classical building. It is an equal combination of Greek and Roman Revivals, blended as a whole. The building exterior has a Greek Doric portico—above which is a Roman Classical dome. Built in 1902, it has not undergone major renovation in fifty years. The Greek Revival Building has a grand entrance and a large central art glass dome. The interior contains handsome green faux marble columns consisting of scagliola plaster, a large fireplace, and other decorative features. Now complete, the library is fully accessible, provides updated technology systems, and meets all current code requirements—in time for its centennial celebration. (Woollen)

#### **Kinlaw Library & Kirkland Learning Resource Center, Asbury University, Wilmore, KY – USA 2001**

75,312 sqf.

This new facility is located at the termination of a long brick pedestrian path—the main “spine” of the university—linking the library with the chapel, main quad, housing, arts buildings, and gymnasium. The design is a three-story facility built into a hill, with white columns respectfully complementing the existing University fabric. The Learning Resources Center, which is open extended hours, is located on a lower level with a separate after-hours keycard access. The Center is a classroom facility that contains several technology-driven classrooms with projection capability and audio/visual resources. Asbury’s Information Services Department is located on this level to provide support to the 870 computer ports located throughout the building as well as the administrative and academic computing needs of the entire campus. The main entrance to Kinlaw Library’s collections area is located on the second level with stacks located in the center of the second and third level. The third floor includes a two-story conference/seminar room featuring a massive oval table with seating for 44. This expansive space, housing sound and media equipment, is host to large group meetings. (Woollen)

#### **ACES Library, Information and Alumni Center – University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL – USA 2001**

##### **Awards:**

IAI – Award of Excellence Library Architecture

Woollen, Molzan and Partners served as the designer for this new multi-use facility that now enables the College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences to unify its agriculture and home economics library collections (200,000 volumes), as well as its information and computer services, into a centralized location. The Alumni Center and the Career Center—also housed within this facility—each contain their own reception area, meeting rooms, offices, and support facilities. Both centers also contain extensive computer network facilities. A key goal of the project was to create a unique architectural statement that enhances the visual unity of the University’s South Campus. The uniquely shaped design of this facility achieved this goal. Because of its shape, it has affectionately been termed the “jewel of the ACES campus” and it has been noted that it “will stand as an information and architectural landmark on the University of Illinois campus.” Barton M. Clark, Associate University Librarian, said of this facility: “The building needed to serve as a focal point for the College of ACES to bring together a disparate clutter of buildings. . . the architects were marvelously successful. Great challenges and a greater success.” (Woollen)

Click here to visit our client's website: [http://www.library.uiuc.edu/agx/virtual\\_tour/index.htm](http://www.library.uiuc.edu/agx/virtual_tour/index.htm)

#### **Harwell Goodwin Davis Library, Samford University, Birmingham, AL – USA 1998**

109,700 sqf.

Although handsome from the exterior, the neo-Georgian building, originally constructed in 1956, had been the victim of numerous ad-hoc interior modifications over the years. This had resulted in a cramped, low ceiling maze of small offices and partitions. Woollen, Molzan and Partners (library programmer and designer) stripped the building back to its exterior walls and added back functions carefully to maintain the refreshing openness of the new space. The three-story main stairwell was redesigned and made more monumental, becoming a vertical reference point in the building, and tying together the old and new spaces. Included in the renovation portion of the building is a new climate-controlled special collections complex for the University's religious, state and city archives. The Special Collections Complex is expected to become a regional center producing microform for institutions across Alabama. Construction of the second phase was completed in May, 1998. Davis furnishings include chairs, and solid cherry tables and carrels, all custom-designed by WMP architects, as well as steel cantilever shelving, with custom-designed red gum end-panels. (Woollen)

#### **University Library – St. Ambrose University, Davenport, IA – USA 1996**

58,500 sqf.

Woollen, Molzan and Partners assisted the University in the design of this new main library that forms the end facade for the long axis of the existing campus quadrangle. The square configuration allows the building to rest naturally among its neighbors and creates a compact, efficient layout. The building was designed for future expansion. The three-story design has an open arcade on the entry side that faces the quadrangle. Natural light is a key feature of the design—from the great skylight to the large windows. The gable forms break the static quality of the plan and address the campus in a sympathetic manner. The library tower, which encloses the main stair, serves as counterpoint to the entry tower of the University Chapel. The 268,000 volume library is fully networked and the furniture, which was custom-designed by WMP, is fully wired to provide connections for laptops. Oversized floor boxes accommodate future technology. The library also contains a climate-controlled special collection room, which contains a large collection of Catholic archives. (Woollen)

#### **Lucille Stewart Beeson Law Library – Samford University, Birmingham, AL – USA 1995**

60,300 sqf.

The new Lucille Stewart Beeson Law Library at Samford University, judiciously enriched with classical details and traditional materials, is sited to form a three-sided quadrangle with the Law School and Brooks Hall. The slope of the site allows the library to expose a two-story face to the north, while turning its grander three-story facade to the new quadrangle. It is connected to the Law

School by a glassed-in colonnade (pictured to the right) that also serves as a weather vestibule to the new library. The new facility is a state-of-the-art structure that meets the functional needs of a working library within a building that bespeaks of the dignity, majesty, and tradition of the law itself. The interior organization is integrally related to the exterior massing: an open, airy central space flanked by denser, less publicly used functions. The heart and soul of the library is the grand reading room, which soars sixty feet from the first floor to the light monitor above. Fluted Greek columns support and define the space up to the third floor, where arched openings overlook the reading room. The grand reading room is located within the inner core of the building, lit brightly by a large light monitor through which the sunshine pours. From the third floor to the base of the light monitor, the walls lean slightly inward to exaggerate the sense of height. Ease of maintenance was also a consideration. A catwalk at the level of the monitor provides easy access for window washing and re-lamping of light fixtures. (Woollen)

### **Grainger Engineering Library Information Center – University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign,**

**IL – USA 1994**

133,000 sqf.

Woollen, Molzan and Partners is proud to have served as the library designer for this facility that, as Chancellor Michael Aiken commented: "...introduces a new era for the library as a tool for scholarship. There is little doubt that it will mark Illinois as a leader in information technology for some time to come." The library houses cutting edge computer and multimedia laboratories, a digital imaging lab, instructional services labs, and electronic classrooms. It also contains the more traditional reading rooms, seminar rooms, faculty offices, group study rooms, and stacks for 300,000 volumes. The new library's classical architecture is respectful of the surrounding buildings. Its structural engineering design is a major feature of the interior, particularly appropriate in view of the library's users and the great tradition of structural engineering at the University of Illinois. (Woollen)

### **Work AC (Architecture Company), New York, NY – USA**

**<http://work.ac>**

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Kew Gardens Hills Library, Flushing, Queens, New York, NY – USA 2014**

This is an expansion and replacement of an existing library. The building is organized around a perimeter of open rooms for adults, teens, children and staff. This band is capped with a green roof, completing a continuous "loop of green" with the building's side gardens.

The façade is a literal "lifting up" of the library's exterior walls to broadcast its activities to the outside. The apex is the main reading room at the most public corner, with a second "mini peak" at the children's room. Between these two peaks, the façade dips to provide privacy at the staff areas. This concrete beam is also structural, requiring only two columns along its length.

The exterior facade is made from GFRC in a curtain-like pattern of vertical folds. An awning is created by folding a section of this façade over the street, as one would mark one's place in a favorite book. (Work)

A rendering of the renovated Kew Gardens Hills Library, expected to reopen in 2014.

A plan to renovate the Kew Gardens Hills Library, a project civic leader Patricia Dolan made a priority before her death last month, was recently approved by city officials.

The \$7.3 million expansion will add 3,000 square feet to the library and include separate areas for adults, teens and children.

Construction is expected to start late winter or early spring of next year.

As head of the Kew Gardens Hills Civic Association, Dolan had argued for years that the current facility was overcrowded and outdated.

She was struck and killed by a motorist while crossing Hillside Ave. on the way to a meeting last month.

"That library was one of her closest and dearest passions," said Marc Haken, chair of Community Board 8's Youth, Education and Library Committee.

One of Dolan's earlier victories was convincing the Queens Library to rename the facility, located at 72-33 Vleigh Place, to reflect the neighborhood. It was previously known as the Vleigh Branch.

While Kew Gardens Hills is known for its large Orthodox Jewish community, the library draws customers from a number of different ethnic groups.

"Queens Library at Kew Gardens Hills serves so many people who have a diverse range of educational and informational needs," said Queens Library CEO Thomas Galante.

He said the renovation and expansion will also include a quiet room for study, self-service check-in and check-out, a "dramatic façade" and an environmentally-friendly "green" roof.

"It will be like a new library for the community," Galante said.

Harold Baron, chairman of the Kew Gardens Hills Civic Association, said he and Dolan stepped up their efforts in recent years after hearing the library renovation would not happen until sometime after 2020.

"We set up a meeting with the Borough President (Helen Marshall) and had expected to make all kinds of arguments about why it needed to get done and much to our surprise she was completely with us," said Baron. "The Borough President has been an ally."

Marshall ended up funding the lion's share of the project.

The renovation is slated for completion by the end of 2014.

While the library is closed, a temporary facility will open on Main St. in early summer 2012.

Officials said Dolan and her work will be honored at the library through a plaque or other memorial.

Read more: <http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/queens/kew-gardens-hills-library-set-7-million-facelift-project-passion-late-civic-leader-patricia-dolan-article-1.989999#ixzz2O6Ss7MiL>

### **WRT – Wallace, Roberts & Todd, Philadelphia, PA – USA**

**<http://www.wrtdesign.com>**

#### **Libraries:**

#### **Haverford Township Free Library, Haverford, PA - USA on design**

This new library, to be located on a long-abandoned brown field site, is envisioned as an instrument of awareness and discovery. The environmentally-compromised site will be restored to health and reintegrated with the neighborhood. The facility is designed around a dynamic and fluid program of uses aimed at making the place come alive as a vibrant community center. Conceived as an open and flexible space that can easily adapt to evolving conditions, the new library's design is targeted toward a LEED Platinum rating.

(WRT)

**Saint Charley Seminary Ryan Memorial Library, Wynnewood, PA - USA 2005**

In order to meet Vatican requirements necessary to grant a papal degree, the St. Charles Seminary needed to expand its collection by 100,000 volumes, and their historic library facility along with it. WRT explored different approaches to renovating or replacing the existing Ryan Memorial Library, and a plan for renovation and expansion was selected. Realization of the project consisted of the complete renovation of the existing library facility, the conversion of a large gymnasium into additional library space, and the overall functional reconfiguration of the historic two-story building. Particular emphasis was placed on seamlessly reconnecting the library to the architecture and the activity patterns of adjacent buildings. (WRT)

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(Bundesland Oberösterreich) Erweiterung der HLW/HTL (Höhere Lehranstalt für wirtschaftliche Berufe/Höhere Technische Lehranstalt) 2006 > Kaufmann Wanas Architekten, Wien (Austria)

### **Dornbirn**

(Bundesland Vorarlberg) Textilschule Bibliothek 1997 > Architekten Hermann Kaufmann, Schwarzach (Austria)

### **Dornbirn-Schoren**

(Bundesland Vorarlberg) Bundesgymnasium 2000 – 2003 > Dietrich Untertrifaller Architekten, Bregenz (Austria)

*Eduard Wallnöfer Zentrum* see: Hall: Eduard Wallnöfer Zentrum

### **Eisenstadt**

(Bundesland Burgenland) Fachhochschule, Bibliothek 2003 > Riepl Riepl Architekten, Linz (Austria)

*Franz Nabl Institut* see: Graz: Literaturhaus

### **Gänsersdorf**

(Bundesland Niederösterreich) BAHK / BHAS Bundeshandelsakademie / Bundeshandelschule 2003 > Neher + Medek und Partner, Wien (Austria)

### **Graz**

(Bundesland Steiermark) BG/BRG (Bundesgymnasium/Bundesrealgymnasium) Lichtenfelsgasse, Bibliothek 1991 > Architekten

Croce-Klug, Graz (Austria)

### **Graz**

(Bundesland Steiermark) Erweiterung Vorklinik, Bibliothek, Karl-Franzens-Universität 2001 > Architekt Goltnik, Graz (Austria)

**Graz**  
 (Bundesland Steiermark) **Institutsgebäude III (Fachbibliotheken) Karl-Franzens-Universität 1984 – 1990** > Wolfgang **Kapfhammer**  
 Architekt, Graz (Austria)

**Graz**  
 (Bundesland Steiermark) **Literaturhaus / Franz Nabl Institut 2003** > **Riegler Riewe Architekten**, Graz (Austria)

**Graz**  
 (Bundesland Steiermark) **Oberlandesgericht, Zentralbibliothek 1995 – 1998** > **ARTEC**, Wien (Austria)

**Graz**  
 (Bundesland Steiermark) **RESOWI Zentrum (Fachbibliothek Recht, Sozialwissenschaften, Wirtschaft, Karl-Franzens-Universität 1996** > **ArchitekturConsult**, Graz (Austria) / Architekten **Domenig & Wallner**, Graz (Austria)

**Graz**  
 (Bundesland Steiermark) **Stadtbibliothek, Mediathek „Zanklhof“ 2006** > Architekt **Irmfried Windbichler**, Graz (Austria)

**Graz**  
 (Bundesland Steiermark) **Studienzentrum, Bibliothek, Technische Universität 2000** > **Szyszkowitz Kowalski + Partner**, Graz (Austria)

**Graz**  
 (Bundesland Steiermark) **Universitätszentrum Wall, Fachbibliotheken 1991** > **Strohecker**, Graz (Austria)

**Graz**  
 (Bundesland Steiermark) **ZMB Zentrum für molekulare Biowissenschaften 2007** > **Seidel Architekten**, Ulm (Germany)

**Graz**  
 (Bundesland Steiermark) **ZMF Zentrum für Medizinische Grundlagenforschung, LKH, Bibliothek** > Architekten **Croce-Klug**, Graz (Austria)

**Hagenberg**  
 (Bundesland Oberösterreich) **Fachhochschule 2002 – 2005** > Berger Parkkinen, Wien (Austria)

**Hall**  
 (Bundesland Tirol) **Eduard Wallnöfer Zentrum für medizinische Innovation Bibliothek 2004** > **Henke Schreieck Architekten**, Wien (Austria)

**Innsbruck**  
 (Bundesland Tirol) **BHAK / BHASCH (Bundeshandelsakademie/Bundeshandelschule Neubau Erweiterung 2009 – 2011** > **Lutz Amann**, Innsbruck (Austria)

**Innsbruck**  
 (Bundesland Tirol) **Dolmetsch-Institut, Leopolds-Franzens-Universität 1998 – 2000** > Josef **Lackner+** (Austria)

**Innsbruck**  
 (Bundesland Tirol) **Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Bibliothek, Leopolds-Franzens-Universität 1996 – 1998** > **Henke Schreieck Architekten**, Wien (Austria)

**Innsbruck**  
 (Bundesland Tirol) **Universitätsbibliothek, Leopolds-Franzens-Universität 2009** > **Eck & Reiter Architekten**, Innsbruck (Austria)  
*Johannes Kepler Universität see: Linz: Science Park*

**Kainsdorf**  
 (Bundesland Steiermark) **HTBLA (Höhere Technische Bundeslehranstalt) Bibliothek 1994** > Ernst **Giselbrecht + Partner**, Graz (Austria)

*Karl-Franzens-Universität see: Graz: Erweiterung Vorklinik*  
*Karl-Franzens-Universität see: Graz: Institutsgebäude III*  
*Karl-Franzens-Universität see: Graz: RESOWI*

**Klagenfurt**  
 (Bundesland Kärnten) **Bundesanstalt für Kindergartenpädagogik (baki-päd) Bibliothek 2007** > Edgar **Egger** Architekt, Klagenfurt (Austria)

**Klagenfurt**  
 (Bundesland Kärnten) **Fachhochschule Bibliothek 2001 – 2003** > Edgar **Egger** Architekt, Klagenfurt (Austria)

**Krems a.d. Donau**  
 (Bundesland Oberösterreich) **Bücherei / Mediathek 2009** > Architektur **Krammer**, Krems a.d. Donau (Austria)

**Krems a.d. Donau**  
 (Bundesland Oberösterreich) **Campus Krems Bibliothek 2005** > **Feichtinger Architectes**, Wien (Austria)

**Kuchel**  
 (Bundesland Salzburg) **Fachhochschule Salzburg, Bibliothek 2008 – 2009** > **Dietrich Untertrifaller Architekten**, Bregenz (Austria)

**Kufstein**  
 (Bundesland Tirol) **Fachhochschule Bibliothek 2001 – 2005** > **Henke Schreieck Architekten**, Wien (Austria)

**Landeck**  
 (Bundesland Tirol) **Stadtplatz und Kulturzentrum 2010** > **park.architekten**, Innsbruck (Austria)  
*Lauder Business School see: Wien: Lauder Business School*  
*Leopolds-Franzens-Universität see: Innsbruck: Dolmetsch-Institut*  
*Leopolds-Franzens-Universität see: Innsbruck: Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät*  
*Leopolds-Franzens-Universität see: Innsbruck: Universitätsbibliothek*

**Linz**  
 (Bundesland Oberösterreich) **Internationaler Schulcampus 2002 – 2008** > **Hertl Architekten**, Steyr (Austria)

**Linz**  
 (Bundesland Oberösterreich) **Oberösterreichische Landesbibliothek 2008 – 2010** > **Bez Kock Architekten**, Stuttgart (Germany)

**Linz**  
 (Bundesland Oberösterreich) **Science Park, Johannes Kepler Universität, Bibliothek 2012/2013** > **Caramel Architekten**, Wien (Austria)

**Linz**  
 (Bundesland Oberösterreich) **Stadtbibliothek „Wissensturm“ 2007** > Architekturbüro **Kneidinger**, Linz (Austria) / Architektur **Stögmüller**, Linz (Austria)  
*Mozarteum see: Salzburg: Mozarteum*

**Nenzing**  
 (Bundesland Vorarlberg) **Pfarrheim Bibliothek 1997** > Harry **Hohenfellner** Architekt, Feldkirch (Austria)

### Perg

(Bundesland Oberösterreich) **Bibliothek BORG-HAG (Bundesoberstufenrealgymnasium / Handelsakademie) 1998 – 2000** > Gerhard **Fischill** Architekt, Linz (Austria)

### Puch b. Hallein

(Bundesland Salzburg) **Bibliothek Fachhochschule Urstein 2005** > **kadawittfeld** architektur, Aachen (Germany)

### Salzburg

(Bundesland Salzburg) **Kultur- und Gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Bibliothek, Universität on design** > **Storch Ehlers Partner, Hannover** (Germany)

### Salzburg

(Bundesland Salzburg) **Mozarteum, Bibliothek 2006** > Robert **Rechenauer** Architekt, München (Germany)

### Salzburg

(Bundesland Salzburg) **Pädagogische Akademie 2002** > **Fasch & Fuchs**, Salzburg (Austria)

### Salzburg-Lehen

(Bundesland Salzburg) **Stadtbibliothek Neue Mitte 2008** > Architekturbüro **Halle1**, Salzburg (Austria)

### St. Pölten

(Bundesland Niederösterreich) **Bundesschulzentrum Bibliothek 2013** > **YF** Architekten, Wien (Austria)

### St. Pölten

(Bundesland Niederösterreich) **Fachhochschule Bibliothek 2005 – 2007** > **NMPB**, Wien (Austria)

### St. Pölten

(Bundesland Niederösterreich) **Landesbibliothek 1997** > Architekt **Katzberger**, Wien (Austria)

### Sarleinsbach

(Bundesland Oberösterreich) **Bücherei + Musikhaus 2009** > **Heidl** Architekten, Linz (Austria)

*Smolik, Julius, Architekt* see: **Linz: Oberösterreichische Landesbibliothek**

### Tulln

(Bundesland Niederösterreich) **Bundesschulzentrum Bibliothek 2011** > Peter **Schwinde** Architekt, München (Germany)

*Schwachhöfer Haus* see: **Wien: Universität für Bodenkultur**

*Urstein* see: **Puch b. Hallein: Bibliothek Fachhochschule**

### Villach

(Bundesland Kärnten) **Arbeiterkammer Medienzentrum 2008** > Architekt Ernst **Mavr**, Wien (Austria)

### Watten

(Bundesland Tirol) **Konrad-Fiechtl Schule, Bibliothek 1999** > **Obermoser arch-omo**, Innsbruck (Austria)

### Wels

(Bundesland Oberösterreich) **Fachhochschule Oberösterreich, Campus Wels, Bibliothek 2005** > **Treusch** Architecture, Wien (Austria)

### Wels-Mauth

(Bundesland Oberösterreich) **Volksschule, Bibliothek 2009** > **Marte.Marte** Architekten, Weiler (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **AHS (Allgemeinbildende Höhere Schule) Heustadelgasse, Bibliothek 1999 – 2001** > **Henke Schreieck** Architekten, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Arnold Schönberg Center 1997** > elsa **prochazka** architekturbüro, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **British Council Austria, Bibliothek 2003 – 2004** > **Berger** Parkkinen, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Bücherei Schwendergasse 2004** > **Mascha & Seethaler**, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Hauptbücherei 1999 – 2003** > Architekt Ernst **Mavr**, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Lauder Business School 2004** > **Kuehn Malvezzi** Architects, Berlin (Germany)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Literaturhaus 1992** > **Rataplan**-Architektur, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **ÖNB Österreichische Nationalbibliothek 2001 – 2005** > **Lindner** Architektur, Baden (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Schule AHS (Allgemeinbildende Höhere Schule) Contiweg 2011** > Atelier **Heiss** Architekten, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Schule MONTE LAA 2009** > **NMPB**, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Theoriegebäude, Universität Wien on design** > **NMPB**, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Universitätsbibliothek 2008 on design** > **Kaufmann** Wanas Architekten, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Universität für Bodenkultur „Schwachhöfer Haus“, Bibliothek 1999 – 2004** > Architekturbüro **Schwalm-Theiss & Bresich**, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **University of Applied Sciences/ FH Campus Bibliothek 2009** > **Delugan Meissel** Associated Architects, Wien (Austria)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Vienna University of Economics and Business, Law School Library 2013** > **crabstudio**, London (UK)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Vienna University of Economics and Business, Libray and Learning Center 2012** > **Hadid**, London (UK)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Vienna University of Economics and Business, Library Social Sciences (Plot W1D Departments) on construction (2014)** > **Estudio Carme Pinós**, Barcelona (Spain)

### Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Vienna University of Economics and Business, Libray and Learning Center 2012** > **Hadid**, London (UK)

## Wien

(Bundesland Wien) **Wohnung für einen Bücherfreund 2010** > Architekt Jürgen Radatz, Wien (Austria)

## Wien-Essling

(Bundesland Wien) **Hauptschule Bibliothek 1996** > Architekten Domenig & Wallner, Graz (Austria)

## Wien-Liesing

(Bundesland Wien) **Städtische Büchereien 2010** > Architekt Ernst Mavr, Wien (Austria)

## Wien-Meidling

(Bundesland Wien) **Multifunktionales Zentrum (Bücherei u. Musikschule) 2002 – 2004** > AT.P Architekten, Wien (Austria) / Mascha & Seethaler, Wien (Austria)

## Wieselburg

(Bundesland Niederösterreich) **Fachhochschule, Bibliothek 2002** > neu | bau architektur, Wien (Austria)

*Wissensturm* see: **Linz: Stadtbibliothek**

## Wolkersdorf

(Bundesland Niederösterreich) –AHS Allgemeinbildende Höher Schule, Bibliothek 2003 > ArchitekturConsult, Graz (Austria)

*Zanklhof* see: **Graz: Stadtbibliothek**

## Azerbaijan

### Baku

Heydar Aliyev Centre 2012 > Hadid, London (UK)

## Belarus

### Minsk

(Region Minsk) **National Library of Belarus 2006** > Kramarenko, Minsk (Belarus)

## Belgium:

### Antwerpen

(Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen – Reg. Vlaanderen) **Faculteit Rechten – Faculty of Law 2010** > ABSCIS, Gent (Belgium)

### Antwerpen

(Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen – Reg. Vlaanderen) **Law Court 2006** > Rogers, London (UK)

### Antwerpen

(Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen – Reg. Vlaanderen) **Permeke 2005** > Stramien, Antwerpen (Belgium)

### Antwerpen

(Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen – Reg. Vlaanderen) **Stadsbibliotheek Antwerpen 2005** > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Antwerpen

(Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen – Reg. Vlaanderen) **Universiteitsbibliotheek Antwerpen on design** > ABSCIS Architecten, Gent (Belgium)

### Antwerpen

(Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen – Reg. Vlaanderen) **Universiteitsbibliotheek RUCA 1997** > S.A.R., Gent (Belgium)

*Arensberg* see: **Leuven Arensberg Campus Library**

### Boechout

(Prov. Antwerpen, Reg. Vlaanderen) **Public Library – Bibliotheek 2000** > ARJM, Brussels (Belgium)

### Bonheiden

(Arrondissm.Mecheln, Prov.Antwerpen, Reg. Vlaanderen) **Administrative Center Public Library 2005** > VBM, Brussels, Leuven (Belgium)

### Dendermonde

(Arrondissm.Dendermonde, Prov.Oost-Vlaanderen) **Bibliotheek 2010** > BOB 361, Brussels (Belgium)

### Gent

(Prov. Antwerpen – Region Vlaanderen) **De Brug, Schoolgebouw en Bibliotheek 2004** > S.A.R., Gent (Belgium)

### Gent

(Prov. Antwerpen – Region Vlaanderen) **University Library, Restauratie 2007** > Robbrecht een Dam, Gent (Belgium)

### Gent

(Prov. Antwerpen – Region Vlaanderen) **Waalse Krook: Urban Library and Media Center** > UN Studio, Amsterdam (The Netherlands) competition entry

### s'Gravenwezel

(Prov.Antwerpen, Reg.Vlaanderen) **Plantijn Hogeschool 2009** > Stramien, Antwerpen (Belgium)

### Kortrijk

(Prov. Vlaanderen, Reg. West-Vlaanderen) **City Library and Learning Centre in design** > REX, New York (USA)

### Leuven

(Prov. Vlaams-Brabant – Region Vlaanderen) **Arenberg Campus Library, Catholic University 1997 – 2002** > José Rafael Moneo, Madrid (Spain)

### Leuven

(Prov. Vlaams-Brabant – Region Vlaanderen) **Bibliotheek Tweebronnen 2000** > Pyramid, Brussels, Kortrijk (Belgium)

### Molenbeek – Saint Jean

(Arrondissm.Brussels, Reg.Reg.Brussels) **Public Library Bibliotheek on design** > Baneton-Garrino, Brussels (Belgium)

### Poperinge

(Arrondissm.Ypern, Prov.West-Vlaanderen, Reg. Vlaanderen) **City Library and Archive „De Letterbeek” 2006** > Buro II & ARCHI+I, Roeselare, Brussels (Belgium)

### Puurs

(Arrondiss.Mecheln, Prov. Antwerpen, Reg.Vlaanderen) **Mediatheek 2010** > Studio Plus, Roeselare (Belgium)

### Ternat

(Arrondissm.Halle-Vilvoorde, Prov. Vlaams-Brabant, Reg.Vlaanderen) **Administrative Centre and Library on design** > Buro II & ARCHI+I, Roeselare, Brussels (Belgium)



### Veurne

(Arrondissement. Veurne, Prov. West-Vlaanderen, Reg. Vlaanderen) Administrative Centre and Library 2008 > Buro II & ARCHI+I, Roeselare, Brussels (Belgium)  
*Waalse Krook*; see: Gent

### Wemmel

(Prov. Vlaams-Brabant – Region Vlandderen) Bibliotheek Wemmel on design > Groeneweg & van der Meijden, Dordrecht (The Netherlands)

## **Brasil**

### Rio de Janeiro

(State Rio de Janeiro) Miditeca PUC – RIO, Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro 2010 – 2011 > SPBR, São Paulo (Brasil)

### São Paulo

(State São Paulo) Biblioteca São Paulo 2010 > Aflalo, São Paulo, São Paulo (Brasil)

### São Paulo

(State São Paulo) Biblioteca Santana de Parnaibo 2003 > SPBR, São Paulo (Brasil)

## **Bulgaria**

### Plovdiv

(Oblast Plovdiv) ConTemporary Library 2012 > Studio 8 ½, Plovdiv (Bulgaria)

### Plovdiv

(Oblast Plovdiv) New Public Library “Otets Paisiy” 2011 > Studio 8 ½, Plovdiv (Bulgaria)

## **Burkina Faso**

Article 25: the built environment's charity', Report by Article 25 written for [www.e-architect.co.uk](http://www.e-architect.co.uk), School extension takes shape in natural stone in Burkina Faso, Author: Martin Spring

## **Canada:**

RCM = Regional County Municipalities

### Ajax

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Durham) Ajax Catholic Elementary School 2012 > MCA, Toronto (Canada)

### Ajax

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Durham) Main Central Library 2003 > Teeple, Toronto (Canada)

Angus Glen see: Markham-Angus Glen

### Anmore

(Prov. British Columbia, Reg. Greater Vancouver Regional District) Heritage Mountain Middle School in progress > B+H, Toronto (Canada)

### Baie Saint Paul

(Prov. Québec, RCM Charlevoix) Bibliothèque René Richard 1998 > Anne Carrier, Lévin (Canada)

### Barrie

(Prov. Ontario, County Simcoe) Painswick Branch Library 2011 > ZAS, Vancouver (Canada)

### Barrie

(Prov. Ontario, County Simcoe) Public Library 1996 > Shore Tilbe, Toronto (Canada)

### Belleville

(Prov. Ontario, County Hastings) Albert College Junior School and Library 2003 > SZA, Kingston (Canada)

### Belleville

(Prov. Ontario, County Hastings) Public Library 2006 > Zeidler, Toronto (Canada)

### Belleville

(Prov. Ontario, County Hastings) Quinte Technology Enhanced Complex, Loyalist College of Applied Arts and Technology 2004 > Teeple, Toronto (Canada)

### Boucherville

(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montérégie, RCM None) Bibliothèque Montarville 2009 > Briere Gilbert, Quebec (Canada)

### Brampton

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Peel) Bram East Community Centre & Library 2012 > ZAS, Vancouver (Canada)

### Brampton

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Peel) Mount Pleasant Village School, Library and Community 2011 > MCA, Toronto (Canada)

Bridgenorth see: Smith Ennismore Lakefield

Brookline see: Whitby

### Burlington

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Halton) Brant Hills Branch Library 2004 > Teeple, Toronto (Canada)

### Burlington

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Halton) Central Library 2005 > Teeple, Toronto (Canada)

### Burnaby

(Prov. British Columbia, Reg. Metro Vancouver) Tommy Douglas Library 2009 > CEI Architecture, Vancouver (Canada) / Diamond Schmitt, Toronto (Canada)

### Calgary

(Prov. Alberta) Campus Digital Library in design > Saucier, Montréal (Canada)

### Calgary

(Prov. Alberta) Mount Royal College, Roderick Mah Centre for Continuous Learning 2007 > Hotson Bakker, Vancouver (Canada)

### Calgary

(Prov. Alberta) South Fish Creek Education Recreation & Library Complex 2002 > Group2, Edmonton (Canada)

### Cambridge

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Waterloo) Hespeler Library 2006 > Alar Kongats, Toronto (Canada)

### Cambridge

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Waterloo) Musagetes Design Library, University of Waterloo 2004 > Levitt Goodman (Canada)

### Cambridge

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Waterloo) Queens Square Library 2012 > Levitt Goodman, Toronto (Canada)

*Canadore College*: see: North Bay, Harris Learning Library

*Cemtenial College*: see: Toronto, Library and Learning Commons

*CHAT*: see: Toronto, Kimel Family

*Charlesbourg*: see: Québec-Charlesbourg

### Chateauguay

(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montérégie, RCM None) Bibliothèque Municipale 2006 > Atelier TAG (Manon Asselin), Montréal (Canada),  
Jodoïn Lamarre, Montréal (Canada)

### Clarence-Rockland

(Prov. Ontario, County Prescott and Russell) Library 2008 > Perkins, Vancouver (Canada)

*Community Hebrew University*: see: Toronto, Kimel Family

*Cookstown* see: Toronto-Cookstown

*Cornell* see Markham

### Cornwall

(Prov. Ontario, County Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry) Public Library 1996 > SZA, Kingston (Canada)

*Dalhousie University*: see: Halifax, Dalhousie Computer Science Building

### Dartmouth

(Prov. Nova Scotia) Community College, New Metro Campus 2006 > Morivama, Toronto (Canada)

### Edmonton

(Prov. Alberta, Rég. Edmonton) Clareview Community Recreation Centre and Library 2013 > Arndt Thalci Bengert  
Architects, Edmonton (Canada) / Teep, Toronto (Canada)

### Edmonton

(Prov. Alberta, Rég. Edmonton) Highland Branch, Edmonton Public Libraries 2013 > Marshall Tittlemore, Edmonton (Canada)  
/ Schmidt/Hammer/Lassen, Århus (Denmark)

### Edmonton

(Prov. Alberta, Rég. Edmonton) Jasper Place Branch Library 2012 > Dub Architects, Edmonton (Canada), Hughes Condon,  
Vancouver (Canada)

### Edmonton

(Prov. Alberta, Rég. Edmonton) Mill Woods Library, Senior and Multicultural Centre 2014 > Dub Architects, Edmonton (Canada)

### Edmonton-Meadows

(Prov. Alberta, Rég. Edmonton) Community Recreation centre and Library 2014 > Perkins-Will, Vancouver (Canada) / Group2,  
Edmonton (Canada) / Shore Tilbe, Toronto (Canada)

*Farmer's Market Renovation and Addition*: see: Hamilton, Public Library

### Greater Sudbury

(Prov. Ontario) Cambrian College Learning Commons 2008 > CS&P, Toronto (Canada)

### Halifax

(Prov. Nova Scotia, Reg. Halifax Regional Municipality) Citadel High School Library 2007 > Fowler Bauld, Halifax (Canada)

### Halifax

(Prov. Nova Scotia, Reg. Halifax Regional Municipality) Dalhousie Computer Science Building 1999 > Fowler Bauld, Halifax (Canada)

### Halifax

(Prov. Nova Scotia, Reg. Halifax Regional Municipality) Halifax Central Library 2014 in construction > Fowler Bauld, Halifax (Canada)  
/ Schmidt/Hammer/Lassen, Århus (Denmark)

### Hamilton

(Prov. Ontario) Barton Branch Library 1999 > Teep, Toronto (Canada)

### Hamilton

(Prov. Ontario) Faculty of Health Sciences Library, McMaster University 2007 > McCellum, Hamilton (Canada)

### Hamilton

(Prov. Ontario) Mills Memorial Library, McMaster University 1994 > Cannon, Buffalo NY (USA)

### Hamilton

(Prov. Ontario) Mohawk Public College of Applied Arts und Technology 2011 > Zeidler, Toronto (Canada)

### Hamilton

(Prov. Ontario) Public Library and Farmer's Market Renovation and Addition 2012 > rhd, Toronto (Canada) / Premi, Hamilton  
(Canada)

### Hamilton

(Prov. Ontario) Public Library Office Renovation 2012 > Premi, Hamilton (Canada)

### Hamilton-Stoney Creek

(Prov. Ontario) Community and Recreation and Library 2010 > Perkins, Vancouver (Canada)

*Hespeler* see Cambridge

### Innisfail

(Prov. Alberta, Reg. Central Alberta) Public Library 2011 > Group2, Edmonton (Canada)

*Keele Campus*: see: Toronto, Learning Commons, York University

### Kelowna

(Prov. British Columbia, Reg. Okonagan) Engineering, Management and Education Building, University of British Columbia 2011 >  
B+H, Toronto (Canada)

### Kemptville

(Prov. Ontario, County Leeds and Grenville United Counties) North Grenville Public Library 2011 > SZA, Kingston (Canada)

### Kingston

(Prov. Ontario, County Frontenac) Joseph S. Stauffer Library and Computing Center, Quens University 1994 > Kuwabara, Toronto  
(Canada)

### Kingston

(Prov. Ontario, County Frontenac) **Pittsburgh Branch Community and Library 2000** > SZA, Kingston (Canada)

**Kirkland**  
(Prov. Québec, Distr. Timiskaming) **Bibliothèque 2011** > DAM Architects, Montréal (Canada)

**Kitchner**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Waterloo) **Calvin Park District Library 2009** > SZA, Kingston, Canada)

**Kitchner**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Waterloo) **Public Library 2013** > Levitt Goodman, Toronto (Canada)

*Lakehead University*: see: Orillia

*Langara College*: see: Toronto, Langara College

**London**  
(Prov. Ontario, County Middlesex) **Central Library 2002** > Nicholson, London (Canada)

**London**  
(Prov. Ontario, County Middlesex) **Richard Ivey School of Business, UWO, University of Western Ontario in progress** > Hariri Pontarini, Toronto (Canada)

**London**  
(Prov. Ontario, County Middlesex) **Westmount Public Library Branch 2002** > Nicholson, London (Canada)

**Longueuil, Saint Hubert**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montérégie, RCM None) **Bibliothèque Raymond-Lévesque 2010** > Atelier TAG (Manon Asselin), Montréal (Canada), Jodoin Lamarre, Montréal (Canada)

**McGill University**: see: Montréal, Nahum Gelber Library

*McGill University*: see: Montréal, Redpath Library

*McGill University*: see: Montréal, Schulich School of Music

*McMaster University*: see: Hamilton, Faculty of Health Sciences Library

**Markham-AngusGlen**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Municipality of York) **Community Centre and Library 2004** > Shore Tilbe, Toronto (Canada) / Perkins Will, Chicago IL (USA)

**Markham-Cornell**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Municipality of York) **Community Center and Branch Library 2010** > Perkins, Vancouver (Canada)

**Merritt**  
(Prov. British Columbia, Reg. Thompson Nicola) **Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, Eagle's Perch Campus 2001** > Perkins Will, Chicago IL (USA)

**Milton**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Halton) **Beaty Branch Library 2008** > ZAS, Vancouver (Canada)

**Milton**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Halton) **Performing Arts Centre / Central Library 2012** > ZAS, Vancouver (Canada)

**Mississauga**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Peel) **Burnhamthorpe Branch Library & Cultural Centre 2011** > ZAS, Vancouver (Canada)

**Mississauga**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Peel) **Burnhamthorpe District Library 1992** > Morivama, Toronto (Canada)

**Mississauga**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Peel) **Central Erin Mills Multi-Use Complex 2001** > MCA, Toronto (Canada)

**Mississauga**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Peel) **Central Library 1990** > Shore Tilbe, Toronto (Canada)

**Mississauga**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Peel) **Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre, University of Toronto 2007** > Perkins Will, Vancouver (Canada) / Shore Tilbe, Toronto (Canada)

**Mississauga**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Peel) **Lakeview Branch Library 2011** > rdh, Toronto (Canada)

**Mississauga**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Peel) **Lorne Park Branch Library 2011** > rdh, Toronto (Canada)

**Mississauga**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Peel) **Port Credit Branch Library 2011** > rdh, Toronto (Canada)

*Mohawk Public College*: see: Hamilton, Mohawk Public College

*Montarville*: see: Boucherville

**Montréal**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montréal) **Bibliothèque Fraser Hickson Concept** > DAM Architects, Montréal (Canada)

**Montréal**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montréal) **Bibliothèque Marc Favreau on design** > Pelletier, Québec (Canada)

**Montréal**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montréal) **Bibliothèque de Théologie du Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf 2004** > Menkès, Montréal (Canada)

**Montréal**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montréal) **La Grande Bibliothèque de Québec 2004** > Patkau, Vancouver (Canada)

**Montréal**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montréal) **Nahum Gelber Library, Faculty of Law, McGill University 1998** > Dan S. Hanganu, Montréal (Canada)

**Montréal**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montréal) **Marc-Favreau Library on design** > Dan S. Hanganu, Montréal (Canada)

**Montréal**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montréal) **President Kennedy Building, Université du Québec 1997** > Saia Barbarese, Montréal (Canada)

**Montréal**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montréal) **Redpath Library Cyberthèque, McGill University 2008** > B+H, Toronto (Canada), ekm architecture, (Canada)

**Montréal**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montréal) **Saint-Laurent Borough Library 2012** > Groupe Cardinal Hardy, Montréal (Canada)

**Montréal**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montréal) **Schulich School of Music, Library, McGill University 2005** > Saucier, Montréal (Canada)

**Montréal**  
(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montréal) **UQAM's Science Heart (Library), Université Québec 2005** > Saia Barbarese, Montréal (Canada)

### Newcastle

(Prov. Reg. Municipality Durham) Newcastle Branch Library 2009 > SZA, Kingston (Canada)

### Niagara Falls

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Niagara) Community Centre and Library 2005 > MJMA, Toronto (Canada)

*Nipissing University*: see: North Bay, Harris Larning Library

### North Bay

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Northeastern Ontario, Distr. Nipissing) Harris Learning Library, Nipissing University, Canadore College 2011 > Diamond Schmitt, Toronto (Canada)

### Oakville

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Regional Municipality of Halton) Sheridan Library Learning Commons, Sheridan College, Trafalgar Campus 2008 > CS&P, Toronto (Canada)

### Orillia

(Prov. Ontario, County Simcoe) Lakehead University Orillia Campus Library 2010/11 > Morivama, Toronto (Canada)

### Orillia

(Prov. Ontario, County Simcoe) Library and Market Square 2011 > Perkins, Vancouver (Canada)

### Oshawa

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Durham) University of Ontario, Institute of Technology, Library > Diamond Schmitt, Toronto (Canada)

### Ottawa

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. National Capital) Cour Suprême 1995 > DAM Architects, Montréal (Canada)

### Ottawa

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. National Capital) Bibliothèque du Parlement 2008 > DAM Architects, Montréal (Canada)

### Ottawa

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. National Capital) Greenboro District Library & Community Centre 2006 > SZA, Kingston (Canada)

### Ottawa

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. National Capital) Ottawa Library Tech. Services + Material Handling Centre 2011 > SZA, Kingston (Canada)

### Ottawa

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. National Capital) St. Laurent Don Gamble Community Centre and Library 1995 > MJMA, Toronto (Canada)

### Petawana

(Prov. Ontario, County Renfrew) Public Library 2004 > SZA, Kingston (Canada)

### Pickering

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Durham) West Library 2003 > Teepel, Toronto (Canada)

### Port Perry

(Prov. Ontario, Regional Municipality Durham) Scugog Memorial Public Library 2011 > SZA, Kingston (Canada)

### Preston

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Municipality Waterloo) Preston Branch Library 2000 > Teepel, Toronto (Canada)

### Québec

(Prov. Québec, Rég. Capitale Nationale) Bibliothèque Félix Leclerc – Val Belair 2009 > Anne Carrier, Lévin (Canada)

### Québec-Charlesbourg

(Prov. Québec, Rég. Capitale Nationale) Bibliothèque 2006 > Pelletier, Québec (Canada)

*Quest University*: see: Squamish, Library

*Regent College*: see: Vancouver, John Richard Allison Libery

### Saint Constant (Montréal)

(Prov. Québec, Rég. Montérégie, RCM Roussillon) Bibliothèque Municipale in design > acdf Architecture, Montréal (Canada)

### Saint Eustache (Montréal)

(Prov. Québec, Rég. Laurentides, RCM Deux-Montagnes) Bibliothèque Guy-Bélisle 2012 > acdf Architecture, Montréal (Canada)

*Saint Hubert*: see: Longueuil

### Saint John

(Prov. New Brunswick, County Saint John) University of New Brunswick, Hans W. Klohn Commons 2011 > Sasaki, Boston MA (USA)

### Saint John's

(Prov. Newfoundland and Labrador) Hans W. Klohn Commons, University of Brunswick 2010 > B+H, Toronto (Canada)

### Saint Laurent

(Prov. Québec, Reg. Montréal) Bibliothèque on design > Pelletier, Québec (Canada)

### Scarborough

(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Municipality Toronto) Academic Resource Center, University of Toronto 2003 > MacKay-Lyons, Halifax (Canada)

*Sheridan College*: see: Oakville

### Smith Ennismore Lakefield

(Prov. Ontario, County Peterborough) Bridgenorth Library and Community Hall 2009 > Levitt Goodman, Toronto (Canada)

### Squamish

(Prov. British Columbia, Reg. Squamish-Lillooet) Quest University, Library 2007 > Hotson Bakker, Vancouver (Canada)

*Sudbury*: see: Greater Sudbury

*Stoney-Creek* see: Hamilton-Stoney-Creek

### Sydenham

(Prov. Ontario, County Frontenac) Public Library 2011 > SZA, Kingston (Canada)

### Surrey

(Prov. British Columbia, Rég. Metro Vancouver) City Centre Library 2011 > Bing Thom, Vancouver (Canada)

### Surrey

(Prov. British Columbia, Rég. Metro Vancouver) Newton Library 1992 > Patkau, Vancouver (Canada)

### Surrey

(Prov. British Columbia, Rég. Metro Vancouver) Polytechnik University Cost Capital Library 2010 > B+H, Toronto (Canada)

### Toronto

(Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) Academic Resource Centre, University of Toronto 2006 > Premi, Hamilton (Canada)

### Toronto

(Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) Archives of Ontario / York Research Tower 2009 > B+H, Toronto (Canada)

### Toronto

(Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) Bayview Library 2002 > Stratton, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Early Learning Centre, University of Toronto 2009** > **Teeple**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Black Greek Library 2003** > **Stratton**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Bloor / Gladstone Branch Library Renovations and Addition 2009** > **rdh**, Toronto (Canada) / **SZA**, Kingston (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Brentwood Library 2012** > **Diamond Schmitt**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Cedarbrae Library 2010** > **MCA**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Clareview Recreating Centre and Branch Library 2013** > **Teeple**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Dufferin/St. Clair Library 2008** > **MCA**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Faculty of Law, Library, University of Toronto on progress** > **Hariri** Pontarini, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Gerstein Science Information Centre 2008** > **Diamond Schmitt**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Jane and Dundas Branch Library 2007** > **Teeple**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Kimel Family Education Centre, Community Hebrew Academy, (CHAT) 2007** > **CS&P**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Learning Commons, Keele Campus, York university on design** > **Levitt** Goodman, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Library and Learning Commons, Centennial College 2011** > **Diamond Schmitt**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Long Branch Library 2005** > **Stratton**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Maria A. Shchuka District Branch Library 2003** > **Diamond Schmitt**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Pape Danforth Library 2006** > **Hariri** Pontarini, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **E.J. Pratt Library 2001** > **Kohn Shnier**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Richview Library 2011** > **MCA**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto 2012** > **Kuwabara**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Runnymede Library 2005** > **Stratton**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Ryerson University Central Library Renovation 2004** > **ZAS**, Vancouver (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Schulich School of Business, Library 2003** > **Hariri** Pontarini, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **The Shore and Moffat Library, University of Toronto 1998** > **Kohn Shnier**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Seneca College (Library), Newnham Campus 2003** > **Architects Alliance**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Toronto Reference Library (TRL) on design** > **Morivama**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Woodside Square Library 2007** > **Stratton**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto-Cookstown**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Library 2009** > **SZA**, Toronto (Canada) / **Premi**, Hamilton (Canada)

**Toronto-Etobicoke**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Eatonville Public Library 2001** > **Teeple**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto-Scarborough**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Academic Research Centre, University of Toronto 2003** > **rdh**, Toronto (Canada)

**Toronto-Wellesley**  
 (Prov. Ontario, Rég. Greater Toronto Area) **Community Centre / St. James Public Library 2005** > **MJMA**, Toronto (Canada)

**TRL: Toronto: Toronto Reference Library**  
*University of British Columbia:* see: **Vancouver**, John Richard Allison Library  
*University of British Columbia:* see: **Vancouver**, Walter Koerner Library  
*University of Brunswick:* see: **St. John's**, Hans W. Klohn Commons  
*Université du Québec:* see: **Montréal**, President Kennedy Building  
*Université du Québec:* see: **Montréal**, UQAM's Science Heart  
*University of Toronto:* see: **Mississauga**, Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre  
*University of Toronto:* see: **Toronto**, Academic Resource Centre  
*University of Toronto:* see: **Toronto**, E.J.Pratt Library  
*University of Toronto:* see: **Toronto**, Early Learning Centre



University of Toronto: see: **Toronto**, **The Shore and Moffat Library**  
University of Toronto at Scarborough: see: **Toronto-Scarborough**, **Academic Center**  
University of Waterloo: see: **Cambridge**, **Musagetes Design Library**  
University of Waterloo: see: **Waterloo**, **Digital Media Lab**  
University of Western Ontario: see: **London (Ontario)** **Richard Ivey School of Business#**  
UQAM: see: **Université du Québec à Montréal**  
UWO: see: **London (Ontario)** **Richard Ivey School of Business**  
**Vancouver**  
(Prov. British Columbia) **Val Belair**: see: **Québec Bibliothèque Félix Leclerc**  
**Vancouver**  
(Prov. British Columbia) **Central Library, Vancouver Library Square 1995** > **Safdie**, Somerville MA (USA)  
**Vancouver**  
(Prov. British Columbia) **Irving K. Barber Learning Center, University of British Columbia 2008** > **Pfeiffer**, Los Angeles CA (USA)  
**Vancouver**  
(Prov. British Columbia) **John Richard Allison Library, Regent College, University of British Columbia 2007** > **Walter Franci**,  
**Vancouver (Canada)**  
**Vancouver**  
(Prov. British Columbia) **Langara College Library 2007** > **Teeple**, Toronto (Canada)  
**Vancouver**  
(Prov. British Columbia) **North Vancouver City Library 2008** > **Diamond Schmitt**, Toronto (Canada)  
**Vancouver**  
(Prov. British Columbia) **Renfrew Branch Library 1995** > **Hughes Condon**, Vancouver (Canada)  
**Vancouver**  
(Prov. British Columbia) **Walter Koerner Library, University of British Columbia 1997** > **Arthur Erickson**, Vancouver (Canada)  
**Vaughan**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. York) **Pierre Berton Resource Library 2004** > **Diamond Schmitt**, Toronto (Canada)  
**Vernon**  
(Prov. British Columbia, Reg. North Okanagan) **Okanagan Regional Library Vernon Branch 2012** > **CEI Architecture**, Vancouver  
**(Canada)**  
**Welland**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Niagara) **Welland Civic Centre 2005** > **CS&P**, Toronto (Canada)  
Westmount: see: **London**, **Westmount Public Library Branch**  
**Whistler**  
(Prov. British Columbia, Reg. Squamish-Lillooet) **Public Library 2008** > **Hughes Condon**, Vancouver (Canada)  
**Whitby**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Durham) **Public Library and Civic Square 2005** > **Perkins Will**, Vancouver (Canada) /**Shore Tilbe**, Toronto  
**(Canada)**  
**Whitby-Brookline**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Durham) **Library and Community Centre 2008** > **Perkins**, Vancouver (Canada) /**Shore Tilbe**, Toronto (Canada)  
**Whitchurch-Stouffville**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. York) **Library and Aquatic Centre 2001** > **MJMA**, Toronto (Canada)  
**Winnipeg**  
(Prov. Manitoba, Reg. Winnipeg Capital) **Centennial Library 2003** > **Patkau**, Vancouver (Canada)  
**Waterloo**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Waterloo) **Digital Media Lab., University of Waterloo, Stratford Campus 2012** > **ZAS**, Vancouver (Canada)  
**Waterloo**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Waterloo) **John M. Harper Library and Storck Family YMCA 2011** > **Teeple**, Toronto (Canada)  
**Waterloo**  
(Prov. Ontario, Reg. Waterloo) **Perimeter Institute, Library 2006** > **Saucier**, Montréal (Canada)  
York University: see: **Toronto**, **Learning Commons**

## **Chile**

**Antofagasta**  
(Prov. Antofagasta) **Biblioteca Central Universidad Católica de Norte 2006** > **Marsino**, Santiago de Chile (Chile)  
**Arica**  
(Prov. Arica) **Biblioteca Central, Universidad de Tarapacá 2007** > **Marsino**, Santiago de Chile (Chile)  
**Concepción**  
(Prov. Concepción) **Biblioteca Universidad del Región Bio Bio 2007 – 2010** > **Muñoz**, Concepción (Chile)  
**Santiago de Chile**  
(Prov. Santiago) **Biblioteca Pública de Independencia 2009** > **Marsino**, Santiago de Chile (Chile)  
**Santiago de Chile**  
(Prov. Santiago) **Chilean National Library, Founders Hall (Salón Fundadores, Biblioteca Nacional) 2009** > **A & F**, Santiago de Chile  
**(Chile)**  
**Santiago de Chile**  
(Prov. Santiago) **Goethe-Institut Santiago de Chile 2011** > **FAR**, Berlin (Germany)  
**Taltal**  
(Prov. Antofagasta) **Public Library 2009 – 2010** > **Murúa**, Santiago (Chile)

## **China:**

**Beijing**  
**CEIBS Campus Library 2010** > **ACXT Arquitectos**, Madrid (Spain)  
**Beijing**  
**National Library of China 2008** > **KSP Engel und Zimmermann**, Braunschweig (Germany)  
**Beijing**  
**PKU University of Law 2010** > **Kokaistudios**, Shanghai (China)

## Beijing

Tsinghua Law Library competition December 2011 > Kokaistudios, Shanghai (China)

## Chengdu

(Prov. Sichuan) Nordic International Management Institute under construction > B+H, Toronto (Canada)

## Chongqing

(Municipality Chongqing) Chongqing Library 2007 > Perkins Eastman, New York NY (USA)

## Dalian

(Prov. Liaoning) Library Dalian in design > Architects, Wien (Austria)

## Datong

(Prov. Shanxi) Library 2013 > Cohen, Cambridge, MA (USA)

## Dongguan

(Prov. Guangdong) Library of Dongguan Institute of Technology 2004 > GL Studio, Shenzhen (China)

## Guangzhou

(Prov. Guangdong) Guangzhou Library 2011 > Nikken, Tokyo (Japan)

## Hangzhou

(Prov. Zhejiang) Library for Zhejiang University 2002 > MADA, Shanghai (China)

## Jiaxing

(Prov. Zhejiang) Jiaxing University Library and Media Center 2012 – 2014 > Lyca, Hangzhou (China)

## Jinan

(Prov. Shandong) Library of Shandong University of Technology 2005 > CAG, Beijing (China)

## Nanjing

(Prov. Jiangsu) Hopkins – Nanjing University Center for Chinese and American Studies, Samuel Pollard Building 2005 > Perkins Eastman, New York NY (USA)

## Nanjing

(Prov. Jiangsu) Library Xianlin Campus – NJU Nanjing University 2010 > AZL, Nanjing, Hangzhou (China)

## Nanjing

(Prov. Jiangsu) Nanjing Public Library 2005 > Institute, Nanjing (China)

## Shanghai

(Prov. Shanghai) Campus of Fudan University School of Management (Library) 2011 > EMBT, Barcelona (Spain)

## Shanghai

(Prov. Shanghai) China Europa International Business Shanghai Phase I 1999, Phase II 2004 > Pei Cobb, New York NY (USA)

## Shanghai

(Prov. Shanghai) Jidang District Public Library design 2008 > MADA, Shanghai (China)

## Shenzhen

(Prov. Guangdong) Futian Library Complex 2001 > Urbanus, Shenzhen (China)

## Shenzhen

(Prov. Guangdong) University Town Library 2007 > RMJM, Edinburgh (UK)

## Shunde (Foshan)

(Prov. Guangdong) Shunde Cultural Center Complex (Library) 2006 > P & T, Hong Kong (China)

## Shuzhou

(Prov. Jiangsu) Xi'anJiatong-Liverpool University, Campus Plan and Academic Building 2006 – 2018 > Perkins Will, Chicago IL (USA)

## Suzhou

(Prov. Jiangsu) Wenzheng College, Suzhou University Library 2000 > Amateur, Hangzhou, Zhejiang (China)

## Tianjin

(National Central City) Tianjin Binhai Library 2012 > KDG, West Beijing, Shanghai (China) / Yamamoto, Yokohama (Japan)

## Tianjin

(National Central City) Tianjin Teda High School 2014 - > Schneider, Frankfurt a.M. (Germany)

## Tianjin

(National Central City) Tianjin TEDA Municipal Public Library and Archives 2003 > ECADI, Shanghai (China) / KDG, West Beijing, Shanghai (China)

## Yingkou

(Prov. Liaoning) Library 2014 > Valode, Paris (France)

## Columbia

### Bogotá

(Dep. Distrito Capital / Cundinamarca) Biblioteca Pública Virgilio Barca 2002 > Salmona + (Bogotá, Columbia)

### Medellin

(Dep. Antioquia) Belen Park Library 2008 > Naito, Tokyo (Japan)

### Medellin

(Dep. Antioquia) Biblioteca Empresas Publicas 2006 > Bedout, Medellin (Columbia)

### Medellin

(Dep. Antioquia) Biblioteca España 2007 > Mazzanti, Bogotá (Columbia)

### Medellin

(Dep. Antioquia) Biblioteca Ladera 2007 > Mazzanti, Bogotá (Columbia)

## Croatia:

### Osijek

(County Osijek-Baranja) Osijek University Library Competition > AVP, Zagreb (Croatia)

### Krk

(County Primorje-Gorski Kotar) Frankopan Krsto – Elementary School 2005 > Randić, Rijeka (Croatia)

### Rijeka

(County Primorje-Gorski Kotar) City Library date of commission 2005 > de Architecten Cie, Amsterdam – (The Netherlands)

### Rijeka-Zamet

(County Primorje-Gorski Kotar) **Zamet Centre 2009** > Studio, Zagreb (Croatia)

**Zadar**

(County Zadar) **Zadar University Library and Campus Competition 2009** > AVP, Zagreb (Croatia)

Zamet see: Rijeka-Zamet

## **Czech Republic**

**Brno**

(Reg. South Moravian, Distr. Brno City) **Masaryk University, Art Faculty Library 2001** > Kuba, Brno (Czech Republic)

**Hradec Králové**

(Reg. Hradec Králové) **Educational and Scientific Library 2008** > Projektil, Prague (Czech Republic)

**Prague**

(Capital Czech Republic) **Franz Kafka Society Center 2008** > Holl, New York NY (USA)

**Prague**

(Capital Czech Republic) **National Technical Library 2009** > Projektil, Prague (Czech Republic)

**Soběslav**

(Reg. South Bohemian, Distr. Tábor) **Burganlage, Library 2011** > Atelier Kročák Architekt, České Budějovice (Czech Republic)

**Zlín**

(Reg. Zlínský kraj, Distr. Zlín) **Tomas Bata University, Library Building 2008** > Jiricna, London (UK)

## **Denmark**

**Albertslund**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **Bibliotek 2004** > Henning Larsen, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Århus**

(Reg. Midtjylland) **Mediaspace 2014/15** > Arkitema, Århus (Denmark) / Schmidt Hammer Lassen, Århus (Denmark)

**Århus**

(Reg. Midtjylland) **University Building 1351 Library Extension 2011** > Møller, Århus (Denmark)

**Asnæs**

(Sjælland, Reg. Odsherred) **Central Library 2007** > Fogh & Følner, Lyngby (Denmark) / Day, Sydney NSW (Australia)

**Charlottenburg**

(Nordsjælland, Reg. Hovedstaden, Municipality Gentofte) **Ordrup 2006** > Lund Arkitekter, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Copenhagen**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **Culture House and Library 2011** > COBE, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Copenhagen**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **IT University 2004** > Henning Larsen, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Copenhagen**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **Kulturhus NordVest on design** > Nord Architects, Copenhagen (Denmark) / Transform, Århus (Denmark)

**Copenhagen**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **New Carlsberg Glyptotek 1994** > Dissing + Weitling, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Copenhagen**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Library 2007** > Fogh & Følner, Lyngby (Denmark) / Day, Sydney NSW (Australia)

**Copenhagen**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **The Royal Library 1999** > Schmidt/Hammer/Lassen, Århus (Denmark)

**Copenhagen**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **University Library 2002** > KHR Arkitekter, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Copenhagen**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **University Humanities Library 1998/2008** > Dissing + Weitling, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Copenhagen-Ørestad**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **School & Library 2012** > KHR Arkitekter, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Ebeltoft**

(Reg. Midtjylland) **Town Hall 1995** > Arkitema, Århus (Denmark)

**Frederiksberg**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **Hovedbibliotek 2004** > Henning Larsen, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Gladsaxe**

(Sjælland, Reg. Hovestaden) **Main Library 2008** > Bosch & Fjord, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Grindsted**

(Reg. Syddanmark) **Globe Billund 2010** > Arkitema, Århus (Denmark)

**Helsingør**

(Prov. Sjælland, Reg. Capital) **The Culture Yard 2010** > AART, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Herning**

(Reg. Midtjylland) **Herning Center of Arts 2009** > Holl, New York NY (USA)

**Hjørring**

(Reg. Nordjylland) **Central Library 2008** > Bosch & Fjord, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Kjellerup**

(Reg. Midtjylland) **Library and Activits Centre 2005** > Arkitema, Århus (Denmark)

**Kobenhavn** see: Copenhagen

**Kolding**

(Reg. Syddanmark) **Library 2006** > Arkitema, Århus (Denmark)

**Middelfart**

(Reg. Syddanmark) **Culture Island 2005** > Schmidt/Hammer/Lassen, Århus (Denmark)

**Møns**

(Reg. Sjælland) **Library 2005** > Arkitema, Århus (Denmark)

**NordVest** see: Copenhagen, Kulturhus

### Nuuts

(Greenland) **Katuag Cultur Centre 1997** > Schmidt/Hammer/Lassen, Århus (Denmark)

### Odense

(Reg. Syddanmark) **North Atlantic House 2013** > Cornelius + Vøge, Roskilde (Denmark)

### Roskilde

(Prov. Sjælland) **Universitetsbiblioteket 2001** > Henning Larsen, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Silkeborg Kommune** see: Kjellerup

### Skive

(Reg. Midtjylland) **Town Hall and Library 2005** > Arkitema, Århus (Denmark)

### Stavanger

(Prov. Rogaland) **Jåttå Vocational School 2007** > Henning Larsen, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Vordingborg Kommune** see : Møns

## **Emirat of Dubai:**

### Dubai

**Dubai Central Library, Dubai 2009** > ASP Partner, Stuttgart – (Germany)

## **Egypt**

### Alexandria

(Prov. Alexandria) **Library 2002** > Snohetta, Oslo (Norway)

## **Estonia**

### Tallinn

(County Harju) **Estonia Academy of Arts (Library) competition 2011** > EFFEKT, Copenhagen (Denmark)

### Tallinn

(County Harju) **Nurmenuku Library 2007** > Muru, Tallinn (Estonia)

### Tallinn

(County Harju) **Pääsküla Library 2005** > Muru, Tallinn (Estonia)

### Pärnu

(County Pärn) **Pärnu Central Library 2008** > 3+1, Tallinn (Estonia)

### Viljandi

(County Viljandi) **Viljandi City Library 2002** > JVR, Tallinn (Estonia)

## **Finland**

*Aralis Library Centre* see: Helsinki Aralis

### Espoo

(Maakunta Uusimaa) **Sello Regional Library 2003** > Helin, Helsinki (Finland)

### Helsinki

(Maakunta Uusimaa) **Aralis Library Centre 2002** > Tommila, Helsinki (Finland)

### Helsinki

(Maakunta Uusimaa) **City Campus Library, University of Helsinki 2012** > Anttinen, Helsinki (Finland)

### Helsinki

(Maakunta Uusimaa) **ISO Omena Shopping Centre, Library + Cinema 2001** > Tommila, Helsinki (Finland)

### Helsinki

(Maakunta Uusimaa) **Learning Centre Aleksandria 2003** > Davidsson, Helsinki (Finland)

### Helsinki

(Maakunta Uusimaa) **Lumen Mediacenter, University of Art and Design 2000** > Heikkinen, Helsinki (Finland)

### Helsinki

(Maakunta Uusimaa) **Vuotalo Cultural Center 2000** > Heikkinen, Helsinki (Finland)

### Helsinki-Viikki

(Maakunta Uusimaa) **Info Centre Korona, University of Helsinki 1999** > ARK, Helsinki (Finland)

### Helsinki-Viikki

(Maakunta Uusimaa) **City Library 1999** > ARK, Helsinki (Finland)

### Hollola

(Maakunta Päijät-Häme) **Library 2004** > NRT, Helsinki (Finland)

*ISO Omena Shopping Centre* see: Helsinki Iso Omena

### Joensuu

(Maakunta Pohjois-Karjala) **Regional Library 1992** > Helin, Helsinki (Finland)

### Jyväskylä

(Maakunta Keski-Suomi) **City Library 2012** > Perko, Helsinki (Finland)

*Korona* see: Helsinki-Viiki Info Centre

### Lohja

(Maakunta Uusimaa) **City Library 2005** > Lahdelma, Helsinki (Finland)

*Lumen* see: Helsinki Lumen Media Center

*Moby Dick* see: Vantaa Cultural City

*Pakkala* see: Vantaa Pakkala Learning and Information Centre

*Point* see: Vantaa Pakkala Learning and Information Centre

### Rauma

(Maakunta Satakunda) **Main Library 2003** > Lahdelma, Helsinki (Finland)

### Seinäjäki

(Maakunta Etelä-Pohjanmaa) **Library 2012** > JKMM, Helsinki (Finland)

*Sello* see: Espoo Regional Library

## **Turku**

(Maakunta Varsinais-Suomi) City Library 2007 > **JKMM**, Helsinki (Finland)

*University of Art and Design Helsinki* see: **Helsinki** Lumen Mediacenter

*University of Helsinki* see: **Helsinki** City Campus

*University of Helsinki* see: **Helsinki** Learning Centre

*University of Helsinki* see: **Helsinki-Viikki**

## **Vaasa**

(Maakunta Pohjanmaa) City Library 2001 > **Lahdelma**, Helsinki (Finland)

## **Vaasa**

(Maakunta Pohjanmaa) Tritonia Science Library 2001 > **Paavilainen**, Helsinki (Finland)

## **Vantaa**

(Maakunta Uusimaa) Moby Dick, Cultural City 2014 > **JKMM**, Helsinki (Finland)

## **Vantaa**

(Maakunta Uusimaa) Pakkala Learning and Information Centre Point 2004 > **Boehm**, Helsinki (Finland)

## **Vidhin (Vihti)**

(Maakunta Uusimaa) Main Library 1998 > **Jaakkola** (Finland)

*Vuotalo* see: **Helsinki** Vuotalo Cultural Center

## **Ylöjärvi**

(Maakunta Pirkanmaa) Library 2002 > **Harjuunniemi / Vastamäki**, Tampere (Finland)

## **France:**

### **Albi-Carmoux**

(Dép. Tarn, Reg. Midi-Pyrénées) École des Mines (Bibliothèque) 1995 > **AS**, Paris (France)

### **Alfortville**

(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque et sale de spectacles 2007 > **DeSo**, Paris (France)

### **Amiens**

(Dép. Somme, Reg. Picardie) University of Amiens, Auditorium and Library on design

### **Amplepuis**

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque 2007 > **Vurpas**, Lyon (France)

### **Antibes-Juan des les Pins**

(Dép. Alpes-Maritimes, Reg. Provence Alprs-Côte d'Azur) Médiathèque 2006 > **Huerre**, Paris (France) / **Riboulet** 2003 + (France)

### **Anzin**

(Dép. Nord, Reg. Nord-Pas-de-Calais) Médiathèque 2010 > **Coulon**, Paris (France)

### **Armentières**

(Dép. Nord, Reg. Nord Pas de Calais) Médiathèques 2008 > **Béal**, Lille (France)

### **Aubenas**

(Dép. Ardèche, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque Jean Ferrat 2007 > **cr&on**, Grenoble (France)

### **Bandol**

(Dép. Var, Reg. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) Médiathèque 2009 > **Vasconi**, Paris (France)

### **Bayonne**

(Dép. Pyrénées-Atlantique, Reg. Aquitaine) Bibliothèque Universitaire 2008 > **Giacinto**, Bordeaux (France)

### **Beaugency**

(Dép. Loiret, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque la Pleiade 2000 > **CR**, Paris (France)

### **Belleville**

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque et Cinema 2013 > **Schouvey**, Dôle (France)

### **Besançon**

(Dép. Doubs, Reg. France-Comté) Bibliothèque de l'Université de la Bouloie 1998 > **Beaudouin**, Nancy (France) / **E.L.B.**, Nancy (France)

### **Besançon**

(Dép. Doubs, Reg. France-Comté) Médiathèque Jean Moulin 2003 > **Rochet-Blanc**, Le Cordonnet, (France)

### **Besançon**

(Dép. Doubs, Reg. France-Comté) Médiathèque, Pôle Animation et Maison de Quartier 2007 > **Chabal**, Grenoble (France)

### **Besançon-Les Hauts de Chazal**

(Dép. Doubs, Reg. France-Comté) Bibliothèque Universitaire Médecine et Pharmacie 2003 > **Schouvey**, Dôle (France)

### **Biarritz**

(Dép. Pyrénées-Atlantique, Reg. Aquitaine) Médiathèque 2007 > **Lombard**, Mérinac (France)

### **Biesheim**

(Dép. Haut Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Méthiathèque 1993 > **Mongiello**, Colmar (France)

*Blanc-Mesnil* see: **Mesnil**

### **Blois**

(Dép. Loir et Cher, Reg. Centre) Bibliothèque Abbe Gregoire, Bibliothèque Municipale et Universitaire 1997 > **Harari**, Paris (France)

### **Bonneuil-sur-Marne**

(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Cildrens Toy Library 2008 > **LAN**, Paris (France)

### **Bonneuil-sur-Marne**

(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2000 > **Leboucq**, Paris (France)

### **Bordeaux**

(Dép. Gironde.Reg. Aquitaine) Bibliothèque Grand Park 1994 > **Goutti**, Bordeaux (France)

### **Bordeaux**

(Dép. Gironde.Reg. Aquitaine) CIAV Centre Informatique et Audio-Visuell 1994 > **Goutti**, Bordeaux (France)

### **Bordeaux**

(Dép. Gironde.Reg. Aquitaine) Îlot Armanac, Logements, Médiathèque et Gymnase 2012 > **Michelin**, Paris (France)

### **Bordeaux**

(Dép. Gironde.Reg. Aquitaine) Universitaire de Sciences de Gestion, Mediathèque, Université Montesquieu 2006 > **Lacaton**, Paris (France)



**Bourg lès Valence**

(Dép. Drôme, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque La Passerelle 2007 > Chabal, Grenoble (France)

**Le Bourget**

(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Ecole Maternelle et Élémentaire du Bourget 2011 > Hubert, Paris (France)

**Brest**

(Dép. Finistère, Reg. Bretagne) Médiathèque des Capucines 2015 > Canal, Paris (France)

**Bure**

(Dép. Meuse, Reg. Lorraine) EDF Archive Centre 2011 > LAN, Paris (France)

**Caen**

(Dép. Calvados, Region Basse-Normandie) Bibliothèque Municipales à Vocation Régionale (BMVR) Compétition 2010 on design > OMA, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Benfeld (Sélestat)**

(Dép. Bas-Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Médiathèque 2005 > Schweitzer, Strasbourg (France)

**Brest**

(Dép. Finistère, Reg. Bretagne) Bibliothèque La Pérouse 2002 > Gaudin, Paris (France)

**Brest**

(Dép. Finistère, Reg. Bretagne) Bibliothèque Universitaire de letter et science humaines 2009 > E.L.B., Nancy (France)

**Calvisson**

(Dép. Gard, Reg. Languedoc-Roussillon) Médiathèque 2007 > mdr, Montpellier (France)

*Campus de la Cité Descartes* see: Marne de la Vallée

**Carnac**

(Dép. Morbihan, Reg. Bretagne) Médiathèque 2010 > ARCAU, Vannes (France)

**Carnoux-en-Provence**

(Dép. Bouches-du-Rhône, Reg. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) Médiathèque Albert Camus 2007 > Fernandez, Aix-en-Provence (France)

**Carros**

(Dép. Alpes Maritimes, Reg. Provenances-Alpes-Côtes d'Azur) Médiathèque, Auditorium, Commissariat et Maison de l'emploi 2003 > Castro, Paris (France)

**Cergy Pontoise**

(Dép. Val-d'Oise, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque Centrale Université 1999 > Riboulet 2003 + (France)

**Cergy Pontoise**

(Dép. Val-d'Oise, Reg. Île-de-France) Centre culturel des Arts Multimédias, Quartier des Hauts de Cergy 2012 > Badia, Paris (France)

**Cergy Pontoise**

(Dép. Val-d'Oise, Reg. Île-de-France) Université Les Chênes 2001 > Rémon, Paris (France)

**Cergy Pontoise**

(Dép. Val-d'Oise, Reg. Île-de-France) Université Neuville 1 1995 > Gaudin, Paris (France)

**Chambéry**

(Dép. Savoie, Reg. Rhône Alpes) Bibliothèque Georges Brassens 2001 > Chapuis, Grenoble (France)

*Chambery le Haut* see: Chambery

**Champs sur Marne**

(Dép. Seine-et-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque Universitaire, Université Paris-Est, Marne la Vallée 2012 > Beckmann, Paris (France)

**Charleville-Mézières**

(Dép. Ardennes, Reg. Champagne-Ardenne) Médiathèque 2004 > Canal, Paris (France)

**Châlon-en-Champagne**

(Dép. Marne, Reg. Champagne-Ardenne) Bibliothèque municipal à vocation régionale Georges Pompidou 2001 > Chemetov, Paris (France)

**Chaton**

(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2004 > aash, Paris (France)

**Chartres**

(Dép. Eure-et-Loir, Reg. Centre) Médiathèque L'Apostrophe 2007 > archi5, Montreuil (France) / Chemetov, Paris (France)

**Chataudun**

(Dép. Eure-et-Loire, Reg. Centre) Médiathèque 2000 > Godivier, Paris (France)

**Châteaubriant**

(Dép. Loire Atlantique, Reg. Pays de Loire) Médiathèque 2005 > Blanchard, La Roche sur Yon (Angers) (France)

**Chateaugiron**

(Dép. Ille et Vilaine, Reg. Bretagne) FRAC (Fondes Régional d'Art Contemporain) Bretagne 2012 > Decq, Paris (France)

**Chateauroux**

(Dép. Indre, Reg. Centre) Bibliothèque départementale 1992 > Barré, Tours (France)

**Chateauroux**

(Dép. Indre, Reg. Centre) Médiathèque, Salle de Spectacles, Auditorium Équinoxe 1994 > Godivier, Paris (France)

**Chaumont**

(Dép. Haut-Marne, Reg. Champagne-Ardenne) Les silos Chaumont 1994 > Canal, Paris (France)

**Chauray**

(Dép. Deux Sevres, Reg. Poitou-Charentes) Bibliothèque Municipale 1999 > Hervé Beaudouin, Niot (France) / E.L.B., Nancy (France)

**Chesnay**

(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque 2009 > badia, Paris (France)

**Chevilly-Larue**

(Dép. Val de Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2007 > badia, Paris (France)

**Choisy le Roi**

(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2013 > Brenac, Paris (France)

**Clamart**

(Dép. Hauts-de-Seine, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque, École maternelle, Logements 2006 > Périphérique, Paris (France)

**Clermont-Ferrand**

(Dép. Puy-de-Dôme, Reg. Auvergne) Bibliothèque 2009 > DBL, Paris (France)

**Clermont-Ferrand**

(Dép. Puy-de-Dôme, Reg. Auvergne) Superior Art School 2005 > AS, Paris (France)

**Colmar-Grillenbreit**

(Dép. Haut-Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Bibliothèque et UIT 2005 > TOA, Strasbourg (France)

**Corbie**

(Dép. Somme, Reg. Picardie) Médiathèque 2009 > Béal, Lille (France)

**Cosne Cours sur Loire**

(Dép. Nièvre, Reg. Burgund) Médiathèque 2009 > Huerre, Paris (France)

**Courbevoie (La Défense-Paris)**

(Dép. Hauts-de-Seine, Reg. Île-de-France) The Leonardo da Vinci University 1994 > Valode, Paris (France)

**Courneuve**

(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque John Lennon et Pôle Administratif 2013 > flint architects, Bordeaux (France)

**Cournon d'Auvergne (Clermont-Ferrand)**

(Dép. Puy-de-Dôme, Reg. Auvergne) Médiathèque Hugo Pratt 2008 > Lott, Paris (France)

**Cretail**

(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2011 > Chabanne, Paris (France)

**Cretail**

(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Île-de-France) UFR (Unité de Formation et Recherche) de Droit, Bibliothèque, Restaurant, Université Paris XII 2005 > Rémon, Paris (France)

**Le Creusot**

(Dép. Saône-et-Loire, Reg. Bourgogne) Bibliothèque Universitaire, Centre universitaire Condorcet 1998 > Colboc, Paris (France)

**Damigny**

(Dép. Orne, Reg. Basse Normandie) Bibliothèque Universitaire Université d'Alençon-Damigny 2006 > Challes, Paris (France)

**Deauville**

(Dép. Calvados, Reg. Basse-Normandie) Pôle culturel, théâtre & médiathèque 2014/2015 > Michelin, Paris (France)

**Delle**

(Dép. Territoire de Belfort, Reg. Franche-Comté) Médiathèque 1995 > Schouvey, Dôle (France)

**Déville-les-Rouen**

(Dép. Seine-Maritime, Reg. Haut-Normandie) Médiathèque et salle d'exposition 2000 > badia, Paris (France)

**Dijon**

(Dép. Côte-d'Or, Reg. Bourgogne) École Nationale des Greffes 2008 > Rémon, Paris (France)

**Dijon**

(Dép. Côte-d'Or, Reg. Bourgogne) Médiathèque Champollion, Grésilles 2007 > Chochon, Paris (France)

**EDHEC see: Lille**

**Douarnenez**

(Dép. Finistère, Reg. Bretagne) Médiathèque Municipale Georges Perros 2003 > Brisac, London (UK)

**Drancy**

(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Centre Culturel – Médiathèque du Parc à Drancy 1993 > Godivier, Paris (France)

**Drancy-Bourget**

(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque Georges Brassens 2007 > badia, Paris (France)

**Dunkerque**

(Dép. Nord, Reg. Nord-Pas-de-Calais) Citadelle University 1998 > AS, Paris (France)

**Epinal-Golbey**

(Dép. Vosges, Reg. Lorraine) Bibliothèque multimedia 2008 > Chabanne, Paris (France)

**Epinay-sur-Seine**

(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) École maternelle Anatole-France 2004 > aash, Paris (France)

**Epinay-sur-Seine**

(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque Central 2010/2011 > Chabanne, Paris (France)

**Erstein (Strasbourg)**

(Dép. Bas-Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Médiathèque Denise Rack Salomon 2001 > Schweitzer, Strasbourg (France)

**Eubonne**

(Dép. Val-de-Oise, Reg. Île-de-France) Lycée Louis Armand (Bibliothèque) 2006 > Ameller, Paris (France)

**Evreux**

(Dép. Eure, Reg. Haute-Normandie) Bibliothèque et Médiathèque 1994 > Chemetov, Paris (France)

**Evreux**

(Dép. Eure, Reg. Haute-Normandie) Université, Facultés Sciences et de Droit 2002 > Lott, Paris (France)

**Fécamp**

(Dép. Seine-Maritime, Reg. Haute-Normandie) Lycée Maritime Anita Conti 1997 > Etienne, Rouen (France)

**Fontaine (Grenoble)**

(Dép. Isère, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Complex Culturel 2009 > Perraudin, Lyon (France)

**Fontenay-aux-Roses**

(Dép. Hauts-de-Seine, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2003 > Canal, Paris (France)

**Fougères**

(Dép. Ille-et-Vilaine, Reg. Brittany) Médiathèque BDIV (Bibliothèque Départementale d'Ille et Vilaine) 2008 > TETRARC, Nantes (France)

**Francheville**

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque 2006 > Vurpas, Lyon (France)

**Fresnes**

(Dép. Val de Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque 1998 > badia, Paris (France)

**Garenne-Colombes**

(Dép. Hauts-de-Seine, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2012 > Richard, Paris (France)

**Gentilly**

(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2012 > Richard, Paris (France)

**Gonesse**

(Dép. Val-d'Oise, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2006 > badia, Paris (France)

**Gouvieux**

(Dép. Oise, Reg. Picardie) The GAP Gemini Ernst & Jung University 2002 > Valode, Paris (France)

*Grand Moulins* see: **Paris** Université Paris VII

**Grasse**

(Dép. Alpes Maritimes, Reg. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) Médiathèque 2013 > **E.L.B.**, Nancy (France)

**Grenneville**

(Dép. Hauts-de-Seine, Reg. Île-de-France) PUG de Grenneville 2009 > **Ripault**, Paris (France)

**Grenoble**

(Dép. Isère, Reg. Rhône-Alpes, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Bibliothèque Centre Ville 1998 > **Charon**, Grenoble (France)

**Grenoble**

(Dép. Isère, Reg. Rhône-Alpes, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Bibliothèque Teissere 1999 > **Chabal**, Grenoble (France)

**Grenoble**

(Dép. Isère, Reg. Rhône-Alpes, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque & Logements 2006 > **Chabal**, Grenoble (France)

**Grenoble**

(Dép. Isère, Reg. Rhône-Alpes, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Université Pierre Mendès 2004 / 2008 > **DBL**, Paris (France)

**Grenoble**

(Dép. Isère, Reg. Rhône-Alpes, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Université Pierre Mendès France, Arts & humains sciences, Library 2001 >

**Lacaton**, Paris (France)

*Grillenbreit* see: **Colmar-Grillenbreit**

**Guéret**

(Dép. Creuse, Reg. Limousin) Bibliothèque multimedia 2010 > **Brochet**, Bordeaux (France)

**Guvancourt (Saint Quentin en Yvelines)**

(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque Jean Rousselot 2002 > **Lombard**, Mérinac (France)

**Huttenheim (Sélestat)**

(Dép. Bas-Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Centre culturel et sportif 2002 > **TOA**, Strasbourg (France)

**Illkirch-Graffenstaden**

(Dép. Bas-Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Médiathèque 2006 > **Chaslin**, Paris (France)

*Institut National des Sciences Appliquées* see: **Strasbourg** Bibliothèque universitaire de l'INSA

*IRCAM* see: **Paris** IRCAM

**Ivry-sur-Seine**

(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2001 > **Schuch**, Ivry-sur-Seine (France)

**Jarville la Malgrange**

(Dép. Meurthe-et-Moselle, Reg. Lorraine) Collège Montaigu 2007 > **Beaudouin**, Nancy (France)

*Kochersberg* see: **Truchtersheim**

**Kourou**

(Dép. Guyane française, Reg. Guyane française) Médiathèque 2001 > **Brochet**, Bordeaux (France)

**Kremlin-Bicêtre**

(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) TEK Médiathèque, Conservatoire de Musique, de Danse et Auditorium 2012 >

**K Architectures**, Paris (France)

**Labège**

(Dép. Haute-Garonne, Reg. Midi-Pyrénées) Médiathèque départementale 2007 – 2012 > **Chemetov**, Paris (France)

**Lannion**

(Dép. Côtes-d'Armor, Reg. Bretagne) Rénovation et reconstruction de la médiathèque municipale 2006 > **Fabre**, Paris (France)

*L'Île-Saint Denis* see: **Saint-Denis**

**Les Ponts de Cé**

(Dép. Maine-et-Loire, Reg. Pays de la Loire, Arrond. Angers) Médiathèque Antoine de Saint Exupéry 2004 – 2006 > **Blanchard**, La Roche sur Yon (Angers) (France)

**Lille**

(Dép. Nord, Reg. Nord-Pas-de-Calais) Bibliothèque Vauban, École des Hautes Études Commerciales du Nord (EDHEC) 1990 > **Burdèse**, Lille (France)

**Lille**

(Dép. Nord, Reg. Nord-Pas-de-Calais) Centre Social de L'Arbrisseau 2011 > **Colboc**, Paris (France)

**Limay**

(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2007 > **Goldstein**, La Courneuve (France)

**Limoges**

(Dép. Haut-Vienne, Reg. Limousin) Bibliothèque francophone multimedia 1998 > **Riboulet** 2003+ (France)

**Limoges**

(Dép. Haut-Vienne, Reg. Limousin) Faculté et Bibliothèque de Droit et Sciences Économiques 2006 > **234**, Paris (France)

**Lisieux**

(Dép. Calvados, Reg. Basse-Normandie) Médiathèque 2001 > **DBL**, Paris (France)

**Locminé**

(Dép. Morbihan, Reg. Bretagne) Médiathèque 2001 > **Cras**, Rennes (France)

**Lons-le-Saunier**

(Dép. Jura, Reg. Franche-Comté) Bibliothèque Médiathèque Cinéma 2012 > **DBL**, Paris (France)

**Lorient**

(Dép. Lorient, Reg. Bretagne) Bibliothèque Universitaire 2005 > **Blanchard**, La Roche sur Yon (Angers) (France)

**Lormont**

(Dép. Gironde, Reg. Aquitaine) Médiathèque 2007 > **Brochet**, Bordeaux (France)

**Lussac-les-Châteaux**

(Dép. Vienne, Reg. Poitou-Charentes) Musée et Médiathèque 1996 > **Beaudouin**, Niort (France)

**Lyon**

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Bibliothèque Municipale de la Part-Dieu 2007 > **AFAA**, Lyon (France)

**Lyon**

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Cité scolaire internationale, Bibliothèque 1992 > **Jourda**, Paris (France)

**Lyon**

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Informédiathèque de l'INSA (École Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers) 2009 > **Rémond**, Paris (France)

**Lyon**

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque Marceline Desbordes de Vaise 2001 > **Godivier**, Paris (France)

### Lyon

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) **Restaurant et Bibliothèque Universitaire ENS (École Normale Supérieure Gerland 2000 > Gaudin, Paris (France)**

### Lyon-Bachut Bème

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) **Médiathèque 2007 > Gautier, Lyon (France)**

### Macon

(Dép. Saône-et-Loire, Reg. Bourgogne) **Médiathèque, Archives Municipales 2007 > Schouvey, Dôle (France)**

### La Madeleine

(Dép. Nord, Reg. Nord-Pas-de-Calais) **Médiathèque 2013 > TANK, Lille (France)**

### Le Mans

(Dép. Sarthe, Reg. Pays-de Loire) **Bibliothèque de sciences 2004 > E.L.B., Nancy (France)**

*Marne la Vallée see: Champs sur Marne*

### Marc en Baroeul

(Dép. Nord, Reg. Nord-Pas-de-Calais) **Médiathèque 2009 > Neveux, Roubaix (France)**

### Marseille

(Dép. Bouches-du-Rhône, Reg. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) **Bibliothèque Municipale Vocation Regionale de l'Alcazar 2004 > AFA (Fainsilber), Paris (France)**

### Marseille

(Dép. Bouches-du-Rhône, Reg. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) **Extension Lycée Louis Blériot Bibliothèque, Marignane 2010 > Gulizzi, Marseille, (France)**

### Marseille

(Dép. Bouches-du-Rhône, Reg. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) **Inter-Universitaire Library 2014 > CDDR, Marseille, France) / Fradin, Aix-en-Provence (France)**

### Maizieres Les Metz

(Dép. Moselle, Reg. Lorraine) **Médiathèque 2007 > Noel, Nancy, Paris (France)**

### Massy

(Dép. Essonne, Reg. Île-de-France) **Médiathèque Hélène Oudoux 2010 > Scurin, Paris (France)**

### Mauguio (Montpellier)

(Dép. Hérault, Reg. Languedoc-Roussillon) **Médiathèque Gaston Baissette 2000 > Nebout, Montpellier (France)**

### Megève

(Dép. Haut-Savoie, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) **Médiathèque 2004 > Godivier, Paris (France)**

### Mérignac (Bordeaux)

(Dép. Gironde, Reg. Aquitaine) **Médiathèque 2007 > Lombard, Mérignac (France)**

### Mesnil

(Dép. Seine-Saint Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) **Médiathèque Edouard Glissant, Auditorium, Salle de Spectacle 1993 > badia, Paris (France)**

### Metz

(Dép. Moselle, Re. Lorraine) **École Nationale Ingénieurs (Médiathèque) 2009 > AS, Paris (France)**

*Le Mirail see: Toulouse Bibliothèque Universitaire*

### Mirecourt

(Dép. Vosges, Reg. Lorraine) **Collège Gay Dolmaire 2004 > AS, Paris (France)**

### Mont de Marsan

(Dép. Landes, Reg. Aquitaine) **Médiathèque 2012 > Arch5, Montreuil (France)**

### Montargis

(Dép. Loiret, Reg. Centre) **Médiathèque, Salle de spectacles 2010 > Negroni, Montargis (France)**

### Montauban

(Dép. Tarn et Garonne, Reg. Midi-Pyrénées) **Médiathèque 2013 > Colboc, Paris (France)**

### Montbrison

(Dép. Loire, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) **Médiathèque Centrale de Prêt 1995 > Brunel, Montreuil sous Bois (France)**

### Montpellier

(Dép. Hérault, Reg. Languedoc-Roussillon) **Médiathèque Emile Zola 2001 > Chemetov, Paris (France)**

### Montpellier

(Dép. Hérault, Reg. Languedoc-Roussillon) **Médiathèque Ferderico Garcia Lorca 2001 > Boivin, Nîmes (France)**

### Montpellier

(Dép. Hérault, Reg. Languedoc-Roussillon) **Bibliothèque Universitaire 2000 > Nebout, Montpellier (France)**

### Mouans-Sartoux

(Dép. Alpes-Maritimes, Reg. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) **Médiathèque, Cinéma 2001 > Gazeau, Paris (France)**

### Mulhouse

(Dép. Haut Rhin, Reg. Alsace) **La Filature, Centre Culturel 1993 > Vasconi, Paris (France)**

### Mulhouse

(Dép. Haut Rhin, Reg. Alsace) **La Fonderie Mulhouse 2007 > Mongiello, Colmar (France)**

### Nantes

(Dép. Loire-Atlantique, Reg. Pays-de-la Loire) **Bibliothèque de Droit, Université de Droit 1999 > Decq, Paris (France) 2008: Extension: Forma6, Nantes (France)**

### Nantes

(Dép. Loire-Atlantique, Reg. Pays-de-la Loire) **Médiathèque Floresca Gépin 2007 > Forma6, Nantes (France)**

### Nantes

(Dép. Loire-Atlantique, Reg. Pays-de-la Loire) **Médiathèque René Goscinny 2006 > Forma6, Nantes (France)**

### Nantes

(Dép. Loire-Atlantique, Reg. Pays-de-la Loire) **School of Architecture, Bibliothèque 2009 > Lacaton, Paris (France)**

### Narbonne

(Dép. Aude, Reg. Languedoc-Roussillon) **Médiathèque 2004 > Brochet, Bordeaux (France)**

*Neuhof see: Strasbourg-Neuhof*

### Nice

(Dép. Alpes Maritimes, Reg. Provence Alpes Côtes d'Azur) **Bibliothèque Municipale Louis Nucéra 2002 > Chapus/Clavel, Nice (France)**

**Nilvange (Thionville)**

(Dép. Moselle, Reg. Lorraine) Médiathèque 1998 > Noel, Nancy, Paris (France)

**Nîmes**

(Dép. Gard, Reg. Languedoc-Roussillon) Médiathèque Carré d'Art 1993 > Foster, London (UK)

**Niort**

(Dép. Deux Sèvres, Reg. Poitou-Charentes) Bibliothèque départementale de prêt 1993 > Ameller, Paris (France)

**Nogent-sur-Oise**

(Dép. Oise, Reg. Picardie) Médiathèque Maurice Schumann 1999 > Novarina, Paris (France)

**Noisy-le-Sec**

(Dép. Seine-Saint Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Théâtre et Médiathèque 1998 > Brunel, Montreuil sous Bois (France)

**Nouméa**

(Nouvelle-Calédonie, Prov. Sud) Cultural Center Jean Marie Tjibou 1998 > Piano, Genoa (Italy)

**Nvons**

(Dép. Drôme, Reg. Rhône Alpes) Médiathèque départementale 1991 > Chapuis, Nice (France)

**Oloron Sainte Marie**

(Dép. Pyrénées-Atlantique, Reg. Aquitaine) Médiathèque 2009 > Guédot, Paris (France)

**Orange**

(Dép. Vaucluse, Reg. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) Médiathèque espace Clodius 1997 > Babel, Paris (France)

**Orléans**

(Dép. Loiret, Reg. Centre) Médiathèque 1994 > DBL, Paris (France)

**Orléans-la -Source**

(Dép. Loiret, Reg. Centre) Bibliothèque universitaire des Sciences 2005 > Lipsky, Paris (France)

**Orléans-la -Source**

(Dép. Loiret, Reg. Centre) Médiathèque 2009 > Seurin, Paris (France)

**Oullins**

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque Aimé Césaire 2010 > Gautier, Lyon (France)

**Palaiseau**

(Dép. Essonne, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque Polytechnique 2006 > enia architectes, Montreuil-sous-Bois (France)

**Pantín**

(Dép. Seine-Saint Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque François Mitterrand 1996 > Aea, Mulhouse (France)

**Les Ponts de Cé**

(Dép. Maine et Loire, Reg. Pays de Loire) Médiathèque Antoine de Saint Exupéry 2006 > Pondevie, La Roche sur Yon (Angers) (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque Kandinsky (Centre Georges Pompidou) 2002 > Périphérique, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque École Normale Supérieure Paris 5e (Rue d'Ulm) 2006 > Gautier, Lyon (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque Louise Michel 2011 > Terreneuve, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque Nationale 1995 > Perrault, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Quadrilatère Richelieu 2017 > Gaudin, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèques et Médiathèques Alleray 2002 > Gaudin, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Île-de-France) La Canopee Chatelet-les-Halles 2014/2016 > Berger, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Île-de-France) Centre National de la Danse, Renovation 2004 > Robain, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Île-de-France) Centre Universitaire René Cassin 1990 > Ripault, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Ile-de-France) Faculté de Médecine, Site Necker 2010 – 2014 > Heinle, Wisner und Partner Freie Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Ile-de-France) IRCAM Extension 1996 > Canal, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Ile-de-France) Maison de l'Asie 1995 > Atelier Choiseul, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Ile-de-France) Maison de la Recherche Serpente 2000 – 2005 > Atelier Choiseul, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Ile-de-France) Médiathèque Jean Pierre Melville, Paris 13e 1989 > Canal, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Ile-de-France) Médiathèque Marguerite Duras, Paris 20e 2016 > Castro, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Ile-de-France) Médiathèque Marguerite Yourcenar 2007 > Babel, Paris (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Ile-de-France) Université Paris VII Réutilisation des Grand Moulins 2008 > Ricciotti, Bandol (France)

**Paris**

(Dép. Paris, Reg. Ile-de-France) Université des Troisième Millénaire, Université VII Denis Diderot 2007 > Chochon, Paris (France)

**Pau**

(Dép. Pyrénées Atlantiques, Reg. Aquitaine) Médiathèque intercommunale 2012 > Canal, Paris (France)

**Pessac**

(Dép. Gironde, Reg. Aquitaine) Médiathèque 2000 > Brochet, Bordeaux (France)

**Pierrefitte**

(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque Centrale Jacques Duclos 2013 > Huerre, Paris (France)



**Plescop**  
(Dép. Morbihan, Reg. Bretagne) Médiathèque 2008 > **ARCAU**, Vannes (France)

**Plouagat**  
(Dép. Côtes-d'Amor, Reg. Bretagne) Médiathèque 2011 > **a/LTA**, Rennes-Paris, (France)

**Poitiers**  
(Dép. Vienne, Reg. Poitou-Charentes) Médiathèque François Mitterand 1996 > **Beaudouin**, Nancy (France) /E.L.B., Nancy (France)

**Podensac**  
(Dép. Gironde, Reg. Aquitaine) Médiathèque 2012 > **King Kong**, Bordeaux (France)

**Poissy**  
(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque Christine de Pizen 2006 > **Seurin**, Paris (France)

**Pont-à-Mousson**  
(Dép. Meurthe-et-Moselle, Reg. Lorraine) Médiathèque 1995 > **Noel**, Nancy, Paris (France)

**Pontarlier**  
(Dép. Doubs, Reg. Franche-Comté) Médiathèque 2002 > **Godivier**, Paris (France)

**Le Port (Réunion)**  
(Dép. Réunion, Reg. Réunion) School of Fine Arts and Architecture 2002 > **AS**, Paris (France)

**Proville**  
(Dép. Nord, Reg. Nord-Pas-de-Calais) Médiathèque 2008 > **TANK**, Lille (France)

**Quimper**  
(Dép. Finistère, Reg. Bretagne) Médiathèque George Perros Douarnenez 2006 > **Cras**, Rennes (France)

**Le Raincy**  
(Dép. Seine-Saint Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque, Médiathèque Hotel de Ville 2004 > **Ameller**, Paris (France)

**Reims**  
(Dép. Marne, Reg. Champagne Ardenne) Bibliothèque Universitaire 2006 > **Chabanne**, Paris (France)

**Reims**  
(Dép. Marne, Reg. Champagne Ardenne) Médiathèque Cathedral Jean Falala 2003 > **Viguié**, Paris (France)

**Reims**  
(Dép. Marne, Reg. Champagne Ardenne) Médiathèque Croix-Rouge 2003 > **Goldstein**, La Courneuve (France)

**Rennes**  
(Dép. Ille-et-Vilaine, Reg. Bretagne) Les Camps Libres 2006 > **Portzamparc**, Paris (France)

**Rennes**  
(Dép. Ille-et-Vilaine, Reg. Bretagne) Bibliothèque municipale, Résidence Lucien Rose 2009 > **Pont**, Paris (France)

**Rennes**  
(Dép. Ille-et-Vilaine, Reg. Bretagne) Bibliothèque Universitaire Santé, Extension 2000 > **Robain**, Paris (France)

**Roanne**  
(Dép. Loire, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque et Bibliothèque Universitaire 1997 > **Godivier**, Paris (France)

**La Rochelle**  
(Dép. Charente-Maritime, Reg. Poitou-Charentes) Médiathèque Michel Crépeau 1999 > **Archipel**, La Rochelle (France)

**Romainville**  
(Dép. Essonne, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque Romain Rolland Cité Chachin 2004 – 2011 > **Gazeau**, Paris (France)

**Rosheim**  
(Dép. Bas Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Médiathèque 2007 > **BQ+A**, Pesemes (France)

**Rouen**  
(Dép. Seine-Maritime, Reg. Haute-Normandie) CHU Centre Hospitalier Universitaire-Faculté de Médecine-Pharmacie 1998 > **Buffi**, Paris (France)

**Rueil-Malmaison**  
(Dép. Haute-de-Seine, Île-de-France) Bibliothèque et Médiathèque 2001 > **Chemetov**, Paris (France)

**Rueil-Malmaison**  
(Dép. Haute-de-Seine, Île-de-France) Lycée Gustave Eiffel 1998 > **Hubert**, Paris (France)

**Rungis**  
(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque 1999 > **DBL**, Paris (France)

**Saint Chamond**  
(Dép. Loire, Reg. Rhône-Alpes, Arrond. Saint Etienne) Médiathèque Louise Labé, Ciné Lumière, pole jeunesse 1999 > **Colboc**, Paris (France)

**Saint Chinian**  
(Dép. Hérault, Reg. Languedoc-Roussillon) Médiathèque Jules Verne (Réhabilitation Abbaye de Saint Chinian 2005 > **Nebout**, Montpellier (France)

**Saint Denis**  
(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île de France) Bibliothèque Université Paris VIII 1997 > **Riboulet** 2003+ (France)

**Saint Denis**  
(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île de France) CNAM Institut National de Métrologie 2005 > **234**, Paris (France)

**Saint Denis**  
(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île de France) Médiathèque Don Quichotte de la Plaine 2007 > **Terreneuve**, Paris (France)

**Saint Denis**  
(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île de France) Médiathèque Elsa Triolet et École d'Art 2012 > **dda**, Paris (France)

**Saint Denis**  
(Dép. Seine-Saint-Denis, Reg. Île de France) Médiathèque Ulysse 2011 > **Hesters**, Paris (France)

**Saint Etienne**  
(Dép. Loire, Reg. Rhône Alpes) Centre International du Design 2009 > **LIN**, Berlin, Paris (Germany)

**Saint Etienne**  
(Dép. Loire, Reg. Rhône Alpes) Université Jean Monné, Extension, Bibliothèque 1995 > **AS**, Paris (France)

**Saint Étienne du Rouvray (Rouen)**  
(Dép. Seine-Maritime, Reg. Haut-Normandie) ÉSIGELEC École d'ingénieurs at Génies Électrique Comprenant (Bibliothèque) 2005 > **234**, Paris (France)

**Saint Étienne –Tarentaize**  
(Dép. Loire, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Bibliothèque Centrale – Médiathèque Municipale 1993 > **Henning** Larsen, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Saint-Gaudens**  
(Dép. Haute-Garonne, Reg. Midi-Pyrénées) Médiathèque (2013) > **SCP**, Toulouse (France)

**Saint Genis Pouilly**  
(Dép. Ain, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque 2005 > **Noel**, Nancy, Paris (France)

**Saint-Germain-en-Laye**  
(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque Multimedia 2005 > **Naud**, Paris (France)

**Saint Herblain**  
(Dép. Loire-Atlantique, Reg. Pays de Loire, Arrond. Nantes) École des Arts 2009 > **TETRARC**, Nantes (France)

**Saint-Jean de Maurienne**  
(Dép. Savoie, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque et Archives 2009 > **Guillot**, Lyon (France)

**Saint Malo**  
(Dép. Ille-et-Vilaine, Reg. Bretagne) Media Library and Art House 2012 > **AS**, La Rochelle (France)

**Saint-Quen l'Aumône**  
(Dép. Val-d'Oise, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque, Bibliothèque Municipale 1997 > **Goudenege**, Paris (France)

**Saint Quentin en Yvelines**  
(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Îles-de-France) Bibliothèque Universitaire 1992 > **Gaudin**, Paris (France)

**Saint Quentin en Yvelines**  
(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Îles-de-France) Bibliothèque Universitaire 1994 > **Ripault**, Paris (France)

**Saint Quentin en Yvelines**  
(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Îles-de-France) Médiathèque 2008 > **Lott**, Paris (France)

**Saint Quentin en Yvelines**  
(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Îles-de-France) Médiathèque des 7 Mares 2001 > **Novarina**, Paris (France)

**Saint Pierre des Corps (Tours)**  
(Dép. Indre-et-Loire, Reg. Centre) Bibliothèque Municipale 1994 > **Barrier**, Tours (France)

**Saint Pierre des Corps (Tours)**  
(Dép. Indre-et-Loire, Reg. Centre) Médiathèque 1993 > **Barrier**, Tours (France)

**St. Pierre en Faucigny**  
(Dép. Haut-Savoie, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque 2008 > **Chabal**, Grenoble (France)

**Sceaux**  
(Dép. Hauts-de-Seine, Reg. Île-de-France) Faculté de Droit Jean Monnet, Université Paris-Sud (Paris XI) 1997 > **Chaslin**, Paris (France) / **Guédot**, Paris (France)

**Sélestat**  
(Dép. Bas-Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Médiathèque Intercommunale 1998 > **Schouvey**, Dôle (France)

**Serris**  
(Dép. Seine-et-Marne, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque du Val d'Europe 2000 - 2006 > **Chemetov**, Paris (France)

**Sotteville lès Rouen**  
(Dép. Seine-Maritime, Reg. Haut-Normandie) Lycée Marcel Sembat 2011 > **archi5**, Montreuil (France)

**Sourcieux Les Mines**  
(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) École élémentaire et Médiathèque 2000 > **Atelier** sur le Quais, Lyon (France)

**Strasbourg**  
(Dép. Bas-Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Bibliothèque nationale Universitaire 2014 > **Michelin**, Paris (France)

**Strasbourg**  
(Dép. Bas-Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Bibliothèque universitaire de l'INSA 1997 > **TOA**, Strasbourg (France)

**Strasbourg-Neuhof**  
(Dép. Bas-Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Espace culturel Django Reinhardt 2010 > **TOA**, Strassbourg (France)

**Suresnes**  
(Dép. Hauts-de-Seine, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque, Ludothèque 1999 > **badia**, Paris (France)

**Tarascon (Arles)**  
(Dép. Bouches-du-Rhône, Reg. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) Extension Lycée Alphonse Daudet, Bibliothèque 2009 > **Gulizzi**, Marseille (France)

**Tarentaise see: Saint Étienne-Tarentaise**

**Tarnos**  
(Dép. Landes, Reg. Aquitaine) Médiathèque 2010 > **Brochet**, Bordeaux (France)

**Toulouse**  
(Dép. Haut Garonne, Reg. Midi-Pyrénées) Bibliothèque Le Mirail 2003 > **Riboulet** 2003 + (France)

**Toulouse**  
(Dép. Haut Garonne, Reg. Midi-Pyrénées) Lycée de Communication des Arènes, Bibliothèque spécialisée 1991 > **AS**, Paris (France)

**Toulouse**  
(Dép. Haut Garonne, Reg. Midi-Pyrénées) Médiathèque Grand M 2012 > **King Kong**, Bordeaux (France)

**Toulouse-Marengo**  
(Dép. Haut Garonne, Reg. Midi-Pyrénées) Médiathèque José Cabanis 2004 > **Buffi**, Paris (France) / **SCP**, Toulouse (France)

**Tours**  
(Dép. Indre et Loire, Reg. Centre) Bibliothèque Municipale 2013 > **AFA** (Fainsilber), Paris (France)

**Tours**  
(Dép. Indre et Loire, Reg. Centre) Médiathèque François Mitterand 2007 > **Berthelie**, Chartres (France)

**Tours-La Riche**  
(Dép. Indre et Loire, Reg. Centre) Médiathèque 2000 > **Vallée**, Paris (France)

**Tourcoing (Lille)**  
(Dép. Nord, Reg. Nord Pas-de-Calais) École Nationale des Douanes 2003 > **AS**, Paris (France)

**Trempay-en-France**  
(Dép. Seine-Saint Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque Boris Vian 2009 > **B+C**, Paris (France)

**Troves**  
(Dép. Aube, Reg. Champagne-Ardenne) Médiathèque 2002 > **DBL**, Paris (France)

**Truchtersheim**  
(Dép. Bas-Rhin, Reg. Alsace) MIK Médiathèque intercommunale du Kochersberg (Bibliothèque et école de Musique) 2007 > **E.L.B.**, Nancy (France)

### **La Turbie**

(Dép. Alpes-Maritimes, Reg. Provence-Alpes Côte d'Azur) Médiathèque Four Banal 2010 > **Heams**, St. André de la Roche (France)

*Université de la Bouloie* see: **Besançon**

*Université Claude Bernard* see: **Villeurbanne**

*Université Marne la Vallée* see: **Marne la Vallée**

### **Valence**

(Dép. Drôme, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) ESISAR École d'Ingénieurs en Systèmes Avancés 1999 > **Lipsky**, Paris (France)

### **Valenciennes**

(Dép. Nord, Reg. Nord-Pas-de-Calais) Médiathèque Max-Pol Fouchet 1997 > **Burdèse**, Lille (France)

### **Vallet**

(Dép. Loire-Atlantique, Reg. Pays-de-la-Loire) Médiathèque Mille et un Pages 2008 > **Cras**, Rennes (France)

### **Vandoeuvre (Nancy)**

(Dép. Meurthe-et-Moselle, Reg. Lorraine) Bibliothèque INPL Institut National Polytechniques des Lorraine, Campus Brabois 1994 > **Noel**, Nancy, Paris (France)

### **Vandoeuvre (Nancy)**

(Dép. Meurthe-et-Moselle, Reg. Lorraine) Médiathèque Jules Verne 2000 > **Seurin**, Paris (France)

### **Vannes**

(Dép. Morbihan, Reg. Brittany) Bibliothèque Universitaire 1998 - 2002 > **Atelier Choiseul**, Paris – France

### **Vénissieux (Lyon)**

(Dép. Rhône, Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque 2001 > **Perrault**, Paris (France)

### **Verneuil-sur-Seine**

(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque 2013 > **PBO** Architecture, Triel-sur-Seine/Paris (France)

### **Vernon**

(Dép. Eure, Reg. Haute Normandie) Médiathèque Maurice Schumann 1999 > **Novarina**, Paris (France)

### **Versailles**

(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque des Sciences et Techniques, Université de Versailles 2012 > **badia**, Paris (France)

### **Vesoul**

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque de Prêt, Extension Réhabilitation 2008 > **Schouvey**, Dôle (France)

### **Vif**

(Dép. Isère, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque concours 2007 in design > **Charon**, Grenoble (France)

### **Villejuif**

(Dép. Val-de-Marne, Île-de-France) Médiathèque Elsa Triolet, Archives Départementales 2006 > **Chementov**, Paris (France)

### **Villemomble**

(Dép. Seine-Saint Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Médiathèque Robert Calmégane 2004 > **Brenac**, Paris (France)

### **Villeneuve d'Ascq (Lille)**

(Dép. Nord, Reg. Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Arond- Lille) Bibliothèque Université Lille 1 2015 > **Auer**, Stuttgart-München (Germany)

### **Villepinte**

(Dép. Seine-Saint Denis, Reg. Île-de-France) Centre Culturel, école de musique et danse, salle de spectacles, médiathèque 2007 > **Ripault**, Paris (France)

### **Villeurbanne (Lyon)**

(Dép. Rhône, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Bibliothèque Campus de la Doua, Université Claude-Bernard Lyon 1 2003 > **Chabal**, Grenoble (France)

### **Viroflay**

(Dép. Yvelines, Reg. Île-de-France) Bibliothèque 2007 > **Huerre**, Paris (France)

### **Voiron**

(Dép. Isère, Reg. Rhône-Alpes) Médiathèque Philippe Vial 2000 > Charon, Grenoble (France)

### **Wissembourg**

(Dép. Alsace, Dep. Bas-Rhin) Relais Culturel 2010 > **Aea**, Mulhouse (France)

### **Wittenheim**

(Dép. Haut Rhin, Reg. Alsace) Médiathèque 1995 > **Mongiello**, Colmar (France)

### **Yerres**

(Dép. Essone, Reg. Île-de-France) Centre Culturel 2011 > **DMT**, Paris (France)

### **Yssingaux**

(Dép. Haute-Loire, Reg. Auvergne) Réhabilitation du cinéma-médiathèque 2006 > Fabre, Paris (France)

## **Germany:**

*Abbe Zentrum* see: **Jena: Abbe-Zentrum**

### **Adelsheim**

(Bundesland Baden Württemberg) Eckenberg-Gymnasium 2013 > Ecker, Buchen (Germany)

*Anna Amalia Bibliothek* see: **Weimar: Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek**

### **Arnsberg**

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Schulstadtbücherei 2005 > **Keggenhoff** Partner, Arnsberg-Neheim (Germany)

### **Aschersleben**

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt, Ldkr. Salzlandkreis) Kreisbibliothek Aschersleben-Stassfurt 1995 > **Schneider** Partner, Holzminden (Germany)

### **Augsburg**

(Bundesland Bayern) Stadtbücherei 2009 > **Schrammel** Architekten, Augsburg (Germany)

### **Aurich**

(Bundesland Niedersachsen) Landschaftsbibliothek Aurich 1995 – 2002 > **AHM** Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

*Babelsberg* see: **Potsdam-Babelsberg**

### **Bad Aibling**

(Bundesland Bayern) Town Hall 2012 > **Behnisch** Architekten, Stuttgart – München (Germany)

### **Bad Hersfeld**

(Bundesland Hessen) Konrad Duden Stadtbibliothek 1997 – 1998 > Norbert J. **Klos**, Bad Hersfeld (Germany)

### Balingen

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Mensa und Bibliothek 2008 > Ackermann + Raff Architekten, Tübingen (Germany)

*Bauhaus Bibliothek*: Dessau-Roßlau, Bauhaus Bibliothek

*Bauhaus Universität* see: Weimar: Universitätsbibliothek

### Bergheim

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Stadtbibliothek 2004 > Hubert Zander, Aachen (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Auswärtiges Amt, Bibliothek 1999 > Thomas Müller, Ivan Reimann, Berlin (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Bibliothek Akademie der Künste 2005 > Behnisch Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Bibliothek Bundesministerium der Justiz 1996 – 2001 > Eller + Eller Architekten, Düsseldorf, Moskau, Kiew (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Bibliothek Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht 2008 – 2010 > dok Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) British Council Headquarter, Library 1999 – 2000 > Sauerbruch Hutton, Berlin (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Chinesisches Kulturzentrum, Bibliothek 2007 > Augustin und Frank Architekten, Berlin – (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Collegium Hungaricum 2011 > Schwegler Associated Architects, Hamburg (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Deutsches Technikmuseum, Erweiterungsbau, Bibliothek 2001 > Ulrich Wolf & Helge Pitz, Berlin (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Fachbereichbibliothek Germanistik/Skandinavistik, Institutsgebäude am Hegelplatz 2005 - 2006, Humboldt-Universität Berlin > Abelmann Vilain Pock Architekten, Berlin – (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Freie Universität, Zentralbibliothek Geisteswissenschaften 2005 > Foster, London (UK)

*Berlin: Humboldt-Universität Berlin*: see: Berlin: Fachbereichsbibliothek Germanistik/Skandinavistik

*Berlin: Humboldt-Universität Berlin*: see: Berlin: Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Bibliothek

*Berlin: Humboldt-Universität Berlin*: see: Berlin: Universitätsbibliothek Humboldt Universität

*Berlin: Humboldt-Universität Berlin*: see: Berlin: Veterinärmedizinische Bereichsbibliothek

*Berlin: Humboldt-Universität Berlin*: see: Berlin: Zweigbibliothek Theologische Fakultät

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Bibliothek, Berlin-Mitte, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin 1998 – 2004 >

Abelmann Vilain Pock Architekten, Berlin – (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Hauptbibliothek Forum Berlin-Neukölln Helene Nathan 2000 > Boge Johannsen, Hamburg (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Hauptbibliothek Mitte, Brunnenhof 1997 > Abelmann Vilain Pock Architekten, Berlin – (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Hauptverwaltung Deutsches Institut für Normung DIN, Bibliothek 1999 > BHPS Architekten, Gesellschaft von Architekten mbH, Berlin (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm Zentrum, Bibliothek Humboldt Universität Berlin 2006 – 2009 > Max Dudler Architekt, Berlin (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Kinderliteraturhaus 2010 > Raumlabor, Berlin (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Parlamentsbibliothek Deutscher Bundestag, Marie Elisabeth Lüders-Haus 1998 – 2003 > Stephan Braunfels Architekten, München-Berlin – (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Schillerbibliothek Berlin on design > AV 1 Architekten, Kaiserslautern – (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Staatsbibliothek 2000 – 2012 (2015) > HG Merz Architekten, Stuttgart, Berlin (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Universitätsbibliothek Humboldt Universität, Berlin 1997 > Abelmann Vilain Pock Architekten, Berlin – (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Veterinärmedizinische Bereichsbibliothek, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin 1997 > Assmann Salomon, Berlin – (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Volkswagen Universitätsbibliothek der TU und UDK 2000 – 2004 > Architekturbüro Walter A. Noebel, Berlin (Germany)

### Berlin

(Bundesland Berlin) Zweigbibliothek Theologische Fakultät, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin 2007 > Assmann Salomon, Berlin – (Germany)

### Berlin-Adlershof

(Bundesland Berlin) Erwin-Schrödinger-Zentrum, Zentralbibliothek Naturwissenschaften 2000 – 2003 > Gössler Kinz Kreienbaum Architekten, Hamburg (Germany)

### Berlin Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg

(Bundesland Berlin) Bezirkszentralbibliothek 2010 > Peter W. Schmidt Architekt, Pforzheim (Germany)

### Berlin-Köpenick

(Bundesland Berlin) Mittelpunktbibliothek Berlin-Köpenick 2005 – 2008 > Bruno Fioretti Marquez Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

### Berlin-Kreuzberg

(Bundesland Berlin) Interkulturelle Familienbibliothek 2010 > ff-Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

### Berlin-Reinickendorf (Tegel)

(Bundesland Berlin) **Stadtbibliothek Humboldt 1989** > Moore, Santa Monica CA (USA)

**Berlin-Wedding**  
(Bundesland Berlin) **Bibliothek am Luisenbad 1988 – 1995** > Chestnutt Niess, Berlin (Germany)

**Bernburg (Saale)**  
(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) **Stadtbibliothek 1999 – 2000** > Architekt Jörg Jürges, Bernburg (Saale) (Germany)

**Biberach**  
(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) **Stadtbücherei 1995** > Boris Podrecca Architektur, Wien (Austria)

**Bielefeld**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Hochschulcampus Bielefeld on design** > Döll-Atelier, Rotterdam

**Bielefeld**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Ergänzungsneubau Universität (ENUS) 2011 – 2013/2014** > agn-Gruppe, Ibbenbürgen (Germany)

**Bielefeld**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Bibliothek, Fachhochschule – University of Applied Sciences 2013** > Auer-Weber + Associierte, Stuttgart-München – (Germany)

**Bochum**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **NRW-Gesundheitscampus, Bibliothek on design** > Léon Wohlhage Wernik, Berlin (Germany)

**Bonn**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Bundesministerium für Gesundheit 2007** > Petzinka Pink, Düsseldorf (Germany)

**Bonn**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Haus der Bildung 2008 – 2011** > Klever, Koblitz, Letzel, Freivogel Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

**Bottrop**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Bibliothek Hochschule Ruhr-West, Campus Bottrop on design (2014)** > Code Unique Architekten, Dresden (Germany)

**Boxberg**  
(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg, Reg. Bez. Stuttgart, Ldkr. Main-Tauber) **Kulturzentrum Stadt Boxberg 2007** > überbau Architektur, Boxberg (Germany)

**Brandenburg an der Havel**  
(Bundesland Brandenburg) **Bibliothek Fachhochschule Brandenburg 1996** > Becker Architekten, Berlin – (Germany)  
*Brandenburgische Technische Universität* see: Cottbus: Informations-, Kommunikations- und Medienzentrum

**Braunschweig**  
(Bundesland Niedersachsen) **Bibliothek der Hochschule für Bildende Künste 2002** > KSP Engel und Zimmermann, Braunschweig (Germany)

**Braunschweig**  
(Bundesland Niedersachsen) **Universitätsbibliothek, Erweiterungsbau TU Braunschweig 1996** > KSP Engel und Zimmermann, Braunschweig (Germany)

**Braunschweig**  
(Bundesland Niedersachsen) **Zentralbibliothek, Campus Nord, Zentrum Geistes-, Sozial- und Erziehungswissenschaften, Technische Universität Braunschweig on design** > ARC-hitekten Rutschmann Goldbach, Stuttgart - (Germany)

**Bremen**  
(Bundesland Bremen) **Bibliothek Jacobs University 2002 – 2004** > Boege Lindner Architekten, Hamburg (Germany)

**Bremen**  
(Bundesland Bremen) **Universitätsbibliothek Sanierung 2000 – 2004** > HJW + Partner, Hannover (Germany)

**Bremen-Gröpelingen**  
(Bundesland Bremen) **Stadtteilbibliothek 1995** > Architektengruppe Rosengart, Bremen (Germany)

**Bremerhaven**  
(Bundesland Bremen) **Bibliothek Hochschule an der Karlsburg 2004 – 2005** > Kister Scheithauer Gross Architekten, Köln, Leipzig (Germany)

**Bremerhaven-Leherheide**  
(Bundesland Bremen) **Stadtteilbibliothek 2011** > Architekturbüro Werner Grannemann, Bremerhaven (Germany)

**Bruchsal**  
(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) **Heisenberg-Gymnasium Bibliothek 2011** > Hausmann Architekten, Aachen (Germany)  
*Brunnenhof, Berlin Mitte* see: Berlin: Hauptbibliothek Mitte  
*Bucerius Law School* see: Hamburg: Bibliothek Bucerius Law School

**Bühl**  
(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) **Mediathek 2001** > Wurm + Wurm, Bühl (Germany)  
*Burg Giebichenstein* see: Halle: Burg Giebichenstein  
*Centre for Life Science* see: Köln: Centre for Life Science

**Cottbus**  
(Bundesland Brandenburg) **Informations-, Kommunikations- und Medienzentrum IKMZ 2004** > Herzog-de Meuron, Basel (Switzerland)

**Darmstadt**  
(Bundesland Hessen) **Hörsaal und Medienzentrum, Technische Universität, Campus Lichtwiese 2013** > Heide, Frankfurt am Main (Germany)

**Darmstadt**  
(Bundesland Hessen) **Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Darmstadt 2005 – 2012** > BSS Architekten, Nürnberg (Germany)

**Deggendorf**  
(Bundesland Bayern) **Fachhochschule Bibliothek 1998** > Schneider Sendelbach, Braunschweig (Germany)  
*Campus Deggendorf* see: Düsseldorf: Fachhochschule Düsseldorf

**Dessau-Roßlau**  
(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) **Bauhaus Bibliothek 2008 – 2011** > Becker Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

**Dortmund**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Stadtbibliothek 1995 – 1999** > Mario Botta Architetto, Mendrisio (Switzerland)

**Dresden**  
(Bundesland Sachsen) **Kulturpalast Bibliothek 1st Prize 2009** > gmp von Gerkan, Marg und Partner, Hamburg (Germany)

**Dresden**  
(Bundesland Sachsen) **Max Planck Institut für Chemische Physik 1996 – 2003** > PPS Planungsbüro, München (Germany)



**Dresden**  
(Bundesland Sachsen) St. Benno Gymnasium, Bibliothek 1994 – 1996 > **Behnisch** Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

**Dresden**  
(Bundesland Sachsen) Staatliche Studienakademie (Berufsakademie Sachsen) / Evangelische Hochschule für Soziale Arbeit 2011 > **Kister Scheithauer Gross Architekten**, Köln-Leipzig (Germany)

**Dresden**  
(Bundesland Sachsen) S.U.U.B Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Staats- u. Universitätsbibliothek 1996 – 2002 > **Ortner & Ortner**, Wien (Austria)

**Dresden**  
(Bundesland Sachsen) Hochschulbibliothek Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft 2002 > Reimar **Herbst** Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

**Düsseldorf**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Fachhochschule Düsseldorf, Campus Derendorf 2011 – 2013 > **Nickl & Partner**, Berlin (Germany)

**Düsseldorf**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Medizinische Fachbibliotheken O.A.S.E, Heinrich-Heine Universität 2011 > **HPP Hentrich-Petschnigg & Partner**, Düsseldorf (Germany)

**Duisburg**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Stadtfenster 2012 > **MSP** Architekten, Dortmund (Germany)  
*Durt, Werner, Architekt see: Berlin, Akademie der Künste*

**Dußlingen**  
(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Bibliothek Mediothek 2011 > **Riehle + Assoziierte**, Reutlingen (Germany)

**Eberswalde**  
(Bundesland Brandenburg) Hochschulbibliothek 2000 > **Herzog-de Meuron**, Basel (Switzerland)  
*ELSI Legal Studies Institute see: Osnabrück: ELSI Legal Studies Institute*  
*Erbracher Hof see: Schweinfurt, Stadtbücherei*

**Erlangen**  
(Bundesland Bayern) Bürgerpalais Stuttenheim, Städtische Galerie, Bücherei 2010 > **GKT** Architekten, Würzburg (Germany)

**Erlangen**  
(Bundesland Bayern) Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen, Neugestaltung 2011/2012 > **Brückner**, Tirschenreuth (Germany)

**Erfurt**  
(Bundesland Thüringen) Augustiner Kloster, Bibliothek Wiederaufbau 2009 > **Junk & Reich** Architekten, Weimar (Germany)

**Erfurt**  
(Bundesland Thüringen) Bundesarbeitsgericht, Bibliothek 1999 > **Weinmiller** Architekten, Berlin, Köln (Germany)

**Erfurt**  
(Bundesland Thüringen) Universitätsbibliothek 1998 – 2000 > **K+P** (Koch + Partner) Architekten, München (Germany)  
*Ernst Moritz Arndt Universität see: Greifswald, Universitätsbibliothek*  
*Erwin-Schrödinger-Zentrum see: Berlin-Adlershof: Erwin-Schrödinger-Zentrum*  
*Euregio-Bücherei see: Nordhorn: Euregio Bücherei*

**Essen**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Folkwang Bibliothek 2012 > Max **Dudler** Architekt, Berlin (Germany) / Nattler, Essen (Germany)

**Essen**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Museum Folkwang, Bibliothek 2010 > **Chipperfield**, London (UK)

**Essen**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Stadtbibliothek Gildehof Center 1999 > Walter von **Lom** & Partner (Germany)

**Essen**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Universitätsbibliothek 1. Preis > **KSP** Engel und Zimmermann Architekten, Braunschweig (Germany)

**Essen**  
(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Zollvereins School 2006 > **SANAA**, Tokyo (Japan)  
*Fachhochschule Eberswalde see: Eberswalde: Hochschulbibliothek*  
*Fachhochschule Koblenz, Standort Remagen see: Remagen*  
*Fachhochschule Westküste see: Heide: Hochschulbibliothek*

**Flensburg**  
(Bundesland Schleswig-Holstein) Stadtbibliothek 2007 > **RKW**, Düsseldorf (Germany)  
*Folkwang Bibliothek see: Essen: Folkwang Bibliothek*

**Frankfurt am Main**  
(Bundesland Hessen) Bibliothek Straßenbahndepot Sachsenhausen 2009 > **Landes & Partner**, Frankfurt am Main (Germany)

**Frankfurt am Main**  
(Bundesland Hessen) Deutsche Bibliothek 1997 > **Arat** Kaiser Kaiser, Stuttgart (Germany)

**Frankfurt am Main**  
(Bundesland Hessen) Europäische Schule 2000 – 2003 > **AS&P** Albert Speer & Partner, Frankfurt am Main – (Germany)

**Frankfurt am Main**  
(Bundesland Hessen) Fakultät Gesellschafts- und Erziehungswissenschaften, Goethe Universität 2012 > Thomas **Müller**, Ivan Reimann, Berlin (Germany)

**Frankfurt am Main**  
(Bundesland Hessen) Fakultät Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Goethe Universität 2008 > Thomas **Müller**, Ivan Reimann, Berlin (Germany)

**Frankfurt am Main**  
(Bundesland Hessen) Frankfurt School of Finance & Management 1997 – 2001 > **MOW** Architekten, Frankfurt am Main (Germany)

**Frankfurt am Main**  
(Bundesland Hessen) Instituto Cervantes, Bibliothek Antonio Gamoneda 2008 > **Schneider+Schumacher**, Frankfurt am Main (Germany)

**Frankfurt am Main**  
(Bundesland Hessen) Max-Planck-Institut für Europäische Rechtsgeschichte, Bibliothek 2006 – 2012 > **Staab** Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

### Frankfurt am Main

(Bundesland Hessen) Zentralbibliothek 2007 > KSP Engel und Zimmermann, Braunschweig (Germany)

### Frankfurt am Main

(Bundesland Hessen) Zentralgebäude Bibliothek, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, Campus Riedberg 2012 > Gerber Architekten, Dortmund (Germany)

### Frankfurt an der Oder

(Bundesland Brandenburg) Institut für Halbleitertechnik Bibliothek 1999 > Henn Architekten, München, Berlin, Shanghai, Beijing (Germany)

### Frankfurt an der Oder

(Bundesland Brandenburg) Land- und Amtsgericht, Bibliothek 2005 > Georg Bumiller, Berlin (Germany)

### Freiburg

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Universitätsbibliothek 2013/14 > DEGELO Architekten, Basel (Switzerland)

### Freiburg-Rieselfeld

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Kinder- und Jugendmedothek 2003 > Architektur und Stadtplanung Rosenstiel, Freiburg (Germany)

### Fulda

(Bundesland Hessen) Hochschul- u. Landesbibliothek Fulda 2013 > Atelier30, Kassel (Germany)

### Gerlingen

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Bücherei 1998 > Klumpp + Klumpp Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Gersthofen

(Bundesland Bayern) Stadtbibliothek 2003 > Schulze + Partner, Augsburg (Germany)

Giebichenstein see: Halle: Burg Giebichenstein

Gildehof Center see: Essen: Stadtbibliothek

### Görlitz

(Bundesland Sachsen, Lkr. Görlitz) Neubau Mensa/ Bibliothek 2006 > Architekturbüro Jürgen Singer, Dresden (Germany)

### Görlitz

(Bundesland Sachsen, Lkr. Görlitz) Stadtbibliothek 2005-2009 > Schmidt & Schindler, Görlitz (Germany)

### Göttingen

(Bundesland Niedersachsen) Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek 1991 – 1993 > Gerber Architekten, Dortmund (Germany)

### Greifswald

(Bundesland Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) Bibliothek Campus Loefflerstraße, Universitätsbibliothek Ernst Moritz Arndt Universität on design > e-g-n architekten, Darmstadt-Leipzig (Germany)

### Greifswald

(Bundesland Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) Universitätsbibliothek Ernst Moritz Arndt Universität 2001 > bsp Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

### Gummersbach

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Bibliothek Köln University of Applied Sciences, Campus Gummersbach 2005 -2007 > Gerber Architekten, Dortmund (Germany)

### Halberstadt

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt, Lkr. Harz) Hochschule Harz, Abt. Halberstadt, Bibliothek 2004 > Hülsdell & Hallegger, Halberstadt, Germany

### Halle (Saale)

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) Burg Giebichenstein, Kunsthalle, Mediathek on design > f29 Architekten, Dresden (Germany)

### Halle (Saale)

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) Fachbereich Geowissenschaften, Martin Luther Universität Halle-Wittenberg 2003 > Pfeifer Ellermann Preckel, Lüdinghausen (Germany)

### Halle (Saale)

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) Juridicum Bibliothek 1996 – 1998 > Gernot Schulz Architektur, Köln (Germany) / Van den Valentyn Architektur, Köln (Germany)

### Halle (Saale)

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) Max Planck Institut für Ethnologische Forschung, Bibliothek 2002 > Kister Scheithauer Gross Architekten, Köln, Leipzig (Germany)

### Halle (Saale)

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) Zweigbibliothek GSZ (Geistes- u. Sozialwissenschaftliches Zentrum) Martin-Luther Universität 2014 > e-g-n-architekten, Darmstadt-Leipzig (Germany)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) Bibliothek Bucerius Law School 2006 – 2007 > MPP, Hamburg (Germany)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) Bibliothek Hafen City Universität on construction > Code Unique Architekten, Dresden (Germany)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) Bibliothek Max Planck Institut für internationales und ausländisches Privatrecht 2005 – 2006 > bof architekten, Hamburg (Germany)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) Bibliothek Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Universität Hamburg 2010 > me di um Architekten, Hamburg (Germany)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) Gerd Bucerius Bibliothek, Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe 2000 > Störmer Murphy and Partners (Germany)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) The Hamburg-America-Center 2009 > Meier, New York NY (USA)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) Handelskammer Hamburg, Wirtschaftsbibliothek 2004 – 2007 > Behnisch Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) Haus der Photographie, Bibliothek 2004 – 2005 > Störmer Murphy and Partners, Hamburg (Germany)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften, Zentralbibliothek 2002 > Schaub & Partner, Hamburg (Germany) / Coop Himmelb(l)au, Wien (Austria)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) Internationales Maritimes Museum 2008 > MRLV Architekten, Hamburg (Germany)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) Martha-Muchow Bibliothek, Universität Hamburg, Fachbereich Erziehungswissenschaft 2006 > von Mansberg, Wiskott u. Partner, Hamburg, Lüneburg (Germany)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) RechtsHaus 1999 – 2004 > me di um Architekten, Hamburg (Germany)

### Hamburg

(Bundesland Hamburg) Zentrum für Marine und Atmosphärische Wissenschaften 2003 > MRLV Architekten, Hamburg (Germany)

### Hamburg-Bergedorf

(Bundesland Hamburg) Bibliothek Gesamtschule Hamburg-Bergedorf 2007 – 2008 > BRT Architekten (Germany)

### Hamm

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Zentralbibliothek, Heinrich-von-Kleist- Forum 2007 – 2010 > ap plan Mory Osterwalder Vielmo, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Hanau

(Bundesland Hessen) Stadtbibliothek on design (2016) > RKW, Düsseldorf (Germany)

Hasso-Platner-Bibliothek see: Mannheim, Universitätsbibliothek

Haus der Bildung see: Bonn, Haus der Bildung

### Heide

(Bundesland Schleswig-Holstein) Hochschulbibliothek Fachhochschule Westküste 2002 > Scheuring und Partner, Köln (Germany)

### Heidelberg

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Bibliothek SRH Fachschule 2004 > Donnig + Unterstab Architekten, Rastatt (Germany)

### Heidelberg

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Bibliothek 2014 > Heinle, Wisner und Partner, Freie Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Heidelberg

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Hochschule für Jüdische Studien 2009 > Hans-Jörg Meier, Heidelberg (Germany)

### Heidenheim

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Duale Hochschule Bibliothek 2010 > Spreen Architekten (Germany)

### Heilbronn

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Stadtbibliothek 2001 > Bechler Krummlauf Teske Architekten, Heilbronn – (Germany)

Heisenberg Gymnasium see: Bruchsal: Heisenberg Gymnasium

Helene Nathan Hauptbibliothek see: Berlin: Hauptbibliothek Forum Berlin-Neukölln

Herzog-August Bibliothek see: Wolfenbüttel: Herzog-August, Bibliothek

Heinrich-Heine-Universität see: Düsseldorf: Medizinische Fachbibliotheken

Heinrich-von-Kleist Forum see: Hamm, Zentralbibliothek

### Herne-Sodingen

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Akademie Mont Cenis, Bibliothek 1999 > HHS Architekten, Kassel (Germany) / Jourda, Paris (France)

Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek see: Weimar: Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek

### Markt Herolsberg

(Bundesland Bayern) Bibliothek, Rathaus, Bürgerhaus 2006 > Gaiser Partner Architekten (Germany)

### Hof

(Bundesland Bayern) Bibliothek Fachhochschule 2003 > EHS Freie Architekten, München (Germany)

### Hofheim Taunus

(Bundesland Hessen) Stadtbibliothek planning > Henchion + Reuter, Berlin, Dublion (Germany)

Humboldt-Universität Berlin see: Berlin: Fachbereichsbibliothek Germanistik/Skandinavistik

Humboldt-Universität Berlin see: Berlin: Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Bibliothek

Humboldt-Universität Berlin see: Berlin: Universitätsbibliothek Humboldt Universität

Humboldt-Universität Berlin see: Berlin: Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm Zentrum

### Idstein

(Bundesland Hessen, Ldkr. Rheingau-Taunus) Erweiterungsbau (Bibliothek) Hochschule Fresenius 2008 > Planungsbüro Guckes, Idstein (Germany)

### Ismaning

(Bundesland Bayern) Kulturzentrum 2009 > Architekturbüro Landbrecht, München (Germany)

Instituto Cervantes see: Frankfurt am Main: Instituto Cervantes

Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm Zentrum see: Berlin: Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm Zentrum

Jacobs University see: Bremen, Bibliothek Jacobs University

### Jena

(Bundesland Thüringen) Abbe-Zentrum Wissenschaftszentrum Jena-Beutenberg Bibliothek 2005 > gmp von Gerkan, Marg und Partner, Hamburg (Germany)

### Jena

(Bundesland Thüringen) Institutsgebäude für Sprachwissenschaften, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität 1999 > Heinle, Wisner und Partner, Freie Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Jena

(Bundesland Thüringen) Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek 2001 > Heckmann Kristel und Jung Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Karlsruhe

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Badische Landesbibliothek 1983 – 1991 > Oswald Mathias Ungers (Germany)

### Karlsruhe

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Badische Landesbibliothek Büchermagazin 2013 > Schweger Associated Architects, Hamburg (Germany)

### Karlsruhe

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Bibliothek Bundesgerichtshof 2003 > Dohle + Lohse Architekten, Braunschweig (Germany)

### Karlsruhe

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Bibliothekserweiterung Universitätsbibliothek 2006 > Gaiser Partner Architekten, Karlsruhe (Germany)

### Kiel

(Bundesland Schleswig-Holstein) **Bibliothek Institut für Weltwirtschaft 2001** > Walter von Lom & Partner (Germany)

### Koblenz

(Bundesland Rheinland-Pfalz) **Forum Mittelrhein, Stadtbibliothek 2012** > Bentham Crowel Architects, Amsterdam, Aachen (The Netherlands)

### Koblenz

(Bundesland Rheinland-Pfalz) **Forum Mittelrhein, Stadtbibliothek 2012** > Gernot Schulz Architektur, Köln (Germany)

### Koblenz

(Bundesland Rheinland-Pfalz) **Universitätsbibliothek 2001** > Landesbetrieb Liegenschafts- und Baubetreuung, Koblenz (Germany)

### Köln

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Centre for Life Science, Bibliothek 2009** > Schneider Sendelbach, Braunschweig (Germany)

### Köln

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Fachhochschule, Bibliothek Ingenieurwissenschaftliches Zentrum 2001** > Staatliches Bauamt I, Köln (Germany)

### Köln

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Erweiterungsbau, Bibliothek, Universität zu Köln 2016** > Kister, Köln (Germany)

### Königs Wusterhausen

(Bundesland Brandenburg) **Bildungszentrum der Finanzverwaltung 2008** > Numrich Albrecht Klumpp, Berlin (Germany)

### Kolbermoor

(Bundesland Bayern) **Bibliothek Kolbermoor 2010 – 2012** > Behnisch Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

*Konrad Duden Stadtbibliothek* see: Bad Hersfeld: Konrad Duden Stadtbibliothek

### Kornwestheim

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) **Kulturhaus, Stadtbücherei 2009 – 2012** > an plan Mory Osterwalder Vielmo, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Krefeld

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Mediothek 2005 – 2008** > HPP Hentrich-Petschnigg & Partner, Düsseldorf (Germany)

### Künzelsau-Gaisbach

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) **Kultur- und Kongresszentrum Würth 2015** > Chipperfield, London (UK)

*KulTourKate*: see: Schöneiche, KulTourKate

*Kulturspeicher* see: Würzburg, Bibliothek Kulturspeicher

### Landau

(Bundesland Rheinland-Pfalz) **Universitätsbibliothek 2001** > Landesbetrieb Liegenschafts- und Baubetreuung, Landau (Germany)

### Leipzig

(Bundesland Sachsen) **Bibliothek Stadtgeschichtliches Museum 2004** > Prof. Ulrich Coersmeier GmbH, Köln (Germany)

### Leipzig

(Bundesland Sachsen) **Bibliothek Veterinärmedizinische Fakultät 2008** > Heike Böttcher Architekturbüro, Dresden (Germany)

### Leipzig

(Bundesland Sachsen) **Campus Bibliothek, Hörsaalgebäude 2003 – 2009** > Behet Bonzio Lin Architekten, Münster (Germany)

### Leipzig

(Bundesland Sachsen) **Deutsche Nationalbibliothek 2010** > Gabriele Glückler, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Leipzig

(Bundesland Sachsen) **Juridicum Petersbogen 2001** > HPP Hentrich-Petschnigg & Partner, Düsseldorf (Germany)

### Leipzig

(Bundesland Sachsen) **Max-Planck-Institut für Neurophysiologische Forschung, Bibliothek 1998** > SSP Architekten, München (Germany)

### Leipzig

(Bundesland Sachsen) **Universitätsbibliothek HTWK 2009** > Léon Wohlhage Wernik, Berlin (Germany)

### Leipzig

(Bundesland Sachsen) **Universitätsbibliothek Wiederaufbau, Modernisierung, Erweiterung 1991 – 2002** > HJW + Partner, Hannover (Germany)

*Lehmbruck, Manfred 1913 – 1992* see: Mössingen, Bibliothek

### Lippstadt

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) **Hochschule Hamm-Lippstadt 1. Preis 2010** > RKW, Düsseldorf (Germany)

### Lohfelden

(Bundesland Hessen, Lkr. Kassel) **Bibliothek 2009** > Schultze Schulze, Kassel (Germany)

### Luckenwalde

(Bundesland Brandenburg) **Bibliothek im Bahnhof 2005 – 2008** > Raubewegung Architektur, Berlin (Germany)

### Lüneburg

(Bundesland Niedersachsen) **Bibliothek Fachbereich Automatisierungstechnik, Fachhochschule 1996 – 1997** > Gerber Architekten, Dortmund (Germany)

### Lüneburg

(Bundesland Niedersachsen) **Universitätsbibliothek 1999** > von Mansberg, Wiskott u. Partner, Hamburg, Lüneburg (Germany)

### Ludwigsburg

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) **Stadtbibliothek 2003** > Vermögen und Bau Baden-Württemberg, Ludwigsburg (Germany)

*Luitpoldhaus* see: Nürnberg: Stadtbibliothek

### Magdeburg

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) **Universitätsbibliothek Magdeburg 2003** > Auer-Weber + Associierte, Stuttgart-München (Germany)

### Magdeburg-Salbke

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) **Freiluftbibliothek 2009** > Karo Architekten, Leipzig (Germany)

### Mainz

(Bundesland Rheinland-Pfalz) **Bibliothek Max Planck Institut für Chemie 2011** > Fritsch + Tschaidse Architekten, München (Germany)

### Manching

(Bundesland Bayern, Regbz. Oberbayern, Ldkr. Pfaffenhofen a.d.Ilm) **Gemeindebibliothek 2012** > Architekturbüro Denz, Passau (Germany)

### Mannheim

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Erweiterungsbau Bibliothek des ZMF (Zentrum für medizinische Forschung) 2008 > Schädler & Zwerger, Leinfelden-Echterdingen (Germany)

### Mannheim

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Universitätsbibliothek 2006 > Blocher Blocher Partners, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Marburg

(Bundesland Hessen) Zentrale Universitätsbibliothek on construction 2012 > Sinning Architekten, Darmstadt (Germany)

### Marburg

(Bundesland Hessen) ZMB Zentralmedizinische Bibliothek, Philipp-Universität Marburg 2003 > AEP Architekten Eggert Partner, Stuttgart (Germany)

*Marie Elisabeth Lüders-Haus* see: Berlin, Parlamentsbibliothek

*Martha-Muchow* Bibliothek see: Hamburg: Martha-Muchow Bibliothek

*Martin Luther* Universität Halle-Wittenberg see: Halle (Saale): Fachbereich Geowissenschaften

*Max Planck Institut für Chemische Physik* see: Dresden: Max Planck Institut für Chemische Physik

*Max Planck Institut für ethnologische Forschung* see: Halle (Saale): Max Planck Institut

*Max Planck Institut für internationales und ausländisches Privatrecht* see: Hamburg, Bibliothek Max Planck Institut für internationales und ausländisches Privatrecht

*Medienschiff* see: Weiterstadt: Medienschiff

### Meißen

(Bundesland Sachsen) Bibliothek FSHV Fachhochschule der sächsischen Verwaltung 2007 > dd1 Architekten, Dresden (Germany)

*Mont Cenis* see: Herne-Sodingen: Akademie

### Mössingen (Reutlingen)

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Bibliothek 2008 – 2011 > Gerd Baldauf, Architekt und Stadtplaner, Stuttgart – (Germany)

### Mühlheim a.d. Ruhr

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Stadtbibliothek im Medienhaus 2009 > SKE Group, Mannheim – Langen (Germany) / Architekturbüro Martin Starmans, Aachen (Germany)

### Müllheim

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Mediathek 2000 > Architektur und Stadtplanung Rosenstiel, Freiburg (Germany)

### München

(Bundesland Bayern) Bibliothek, Fakultät für Mathematik und Informatik Technische Universität München 2002 > Brechensbauer Weinhart + Partner, München – (Germany)

### München

(Bundesland Bayern) Bibliothek des Historicums, Universität 1999 > Klaus Uhlmann, München (Germany)

### München

(Bundesland Bayern) Jüdisches Museum, Bibliothek 2006 > Wandel Hoefer Lorch, Saarbrücken (Germany)

### München

(Bundesland Bayern, Regbz. Oberbayern) NS-Dokumentationszentrum 2014 > Georg Scheel Wetzel Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

### Münster

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Bibliothek, Geowissenschaften, Westfälisches Wilhelms-Universität Münster 2011 – 2013 > agn-Gruppe, Ibbenbürgen (Germany)

### Münster

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Bibliothek, Philosophisches Seminar 1. Preis 2011 > Peter Böhm, Köln (Germany)

### Münster

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Diözesanbibliothek 2002 – 2005 > Max Dudler Architekt, Berlin (Germany)

### Münster

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Fachbereich Architektur, Bibliothek, Fachhochschule 2010 > Zauberscho(e)n, Münster (Germany)

### Münster

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Stadtbibliothek Münster 1987 – 1993 > Bolles + Wilson (Germany)

### Münster

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Torhaus – Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek 2009 > Pfeifer Ellermann Preckel, Lüdinghausen (Germany)

### Naumburg a.d. Saale

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) Nietzsche Dokumentationszentrum 2008 – 2010 > KGB Architekten, Weimar (Germany)

### Neckargemünd

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Mediathek Umbau Modernisierung 2010 > Donnig + Unterstab Architekten, Rastatt (Germany)

### Neckarsulm

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Mediathek 2001 – 2004 > Bechler Krummlauf Teske Architekten, Heilbronn (Germany)

### Neufahrn (Freising)

(Bundesland Bayern) Bibliothek 1996 – 2000 > BKLS Architekten, München (Germany)

### Neu-Ulm

(Bundesland Bayern) Fachhochschule Bibliothek 2006 – 2008 > Harris + Kurrle Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

*Nietzsche Dokumentationszentrum* see: Naumburg a.d. Saale, Nietzsche Dokumentationszentrum

### Nordhorn

(Bundesland Niedersachsen) Euregio Bücherei Stadhaus Archiv 2001 > Hochbauamt Nordhorn (Germany)

### Nürnberg

(Bundesland Bayern) Germanisches Nationalmuseum 1993 > me di um Architekten, Hamburg (Germany)

### Nürnberg

(Bundesland Bayern) Stadtbibliothek Luitpoldhaus 2012 > Kappler Architekten, Nürnberg (Germany)

*NRW Gesundheitscampus* see: Bochum: NRW-Gesundheitscampus

### Oberkirch

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Mediathek 2010 > Wurm + Wurm, Bühl (Germany)

### Oestrich-Winkel

(Bundesland Hessen) European Business School 1998 – 2000 > Christoph Mäckler, Frankfurt am Main (Germany)

### Osnabrück

(Bundesland Niedersachsen) ELSI Legal Studies Institute, Universität Osnabrück 2008 > KSP Engel und Zimmermann, Braunschweig (Germany)



### Osnabrück

(Bundesland Niedersachsen) Zentralbibliothek Westerberg, Universitätsbibliothek Fachhochschule on design > Reimar Herbst  
Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

### Ostfildern-Kemnat

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Bücherei und Jugendräume 2005 > Klumpp + Klumpp Architekten (Germany)

### Ostfildern-Scharnhäuser Park

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Stadthaus 2002 > J. Mayer H. Architects, Berlin (Germany)

### Passau

(Bundesland Bayern) Juristische Fakultät 1999 > Architekt Michael Rosner, Passau (Germany)

*Petersbogen* see: Leipzig: Juridicum

### Pforzheim

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Stadtbibliothek 1999 – 2002 > Hilmer & Sattler, München, Berlin (Germany)

### Pforzheim

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Fachhochschulbibliothek 2000 > Klein & Breucha, Stuttgart (Germany)

*Philipp-Universität Marburg*: see: Marburg ZMB Zentralmedizinische Bibliothek

### Potsdam

(Bundesland Brandenburg) Fachhochschule Potsdam, Zentralgebäude, Bibliothek 2009 > Becher Rottkamp, Berlin (Germany)

### Potsdam

(Bundesland Brandenburg) Fraunhofer Institut Biomedizinische Technik, Bibliothek 2007 > Hammeskrause Architekten, Stuttgart  
(Germany)

### Potsdam

(Bundesland Brandenburg) Stadt- und Landesbibliothek, Volkshochschule 2009 – 2010 > Becker Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

### Potsdam-Babelsberg

(Bundesland Brandenburg) Deutsches Rundfunkarchiv, Bibliothek > B + H Bussmann + Haberer Gesellschaft von Architekten, Köln-  
Berlin (Germany)

### Potsdam-Babelsberg

(Bundesland Brandenburg) Hochschule für Film und Fernsehen Konrad Wolf 1996 – 2000 > me di um Architekten, Hamburg  
(Germany)

### Potsdam-Golm

(Bundesland Brandenburg) Universität, Informations-, Kommunikations- und Medienzentrum 2004 – 2011 > Staab Architekten,  
Berlin (Germany)

### Pulheim

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Kultur- und Medienzentrum 2006 > Moersch + Würfel Architekten, Köln (Germany)

### Recklinghausen

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Bibliothek University of Applied Sciences 1999 – 2001 > Gerber Architekten, Dortmund  
(Germany)

### Regensburg

(Bundesland Bayern) Fachhochschule Hochschulbibliothek 2006 > Staatliches Bauamt, Regensburg (Germany)

### Remagen

(Bundesland Rheinland-Pfalz) Fachhochschule Koblenz, Standort Remagen, Rhein-Ahr Campus, Bibliothek 2005 > Heinle (Germany)

*Rey, Hermann, Architekt* see: Dessau-Roßlau, Bauhaus Bibliothek

*Rhein-Ahr Campus* see: Remagen

*Richter, Otto, Baumeister* see: Berlin, Institut für Sozialwissenschaften

### Rostock

(Bundesland Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) Universitätsbibliothek 2004 > Henning Larsen, Copenhagen (Denmark)

### Saarbrücken

(Bundesland Saarland) Bereichsbibliothek Physik, Chemie, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken 2005 > Alt & Britz, Saarbrücken  
(Germany)

### Saarbrücken

(Bundesland Saarland) Zentrum für Bioinformatik, Bibliothek, Universität des Saarlandes 2009 > AV 1 Architekten, Kaiserslautern –  
(Germany)

### St. Augustin

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Hochschul- und Kreisbibliothek Bonn-Rhein-Sieg 1996 – 2001 > HMP Architekten (Germany)

*Schillerbibliothek Berlin*: see: Berlin: Schillerbibliothek Berlin

### Schmalkalden

(Bundesland Thüringen) Bibliothek Fachhochschule 1996 – 2000 > KBK Architekten (Germany)

### Schöneiche (Berlin)

(Bundesland Brandenburg) KulTourKate Schöneiche on construction – 2013 > Becker Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

### Schwäbisch-Hall

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Stadtbibliothek 2001 > gh2 architekten, Neustadt/Weinstrasse (Germany)

### Schweinfurt

(Bundesland Bayern) Abteilungsbibliothek Schweinfurt, Fachhochschule Würzburg-Schweinfurt-Aschaffenburg 1994 > EHS Freie  
Architekten, München (Germany)

### Schweinfurt

(Bundesland Bayern) Stadtbücherei Erbracher Hof 2004 > Bruno Fioretti Marquez Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

### Schwerin

(Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) Astrid-Lindgren-Schule 2001 – 2003 > Roland Schulz Architekt, Schwerin (Germany)

*Stadtbibliothek Koblenz* > see: Forum Mittelrhein

*Stadtfenster* see: Duisburg: Stadtfenster

*Stadthaus* see: Ostfildern-Scharnhäuser Park: Stadthaus

### Speyer

(Bundesland Rheinland-Pfalz) Bibliothek, Deutsche Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften in design (2014) > Dudler, Berlin  
(Germany)

### Stendal

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) Hochschulbibliothek – Umbau Haus 1, FH Magdeburg, Stendal 2011 > ARC architekturkonzept GmbH,  
Halberstadt Magdeburg (Germany) Bach Schwarzbrunn Zabries Architekturbüro, Stendal – Germany

### Stendal

(Bundesland Sachsen-Anhalt) Stadtbibliothek Anna Seghers 2012 > Bach, Stendal (Germany)

### Stuttgart

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Bibliothek Hochschule der Medien 2013 > Hotz + Architekten, Freiburg (Germany)

### Stuttgart

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg, Reg.bz. Stuttgart) Erweiterungsbau Württembergische Landesbibliothek on design (2014/15) > Lederer + Ragnarsdóttir + Oei, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Stuttgart

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Kollegengebäude I, Gesamtsanierung, Universität Stuttgart 2002 > Heinle, Wisner und Partner Freie Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Stuttgart

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Kollegengebäude II, Gesamtsanierung, Universität Stuttgart 2009 > Heinle, Wisner und Partner Freie Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Stuttgart

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Stadtbibliothek 2008 – 2011 > Yi Architects, Köln (Germany)

### Suhl

(Bundesland Thüringen) Stadtbücherei 2004 > Architekturbüro Weingart, Erfurt (Germany)

*Technische Universität München* see: München, Bibliothek Fakultät für Mathematik und Informatik

*Torhaus Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Münster* see: Münster: Torhaus

### Tübingen

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Universitätsbibliothek, Ammerbau 2002 > Staatliches Vermögens- und Hochbauamt, Tübingen (Germany)

### Schwenningen-Villingen

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg, Regbz. Freiburg, Ldkr. Schwarzwald-Baar Kreis) Berufsakademie Villingen-Schwenningen, Bibliothek 1997 > Schädler & Zwerger, Leinfelden-Echterdingen (Germany)

### Schwenningen-Villingen

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg, Regbz. Freiburg, Ldkr. Schwarzwald-Baar Kreis) Hochschule Furtwangen, Bibliotheksgebäude Schwenningen 2011 > Schädler & Zwerger, Leinfelden-Echterdingen 2011

### Ulm

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Fachhochschule für Technik (Engineering School), Bibliothek 2000 – 2006 > Behnisch Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Ulm

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Universität, Kommunikations- und Informationszentrum 2001 > steidle architekten, München (Germany)

### Ulm

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Stadtbibliothek Ulm 2004 > Paul Böhm, Gottfried Böhm, Köln (Germany)

### Unna

(Bundesland Nordrhein-Westfalen) Zentrum für Information und Bildung 2003 – 2004 > Weicken Architekten, Unna (Germany)

### Unterföhring

(Bundesland Bayern) Bürgerhaus 2010 > Werkgemeinschaft Guttenberger, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Schwenningen-Villingen

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg, Regbz. Freiburg, Ldkr. Schwald-Baar Kreis) Hochschule Furtwangen, Bibliotheksgebäude Schwenningen 2011 > Schädler & Zwerger, Leinfelden-Echterdingen (Germany)

### Warnemünde

(Bundesland Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) Institut für Ostseeforschung 2007 > KSV Krüger Schubert Vandreiike, Berlin (Germany)

### Weikersheim

(Bundesland Baden-Württemberg) Stadtbibliothek 2008 – 2009 > Martin Wypior Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Weimar

(Bundesland Thüringen) Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek 2002 – 2005 > Karl Heinz Schmitz Architekt, Weimar (Germany)

### Weimar

(Bundesland Thüringen) Universitätsbibliothek Bauhaus-Universität 2002 – 2004 > Meck Architekten, München (Germany)

### Weiterstadt

(Bundesland Hessen) Medienshipf 2009 > Lengfeld & Wilisch Architekten, Darmstadt (Germany)

*Westfälisches Wilhelms-Universität Münster*: see: Münster: Bibliothek Geowissenschaften

*Westfälisches Wilhelms-Universität Münster*: see: Münster: Bibliothek Philosophisches Seminar

*Westfälische Hochschule* see: Zwickau: Bibliothek

### Wildau

(Bundesland Brandenburg) IKMZ Informations- Kommunikationszentrum Technische Fachhochschule Wildau 2007 – 2007 > Chestnutt Niess, Berlin (Germany)

### Wismar

(Bundesland Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) Hochschulbibliothek 2000 > Landesbauamt Schwerin (Germany)

*Konrad Wolf* see: Postdam-Babelsberg: Hochschule für Film und Fernsehen

### Wolfenbüttel

(Bundesland Niedersachsen) Herzog-August Bibliothek on design (2009) > Becker Architekten, Berlin (Germany)

### Würzburg

(Bundesland Bayern) Bibliothek Kulturspeicher 2002 > Brückner + Brückner Architekten, Tirschenreuth (Germany)

### Zwickau

(Bundesland Sachsen) Bibliothek Westfälische Hochschule 1994 – 1998 > Scheuring und Partner, Köln (Germany)

### **Hong Kong:**

**Hong Kong:** Chu Hai College 2013 > OMA, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Hong Kong:** Discovery College 2008 > ARUP, London (UK)

## **Hungary**

### **Pécs**

(County Baranja) **Regional Library and Knowledge Center 2010** > **Török és Balázs Építészeti Kft.**, Budapest ( Hungary)

## **Iceland**

### **Reykjavik**

**University (Library) 2010** > **Henning Larsen**, Copenhagen (Denmark)

## **Indonesia**

### **Batu**

(Prov. East Java) **Amin Shipping Container Library 2013** > **dpavilionarchitects**, Surabaya, East Java (Indonesia)

## **Ireland**

### **Abbeyleix**

(Prov. Leinster) **Library 2003** > **Blacam**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Athlone**

(Prov. Leinster and Connacht) **Library, Civic Office and Public Square 2004** > **Williams**, London (UK)

### **Balinamore**

(Prov. Connacht) **Leitim County Library** > **Mola**, Dublin (Ireland)

**Bishopstown** see: **Cork-Wilton** Wilton Cork Shopping Centre

### **Caherciveen**

(Prov. Munster) **Library and Art Center in development** > **McCullough**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Cavan**

(Prov. Ulster) **Johnston Central Library and Farnham Centre 2006** > **Shaffrey**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Clones**

(Prov. Ulster, County Monaghan) **Clones Library & County Headquarter 2008** > **Williams**, London (UK)

### **Cork**

(Prov. Munster) **Cork School of Music 2007** > **Mola**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Cork**

(Prov. Munster) **County Library 2009** > **Shay**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Cork**

(Prov. Munster) **Ideal Library 1st prize 2005** > **Pasel.Künzel Architects**, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Cork**

(Prov. Munster) **University College Cork (UCC), Boole Library – Expansion and Renovation 2008** > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA)

### **Cork**

(Prov. Munster) **University College Cork (UCC), Post Graduate Research Library 2006** > **Wilson**, Cork (Ireland)

### **Cork-Wilton**

(Prov. Munster) **Wilton Cork Shopping Centre, Bishopstown Library 2007** > **Mola**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dublin**

(Prov. Leinster) **Arthouse. Multimedia Centre for the Arts 1995** > **Shay**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dublin**

(Prov. Leinster) **City University, Dr. Tony Ryan Academy of Entrepreneurship 2009** > **Blacam**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dublin**

(Prov. Leinster) **City University, Library and Library Resource Center 2000** > **Scott**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dublin**

(Prov. Leinster) **Health Sciences Complex, University College Dublin 2008** > **Mola**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dublin**

(Prov. Leinster) **Rush Library 2003** > **McCullough**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dublin**

(Prov. Leinster) **University of Dublin, Trinity College, Rowan Hamilton and Biotechnology Building 1993** > **Scott**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dublin**

(Prov. Leinster) **University Collge Dublin (UCD), Newman Library 2010** > **Shay**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dublin**

(Prov. Leinster) **Usher Library, Trinity College 2002** > **McCullough**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dublin-Baldovle**

(Prov. Leinster) **Library & Local Areas Office 2004** > **FKL**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dublin-Rathfarnham**

(Prov. Leinster) **Ballyroan Library 2013** > **Box**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dún Laoghaire**

(Prov. Leinster) **Blackrock Education Centre 2000** > **Shay**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Dún Laoghaire**

(Prov. Leinster) **Rathdown Library 2007** > **Carr**, Cork (Ireland)

### **Dundalk**

(Prov. Leinster) **Dundalk Institute of Technology, Library and Information Resouce Center 2001** > **Scott**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Galway**

(Prov.Connacht) **Galway Information Technology Centre, National University of Ireland 2001** > **Mola**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Galway**

(Prov.Connacht) **Galway Mayo Institute of Technology, Library 2009** > **Blacam**, Dublin (Ireland) / **Mola**, Dublin (Ireland)

### **Knockaconny**

(Prov. Ulster) **Monaghan Education Center 2002** > **McGarry**, Louth (Ireland)

### **Limerick**

(Prov.Munster) **Glucksman Library 2008** > **Mola**, Dublin (Ireland)

### Lismore

(Prov. Munster) Library Headquarter 2005 > Shaffrey, Dublin (Ireland)

### Mullingar

(Prov. Leinster) Westmeath County Council Civic Offices and Library 2009 > Bucholz, Dublin (Ireland)

### Mavnooth

(Prov. Leinster) John Paul II Library, National University of Ireland 2012 > Scott, Dublin (Ireland)

*National University of Ireland* see: Galway Information Technology Centre

*National University of Ireland* see: Mavnooth John Paul II Library

### Navan-Athlumney

(Prov. Leinster) Navan Education Centre 2000 > Shay, Dublin (Ireland)

*NUI* see: Galway Information Centre

### Thurles

(Prov. Munster) Arts Centre and Library 2006 > McCullough, Dublin (Ireland)

### Tubbercurry

(Prov. Connacht) Civic Offices and Library 2006 > McCullough, Dublin (Ireland)

### Tullow

(Prov. Leinster) Civic Centre and Library 2005 > architecture53seven, Portlaoige (Ireland)

*Trinity College* see: Dublin Usher Library

*Trinity College* see: Dublin Rowan Hamilton and Biotrechnology Building

*UCD* see: Dublin University College

*UCC* see: Cork University College

### Waterford

(Prov. Munster) City Library 2004 > McCullough, Dublin (Ireland)

### Waterford

(Prov. Munster) Waterford Institute of Technology (WIT) 2000 > A&D, Dublin (Ireland)

## Israel

### Beersheba

(District South) The Diller Center, Ben Gurion University 2010 > Kimmel, Tel Aviv (Israel)

### Emek Hefer

(District Haifa) Ruppin Academic Library and Memorial 2008 > Knafo, Tel Aviv/Haifa (Israel)

### Haifa

(District Haifa) Younes & Soraya Nazarian Library, Haifa University (wininig proposal), Haifa 2003 – 2012, Expansion & Renovation of the main library (O. Niemeyer. 1962-8) > Lerman, Tel Aviv (Israel)

### Kinneret

(Reg. Jordan Valley) The Robert and Yadelle Sklare Family Library - Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee 2010 > Schwartz, Haifa (Israel)

### Tel Aviv

(District Tel Aviv) Tel Aviv Museum of Art (Library) 2011 > Cohen, Cambridge, MA (USA)

### Tirat Ha Carmel

(District Haifa) Tirat Ha Carmel Public Library 2004 > Schwartz, Haifa (Israel)

## Italy

### Albano Sant' Alessandro

(Prov. Bergamo, Re. Lombardia) Biblioteca Publica 2005 > Iotti, Reggio Emilia (Italy)

### Anzola dell' Emilia

(Prov. Bologna, Reg. Emilia-Romagna) Mediateca Civica 2002 > Studio Italo Rota, Milano (Italy)

*Eugenio Battista* see: Brescia: Museum of Labor and Industry

### Biella

(Prov. Biella, Reg. Piemonte) Nuova Biblioteca Universitario – Città degli Studi Biella – Campus Polytechnic Torino 2010 > Aulenti, Milano (Italy)

### Bologna

(Prov. Bologna, Reg. Emilia-Romagna) Biblioteca digitale Palazzo Paleotti 2007 > sgLab, Bolona (Italy)

### Bologna

(Prov. Bologna, Reg. Emilia-Romagna) Biblioteca Sala Borsa 2000 > sgLab, Bologna (Italy)

### Bolzano

(Prov. Autonoma di Bolzano Alto Adige, Reg. Alto Adige) Biblioteca de la Libera Università di Bolzano / Bibliothek der Freien Universität Bozen 2002 > Bischoff Kopp, Zürich (Switzerland)

### Brescia

(Prov. Brescia, Reg. Lombardia) Museum of Labor and Industry “Eugenio Battista” 2008 – 2010 > Kleihues + Kleihues, Berlin (Germany)

### Bressanone

(Prov. Autonoma di Bolzano Alto Adige, Reg. Trentino-Alto Adige) Biblioteca Civica 1st premio 2010 > Carlana, Padua (Italy)

### Bressanone

(Prov. Autonoma di Bolzano Alto Adige, Reg. Trentino-Alto Adige) Bibliothek Fakultät Bildungswissenschaften, Freie Universität Brixen 2004 > Kohlmayer Obert, Stuttgart (Germany)

*Brettau* see: Predoi

### Caldaro (Kaltern)

(Prov. Bolzano, Reg. Trentino-Alto Adige) Biblioteca Caldaro in design > Angonese, Caldaro (Italy)

### Casarza-Ligure

(Prov. Genova, Reg. Liguria) Biblioteca “Umberto Fracchia” 2008 > 5+1 AA, Genoa (Italy)

### Castellanza

(Prov. Varese, Reg. Lombardia) Restauration of Industrial Building and Public Library 2004 > DAP, Milano (Italy)

**Cavriago**  
(Prov. Regio-Emilia, Reg. Emilia-Romagna) **Biblioteca Publica, Centro Culturale 2004 competition** > **Lotti**, Reggio Emilia (Italy)

**Curno**  
(Prov. Bergamo, Reg. Lombardia) **Biblioteca e Auditorim 2009** > **Archea**, Firenze (Italy)

**Erba**  
(Prov. Como, Reg. Lombardia) **Biblioteca 2010** > **Ortalli**, Erba (Italy)

**Figline Valdarno**  
(Prov. Firenze, Reg. Toscana) **Municipio, Centro culturale in costruzione** > **Archea**, Firenze (Italy)

**Firenze**  
(Prov. Firenze, Reg. Toscana) **Biblioteca della Facoltà di Architettura 2006** > **Ipostudio**, Firenze (Italy)

**Firenze**  
(Prov. Firenze, Reg. Toscana) **Bibliothek Kunsthistorisches Institut 2004 – 2013** > **Gerber Architekten**, Dortmund (Germany)

**Gorizia**  
(Prov. Gorizia, Reg. Friuli-Venezia Giulia) **KB Center Library Building 2006** > **Waltrich**, Trieste (Italy)

**Greve**  
(Prov. Firenze, Reg. Toscana) **Biblioteca Comunale 2011** > **MDU**, Prato (Italy)

**Kalern see: Caldaro**

**Lastra a Signa**  
(Prov. Firenze, Reg. Toscana) **Restoration of “Spedale di S. Antonio” and Public Library 2006** > **DAP**, Milano (Italy)

**Legnano**  
(Prov. Milano, Reg. Lombardia) **Biblioteca on design** > **Lombardini22**, Milano (Italy)

**Lonate Ceppino**  
(Prov. Varese, Reg. Lombardia) **Elsa Morante Civic Library 2008** > **DAP**, Milano (Italy)

**Maiolati Spontini**  
(Dép. Ancona, Reg. Marche) **Biblioteca Effemme23 2009** > **Petrini**, Serra de’ Conti (AN)

**Maranello**  
(Prov. Modena, Reg. Emilia-Romagna) **Biblioteca 2011** > **Maffei**, Milano (Italy) / **Isozaki**, Tokyo (Japan)

**Mascerada sul Piave**  
(Prov. Treviso, Reg. Veneto) **Biblioteca 2009** > **Amaca**, Treviso (Italy)

**Meda**  
(Prov. Monza Branza, Reg. Lombardia) **MedaTeca 2012** > **Alterstudio**, Milano (Italy)

**Milano**  
(Prov. Milano, Reg. Lombardia) **Biblioteca Collegio San Carlo 2008** > **Ragazzi**, Milano (Italy)

**Milano**  
(Prov. Milano, Reg. Lombardia) **Biblioteca Parco Sempione 2011** > **Alterstudio**, Milano (Italy)

**Milano**  
(Prov. Milano, Reg. Lombardia) **BEIC Biblioteca europea di informazione e cultura in progress** > **Bolles + Wilson**, Münster (Germany)

**Nembro**  
(Prov. Bergamo, Prov. Lombardia) **Biblioteca Comunale 2007** > **Archea**, Firenze (Italy)

**Oligate Molgora**  
(Prov. Lecco, Reg. Lombardia) **Ampliamento Palazzo Municipale e Biblioteca 2005** > **Caravatti**, Monza (Italy)

**Paderno-Dugano**  
(Prov. Milano, Reg. Lombardia) **Nuova Biblioteca Comunale e Centro Culturale 2008** > **Aulenti**, Milano (Italy) / **alterstudio**, Milano (Italy)

**Palermo**  
(Prov. Palermo, Reg. Sicilie) **Biblioteca e Archivio Storico a Palermo – Complesso Monumentale ex Oratoria di Sant’Elena e Constantino 2007** > **Studio Italo Rota**, Milano (Italy)

**Palermo**  
(Prov. Palermo, Reg. Sicilie) **Palazzo Branciforte 2012** > **Aulenti**, Milano (Italy)

**Perugia**  
(Prov. Perugia, Reg. Umbria) **Biblioteca Facoltà Umanistiche, Università di Perugia 2010** > **DUO**, Perugia (Italy)

**Perugia**  
(Prov. Perugia, Reg. Umbria) **Mediateca di San Sisto 2004** > **Studio Italo Rota**, Milano (Italy)

**Pistoia**  
(Prov. Pistoia Reg. Toscana) **Biblioteca Fortesguerriana 2007** > **fondaRius architecture**, Barcelona (Spain) / **Ciamarra**, Napoli (Italy)

**Prato**  
(Prov. Prato, Reg. Toscana) **Biblioteca Civica 2007 – 2009** > **Alterstudio**, Milano (Italy)

**Predoi (Brettau)**  
(Prov. Autonoma di Bolzano Alto Adige, Reg. Alto Adige) **Scuola maternal e biblioteca 2011** > **Stifter**, Pfalzen (Falzes) (Italy)

**Ranica**  
(Prov. Bergamo, Reg. Lombardia) **Civic Centre with Public Library, Auditorium, Offices, Child Care 2010** > **DAP**, Milano (Italy)

**Roma**  
(Prov. Roma, Reg. Latium) **Barbara Goldsmith Rare Book Room, American Academy of Rome 1996** > **Graves**, Princeton NJ (USA)

**Roma**  
(Prov. Roma, Reg. Latium) **Biblioteca Hertziana, Rom 2011** > **Juan Navarro Baldeweg**, Madrid (Spain)

**Roma**  
(Prov. Roma, Reg. Latium) **Biblioteca SS. Quattro Coronate 2007** > **N!Studio**, Roma (Italy)

**Roma**  
(Prov. Roma, Reg. Latium) **IED LIBRARY 2009** > **2A+P/A Associates**, Roma – Italy

**Roma**  
(Prov. Roma, Reg. Latium) **Pontificia Università Lateranense, Biblioteca Beato Pio IX 2006** > **King**, Roma (Italy)

**Rovereto**  
(Prov. Autonoma di Trento Reg. Trentino Alto Adige) **Museo d’Arte Moderna e Contemporanea di Trento e Rovereto 2002** > **Mario Botta Architetto**, Mendrisio (Switzerland)

**St. Lorenzen see: San Lorenzo di Sabato**



### **San Lorenzo di Sabato**

(Prov. Bolzano, Reg. Trentino-Alto Adige) **Municipio (Biblioteca) 2010** > **Pedevilla**, Bruneck (Italy)

### **Seregno**

(Prov. Monza e della Brianza, Reg. Lombardia) **Arredo Biblioteca Civica 2005** > **Ortalli**, Erba (Italy)

### **Sondrio**

(Prov. Sondrio, Reg. Lombardia) **Biblioteca Civica 2013** > **Alterstudio**, Milano (Italy)

### **Torino**

(Prov. Torino, Reg. Piemonte) **Torino Cultural Centre 2010** > **Bellini**, Torino (Italy)

### **Traversetolo**

(Prov. Parma, Reg. Emilia-Romagna) **Centro Civico (Biblioteca) 2006** > **Iotti**, Reggio Emilia (Italy)

### **Udine**

(Prov. Udine, Reg. Friuli-Venezia Giulia) **Campus Universitario, Biblioteca e Laboratori 2008 on design** > **Studio Nicoletti**, Roma (Italy)

### **Venezia**

(Prov. Venezia, Reg. Veneto) **La Nuova Manica Lunga della Fondazione Cini 2009** > **sMDL**, Milano, Roma (Italy)

### **Venezia**

(Prov. Venezia, Reg. Veneto) **Università ca`Foscari Venezia, Biblioteca di Area Economica "G.Luzzato" 2004** > **Ballardini**, Venezia (Italy)

### **Vercelli**

(Prov. Vercelli, Reg. Piemonte) **Campus delle Cultura 2008 1<sup>st</sup> Premio** > **Caravatti**, Monza (Italy)

## **Japan**

### **Achi-mura**

(Region: Chūbu, Prefecture: Nagano) **Achi Village Library – Renovation, Extension 2004** > **Nakamura**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Ako**

(Region: Kansai, Prefecture: Hyōga) **Lity Library 2001** > **AXS Satow**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Daito**

(Region: Kinki, Prefecture: Ōsaka) **City West Municipal Libray 2005** > **AXS Satow**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Fukui**

(Region: Chūbu, Prefecture: Fukui) **Fukui Prefectural Library and Archives 2003** > **Maki**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Fukuyama**

(Region: Chūgoku, Prefecture: Hiroshima) **Fukuyama City Study Hall (City Central Library) 2006** > **Nikken**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Hakodate**

Region: Hokkaido, Prefecture: Hokkaido) **Future University Hakodate 2000** > **Yamamoto**, Yokohama (Japan)

### **Hiroshima**

(Region: Chūgoku, Prefecture: Hiroshima) **Hiroshima University of Economics, Media Information Center 2004** > **Nikken**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Inazawa**

(Region: Chūbu, Tōkai, Prefecture: Aichi) **Inazawa City Library 2006** > **Nikken**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Iwaki**

(Region: Tohoku, Prefecture Tokyo) **Museum of Picture Books for Children (Picture Book Library) 2005** > **Ando**, Osaka (Japan)

### **Izumi**

(Region: Kansai, Prefecture: Ōsaka) **City Plaza 2001** > **AXS Satow**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Kakegawa**

(Region: Chūbu, Prefecture: Shizuoka) **Kakegawa City Library 2001** > **Nikken**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Kanazawa**

(Region: Chūbu, Prefecture: Ishikawa) **Kanazawa Umimirai Library 2011** > **Coelacanth**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Kisai**

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Saitama) **Education Center – Life Long Learning Facility 2003** > **AXS Satow**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Kokubunji**

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tokyo) **Ikushima Library 2008** > **Atelier bow-wow**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Kuravoshi**

(Region Chūgoku, Prefecture Tottori) **Kurayoshi Library 2003** > **Pelli**, New Haven CT (USA)

### **Kurume**

(Region Kyūshū, Prefecture: Fukuoka) **City Life-long Learning Center 2000** > **AXS Satow**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Kuwana**

(Region: Kinki, Prefecture: Mie) **Media Library 2004** > **AXS Satow**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Kyoto**

(Region: Kansai, Prefecture: Kyoto) **Kansai-kai / National Diet Library 2002** > **Toki**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Minami Shimabara**

(Region: Kyūshū, Prefecture: Nagasaki) **Harajo Library 2005** > **AXS Satow**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Mito**

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Ibaraki) **Ibaraki Prefectural Library 2000** > **Nikken**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Obuse**

(Region: Chūbu, Prefecture: Nagano) **Obus Library Architosho Terrasow 2009** > **NASCA**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Oyama**

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tochigi) **Central Library 1993** > **AXS Satow**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Sendai-Aba-ku**

(Region: Tōhoku, Prefecture Miyagi) **Sendai Médiathèque 2000** > **Ito**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Sugito**

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Saitama) **Town Library 2005** > **AXS Satow**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Tokomachi**

(Region: Chūbu, Prefecture: Niigata) **Tokomachi Public Library 1999** > **Naito**, Tokyo (Japan)

### **Tokyo**

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tokyo) **Hoshi University "Shinsei kan" 2001** > **Nikken**, Tokyo (Japan)

## Tokyo

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tokyo) **International Library of Children's Literature 2002** > Ando, Osaka (Japan) / Nikken, Tokyo (Japan)

## Tokyo

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tokyo) **Kokugakuin University, Academic Media Center 2008** > Nikken, Tokyo (Japan)

## Tokyo

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tokyo) **Musashino Art University, Museum and Library 2010** > Fujimoto, Tokyo (Japan)

## Tokyo

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tokyo) **National Art Center 2006** > Kurokawa, Tokyo (Japan)

## Tokyo

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tokyo) **Nishimachi International School, Yashiro Media Center 2007** > TOMURO, Tokyo (Japan)

## Tokyo

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tokyo) **Otsuma Girl Jr. High School 2005** > Nikken, Tokyo (Japan)

## Tokyo

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tokyo) **Seikei University Library 2006** > Ban, Tokyo (Japan)

## Tokyo

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tokyo) **Shibaura Institute of Technology, Toyosu Campus 2005** > Nikken, Tokyo (Japan)

## Tokyo

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Tokyo) **Tama Art University Libraries, Hachioji Library 2007** > Ito, Tokyo (Japan)

## Tsushima City

(Region: Chūbu, Tōkai, Prefecture: Aichi) **Tsushima Municipal Communication Center 2006** > Nikken, Tokyo (Japan)

## Uki-Shiranuhi

(Region: Kyūshū, Prefecture: Kumamoto) **Uki Shiranuhi Library and Art Museum 1999** > Kitagawara, Tokyo (Japan)

## Zushi

(Region: Kantō, Prefecture: Kanagawa) **Library of a Poet 1991** > Ban, Tokyo (Japan)

## Kazakhstan

### Astana

(Kazakhstan) **National Library 2012** > BIG Architects, Copenhagen (Denmark)

## Korea

### Seoul

(Capital Area) **Myongji University Bankmok Library 2010** > Gansam, Seoul (Korea)

### Seoul-Yeongi-gun

(Capital Area) **National Library of Multifunctional Administrative City 2009** > SAMOO, Seoul (Korea)

### Suwon

(Reg. Sudogwon) **Sungkyunkwan University, Samsu Library 2009** > SAMOO, Seoul (Korea)

### Yong-In

(Reg. Sudogwon) **Nam June Paik Library, Nam June Paik Art Center 2011** – NHDM, University of Michigan, New York (USA)

## Latvia

### Riga

(Capital of Latvia) **Latvia National Library 2012** > Birkerts, Wellesley MA (USA)

## Lebanese Republic

### Beirut

(Governorate Capital City) **Nassar Library 2006** > Pagnamenta, New York NY (USA)

### Byblos

(Governorate Mount Lebanon) **Gibran Library 2008** > Pagnamenta, New York NY (USA)

### El-Khoura (Tripoli)

(Governorate North, District Tripoli) **University of Balamand Library/Learning Center 2012** > Sasaki, Boston MA (USA)

## Liberia

### Painesville (Monrovia)

(County Montserrado) **Liberia Library and Community on design** > McCellum, Hamilton (Canada)

## Fürstentum Liechtenstein

### Vaduz

(Gemeinde Vaduz) **Universität Liechtenstein, Bibliothek 2000 – 2003, 2.BA 2005** > Karl + Probst Architekten, München (Germany)

## Lithuania

### Kaunas

(County Kaunas) **Library and Health Sciences Information Centre, Kaunas University of Medicine 2007** > Janulytės, Kaunas (Lithuania)

### Panevėžys

(County Panevėžys) **Panevėžys County Gabrielė Petkevičaitė-Bitė Public Library 2006** > Juskys, Kaunas (Lithuania)

### Šiauliai

(County Šiauliai) Šiauliai University Library, Renovation 2008 > 4plus, Utena (Lithuania)

### Utena

(County Utena) Utena A. and M. Miškiniai <public <library 2008 > 4plus, Utena (Lithuania)

### Vilnius

(County Vilnius) Vilnius University Library 2012 > Paleko, Vilnius (Lithuania)

## Luxembourg

### Luxembourg

(Distr. Luxembourg, Canton Esch-sur-Alzette) La Maison des Sciences Humaines 2014 > ABSCIS (Belgium)

### Luxembourg

Bibliothèque Nationale de Luxembourg on progress > Bolles + Wilson, Münster (Germany)

## Malaysia

### Iskandar Region

(State Johor) New Icon of Iskandar Development Region on design > 2008 > Mecanoo architecten, Delft (The Netherlands)

### Miri

(State Sarawak) Curtin University 1999 – 2001 > JCY, Perth WA (Australia)

## Mali

### Bamako

(Quartiere Kati Kokò) Biblioteca 2004 > Caravatti, Monza (Italy)

### Timbuktu

(Reg.Tombouctou) Achmed Baba Institute Library 2009 > dhk, CapeTown (South Africa)

## México

### Cuernavaca

(State Morelos) Biblioteca Central UAEM (Universidad Autónoma des Estado de Morelos) 2011 > REC, México City (México)

### Gudalajara

(State Jalisco, Reg. Centro) Jalisco State Library, Public Library 2005 on process > Musotec, México City, Miami (México)

### Léon

(State Guanajuato) Guanajuato State Library Wigberto Jiménez Moreno 2006 > Pei Partnership Architects, New York, NY (USA)

### México City

(Federal District) Biblioteca Pública José Vasconcelos de México 2007 > TAX, Alberto Kalach, México City (México)

### México City

(Federal District) Postgraduate Building, Faculty of Economics, UNAM, Library 2010 > Legorreta, Mexico City (Mexico)

## The Netherlands:

### Aalsmeer

(Prov. Noord-Holland): see: Nieuw Oosteinde

### Alblasserdam

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Bibliotheek Alblasserdam 2007 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Alkmaar

(Prov.Noord-Holland): Cultural Centre Canadaplein, Alkmaar Openbare Bibliotheek 1999 > Döll – atelier voor  
bouwkunst, Rotterdam (The Netherlands), Mecanoo architecten, Delft (The Netherlands)

### Almelo

(Prov. Overijssel): Openbare Bibliotheek 1994 > Mecanoo architecten, Delft (The Netherlands), Döll – atelier voor  
bouwkunst, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Almere

(Prov. Flevoland): Openbare Bibliotheek 2010 > Meyer en Van Schooten Architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Amersfoort

(Prov.Utrecht): Eemhuis – Cultur House design 2006, under construction 2010 > Neutelings Riedijk Architects,  
Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Amersfoort

(Prov.Utrecht): Hogeschool Utrecht (Bibliotheek) 2010 > DP6 architectuurstudio, Delft (The Netherlands)

### Amersfoort

(Prov.Utrecht): ICOON 2010 > DP6 architectuurstudio, Delft (The Netherlands)

### Amersfoort

(Prov.Utrecht): Kunsthal (KadE) (Bibliotheek) 2009 > Juan Navarro Baldeweg, Madrid (Spain)

Amstelveen: see: Middenhoven

### Amstelveen

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Bibliotheek en Kunstuitleen, Stadshart Amstelveen 2001 > Hans Ruijsenaars architecten – de  
architectengroep, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Amstelveen

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Keizer Karel College 2008 > LIAG architecten een bouwadviseurs, The Hague (The  
Netherlands)

### Amsterdam

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Amsterdams Historisch Museum, Library Redesign Interior 2003 > Architectenbureau Jowa,  
Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Centrale Openbare Bibliotheek 2007 > Joe Coenen & Co. Architects, Maastricht – Amsterdam (The Netherlands) / ARUP, London (UK)

## Amsterdam

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Faculty Library Het Bushuis 2001 > Atelier PRO Architecten B.V., Den Haag (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Gerrit Rietveld Academie, Bibliotheek 2003 > Bentham Crouwel Architects, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam

Prov. Noord-Holland): HES School of Economic Studies 2003 > Ector Hoogstad Architecten, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam

(Prov. Noord-Holland): KIT (Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen) Knowledge Center 2003 > Architectenbureau Jowa, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Library of Special Collections 2006 > Atelier PRO Architecten B.V., Den Haag (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam

(Prov. Noord-Holland): OZW Opleidingsinstituut Zorg en Welzijn (Learning Center), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam 2006 > Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur, Delft (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Schipholbibliotheek (Airport Library) 2010 > MV Architects Marjolein Vreeburg, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Universiteit van Amsterdam (UvA) en die Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam 2012 > Mecanoo architecten, Delft (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam

(Prov. Noord-Holland): University of Amsterdam (UvA), University Library on design > Studio Roelof Mulder, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam

(Prov. Noord-Holland): University of Amsterdam (UvA), Science Faculty 2009 > Meyer en Van Schooten Architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam-Schiphol

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Airport Library v2 2009 > Hanrath Architect, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam-Zuid

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Sint Nicolasa Lyceum 2012 > DP6 architectuurstudio, Delft (The Netherlands)

## Amsterdam Zuidoost

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Cultural Educatief Centrum Ganzenhoef 2005 > Hans van Heeswijk, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

## Apeldoorn

(Prov. Gelderland): Coda (Cultuur Onder Dak Apeldoorn) 2004 > Architectuurstudio HH (Herman Hertzberger) Architects, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

## Apeldoorn

(Prov. Gelderland): Policay Academy (College) 2010 > Hanrath Architect, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

## Apeldoorn

(Prov. Gelderland): Stadhuis 1992 > Hans Ruijsenaars architecten – de architectengroep, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

## Arnhem

(Prov. Gelderland): Cultuurhuis Arnhem 1<sup>st</sup> prize competition design 2009, start construction 2010 > Neutelings Riedijk Architects, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

## Assen

(Prov. Drenthe): Cultureel Kwartier 2012 > Greiner van Goor Huisten Architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

## Assen-De Vaart

(Prov. Drenthe): Cultureel Kwartier 2011/12 > De Zwarte Hond, Groningen, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

## Beek

(Prov. Limburg): Bibliotheek Beek 2008 > MHI architecten, Nuth (The Netherlands)

*Beursplein*: see: Hengelo

*Bilkhoven* (Utrecht): see De Bilt

*De Binding*: see: Langedijk

*Bisonspoor*: see: Maarssen

*Blom, Piet Architect* see: Helmond, City Library

## Borger-Osborn

(Prov. Drenthe): MFA de Nieuwe Brink 2013 > De Zwarte Hond, Groningen, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

## Borne

(Prov. Overijssel): Kulturhus de Bijenkorf 2000 > MAS Architectuur, Hengelo (The Netherlands)

Den Bosch see: 's-Hertogenbosch:

## Breda

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): Art Lending Library 1991 > Hans van Heeswijk, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

## Breda

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): Library Breda and Centren for Art and Music De Nieuwe Veste 1993 > Architectuurstudio HH (Herman Hertzberger) Architects, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

*Het Bushuis*: see: Amsterdam

*Canadaplein*: see: Alkmaar

*Coda*: see: Apeldoorn

*Cultural Centre de Kristal*: see: Nesselande

## Damwoude

(Prov. Friesland): Gemeentehuis Dantumadeel 1999 > Arch-ing. Agency and Kristinsson, Deventer (The Netherlands)

*Dantumadeel*: see: Damwoude

**De Bilt**

(Prov. Utrecht): Cultureel Educatie Centrum on design > **Group A.**, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Delft**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): BK City, Faculteit Bouwkunde, Library 2008 > **Fokkema** & Partners, Delft (The Netherlands)

**Delft**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Learning Center, Delft University of Technology 2013 > **Mecanoo** architecten, Delft (The Netherlands), **Ector Hoogstad** Architecten, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Delft**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Mediatheek Delft 2007 > **AEQUO**, Assen (The Netherlands)

**Delft**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Mediatheek Delft 2007 > **dok** architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Delft**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Technical University Delft, Library 1998 > **EEA** Erick van Egeraat Associated Architects, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Delft**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): TU Delft TPM, Faculty Technology, Policy, Management 2000 > **OIII** Architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Deurne**

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): Bibliotheek Deurne 2010 > **Hanrath** Architect, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Deventer**

(Prov. Overijssel): City Hall and Library 1<sup>st</sup> prize competition 2006 > **Neutelings** Riedijk Architects, Rotterdam – The Netherlands

**Deventer**

(Prov. Overijssel): ROC (Regional Opleidingen Centrum) Aventus 2007 > **GSG Architecten**, Apeldoorn (The Netherlands)

**Deventer**

(Prov. Overijssel): Saxion Hogescholen Bibliotheek 2008 (study) > **IAA** Architecten, Enschede (The Netherlands)

**Diemen**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Library Diemen 2008 > **Rappange** & Partners Architects, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Doetinchem**

(Prov. Gelderland): Extension Rietveld Lyceum 2004 > **DP6** architectuurstudio, Delft (The Netherlands)

**Doorn (Utrecht-Heuvelrug)**

(Prov. Utrecht): Cultuurhuis Pléiade 2006 > van **Tilburg** Ibelings von Behr architecten, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Dordrecht**

(Prov. Zuid-Flevoland): Palet. Multifunctioneel Centrum 2000 > **Groeneweg** & van der Meijden, Dordrecht (The Netherlands)

**Dronten**

(Prov. Flevoland): De Meerpal 2004 > Atelier **PRO** Architecten B.V., Den Haag (The Netherlands)

**Egmond aan den Hoef**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): De Waard (The Triangle) 2006 > **Blanca** Architects, Haarlem (The Netherlands)

**Eindhoven**

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): De Hangar 2009 > **diederendirrex** b.v., Eindhoven (The Netherlands)

**Eindhoven**

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): University Library and Departemnt of Mathematics and Computer Sciences (2013) > **Ector Hoogstad** Architecten, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Eindhoven**

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): Vertigo, Bibliotheek Bouwkunde, Universiteit Eindhoven 2002 > **diederendirrex** b.v., Eindhoven (The Netherlands)

*Flevo Meer*: see: Lelystad

*Floriande*: see: Haarlemmermeer

*Ganzenhoef*: see: Amsterdam Zuidoost

**Goirle**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Cultureel Centrum Jan van Besouw 2006 > **Jonkman** en Klinkhamer architectuur interieur stedenbouw, Amersfoort (The Netherlands)

**Goor**

(Prov. Overijssel): Gemeentehuis Hof van Zwente 2006 > **Arch-ing Agency** and Kristinsson, Deventer (The Netherlands)

**Groningen**

(Prov. Groningen): Openbare Bibliotheek 1992 > **Grassi**, Milano (Italy)

**Groningen**

(Prov. Groningen): Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, EBR-Bibliotheek 2008 > **pvanb** Architects, Groningen (The Netherlands)

**Groningen-Stadskanal**

(Prov. Groningen): Bibliotheek Open Leercentrum en Appartementen 2007 > **Klein** Architecten, Groningen (The Netherlands)

**Den Haag**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Bibliotheek Nieuw Waldeck, Den Haag Kijkduin 2008 > **+31**Architects, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Den Haag**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): International School 2006 > Atelier **PRO** Architecten B.V., Den Haag (The Netherlands)

**Den Haag**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Hague University Square 2007 > Atelier **PRO** Architecten B.V., Den Haag (The Netherlands)

**Den Haag**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Koninklijke Bibliotheek 2007 > **OD 205** architectuur bv, Delft (The Netherlands)

**Den Haag**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Openbare Bibliotheek 2005 > **AEQUO**, Assen – (The Netherlands)

**Den Haag**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Peace Palace, Bibliotheek 2003 – 2006 > **Wilford** Schupp Architecten, Stuttgart (Germany)

**Den Haag**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Stadhuis en Bibliotheek 1995 > **Meier**, New York NY (USA)

**Den Haag**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Wateringse Veld College 2008 > Vera **Yanovshtchinsky**, Den Haag (The Netherlands)



**Den Haag-Laakkwartier**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Bibliotheek Lakkwartier 2008 > Hanrath Architect, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Den Haag-Leidscheveen**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Bibliotheek Leidscheveen 2009 > Hanrath Architect, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Den Haag-Moerwijk**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Bibliotheek Moerwijk 2005 > Hanrath Architect, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Den Haag-Segbroek**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Openbare Bibliotheek Den Haag-Segbroek 2005 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

**Haarlem**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Basisschool Focus 2005 > dok architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Haarlem**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Bibliotheek Haarlem 2002 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

**Haarlem**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Coornhert Lyceum 2004 > dok architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Haarlem**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Mendell College 2009 > Ton Voets Architectenn Delft (The Netherlands)

**Haarlemmermeer**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Bibliotheek Floriande 2005 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

**Haarlemmermeer**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Cultuurgebouw 2010 > Kraaijvanger. Urbis, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Harkstede-Slocheren**

(Prov. Groningen): Educatief Centrum 2005 > De Zwarte Hond, Groningen, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Haastrecht**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Kamerbibliotheek Haastrecht 2008 > Hanrath architect, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

*Hellendorn*: see: Nijverdal

**Helmond**

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): City Library 2010 > Bolles + Wilson, Münster (Germany)

**Helmond-Peel**

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): Bibliotheek Helmond-Peel 2007 > FJ Stands & Interieurs B.V., Bussum (The Netherlands)

**Heemstede**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Bibliotheek Heemstede on design > Hanrath architect, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Heerhugowaard**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Gemeentehuis en Bibliotheek 2007 > Hans van Heeswijk, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Cascade. Cultureel Centrum & Bibliotheek 1997 > Groeneweg & van der Meijden, Dordrecht (The Netherlands)

**Hengelo**

(Prov. Overijssel): Bibliotheek Beursplein 2004 > Daan ter Avest, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Hengelo**

(Prov. Overijssel): OSG (Openbare Scholengemeenschap), Hengelo Learning Centre 1999 > Döll – atelier voor bouwkunst, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Hengelo**

(Prov. Overijssel): Bibliotheek en Appartementen, Beursplein > MAS Architectuur, Hengelo (The Netherlands)

**'s-Hertogenbosch**

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): Apartements Hintham Lord on construction > Molenaar & Globex & Vandillem Architecten, Vught (The Netherlands)

**'s-Hertogenbosch**

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): Stadsbibliotheek 's Hertogenbosch 2005 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

**'s-Hertogenbosch**

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): Stedelijk Gymnasium, Mediatheque 2002 > VMX Architects, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Heteren**

(Prov. Gelderland): Bibliotheek Heteren 2010 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

*Hof van Zwente*: see: Goor

**Hilversum**

(Prov. Gelderland): Mediacenter design 1999, 2010 > Neutelings Riedijk Architects, Rotterdam – The Netherlands

**Hoofddorp**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Haarlemmermeer Lyceum and Public Library 2005 > RAU, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Hoofddorp**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Ijwijk community school 2006 > de Architecten Cie, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Hoofddorp**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Probiblio 1998 > Atelier PRO Architecten B.V., Den Haag (The Netherlands)

*Hoogvliet*: see Rotterdam

**Hoorn**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Bibliotheek Hoorn 2001 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

**Hoorn**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Westfries Archief Bibliotheek 2006 > ONX Architecten b.v., Hoofddorp (The Netherlands)

*Houten*: see: Schoneveld

**Huizen**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Bibliotheek Huizen 2002 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

**Huizen**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Cultuur – een Uitgaanscentrum De Graaf Wichmann 2001 > OIII Architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Huizen**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Stadhuisterrein Huizen 2001 > Groos & Co. Architecten, Hilversum (The Netherlands)

### Ijmuiden

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Library / Supermarket 2000 > Butzelaar Van Son Architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

Ijsselstein: see: Leek & Ijssel

Ijwijk: see: Hoofddorp

### Kerkrade

(Prov. Limburg): Industrion 1997 > diederendirrex b.v., Eindhoven (The Netherlands)

Kijkduin: see: Den Haag

### Kootwijkersbroek

(Prov. Gelderland): Kulturhus 2008 > Toposarchitecten, Waddinxveen (The Netherlands)

Kristal: see: Rotterdam-Nesselande

Krommenie: see: Zaanstad

Laakkwartier: see Den Haag-Lakkwartier

### Langedijk

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Cultureel en Educatief Centrum „De Binding“ 2008 > BurgerGrundstra Architecten Adviseurs, Alkmaar – (The Netherlands), Seed Architects, Alkmaar (The Netherlands), Hanrath Architect, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Leek & Ijssel

(Prov. Utrecht): Bibliotheek Ijsselstein in progress 2011 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands), Hans Ruijsenaars architecten – de architectengroep, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Leeuwarden

(Prov. Friesland): Bibliotheek Leeuwarden on design 2010 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Leeuwarden

(Prov. Friesland): Noordelijke Hogeschool Leeuwarden 2010 > Architectuurstudio HH (Herman Hertzberger) Architects, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Leiden

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Bibliotheek Leiden 2002 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Leiden

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid 2004 > Hans Ruijsenaars architecten – de architectengroep, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Leiden

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Leiden University, Faculty of Mathematics & Physics, Library on design (2009) > van den Broek Bakema, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Leiden

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): ROC Leiden 2011 > RAU, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Leiden

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Visser't Hooft Lyceum 2008 > Kingma Roorda Architecten, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

Leidscheveen see Den Haag

### Lelystad

(Prov. Flevoland): Flevo Meer Bibliotheek Lelystad 2009 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Leusden-Zuid

(Prov. Utrecht): Multifunktionszentrum Antares (Tabakssteeg) 2010 > RAU, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Lingewaard

(Prov. Gelderland): Openbare Bibliotheek Lingewaard on design > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Maarsse

(Prov. Utrecht): MFA (Multifunctionele Accomodatie) Bisonspoor under development > AGS Architecten & Planners, Heerlen – (The Netherlands)

### Maastricht

(Prov. Limburg): Stadsbibliotheek Maastricht – Centre Céramique 2003 > Joe Coenen & Co. Architects, Maastricht – Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Maastricht

(Prov. Limburg): Universiteit Maastricht, Universiteitsbibliotheek-ICTS 2003 > OD 205 architectuur bv, Delft (The Netherlands)

### Maassluis

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Bibliotheek 2000 > Kraaijvanger, Urbis, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Maassluis

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Bibliotheek Koningshof 2000 > Kraaijvanger, Urbis, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Made

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): de Mayboom. Social Cultureel Centrum > Groeneweg & van der Meijden, Dordrecht (The Netherlands)

### Meppel

(Prov. Drenthe): Cultureel Centrum 2005 > Greiner van Goor Huisten Architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Middelburg

(Prov. Zeeland): Province of Zeeland Archive, Library 1999 > Bentham Crouwel Architects, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Middenhoven (Amstelveen)

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Bibliotheek Amstelveen 2008 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

Moerwijk see: Den Haag-Moerwijk

### Montferland

(Prov. Gelderland): Gemeentehuid (Town Hall) 2012 > Mas Architectuur, Hengelo (The Netherlands)

*Muziek in de bibliotheek* see: Hanrath architect, Rotterdam

Nesselande: see: Rotterdam-Nesselande

### Nieuw Oosteinde (Aalsmeer)

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Bibliotheek de Mikado, Brede School 2008 > FJ Stands & Interieurs B.V., Bussum (The Netherlands)

Nieuw Waldeck: see: Den Haag Kijkduin

*De Nieuwe Veste*: see: Breda

Nieuwerkerk: see Bibliotheek Nieuwerkerk 2003 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Nijkerk

(Prov. Gelderland): Corlaer 2 College 2006 > van den Broek Bakema, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Nijverdal

(Prov. Overijssel): Bibliotheek Nijverdal 2005 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Nijverdal-Hellendorn

(Prov. Overijssel): Huis voor Cultuur en Bestuur 2007 > Claus en Kaan Architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Nijmegen

(Prov. Gelderland): Bibliotheek Zwanenveld 2009 > Luijten Smeulders Architecten, Tilburg (The Netherlands)

### Nijmegen

(Prov. Gelderland): Hogeschool van Arnhem en Nijmegen, FED Faculteit Educatie 2013 > LIAG architecten een bouwadviseurs, The Hague (The Netherlands)

### Nijmegen

(Prov. Gelderland): Hogeschool van Arnhem en Nijmegen, Faculty Economic and Management 2009 > LIAG architecten een bouwadviseurs, The Hague (The Netherlands)

### Nijmegen

(Prov. Gelderland): Hogeschool van Arnhem en Nijmegen, Faculty of Engineering 2009 > LIAG architecten een bouwadviseurs, The Hague (The Netherlands)

### Nijmegen

(Prov. Gelderland): ROC Carolus 2007 > AGS Architecten & Planners, Heerlen (The Netherlands)

### Nijmegen

(Prov. Gelderland): ROC Technovium 2011 > AGS Architecten & Planners, Heerlen (The Netherlands)

### Nijmegen

(Prov. Gelderland): Library of Science, Faculty of Science, Mathematics and Computer Science, Radboud University 2011 > AGS Architecten & Planners, Heerlen (The Netherlands)

### Nunspeet

(Prov. Gelderland): mfa Veluvine 2009 > BDG Architecten Ingenieurs, Almere – Haarlem – Zwolle (The Netherlands)

### Olst

(Prov. Overijssel): Kulturhus Olst 2005 > IAA Architecten, Enschede (The Netherlands)

### Oosterhout

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): Huis voor Cultuur 2010 > diederendirrex b.v., Eindhoven (The Netherlands)

*Oosterdokseiland*: see: Amsterdam Centrale Openbare Bibliotheek

### Opmeer

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Bibliotheek Opmeer 2000 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Opmeer

(Prov. Noord-Holland): Scheringa Museum 2010 > dok architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Oss

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): Bibliotheek Oss 1996 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

*Overijssel*: see: Historisch Centrum Zwolle

*Pendrecht*: see Rotterdam

*Pléiade*: see: Doorn

### Raalte

(Prov. Overijssel): Kulturhus 2005 > 19Het Atelier Architecten, Zwolle (The Netherlands)

### Ridderkerk

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Bibliotheek Ridderkerk 2008 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

*Rietveld Lyceum*: see: Doetinchem

### Roden-Noordenveld

(Prov. Drenthe): Bibliotheek Roden on design > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Roermond

(Prov. Limburg): Stadsbibliotheek Roermond 2001 > Architecten aan de Maas, Maastricht (The Netherlands)

### Rosmalen (s'Hertogenbosch)

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): Bibliotheek Rosmalen 2009 > Jonkman en Klinkhamer architectuur interieur stedenbouw, Amersfoort (The Netherlands)

### Rotterdam

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Bibliotheek Rotterdam 2004 > van den Broek Bakema, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Rotterdam

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Boijmans van Beuningen 2003 > Robbrecht een Dam, Gent (Belgium)

### Rotterdam

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Campus Hoogvliet (Bibliotheek) 2014 > Wiel Arets Architects, Maastricht (The Netherlands)

### Rotterdam

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Educatief Centrum de Catamaran 2010 > Weeda van der Weijden, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Rotterdam

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Muziek in de Bibliotheek 2009 > Hanrath Architect, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Rotterdam

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): (NAI) Nederlands Architectuurinstituut 1993 > Joe Coenen & Co. Architects, Maastricht – Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### Rotterdam

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Shipping and Transport College 2005 > Neutelings Riedijk Architects, Rotterdam – The Netherlands

### Rotterdam

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Themabus ProBiblio 2009 > Hanrath Architect, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Rotterdam-Nesselande

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): Multifunctioneel Centrum “De Kristal” 2009 > Meyer en Van Schooten Architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands), AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### **Rotterdam-Pendrecht**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): **Bibliotheek Pendrecht 2002** > **AEQUO**, Assen (The Netherlands)

### **Schiedam**

Prov. Zuid-Holland): **Theater Bibliotheek en Stadhuis 1997** > **Hans Ruijsenaars architecten – de architectengroep**, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

**Schiphol** see: **Amsterdam-Schiphol**

**Schoneveld**: **Cultuurhuis Wijkcentrum, Bibliotheek 2010** > van den **Berg** Groep, Kampen (The Netherlands)

**Segbroek**: see: **Den Haag-Segbroek**

### **Sittard**

(Prov. Limburg): **Trevianum School 2005** > **Nowotny Architects**, Delft (The Netherlands)

### **Spijkenisse**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): **Spijkenisse Bibliotheek 2011** > **MVRDV**, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Stadshagen (Zwolle-Zuid)**

(Prov. Overijssel): **Bibliotheek 2007** > **AEQUO**, Assen (The Netherlands)

**Stadskanal**: see: **Groningen**

**Tabagssteeg**: see: **Leusden-Zuid**

### **Tilburg**

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): **Avans University of Applied Sciences 2007** > **Ector Hoogstad Architecten**, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Tuinwijk**

(Prov. Utrecht): **Bibliotheek Tuinwijk 2008** > **AEQUO**, Assen (The Netherlands)

### **Uithoorn**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): **Bibliotheek Uithoorn 2010** > **AEQUO**, Assen (The Netherlands)

### **Urk**

(Prov. Flevoland): **Berechia College 2001** > **IAA Architecten**, Enschede (The Netherlands)

### **Utrecht**

(Prov. Utrecht): **Campus culture Vleuterweide 2009** > Vera **Yanovshchinsky**, Den Haag (The Netherlands)

### **Utrecht**

(Prov. Utrecht): **Department of Education, Library, Utrecht of Applied Sciences 2008** > **Ector Hoogstad Architecten**, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Utrecht**

(Prov. Utrecht): **Faculty of Economics and Management, Library, University of Utrecht 1995** > **EEA** Erick van Egeraat Associated Architects, Rotterdam (The Netherlands), **Mecanoo** architecten, Delft (The Netherlands)

### **Utrecht**

(Prov. Utrecht): **Faculty of Science 2011** > **Architectuurstudio HH (Herman Hertzberger) Architects**, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Utrecht**

(Prov. Utrecht): **Faculty of Veterinary Medicine 2008** > **Kingma** Roorda Architecten, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Utrecht**

(Prov. Utrecht): **Openbare Bibliotheek on design** > **Rapp + Rapp**, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Utrecht**

(Prov. Utrecht): **TNO/Geoscience Utrecht on design** > **Ector Hoogstad Architecten**, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Utrecht**

(Prov. Utrecht): **Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht Binnenstad (City Centre) 2009** > **Grosfeld**, Breda (The Netherlands), **Hanrath Architect**, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Utrecht**

(Prov. Utrecht): **Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht Uithof** > **Wiel Arets**, Maastricht (The Netherlands)

### **Veenendaal**

(Prov. Utrecht): **Cultuurcluster Bibliotheek 2007** > **Soeters** van Eldonk Architecten, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Veldhoven**

(Prov. Noord-Brabant): **Bibliotheek Veldhoven 1999** > **AEQUO**, Assen (The Netherlands)

**Vertigo**: see: **Eindhoven**

### **Vleuterweide**

(Prov. Utrecht): **Bibliotheek Vleuterweide 2009** > **AEQUO**, Assen (The Netherlands)

**Vleuterweide**: see: **Utrecht**

### **Vlissingen**

(Prov. Zeeland): **Bibliotheek Vlissingen 2005** > **AEQUO**, Assen (The Netherlands)

### **Vlist**

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): **Kamerbibliotheek Vlist 2008** > **Hanrath Architect**, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Volendam**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): **Bibliotheek Volendam 1999** > **AEQUO**, Assen (The Netherlands)

### **Wageningen**

(Prov. Gelderland): **Forum Building (Forumgebouw), Universiteit en Researchcentrum) 2007** > **Quist Wintermans Architecten B.V.**, Wageningen (The Netherlands)

### **Wageningen**

(Prov. Gelderland): **Openbare Bibliotheek Wageningen 2008** > **AGS Architecten & Planners**, Heerlen (The Netherlands)

### **Wageningen**

(Prov. Gelderland): **Orion Learning Center, Wageningen University 2013** > **Ector Hoogstad Architecten**, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Winschoten**

(Prov. Groningen): **Cultuurhuis Winschoten, Bibliotheek 2008 in progress** > van den **Broek** Bakema, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### **Zaanstad**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): **Trias VMBO School, Krommenie 2007** > Atelier **PRO** Architecten B.V., Den Haag (The Netherlands)

### **Zetten**

(Prov. Noord-Holland): **Bibliotheek Zetten 2005** > **AEQUO**, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Zoetermeer

(Prov. Zuid-Holland): **Picasso Lyceum 2009** > Ector Hoogstad Architecten, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

### Zuidhorn

(Prov. Groningen): **Cultureel Centrum 2007** > Artès bureau voor architectuur en interieur, Groningen (The Netherlands)

### Zuidlaren

(Prov. Drenthe): **Bibliotheek Zuidlaren 2005** > AEOUO, Assen (The Netherlands)

### Zwolle

(Prov. Overijssel): **Cultuurhuis Zwolle 2007** > Architects Inbo, Woudenberg (The Netherlands)

### Zwolle

(Prov. Overijssel): **Historisch Centrum Overijssel, Bibliotheek 2006** > 19Het Atelier Architecten, Zwolle (The Netherlands)

### Zwolle

(Prov. Overijssel): **New Courthouse and Renovation of the old Courthouse 2014** > Hootsmans Architectuurbureau, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

*Zwolle*: see: Stadshagen

### Zwolle

(Prov. Overijssel): **Windesheim University of Applied Sciences, Building X, Interior Bulding X, 2009 / 2010** > van den Broek Bakema, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

## New Zealand

### Auckland

(Reg. Auckland, North Island) **Papakura Library 2011** > Archoffice, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Auckland

(Reg. Auckland, North Island) **Waitakere Central Library & UNITEC Facility 2006** > Architecture, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Auckland

(Reg. Auckland, North Island) **Westgate Town Centre and Library 2013** > Warren, Wellington (New Zealand)

### Auckland

(Reg. Auckland, North Island) **Whangaparaoa Library 2004** > Warren, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Auckland-Albany

(Reg. Auckland, North Island) **Albany Library 2007** > Archoffice, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Auckland-Albany

(Reg. Auckland, North Island) **Kristin School Library and Senior Study Centre 2004** > Warren, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Auckland-Birkenhead

(Reg. Auckland, North Island) **Birkenhead Library and Civic Centre 2010** > Archoffice, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Auckland-Glen Eden

(Reg. Auckland, North Island) **Glen Eden Library 2004** > Warren, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Christchurch

(Reg. Canterbury, South Island) **South Christchurch Library and Service Centre 2003** > Warren, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Christchurch

(Reg. Canterbury, South Island) **Upper Riccarton Community and School Library 2006** > Warren, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Christchurch-New Brighton

(Reg. Canterbury, South Island) **New Brighton Library 1999** > Warren, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Dunedin

(Reg. Otago) **Information Services Building and Student Union Expansion, University of Otago 2001** > Pfeiffer, Los Angeles CA (USA)

### Nelson

(Reg. Nelson, South Island) **Elmar Turner Library Extension 2005** > Arthouse, Nelson (New Zealand)

### Paraparaumu

(Reg. Wellington, North Island) **Paraparaumu Library 2003** > Warren, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Wellington

(Reg. Wellington, North Island) **Karori Library 2005** > Warren, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Wellington

(Reg. Wellington, North Island) **National Library of New Zealand on design** > Warren, Auckland (New Zealand)

### Whakatane

(Reg. Bay of Plenty, South Island) **Whakatane Library & Exhibition Centre 2012** > Irving, Nelson (New Zealand)

### Whangaparaoa

(Reg. Auckland, North Island) **Whangaparaoa Library 2004** > Warren, Auckland (New Zealand)

## Norway

Fylke = Provinz

*Agder* see: Kristiansand

### Asker

(Fylke Akershus) **Asker Culture 2004** > Dyrvik, Oslo (Norway)

### Bergen

(Fylke Hordaland) **Universitetet i Bergen, Historisk-Filosofisk Bibliotek 2005** > Lille, Oslo (Norway)

### Bodo

(Fylke Nordland) **Kulturhus Bibliotek 2014** > drdharchitects, London (UK)

*Deichman Library* see: Oslo Deichman Library

*Diakon* see: Oslo

### Drammen

(Fylke Buskerud) **Papirbredden, School and Library 2007** > LPO, Oslo (Norway)

### Flekkefjord

(Fylke Vest-Agder) **Cultural House 2013** > Helen, Stavanger (Norway)



### **Halden-Remmen**

(Fylke Østfold) University College Østfold 2006 > **RRA**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Hamarøy**

(Fylke Nordland) Knut Hamsun Center 2009 > **Holl**, New York NY (USA)

### **Harstad**

(Fylke Troms) Cultural Centre 1992 > **PW**, Harstad (Norway)

*Kolbotn* see: **Oppegård-Kolbotn**

### **Kongsvinger**

(Fylke Hedmark) Bibliotek 2008 > **Lille**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Kristiansand**

(Fylke Vest-Agder) Universitet i Agder 2002 > **Moe**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Longyearbyen**

(Svalbard = Spitsbergen) Kulturhus 2010 > **L2**, Oslo (Norway)

*Møllebyen* see: **Moss**

### **Moss**

(Fylke Østfold) Møllebyen Moss Library, Cinema and Museum 2003 > **LPO**, Oslo (Norway)

*Nøtterøy* see: **Tønsberg**

*Nydalen* see: **Oslo-Nvdalen**

### **Oppegård-Kolbotn**

(Fylke Akershus) Kultur- og Aktivitetshus 2005 > **Dyrvik**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Oslo**

(Fylke Oslo): Dance House Vulkan 2008 > **LPO**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Oslo**

(Fylke Oslo): Deichman Main Library on design > **Atelier Oslo**, Oslo (Norway) / **Lund**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Oslo**

(Fylke Oslo): Diakon. Library and Learning Center 2008 > **LPO**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Oslo**

(Fylke Oslo): Munch Museum (Library) on construction > **Abalos Sentkiewicz / Herreros Arquitectos**, Madrid (Spain)

### **Oslo**

(Fylke Oslo): Oslo School of Architecture 2003 > **Jarmund**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Oslo**

(Fylke Oslo): PolitiHøgskolen 1996 > **Lille**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Oslo-Nvdalen**

(Fylke Oslo): BI Campus (Business and Economics School) Library 2005 > **Torp**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Oslo-Rommen**

(Fylke Oslo): Rommen School and Cultural Center 2010 > **L2**, Oslo (Norway)

*Papirbredden* see: **Drammen**

*Remmen* see: **Halden-Remmen**

*Rommen* see: **Oslo-Rommen**

### **Sandnessjøen**

(Fylke Nordland) : Sandnessjøen Bad og Kulturhus on design > **L2**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Søgne**

(Fylke Vest-Agder) Town Hall and Library 2012 > **a-lab**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Sortland**

(Fylke Nordland) Hermetikken Kulturfabrikk in design > **LPO**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Stjørdal**

(Fylke More og Raudal) Kulturhus (Cultural Center) 2010 > **Lusparken**, Trondheim (Norway) / **RRA**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Stavanger**

(Fylke Rogaland) Universitæt > **HRTB**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Tønsberg**

(Fylke Vestfold) Høgskolen i Vestfold 2010 > **Lille**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Tønsberg og Nøtterøy**

(Fylke Vestfold) Bibliotek 1992 > **L2**, Oslo (Norway)

### **Tromsø**

(Fylke Troms) Rådhus med Hovedbibliotek 2005 > **HRTB**, Oslo (Norway)

*Universitetet i Bergen* see: **Bergen**

### **Vennesla**

(Fylke Vest-Agder) Bibliotek 2011 > **Helen**, Stavanger (Norway)

## **Oman**

### **Muscat**

(Gouvernem. Muscat) Cultural Centre on design > **AS**, Paris (France)

### **Nizwa**

(Reg. Ad Dakhiliyah) University of Nizwa on construction > **COWI**, Ruwi (Oman)

## **Qatar**

### **Doha**

(Municipality Ad Dawhah) Carnegie Mellon College of Business and Computer Science, Education City 2009 > **Legorreta**, Mexico City (Mexico)

### **Doha**

(Municipality Ad Dawhah) Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, Library 2011 > **Legorreta**, Mexico City (Mexico)

### **Doha**

(Municipality Ad Dawhah) Qatar National Library, Education Center 2014 > **OMA** (Office for Metropolitan Architecture), Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

## Peru

### Ica

(Prov. Ica) Francisco Perez Anampa School 2010 > Architecture for Humanity, San Francisco, CA (USA)

### Lima

(Prov. Lima) Biblioteca de la Universidad de Lima 2009 > Pierola, Lima (Peru)

### Lima

(Prov. Lima) Sucursal de Universidad de Pacifico 2012 > Metropolis, Lima (Peru)

## Poland

### Gdansk

(Voivodeship Pomeranian, County Gdansk) University Library 2006 > Archico, Warszawa (Poland)

### Katowice

(Voivodeship Silesian, County Katowice) CINIbA – Scientific Information Centre and Academic Library 2012 > HS99, Koszalin (Poland)

### Opole

(Voivodeship Opole, County Opole) Inoatives Bildungs- und Bildungszentrum, Politechnische Universität on design > Heinle, Wisher und Partner Freie Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Poznań

(Voivodeship Greater Poland, County Poznań) Raczyński Library Expansion 2012 > JEMS, Poznań (Poland)

### Poznań

(Voivodeship Greater Poland, County Poznań) University Library 2009 > NeoStudio, Poznań (Poland)

### Warszawa

(Voivodeship Masovian, County Warszawa) University Library 2000 > Badowski, Warszawa (Poland)

### Wroclaw

(Voivodeship Lower Silesian, County Wroclaw) Bibliothek der Exakten und Technischen Wissenschaften, Technische Universität 2013 > Heinle, Wisher und Partner Freie Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)

### Wroclaw

(Voivodeship Lower Silesian, County Wroclaw) University Library 2012 > Rzyski, Warszawa (Poland)

## Portugal

### Aveiro

(Reg. Centro) University Library, Campus Universitário de Santiago 1994 > Siza, Porto (Portugal)

### Cadima

(Reg. Centro) 20th Century Collection Library on design (2011) > MX, SI Architectural Studio, Barcelona (Spain)

### Cascais

(Reg. Lisboa) Escola Frei Conçalo de Azevedo under construction > António Carvalho, Lisboa (Portugal)

### Cascais

(Reg. Lisboa) Paul Rego Museum 2009 > Moura, Porto (Portugal)

### Ílha Terceira

(Autónoma Reg. Azores) Biblioteca Pública 2006 > ilcg, Lisboa (Portugal)

### Ílhavo

(Reg. Centro) City Library 2005 > ARX, Lisboa (Portugal)

### Lisboa

(Reg. Lisboa) Lisbon Ismaili Centre (Library) 2000 > Rai Rewal, New Delhi (India)

### Lisboa

(Reg. Lisboa) Moderization of D.Dinis Secondary School 2007 > Bak, Lisboa (Portugal)

### Monção

(Reg. Norte) Biblioteca Municipal 2000 > Lopes, João de Ovar (Portugal)

### Oliveira de Azeméis

(Reg. Norte) Ferreira de Castro Municipal Library 2007 > Lopes, João de Ovar (Portugal)

### Paco de Arcos

(Reg. Lisboa) Escola Secundária Luis de Freitas Branco under construction > a.s.\*, Lisboa (Portugal)

Oeiras see: Paco de Arcos

### Ponte de Lima

(Reg. Norte) Escola Secundária under construction > Seródio, Porto (Portugal)

### Ponto Delagada (Azores)

(Autónoma Reg. Azores) Azores University's Library 2004 > a.s.\*, Lisboa (Portugal)

### Porto

(Reg. Norte) Almeida Garrett Library 2001 > Soares, Porto (Portugal)

### Porto

(Reg. Norte) Faculty of Architecture (Library) 1995 > Siza, Porto (Portugal)

### Porto

(Reg. Norte) Modernization of Garcia da Orte School 2011 > Bak, Lisboa (Portugal)

### Seixal

(Reg. Lisboa) Modernization of Amora Secondary School 2010 > Bak, Lisboa (Portugal)

### Setúbal

(Reg. Lisboa) Escola Secundária Lima de Freitas 2010 > Ricardo Carvalho, Lisboa (Portugal)

### Sines

(Reg. Alentejo) Art Centre 2005 > Aires, Lisboa (Portugal)

### Tavira

(Reg. Algarve) Biblioteca municipal 2005 > ilcg, Lisboa (Portugal)

**Terceira see: Ilha Terceira**

**Viana do Castelo**

(Reg. Norte) Biblioteca Municipal 2007 > **Siza**, Porto (Portugal)

**State of Qatar**

**Qatar**

(Municipality Ad Dawhah) Qatar National Library 2002 - > **Isozaki**, Tokyo (Japan)

**Romania**

**Bucharest**

(State Romania, County Bucharest) National Library 2013 > **aedificia**, Bucharest (Romania)

**Russia**

**Moskow**: University Campus on design > **Mecanoo** architecten, Delft (The Netherlands)

**Saudi Arabia**

**Dhahran**

(Prov. Asch-Schaqiyya) King Abdulaziz Center for Knowledge and Culture 2011 > **Snohetta**, Oslo (Norway)

**Riyadh**

(Prov. Riyadh) Institut of Diplomatic Studies 2013 > **Henning** Larsen, Copenhagen (Denmark)

(Prov. Riyadh) King Fahad National Library 2010 > **Gerber** Architekten, Dortmund (Germany)

(Prov. Riyadh) Prince Naif Centre for Health Science Research 2012 > **Henning** Larsen, Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Emirate of Sharjah**

**Sharjah**

Library in design > **AECOM**, Los Angeles, CA (USA)

**Singapore**

**Singapore**

Bishan Public Library 2006 > **Look**, Singapore (Singapore)

**Singapore**

Lasalle College of Arts 2007 > **RSP**, Singapore (Singapore)

**Singapore**

Li Ka Shing Library, Singapore Management University 2006 > **Cullinan**, London (UK)

**Singapore**

National Library 2004 > **Hamzah**, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)

**Singapore**

Republic Polytechnic 2007 > **Maki**, Tokyo (Japan)

**Singapore**

Stamford American International School 2009 > **fimt**, Sydney NSW (Australia)

**Singapore**

Yale-NUS (National University of Singapore) College 2015 > **Pelli**, New Haven CT (USA)

**Slovenia**

**Brežice**

(Lower Sava, Styria) Library 2006 > **Filipčič**, Brežice (Slovenia)

**Grosuplje**

(Central Slovenia, Lower Carniola) Public Library 2007 > **Biro**, Ljubljana (Slovenia)

**Ljubljana**

(City Municipality Ljubljana) Biotechnical Faculty (Library) 2010 > **Ark**, Ljubljana (Slovenia)

**South Africa**

**Pretoria**

(Prov. Gauteng) National Library of South Africa 2008 > **Malan**, Pretoria (South Africa)

**South Korea**

**Pohang**

(Reg. Yeongnam) Tac-Joon Park Digital Library, Pohang University of Science and Technology 2003 > **SmithGroup**, Detroit MI (USA)

**Seoul**

(Seoul National Capital Area) Chungmuro Intermedia Playground 2000 > **Slade**, New York NY (USA)

**Seoul**

(Seoul National Capital Area) Ewha Womens University, Library 2008 > **Perrault**, Paris (France)

## **Spain**

### **Alguazas**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Región de Murcia, Prov. Murcia, Comarca Vega Media del Segura) **Library and Young Center 2011 > Contell, Valencia (Spain)**

**La Alhóndiga** see: **Bilbao** **La Alhóndiga**

### **Alicante**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Valencia, Prov. Alicante) **Biblioteca Municipal 1992 > Estudio Arquitectura Campo Baeza, Madrid (Spain)**

### **Alicante**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Valencia, Prov. Alicante) **Biblioteca Universidad 1995 > Estudio Arquitectura Campo Baeza, Madrid (Spain)**

### **Barberà de Vallès**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Vallès Occidental) **Biblioteca Municipal Esteve Paluzie . de Barberà 2009 > Mora-Sanvisens, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Ateneo (Biblioteca) 2008 > Brullet – De Luna, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca y Geriatrico 2009 > RCR, Olot (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca Jaume Fuster 2003 > Josep Llinás Carmona, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca Les Corts 1997 – 1999 > Ravetllat & Ribas, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca del Gotico 2006 – 2010 > Taller 9s, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca Rector Gabriel Ferraté Universitat Politècnica Catalunya 1992 – 1997 > Sanabria, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca les Roquetes a Via Favència 2005 – 2008 > Soldevila Arquitectos, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca Sagrada y Centro Cultural 2007 > ruisánchez arquitectes, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca de Sant Adria de la Mina 2005 – 2009 > Soldevila Arquitectos, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca Universita Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona 1999 > Lluís Clotet, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca Vila de Gracia 2002 > Josep Llinás Carmona, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Filmoteca de Cataluña (Biblioteca) 2004 – 2010 > Mateoarquitectura, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Ludeca y C.R.E. 2008 – 2010 > Taller 9s, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona - Nou Barris**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca i Casal d' Avis a les Antigues Cotxeres de Borbó 2009 – 2011 > Laviña & de la Villa, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona – Sant Andreu Eixample**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca Ignasi Iglesias Can Fabra 2006 > A + M Arquitectes, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona-Sant Antoni**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca Joan Oliver 2007 > RCR, Olot (Spain)**

### **Barcelona – Sant Marti**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca Can Saladrigas 2009 > A + M Arquitectes, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Barcelona-Torre Baró**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonés) **Biblioteca Zona Nord 2010 > Rafael Perera Leoz, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Bilbao**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Vizcaya, Comarca Gran Bilbao) **Biblioteca Foral de Vizcaya 2007 > IMB Arquitectos, Bilbao (Spain)**

### **Bilbao**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Vizcaya, Comarca Gran Bilbao) **Biblioteca de Universidad, Universidad de Deusto 2008 > José Rafael Moneo, Madrid (Spain)**

### **Bilbao**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Vizcaya, Comarca Gran Bilbao) **La Alhóndiga, Mediateca, Biblioteca 2010 > Starck, Paris (France) / ARUP, London (UK)**

**Blanca**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Región de Murcia, Prov. Murcia, Comarca Vega Alta del Segura) **MUCAB Museo y Centro de Arte 2010 > Lejarraga, Cartagena (Spain)**

**Blanes**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Girona, Comarca Le Selva) **Biblioteca Comarcal 1997 – 2002 > Sanabria, Barcelona (Spain)**

**Castelldefels**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Baix Llobregat) **Biblioteca Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña 2002 – 2006 > Ercilla, Vitoria - Gasteiz (Spain)**

**Cerdanvola del Vallès**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Vallès Occidental) **Biblioteca I Hemaroteca Facultat Ciències de la Comunicació UAB, Campus Bellaterra 1997 – 2002 > Espinet, Barcelona (Spain)**

**Ceuta**

(Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta) **Biblioteca Ceuta 2012 > Paredes Pedrosa Arquitectos, Madrid (Spain)**

**Cieza**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Región de Murcia, Prov. Murcia, Comarca Vega Alta del Segura) **Biblioteca Pública Municipal (Rehabilitación del Convento de San Joaquín y San Pascual) 2006 – 2008 > Lejarraga, Cartagena (Spain)**

**Corbera de Llobregat**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Baix Llobregat) **Biblioteca can Baró 2010 > Sierra Rozas Arquitectos, Barcelona (Spain)**

**Cordoba**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Andalucía, Prov. Córdoba, Comarca Cordoba) **Biblioteca Pública 2012 > Paredes Pedrosa Arquitectos, Madrid (Spain)**

**D'Esplugues Llobregat**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Baix Llobregat) **Biblioteca Central Pare Miquel 1995 – 1999 > Sanabria, Barcelona (Spain)**

**Don Benito**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Extremadura, Prov. Badajoz, Comarca Vegas Altas) **Cultural Centre (Biblioteca) 1991 – 1997 > José Rafael Monco, Madrid (Spain)**

**El Prat de Llobregat**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Baix Llobregat) **Centre Cultural 2010 > Brullet – De Luna, Barcelona (Spain)**

*Ferrater* see: Villarreal, **OAB, Barcelona**

**Fitero**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Foal de Navarra, Prov. Navarra, Comarca La Ribera) **Biblioteca del Monasterio de Fitero 2001 > AH Asociades, Bilbao-Pamplona (Spain)**

**Girona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Girona, Comarca Gironès) **Amplició Convent de Sant Domènec (Biblioteca) 2007 > Jordi Bosch Genover Arquitectos, Barcelona – Spain**

**Girona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Girona, Comarca Gironès) **Biblioteca Can Règas Pont Major 2000 – 2003 > Ravetllat & Ribas, Barcelona (Spain)**

**Girona**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Girona, Comarca Gironès) **Biblioteca Montilivi de la Universidad 1998 – 2007 > San José Marques, Barcelona (Spain)**

**Granada**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Andalucía, Prov. Granada, Comarca Vega de Granada) **Biblioteca Pública del Estado 1995 > Andrés Perea Ortega, Madrid (Spain)**

**Granollers**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Vallès Oriental) **Biblioteca Roca Umbert 2005 – 2010 > Taller 9s, Barcelona (Spain)**

*Iturrama* see: Pamplona-Iturrama

**Lloret de Mar**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Girona, Comarca Selva) **Casa de la Cultura (Bibliotec) 2011 > Daniel Mòdol Deltell, Barcelona (Spain)**

**Madrid**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Madrid, Prov. Madrid, Comarca Metropolitana de Madrid) **Barceló 2009 – 2011 > Nieto Sobejano, Barcelona (Spain)**

**Madrid**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Madrid, Prov. Madrid, Comarca Metropolitana de Madrid) **Biblioteca Central Universidad de Alcalá on construction > dosmasuno arquitectos, Madrid (Spain)**

**Madrid**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Madrid, Prov. Madrid, Comarca Metropolitana de Madrid) **Rehabilitación y Reforma de la Biblioteca Nacional 1987-2001 > Junquera, Madrid (Spain)**

**Madrid**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Madrid, Prov. Madrid, Comarca Metropolitana de Madrid) **Biblioteca Publica José Hierro 2003 > Abalos Sentkiewicz / Herreros Arquitectos, Madrid (Spain)**

**Madrid**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Madrid, Prov. Madrid, Comarca Metropolitana de Madrid) **Biblioteca Publica Pedro Salinas 1992 > Juan Navarro Baldeweg, Madrid (Spain)**

**Madrid**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Madrid, Prov. Madrid, Comarca Metropolitana de Madrid) **Biblioteca Regional de Madrid Joaquín Leguine 2003 > Mansilla+Tuñón, Madrid (Spain)**

**Madrid**

(Comunidad de Autónoma Madrid, Prov. Madrid, Comarca Metropolitana de Madrid) **Biblioteca de la U.N.E.D. (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia) 1989 – 1994 > Linazasoro, Madrid (Spain)**



### Madrid

(Comunidad de Autónoma Madrid, Prov. Madrid, Comarca Metropolitana de Madrid) **Centro Cultural Escuelas Pias de Lavapiés 1996 – 2004** > Linazasoro, Madrid (Spain)

### Madrid-Furncarral

(Comunidad de Autónoma Madrid, Prov. Madrid, Comarca Metropolitana de Madrid) **Biblioteca Pública Rafael Albert 1998** > **Andrés Perea Ortega**, Madrid (Spain)

### Málaga

(Comunidad de Autónoma Andalucía, Prov. Málaga, Comarca Metropolitana de Málaga) **Biblioteca Facultad Económico Y Social, Universidad de Malaga, Camus El Ejido on design** > **Luis Machuca**, Malaga (Spain)

### Málaga

(Comunidad de Autónoma Andalucía, Prov. Málaga, Comarca Metropolitana de Málaga) **Centro Cultural Ollerías y Biblioteca Cánovas de Castillo, Malaga 2000** > **Luis Machuca**, Malaga (Spain)

### Mollet del Vallès

(Comunidad de Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Vallès Occidental) **Biblioteca Central Jordi Solé Tura on construction** > **Taller 9s**, Barcelona (Spain)

### Murcia

(Comunidad de Autónoma Región de Murcia, Prov. Murcia, Comarca Campo de Cartagena) **Biblioteca Torre Pacheco – Biblioteca Publica y Parque de Lecturas 2005 – 2007** > Lejarraga, Cartagena (Spain)

### Murcia-El Palmar

(Comunidad de Autónoma Región Murcia, Prov. Murcia, Comarca Huerta de Murcia) **Educational Centre Virgen de Arrixaca 2001** > AH Asociados, Bilbao – Pamplona (Spain)

### Ogijares

(Comunidad de Autónoma Andalucía, Prov. Granada, Comarca Vega de Granada) **Public Library 2011** > M57 Arquitectos, Granada – Spain

### Oñati

(Comunidad de Autónoma País Vasco (Euskadi), Prov. Gipuzkoa, Comarca Debagoiena) **Biblioteca Facultad de Ciencias Empresariales, Universidad Ibarra 2011** > Hoz Fonatan Arquitectos, San Sebastian (Spain)

### Ourense

(Comunidad de Autónoma Galicia, Prov. Ourense, Comarca Ourense) **Biblioteca Central del Campus Ourense 2005** > ACXT Arquitectos, Madrid (Spain)

### Palafolls

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Maresme) **Biblioteca Publica 2007** > EMBT/Miralles Taglibue, Barcelona (Spain)

### Palencia

(Autonomous Community Castille and León, Prov. Palencia, Comarca Tierra de Campos) **Civic Center 2011** > Exit, Madrid (Spain)

### Pamplona

(Comunidad de Autónoma Navarra, Prov. Navarra, Comarca Cuenca de Pamplona) **Bibliotecos y Filmoteca de Navarra 2011** > Ferrer Sala Arquitecto, Pamplona (Spain)

### Pamplona

(Comunidad de Autónoma Navarra, Prov. Navarra, Comarca Cuenca de Pamplona) **Biomedical Resarch Centre 2011** > Vaillo, Pamplona (Spain)

### Pamplona-Iturrama

(Comunidad de Autónoma Navarra, Prov. Navarra, Comarca Cuenca de Pamplona) **Centro de Educacion en Iturrama (Pamplona) 1993** > AH Asociados, Pampola (Spain)

*Pompeu Fabra see: Barcelona: Biblioteca Universita*

*Prat de Llobregat see: El Prat des Llobregat*

### Sallent

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Bages) **Torres Amat Biblioteca Municipal 1997** > Battle I Roig, Esplugues de Llobregat (Spain)

### Salou

(Prov. Tarragona, Comarca Tarragonès) **Escuela Elisabeth 2008** > Brullet – De Luna, Barcelona (Spain)

### San Sebastián

(Comunidad Autónoma del País Vasco, Prov. Guipúzcoa, Comarca de Sebastián) **Biblioteca Carlos Santamaria 2008 – 2010** > JAAM, Bilbao (Spain)

### Sant Boi de Llobregat

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Baix Llobregat) **Biblioteca Central Jordi Rubió i Balaguer 2006** > AV62 Arquitectos, Barcelona (Spain)

### Sant Just Desvern

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Baix Llobregat) **Josep Llinás Carmona**, Barcelona (Spain)

### Sant Pol de Mar

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Maresme) **Biblioteca Municipal on design 2008** > AV62 Arquitectos, Barcelona (Spain)

### Santa Coloma de Gramenet

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonès) **Biblioteca Central 1997 – 1998** > Sanabria, Barcelona (Spain)

### Santa Coloma de Gramenet

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonès) **Biblioteca Pública Can Peixauet 2001** > Espineta, Barcelona (Spain)

### Santa Coloma de Gramenet

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Barcelonès) **Biblioteca Salvador Cabre de Singuerlin 2005 – 2010** > Taller 9s, Barcelona (Spain)

### Santa Cruz

(Prov. Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Islas Canarias) **Tenerife Espacio de las Artes 2008** > Herzog-de Meuron, Basel (Switzerland)

### Santiago di Compostela

(Comunidad Autónoma Galicia, Prov. Coruña, Comarca Santiago de Compostela) **City of Culture of Galicia Archive and Library 2011** > Eisenman, New York NY (USA)

### **Santiago di Compostela-San Lázaro**

(Comunidad Autónoma Galicia, Prov. Coruña, Comarca Santiago de Compostela) **Biblioteca Pública 2008** > **Andrés Perea Ortega, Madrid (Spain)**

### **Segovia**

(Comunidad Autónoma Castilla y León, Prov. Segovia, Comarca capital y Área Metropolitana Segovia) **Biblioteca Universidad de Valladolid en Segovia Camus Maria Zambrano 2012** > **Linazasoro, Madrid (Spain)**

### **Sentmenat**

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Vallès Occidental) **Biblioteca Frederic Alfonso i Orfila 2011** > **MYCC – Oficina de Arquitectura, Madrid (Spain)**

### **Sevilla**

(Comunidad Autónoma Andalucía, Prov. Sevilla, Comarca de la Camiña) **General Library and Resource Center, University of Sevilla** > **on design** > **Hadid, London (UK)**

### **Sevilla**

(Comunidad Autónoma Andalucía, Prov. Sevilla, Comarca de la Camiña) **Biblioteca Cañada Rosal 2011** > **MedioMundo, Sevilla (Spain)**

### **Teià**

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Maresma) **Parque Can Llauredor, Biblioteca 2011** > **Berta Barrio, Barcelona (Spain) / Carmen Pinós, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Tarragona**

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Tarragona, Comarca Tarragonés) **Biblioteca Universitaria Tarragona 2003** > **Martínez Lapeña, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Terrassa**

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Vallès Occidental) **Biblioteca Central 1997** > **Josep Llinás Carmona, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Terrassa**

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Vallès Occidental) **Biblioteca del Distrito 3 2005 – 2011** > **Ravetllat & Ribas, Barcelona (Spain)**

*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona see: UBA*

### **Valencia**

(Comunidad Autónoma Valencia, Prov. Valencia, Comarca Valencia) **Biblioteca Universidad 1998** > **Grassi, Milano (Italy)**

### **Vigo**

(Comunidad Autónoma Galicia, Prov. Pontevedra) **Biblioteca Central del Campus Ourense de la Universitat Vigo 2005** > **ACXT Arquitectos, Madrid (Spain)**

*Vila-Real see: Villarreal*

### **Viladecans**

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Baix Llobregat) **Biblioteca Central 1995 – 1998** > **Sanabria, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Vilanova del Vallès**

(Comunidad Autónoma Cataluña, Prov. Barcelona, Comarca Vallès Oriental) **Biblioteca 2011** > **MX SI Architectural Studio, Pamplona, Barcelona / Alcolea + Tárrago, Barcelona (Spain)**

### **Villanueva de la Cañada**

(Comunidad Autónoma Madrid, Prov. Madrid, Comarca Metropolitana de Madrid) **Biblioteca Publica “Lázaro Carreter** > **Ch+gs, Madrid (Spain)**

### **Villarreal**

(Comunitat Autònoma Valenciana, Prov. Castellón) **Biblioteca Municipal 2011** > **QAB, Barcelona (Spain) / Peñin Estudió Arquitectura, Valencia (Spain)**

### **Zaragoza**

(Comunidad Autónoma Aragón, Prov. Aragón, Comarca Zaragoza) **Biblioteca para Jóvens Cubit 2007** > **F29 Architekten, Dresden (Germany)**

### **Zaragoza**

(Comunidad Autónoma Aragón, Prov. Aragón, Comarca Zaragoza) **Biblioteca y Centro de Convivencia Actur Norte 2008** > **Caroquino / Finner Arquitectos, Zaragoza (Spain)**

*Jovens Cubit see: Zaragoza: Biblioteca Jóvens Cubit*

## **Sweden**

*Alby Public Library see: Botkyrka Alby Public Library*

*Almedalsbiblioteket see: Visby Almedalsbiblioteket*

*Asplund Bibliotek see: Stockholm Stadsbibliotek*

### **Botkyrka**

(Stockholm län, Landskap Södermanland) **Sandell, Stockholm (Sweden)**

*Delphinium see: Stockholm Stadsbibliotek*

### **Falun**

(Darlana län, Landskap Darlana) **University Library + Plaza, Högskolan Darlana on design** > **ADEPT, Copenhagen (Denmark)**

### **Göteborg**

(Vestra Götalands län, Landskap Vestergötland Bohuslän) **Museum of World Culture 2004** > **Brisac, London (UK)**

### **Hagfors**

(Värmland län, Landskap Värmland) **Ålvstranden Education Centre 2010** > **Møller, Århus (Denmark)**

### **Halmstad**

(Hallands län, Landskap Småland) **Library 2006** > **Schmidt/Hammer/Lassen, Århus (Denmark)**

### **Hörnösand**

(Västernorrlands län, Landskap Ångermanland) **Sambiblioteket 2000** > **Tirsén (Sweden)**

### **Huddinge**

(Stockholm län, Landskap Södermanland) **Södertörns Högskola 2004** > **Malmström, Göteborg (Sweden)**

### **Kalmar**

(Västernorrlands län, Landskap Ångermanland) **Kalmar Museum of Art 2008** > **Tham, Stockholm (Sweden)**

### Karlshamn

(Blekinge län, landskap Blekinge) Cultural Centre and Library Competition 2013 1st Prize > Schmidt/Hammer/Lassen, Århus (Denmark)

### Karlstad

(Värmland län, Landskap Värmland) University Library 2002 > White, Göteborg (Sweden)

### Kungälv

(Västra Götlands län, Landskap Bohuslän) Mimers Hus. Cultural Centre and upper Secondary School 2004 > Wingårdh (Sweden)

### Kungsbacka

(Hallands län, Landskap Halland) Arnäs Senior High School 2006 > Wingårdh, Stockholm (Sweden)

### Linköping

(Östergötland län, Landskap Östergötland) Stifts- och Landesbiblioteket 2000 > Nvrens, Stockholm (Sweden)

### Lomma

(Skåne län, Landskap Skåne) Bibliotek 2009 > Jais-Nielsen, Helsingborg (Sweden)

### Lund

(Skåne län, Landskap Skåne) Språk- och Literaturcentrum, Lunds Universitet 2004 > Jais-Nielsen, Helsingborg (Sweden)  
*Lunds Universitet see: Lund Språk- och Literaturcentrum*

### Malmö

(Skåne län, Landskap Skåne) College's education and research building, Malmö General Hospital Campus 2003 > Lundberg, Copenhagen (Denmark)

### Malmö

(Skåne län, Landskap Skåne) Stadsbiblioteket 1999 > Henning Larsen, Copenhagen (Denmark)

### Nacka

(Stockholm län, Landskap Södermanland) Bibliotek Forum 2008 > Nilsson, Stockholm (Sweden)

### Nödinge-Nol

(Västra Götalands län, Landskap Västergötland) Ale. Cultural Centre and Secondary School 1995 > Wingårdh, Stockholm (Sweden)

### Stockholm

(Stockholm län, Landskap Uppland, Stockholm) Stadsbibliotek Delphinium (Asplund Bibliotek) i. constr. > Heike Hanada, Berlin (Germany)

### Umeå

(Västerbotten län, Landskap Västerbotten) Umeå University, Arts Campus, Library 2012 > Henning Larsen, Copenhagen (Denmark)

### Vallentuna

(Stockholm län, Landskap Uppland) Kulturhus och Bibliotek 2012 > Nvrens, Stockholm, (Sweden)

### Vaxholm

(Stockholms län, Landskap Uppland) Stadsbibliotek 2008 > Malmström, Göteborg (Sweden)

### Växjö

(Kronobergs län, Landskap Småland) City Library 2003 > Schmidt/Henning/Larsen, Århus (Denmark)

### Växjö

(Kronobergs län, Landskap Småland) Universitetsbibliotek 2006 > Malmström, Göteborg (Sweden)

### Visby

(Gotlands län, Landskap Gotland) Almedalsbiblioteket 2001 > Malmström, Göteborg (Sweden)

## Switzerland

### Basel

(Kanton Basel-Stadt) Vera-Oeri-Bibliothek, Musikakademie 2006 – 2009 > Vischer AG, Basel (Switzerland)

### Bern

(Kanton Bern) Bibliothek am Guisanplatz BiG 2004 – 2005 > A. Furrer und Partner AG, Zürich (Switzerland)

### Bern

(Kanton Bern) Erweiterung Historisches Museum, Bibliothek 2009 > mlzd, Biel (Switzerland)

### Bern

(Kanton Bern) Schweizerische Nationalbibliothek 1994 – 2009 > A. Furrer und Partner AG, Zürich (Switzerland)

*Bourbaki Panorama see: Luzern: Bourbaki Panorama*

### Chur

(Kanton Graubünden) Mediothek Pädagogische Hochschule 2010 > Pablo Horváth, Chur (Switzerland)

### Cologny

(Canton/Kanton Genève/Genf) Fondazione Martin Bodmer, Biblioteca e Museo 1998 – 2003 > Mario Botta Architetto, Mendrisio (Switzerland)

*École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne: see: Lausanne: Bibliothek Rolex Center*

### Einsiedeln

(Kanton Schwyz) Bibliothek Werner Oechslin 2006 > Mario Botta Architetto, Mendrisio (Switzerland)

*EPFL see: Lausanne: Bibliothek Rolex Center*

### Fribourg / Freiburg

(Canton Fribourg / Kanton Freiburg) Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire de Fribourg on design > Butikofer de Oliveira Vernay, Lausanne (Switzerland)

### Genève (Genf)

(Canton/Kanton Genève/Genf) Maison de la Paix, Bibliothèque 2013 > ipas, Neuchâtel/ Solothurn (Switzerland)

### Genève (Genf)

(Canton/Kanton Genève/Genf) Uni Mail, Bibliothèque 1984 – 1999 > ACAU, Genève (Switzerland)

### Küsnacht

(Kanton Zürich) Mediothek Kantonsschule 2000 > Béatrix & Consolascio, Erlenbach (Switzerland)

### Laufen

(Kanton Basel-Landschaft) Privatbibliothek 2006 > Sollberger Bögli Architekten, Biel (Switzerland)

### Lausanne

(Canton Waadt) Bibliothek Rolex Learning Center, EPFL (École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne) 2007 – 2009 > SANAA Tokyo (Japan)

### Liestal

(Kanton Basel-Landschaft) Kantonsbibliothek 2005 > Liechti Graf Zumsteg Architekten, Brugg (Switzerland)

## Luzern

(Kanton Luzern) **Bourbaki Panorama / Stadtbibliothek 2010** > Kreis Schaad Schaad Architekten, Zürich (Switzerland)

## Luzern

(Kanton Luzern) **Universität Luzern, Bibliothek 2011** > Enzmann Fischer AG, Zürich (Switzerland)

*Musikakademie Basel* see: **Basel: Vera Oeri Bibliothek**

*Pädagogische Hochschule Graubünden* see: **Chur: Mediothek**

*Rolex Learning Center* see: **Lausanne: Bibliothek Rolex Center**

## Rolle

(Canton Vaud) **Institut Le Rosey (Library) in construction (2013)** > Tschumi, New York, Paris (USA/France)

## Stäfa

(Kanton Zürich) **Auditorium und Bibliothek 2010** > e2a Architekten, Zürich (Switzerland)

*Vera Oeri Bibliothek* see: **Basel: Vera Oeri Bibliothek**

## Winterthur

(Kanton Zürich) **Zürcher Hochschule Winterthur ZHW, Bibliothek 1992 – 1996** > Weber Hofer Partner, Zürich (Switzerland)

## Yverdon-les Bains

(Canton Vaud) **Médiathèque 1999 – 2000** > B+W Architecture, Lausanne (Switzerland)

## Zollikon

(Kanton Zürich) **Bibliothek 2008** > Drexler Guinand Jauslin, Zürich (Switzerland)

## Zürich

(Kanton Zürich) **Landesmuseum 2016** > Christ & Gantenbein Architects, Basel (Switzerland)

## Zürich

(Kanton Zürich) **Museum Haus Konstruktiv, Bibliothek 2001** > Meier + Steinauer, Zürich (Switzerland)

## Zürich

(Kanton Zürich) **Pädagogische Hochschule, Bibliothek 2012** > Dudler, Berlin (Germany)

## Zürich

(Kanton Zürich) **Rechtswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Universität Zürich 2004** > Santiago Calatrava Vals, Zürich (Switzerland)

## Zürich

(Kanton Zürich) **ZIS – Zürich International School 2006 – 2008** > alb architekturergemeinschaft, Bern (Switzerland)

## Zürich-Hönggerberg

(Kanton Zürich) **ETH (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule). 3. Ausbaustufe 2004** > Mario Campi, Lugano (Switzerland)

## Thailand

### Tha Song Yang

(Prov. Tak) **Library 2009** > Rintala, Oslo (Norway)

## Taiwan

### Hualien

(Reg. Eastern Taiwan) **Tzu Chi Cultural Campus 2004** > SOM, Chicago IL (USA)

### Kaohsiung

(Reg. Southern Taiwan) **Kaoshing Public Library 2011** > Mecanoo architekten, Delft (The Netherlands)

### Kaohsiung

(Reg. Southern Taiwan) **Wei-Wu-Ying Center for the Arts 2013** > Mecanoo architekten, Delft (The Netherlands)

### Taichung

(Reg. Central Taiwan) **National Library of Public Information 2012** > Pan, Taipei (Taiwan)

### Taichung

(Reg. Central Taiwan) **Taichung Digital Library 2011** > Pan, Taipei (Taiwan)

### Tainan

(Reg. Southwestern Taiwan) **Tainan Yu-Wen Library 2012** > MAYU, Kaohsiung (Taiwan)

### Taipei

(Reg. Northern Taiwan) **Beitou Branch Library 2006** > Bio, Taipei (Taiwan)

### Taipei

(Reg. Northern Taiwan) **The Butterfly Library on design** > CBT, Boston MA (USA)

### Taipei

(Reg. Northern Taiwan) **Founder's Memorial Library, Chines Culture University 1999** > Pan, Taipei (Taiwan)

### Taipei

(Reg. Northern Taiwan) **New College of Social Science, National Taiwan University, in construction** > Ito, Tokyo (Japan)

## Turkey

### Istanbul

(Prov. Istanbul, Reg. Marmara) **Rami Eyup Istanbul Library on design 2008 – 2011** > Akant, Istanbul (Turkey)

### Tekirdağ

(Prov. Tekirdağ, Reg. Marmara) **Namik Kemal University Faculty of Medicine Morphology Building 2012** > PAB, Istanbul (Turkey)

### Yalova

(Prov. Yalova, Reg. Marmara) **Raif Dinçkok Cultural Center 2011** > EEA, Istanbul (Turkey)

## United Kingdom:

### Aberdeen

(Country Scotland, Reg. Aberdeen City, County Aberdeen) **University Library 2011** > Schmidt/Hammer/Lassen, Århus (Denmark)

### Alton

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Hampshire) **Alton Discovery Centre 2004** > Hampshire, Winchester (UK)

### Basingstoke

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Hampshire) **Basngstoke Dicoverly Center 2010** > Hampshire, Winchester (UK)

**Bathgate**

(Country Scotland, Reg. West Lothian, County West Lothian) **Bathgate Centre in progress** > **BDP, Manchester (UK)**

*Bayhill* see: **Glasgow-Bayhill**

**Bedford**

(Country England, Reg. East, County Bedfordshire) **School Library 2003** > **Parry, London (UK)**

**Belfast**

(Country Northern Ireland, County Antrim) **Queen's University, McClay Library 2009** > **Shepley, Boston MA (USA)**

**Birkenhead**

(Country England, Reg. North East, County Merseyside) **Twelve Quays Campus, Wirral Metropolitan College 2008** > **Bond, Sheffield (UK)**

**Birmingham**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **Aston Library 2010** > **ADP, Birmingham (UK)**

**Birmingham**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **Birchfield Community Library not built** > **Cottrell, London (UK)**

**Birmingham**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **Birmingham Central Library 2013** > **Mecanoo architecten, Delft (The Netherlands)**

**Birmingham**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **City University Birmingham, Library 2015** > **Associated Architects, Birmingham (UK)**

**Birmingham**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **Muirhead Tower, University of Birmingham 2009** > **Associated Architects, Birmingham (UK)**

**Birmingham**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **University of Birmingham, Library, 2015** > **Associated Architects, Birmingham (UK)**

**Birmingham**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **Matthew Boulton College Library 2005** > **Bond, Sheffield (UK)**

**Blackburn**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Lancashire) **Central High School 2012** > **Hare, London (UK)**

**Bournemouth**

(Country England, Reg. South West, County Dorset) **Central Library 2002** > **BDP, Manchester (UK)**

**Bournemouth**

(Country England, Reg. South West, County Dorset) **Boscomp Housing and Library 2007** > **Hawkins, London (UK)**

**Bournemouth**

(Country England, Reg. South West, County Dorset) **Sir Michael Cobham Library, Bournemouth University 2003** > **Saunders, Southamton (UK)**

**Boston Spa**

(Country England, Reg. Yorkshire and the Humber, County West Yorkshire) **British Library. New Archive Storage Facilities 2009** > **Atkins, Epsom (UK)**

**Brighton**

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Sussex) **University of Brighton, Aldrich Library 1996** > **Long, London (UK)**

**Brighton**

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Sussex) **Central Library and Jubilee Street Development 2005** > **Bennetts, London (UK)**

**Brighton**

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Sussex) **University of Brighton, Falmer Centre for Learning and Teaching 2001** > **Long, London (UK)**

**Cambridge**

(Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **Betty and Gordon Moore Library, University of Cambridge 2001** > **Cullinan, London (UK)**

**Cambridge**

(Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **Centre for Mathematical Sciences, University of Cambridge 2003** > **Cullinan, London (UK)**

**Cambridge**

(Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **Christ's College Cambridge New Library on design** > **Mather, London (UK)**

**Cambridge**

(Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **Darwin College Study Centre, Cambridge University 1994** > **Dixon, London (UK)**

**Cambridge**

(Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **Downing College, Maitland Robinson Library 1992** > **Quinlan, Dedham (UK)**

**Cambridge**

(Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **Faculty of Divinity Library, University of Cambridge 2000** > **Cullinan, London (UK)**

**Cambridge**

(Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge 1995** > **Foster, London (UK)**

**Cambridge**

(Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **Faculty of Education, University of Cambridge 2005** > **BDP, Manchester (UK)**

**Cambridge**

(Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **Fitzwilliam College, University of Cambridge 2010** > **Cullinan, London (UK)**

**Cambridge**

(Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **Girton College Library and Archive 2005** > **Allies, London (UK)**



**Cambridge**  
 (Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **Joseph Chamberlain Sixth Form College 2008** > **Hare**, London (UK)

**Cambridge**  
 (Country England, Reg. East of England, County Cambridgeshire) **St. John's College, Library 1993** > **Cullinan**, London (UK)

**Canterbury**  
 (Country England, Reg. South East, County Kent) **Christ Church University, Library 2009** > **ADP**, Birmingham (UK)

**Canterbury**  
 (Country England, Reg. South East, County Kent) **University of Kent, Templeman Library Extension 2014** > **Penovre**, London (UK)

**Cardiff**  
 (Country Wales, Reg. South Wales, County South Glamorgan) **Central Library 2009** > **BDP**, Manchester (UK)

**Castle Vale**  
 (Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **Associated Architects, Birmingham 2008** > **Associated Architects**, Birmingham (UK)

**Cloucester**  
 (Country England, Reg. South West, County Gloucestershire) **Oxstalls Campus, University of Gloucestershire 2002** > **Feilden**, Bath (UK)

**Corby**  
 (Country England, Reg. East Midlands, County Northamptonshire) **Corby Civic Hub 2010** > **Hawkins**, London (UK)

**Coventry**  
 (Country England, Re. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **The Cable and Wireless College 1993** > **MJP**, London (UK)

**Coventry**  
 (Country England, Re. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Warwick 2003** > **RH Partnership**, London (UK)

**Coventry**  
 (Country England, Re. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **Lancaster Library, Coventry University 2000** > **Short**, Stamford (UK)

**Coventry**  
 (Country England, Re. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **The Learning Grid, University of Warwick 2004** > **MJP**, London (UK)

**Cranfield**  
 (Country England, Reg. East, County Bedfordshire) **Cranfield University Library 1992** > **Foster**, London (UK)

**Crawley**  
 (Country England, Reg. South East England, County West Sussex) **Library 2008** > **Penovre**, London (UK)

**Croydon** see: **London Thornton Heath Library**

**Dartford**  
 (Country Enland, Reg. South East, County Kent) **Leight Technology Academy 2008** > **DAP**, Manchester (UK)

**Darwen**  
 (Country England, Reg. North East, County Lancashire) **Darwen Aldridge Community Academy (DACA) 2011** > **Aedas**, Birmingham (UK)

**Derry**  
 (Country Northern-Ireland, County Londonderry, Ditr. Derry City) **Learning Resource Centre, University of Ulster, Magee Campus 2002** > **Todd**, Belfast (UK)

**Dundee**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. Dundee, County Dundee) **Alberty Library, University of Dundee 1998** > **Archial Group**, London (UK)

**Dundee**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. Dundee, County Dundee) **Alberty Library, University of Dundee, Extension 2007** > **Austin-Smith**, London (UK)

**Durham**  
 (Country England, Reg. North East, County Durham) **Millenium Place 2001** > **MJP**, London (UK)

**Ealing** see: **London-Ealing**

**Edinburgh**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. City of Edinburgh, County Endinburgh) **Castlebrae High School and Library 2010** > **McAslan**, Edinburgh (UK)

**Edinburgh**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. City of Edinburgh, County Endinburgh) **Computer Center, Merchiston Campus, Napier University 2001** > **Murphy**, Edinburgh (UK)

**Edinburgh**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. City of Edinburgh, County Endinburgh) **Queen Margret University College 2008** > **Dyer**, London (UK)

**Edinburgh**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. City of Edinburgh, County Endinburgh) **University of Edinburgh Library and Learning Centre 1997** > **Austin-Smith**, London (UK)

**Edinburgh-Conongate**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. City of Edinburgh, County Endinburgh) **Scottish Poetry Library 1999** > **Malcolm**, Edinburgh (UK)

**Epsom**  
 (Country England, Reg. South East, County Surrey) **Ebbisham Library and Lifestyle Centre (Epsom Library) 2001** > **RMJM**, Edinburgh (UK)

**Feltham (Borough Haunslow)**  
 (Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Longford School2 2009** > **Clark**, London (UK)

**Glasgow**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. Glasgow-City, County Glasgow) **The Bridge Arts Centre, Easterhouse 2006** > **Gareth**, Glasgow (UK)

**Glasgow**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. Glasgow-City, County Glasgow) **Caledonian University, William Harley Library Extension 1997** > **Austin-Smith**, London (UK)

**Glasgow**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. Glasgow-City, County Glasgow) **Clydebank College, Queens'Quay 2007** > **Archial Group**, London (UK)

**Glasgow**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. Glasgow-City, County Glasgow) **Huchtesons'Grammar Junio School, Library 2008** > **Archial Group**, London (UK)

**Glasgow**  
 (Country Scotland, Reg. Glasgow-City, County Glasgow) **Saltire Center – Caledonian University 2007** > **BDP**, Manchester (UK)

**Glasgow-Bayhill**

(Country Scotland, Reg. Glasgow-City, County Glasgow) **Secondary School 2008** > **Archial Group, Lonson (UK)**

**Glasgow-Gorbals**

(Country Scotland, Reg. Glasgow-City, County Glasgow) **Gorbals Library 2004** > **CRGP, Glasgow (UK)**

**Gravesend**

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Kent) **North West Kent College 2009** > **KSS, London (UK)**

*Hackney* see: **London-Hackney**

**Hamilton**

(Country Scotland, Reg. Lanarkshire, County South Lanarkshire) **Hamilton Central Library, Regeneration 2004** > **Coltart, Glasgow (UK)**

**Henley-on-Thames**

(Country England, Reg. South-East, County Oxfordshire) **Henley College 2008** > **Hare, London (UK)**

**High Wycombe**

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Buckinghamshire) **Library 2008** > **Bisset, London (UK)**

*Hendon* see: **London-Hendon**

**Kingston upon Hull**

(Country England, Reg. Yorkshire and the Humber, County East Riding of Yorkshire) **Nightingale Building, Learning Resource Center, Kingston University 2007** > **McAslan, Manchester (UK)**

**Kingston upon Hull**

(Country England, Reg. Yorkshire and the Humber, County East Riding of Yorkshire) **Hull Historic Centre 2010** > **Pringle, London (UK)**

**Kingston upon Hull**

(Country England, Reg. Yorkshire and the Humber, County East Riding of Yorkshire) **Kingston University, Learning Resource Center 1998** > **Todd, Belfast (UK)**

**Kingston upon Hull**

(Country England, Reg. Yorkshire and the Humber, County East Riding of Yorkshire) **University of Hull, Business School 2005** > **Farrell, Leeds (UK)**

**Kirkintilloch**

(Country Scotland, Lieutenancy area Dumbartonshire area, council area East Dumbartonshire) **Adult Learning Centre 2009** > **Murphy, Edinburgh (UK)**

**Lancaster**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Lancashire) **Lancaster University Library 1996** > **MJP, London (UK)**

**Lancaster**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Lancashire) **Ruskin Library, Lancaster University 1997** > **MJP, London (UK)**

**Ledbury**

(Country England, Reg. West Midland, Reg. Herefordshire) **St. Katherine's library in design (2010)** > **Architype, London (UK)**

**Leeds**

(Country England, Reg. Yorkshire and the Humber, County West Yorkshire) **University of Leeds, Law School 2010** > **Broadway, London (UK)**

**Leicester**

(Country England, Reg. East Midland, County Leicester) **David Wilson Library, University of Leicester 2008** > **Associated Architects, Birmingham (UK)**

**Leicester**

(Country England, Reg. East Midland, County Leicester) **De Montfort University, Kimberlin Library Extension 1997** > **Jiricna, London (UK)**

**Lewes**

(Country England, Reg. South East, County East Sussex) **New Lewes Library and Civic Open Space 2005** > **McMorran, London (UK)**

**Liverpool**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Merseyside) **John Moores University, Avril Roberts Learning Resource Centre 1994** > **Austin-Smith, London (UK)**

**Liverpool**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Merseyside) **Liverpool Central Library in design** > **AustinSmith, London (UK)**

**Liverpool**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Merseyside) **University of Liverpool, Library 2008** > **Shepherd, London (UK)**

**Longbridge**

(Country England, Re. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **Bournville College 2011** > **Broadway, London (UK)**

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Barbican Arts Centre 2006** > **Allford, London (UK)**

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Barkin Learning Center, Barkin & Dagenham 2007** > **Allford, London (UK)**

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Brent Civic Center, Wembley, Borough of Brent 2013** > **Hopkins, London (UK)**

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **British Library 1975 – 1997** > **Long, London (UK) / Wilson, Cambridge (UK)**

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **British Library, Centre for Conservation 2007** > **Long, London (UK)**

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **British Library, Strategic Vision Masterplan 2009** > **Farrells, London (UK)**

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Canada Water Library, Borough of Southwark 2011** > **CZWG, London (UK)**

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Church Street Library, Westminster 2009** > **Bisset, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **City Learning Center, Borough of Kensington and Chelsea 2002 > archetype, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **City of Westminster College Library 2010 > Schmidt, Hammer/Lassen, Århus (Denmark)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Clapham One 2011 > Egret, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Clapton Library, Borough of Hackney 2010 > Shepherd, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Design Museum 2014 > Pawson, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Enfield Town Library, Borough of Enfield 2010 > Shepherd, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Fore Street Library, Borough of Enfield 2008 > Shepherd, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Grays Library, Thameside 2005 > Bisset, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Idea Store, Bow, Tower Hamlets 2002 > Bisset, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Idea Store Canary Wharf, Borough of Tower Hamlets 2006 > Dearle, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Idea Store Chrisp Street 2004 > Adjave, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Idea Store Watney Market 2012 > Bisset, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Idea Store Whitechapel 2005 > Adjave, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Imperial College-South Kensington, West London, Blyth Arts Centre 2000 > A-EM, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Imperial College-South Kensington, West London, Central Library 2008 > A-EM, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Imperial College-South Kensington, West London, Sherfield Centre 2001 > A-EM, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Imperial College-South Kensington, West London, Sir Alexander Flemming Building 1998 > Foster, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Institute for Cultural Heritage, University College London unbuilt > Dixon, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Library Idea Stores 2008 > AEQUO, Assen (The Netherlands)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **London Library, Phase 2, Westminster 2010 > Haworth, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **London Library, Phase 1, T.S.Eliot House 2007 > Haworth, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **National Maritime Museum Library 2011 > Møller, Århus (Denmark)**

**London**  
 (Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **New Herbarium and Library Wing, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Borough of Richmond 2009 > Cullinan, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Northholt Library, West London 2009 on design > Bisset, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Peckham Library and Media Centre (Borough of Southwark) 1999 > Alsop, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Phoenix Community Center, Borough of Sutton 2004 > Broadway, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Ravenbourne College of Design and Communication, Library – Resource Centre 1999 > Allford, London (UK)**

**London**  
 (Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) **Royal Horticultural Society, Library, Borough of Westminster 2001 > Mather, London (UK)**

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London 2005 > **Short, Stamford** (UK)

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) The Science Museum, Wolfson Building 2003 > **MJP**, London (UK)

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) South Thames College 2008 > **Archial Group**, London (UK)

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) Stuart Hill Library, Rivington Place 2007 > **Adjaye**, London (UK)

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) Sutton Life Center, Borough of Sutton 2010 > **Curl la Torelle**, London (UK)

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) Swiss Cottage Library, Borough of Camden 2003 > **McAslan**, Manchester (UK)

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) Thornton Heath Library, Borough of Croydon 2009 > **FAT**, London (UK)

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) University of East London – Business School and Knowledge Dock Centre 2006 > **BDP**, Manchester (UK)

**London**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) Victoria Library, Housing, Offices 2018 > **Lynch**, London (UK)

**London-Ealing**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) Ealing Central Library 2008 > **Bisset**, London (UK)

**London-Ealing**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) Ealing Nothfields Library 2007 > **Bisset**, London (UK)

**London-Ealing**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) Jubilee Gardens Primary Care Centre and Library 2010 > **Penroy**, London (UK)

**London-Hackney**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) Bridge Academy 2008 > **BDP**, Manchester (UK)

**London-Hendon**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) Middlesex University, School of Arts, Education, Media Centre 2011 > **bpr** London (UK)

**London-Hendon**

(Country England, Reg. London, County City and Greater London) Middlesex University, Sheppard Memorial Library 2004 / re-designed 2012 > **bpr**, London (UK)

Londonderry see: **Derry**

**Ludlow**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County Shropshire) Library and Resource Centre 2003 > **Aldington**, Albury Thame (UK)

**Luton**

(Country England, Reg. East, County Bedfordshire) Luton Six Form College (Library) 2011 > **KSS**, London (UK)

**Maidstone**

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Kent) Kent Library and Historic Centre 2012 > **ASTUDIO**, London (UK)

**Manchester**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Greater Manchester) East City Library 2007 > **Walker**, Manchester (UK)

**Manchester**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Greater Manchester) Forum Library 2002 > **Walker**, Manchester (UK)

**Manchester**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Greater Manchester) North City Library and 6<sup>th</sup> form 2006 > **Walker**, Manchester (UK)

**Manchester**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Greater Manchester) Oldham Library and Lifelong Learning Centre 2005 > **Pringle**, London (UK)

**Manchester**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Greater Manchester) Town Hall (City Council) Rdevelopment + Central Library 2013/2014 > **Ryder**, Newcastle upon Tyne (UK)

**Manchester**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Greater Manchester) University of Manchester, John Rylands Library Extension 2007 > **Austin-Smith**, London (UK)

**Manchester**

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Greater Manchester) Withington Library 2008 > **Walker**, Manchester (UK)

**Milton Keynes**

(Country England, Reg. South East England, County Buckinghamshire) Open University Library and Learning Resources Center, Walton Hall 2004 > **Swanke**, New York (USA)

**Newcastle upon Tyne**

(Country England, Reg. North East, County Tyne and Wear) City Library 2009 > **Ryder**, Newcastle upon Tyne (UK)

**Newcastle upon Tyne**

(Country England, Reg. North East, County Tyne and Wear) High Heaton Community Library 2008 > **Ryder**, Newcastle upon Tyne (UK)

**Northhampton**

(Country England, Reg. East Midlands, County Northhamptonshire) Lower Mounts Campus , Learning Centre 2006 > **Atkins**, Epsom (UK)

**Norwich**

(Country England, Reg. East, County Norfolk) The Forum 2001 > **Hopkins**, London (UK)

**Norwich**

(Country England, Reg. East, County Norfolk) University of East Anglia, Library 2006 > **Shepherd**, London (UK)

### Nottingham

(Country England, Reg. East Midlands, County Nottinghamshire) **Djanogly Learning Resource Center, Jubilee Campus University of Nottingham 1999** > **Hopkins, London (UK)**

### Nottingham

(Country England, Reg. East Midlands, County Nottinghamshire) **Trent University, Boots Library 1998** > **ECD, London (UK)**

### Oxford

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Oxfordshire) **Human Division and Library, University of Oxford in construction 2012** > **Bennetts, London (UK)**

### Oxford

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Oxfordshire) **Middle East Centre, St. Antony's College 2014** > **Hadid, London (UK)**

### Oxford

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Oxfordshire) **Pitt Rivers Research Center & Balfour Library, Oxford University 2006** > **Pringle, London (UK)**

### Oxford

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Oxfordshire) **The Queen's College, University of Oxford 2012** > **Mather, London (UK)**

### Oxford

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Oxfordshire) **Radcliffe Science Library, Oxford University 2007** > **Pringle, London (UK)**

### Oxford

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Oxfordshire) **Rothermere American Institute, Oxford University 2001** > **KPF, New York NY (USA)**

### Oxford

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Oxfordshire) **SAID Business School, Oxford University 2001** > **Dixon, London (UK)**

### Oxford-Headington Hill

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Oxfordshire) **Oxford Brookes University, Library and Teaching Building 2013** > **Long, London (UK)**

### Plymouth

(Country England, Reg. South West, County Devon) **Library St. Aubyn 2011** > **GHK, London (UK)**

### Plymouth

(Country England, Reg. South West, County Devon) **University of Plymouth, Library Extension 2004** > **Burwell, London (UK)**

### Portsmouth

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Hampshire) **University of Portsmouth, University Library 2007** > **Penrove, London (UK)**

### Preston

(Country England, Reg. North East, County Lancashire) **University of Central Lancashire, Central Library** > **ADP, Birmingham (UK)**

### Ramsgate

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Kent) **Marlowe Academy 2006** > **BDP, Manchester (UK)**

### Salford

(Country England, Reg. North-West, County Greater Manchester) **University of Salford, Law Faculty 2008** > **Broadway, London (UK)**

### Sheffield

(Country England, Reg. Yorkshire and the Humber, County South Yorkshire) **Chaucer Buchanan District Centre Library 2011** > **Schmidt, Hammer/Lassen, Århus (Denmark)**

### Sheffield

(Country England, Reg. Yorkshire and the Humber, County South Yorkshire) **Graves Art Gallery and Central Library 2001** > **Pringle, London (UK)**

### Sheffield

(Country England, Reg. Yorkshire and the Humber, County South Yorkshire) **Information Commons, Sheffield University Library 2007** > **RMJM, Edinburgh (UK)**

### Slough

(Country England, Reg. North East, County Berkshire) **Heart of Slough planning 2008** > **3Dreid, Birmingham (UK)**

### Slough

(Country England, Reg. North East, County Berkshire) **Library Thames Valley University (TVU) 1996** > **Rogers, London (UK)**

### Southend-on-Sea

(Country England, Reg. East, County Essex) **South East Essex Collge 2005** > **KSS, London (UK)**

### Stirling

(Country Scotland, Lieutenancy area Stirling and Falkirk, Council area Stirling) **University of Stirling, Library Refurbishment 2006** > **Bennetts, London-Edinburgh (UK)**

### Stockton-on-Tees

(Country England, Reg. North East, County Durham- North Yorkshire) **Ingleby Barwick Campus 2003** > **Archial Group, London (UK)**

### Stockport

(Country England, Reg. North West, County Greater Manchester) **Aquimas College (Learning Center) 2010** > **Broadway, London (UK)**

### Stoke-on-Trent

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County Staffordshire) **Stoke 6<sup>th</sup> Form College 2010** > **Broadway, London (UK)**

### Stourbridge

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **Sourbridge College 2010** > **Broadway, London (UK)**

### Stromness

(Country Scotland, Lieutenancy area Orkneys Islands, Council area Orkneys Islands) **Pier Arts Centre 2007** > **Reiach, Edinburgh (UK)**

### Telford

(Country England, Reg. West-Midlands, County Shropshire) **Hadley Learning Centre 2006** > **Aedas, Birmingham (UK)**

### Telford

(Country England, Reg. West-Midlands, County Shropshire) **Community Hub - Public Library 2014** > **Associated, Birmingham (UK)**

### Thurrock

(Country England, Reg. East, County Essex) **Chafford Hundred Learning Campus 2012** > **Hare, London (UK)**

### Walsall

(Country England, Reg. West-Midlands, County West-Midlands) **Bentley Library on design** > **FAT, London (UK)**

### Walsall

(Country England, Reg. West-Midlands, County West-Midlands) **Walsall College Business & Learning Campus 2009** > **Dyer, London (UK)**



**West Bromwich**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **THE PUBLIC 2008** > **Alsop**, London (UK)

**Winchester**

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Hampshire) **Winchester Discovery Center 2007** > **Hampshire**, Winchester (UK)

**Wolverhampton**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **The Performance Hub, University of Wolverhampton 2011** > **Associated Architects**, Birmingham (UK)

**Wolverhampton**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County West Midlands) **University of Wolverhampton, Main Campus Learning Centre 2002** > **Bond**, Sheffield (UK)

**Worcester**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County Worcestershire) **The Hive 2012** > **Feilden**, Bath (UK)

**Worcester**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County Worcestershire) **The King's School Library 2007** > **Associated Architects**, Birmingham (UK)

**Worcester**

(Country England, Reg. West Midlands, County Worcestershire) **King's St. Alban Junior School 2005** > **DJD**, Worcester (UK)

**Wye**

(Country England, Reg. South East, County Kent) **Kempe Centre, Wye College (Imperial College London) 1996** > **Hare**, London (UK)

**York**

(Country England, Reg. Yorkshire and the Humber, County North Yorkshire) **University of York Campus, National Science Learning Centre 2006** > **Farrell**, Leeds (UK)

**USA:****Aberdeen**

(State Washington, County Grays Harbor) **Spellman Library, Grays Harbor College 2003** > **Schacht**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Acton**

(State California, County Los Angeles) **Acton / Agna Dulce Public Library 2006** > **Tetra**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Acton**

(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **Acton Memorial Library 1999** > **Lerner**, Pawtucket RI (USA)

**Adrian**

(State Missouri, County Lenawee) **Adrian College, Shipman Library Addition & Renovation 2000** > **Collaborative**, Toledo OH (USA)

**Agoura**

(State California, County Los Angeles) **Agoura Hills Library 2001** > **CWZ**, Glendale CA (USA)

**Akron**

(State Ohio, County Summit) **Akron Summit County Public Library 2004** > **Gwathmey**, New York NY (USA)

**Akron**

(State Ohio, County Summit) **Helen E. Arnold Community Learning Center, Akron Public Schools 2007** > **Moody**, Columbus OH (USA)

**Akron**

(State Ohio, County Summit) **Kenmore Branch Library, Akron Summit County Public Library 2004** > **Moody**, Columbus OH (USA)

**Akron**

(State Ohio, County Summit) **University of Akron, Bierce Library Learning Commons 2011** > **Four Points**, Akron OH (USA)

**Alameda**

(State California, County Alameda) **Alameda Branch Libraries 2011** > **Noll**, Berkeley CA (USA)

**Albuquerque**

(State New Mexico, County Bernalillo) **School of Architecture and Planing, Fine Arts Library 2007** > **Predock**, Albuquerque NM (USA)

**Alexandria**

(State Virginia, Commonwealth of Virginia) **Charles E. Beatley Jr. Central Library 1999** > **Graves**, Princeton NJ (USA)

**Alhambra**

(State California, County Los Angeles) **Alhambra Civic Library 2008** > **CWZ**, Glendale CA (USA)

**Aliso Viejo**

(State California, County Orange) **Daisaku and Kaneko Ikeda Library, Soka University of America 2001** > **Pfeiffer**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Allendale**

(State Michigan, County Ottawa) **Grand Valley State University, Library of the Future, Mary Idema Pew Library Learning and Information Commons 2013** > **SHW**, Plano TX (USA)

**Alameda**

(State California, County Alameda) **Alameda Free Library 2006** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Amherst**

(State Massachusetts, County Erie) **Daemen College, Center for Information, Research and Community Programms 2009** > **Perry**, Boston MA (USA)

**Amherst**

(State Massachusetts, County Erie) **Science Library, Amherst College Science Center 2012 – 2016** > **Behnisch Architekten**, Stuttgart (Germany)

**Anacortes**

(State Washington, County Skagit) **Anacortes Public Library 2003** > **Cardwell**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Anaheim**

(State California, County Orange) **Anaheim Civic Library 2008** > **CWZ**, Glendale CA (USA)

**Anamosa**

(State Iowa; County Jones) **Anamosa Public Library and Learning Center 2004** > **OPN**, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)

**Anchorage**

(State Alaska, Borough of Anchorage) **University of Alaska/Alaska Pacific University Consortium Library 2004** > **RIM**, Anchorage AK (USA)

**Anchorage-Girdwood**

(State Alaska, Borough of Anchorage) **The Scott & Wesley Gerrish and Community Center 2008 > RIM, Anchorage AK (USA)**

**Anderson**

(State South Carolina, County Anderson) **Anderson County Main Library 2000 > Craig, Greenville SC (USA)**

**Ankeny**

(State Iowa, County Polk) **Ankeny Public Library and City Offices in design > OPN, Cedar Rapids, IA (USA)**

**Ann Arbor**

(State Michigan, County Washtenaw) **Traverwood Branch Library 2008 > inform, Northville MI (USA)**

**Apache Junction**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa, Pima) **City of Apache Junction Library, Children's Wing Addition 2008 > Richard, Phoenix AZ (USA)**

**Arcadia**

(State California, County Los Angeles) **Arcadia Library-Remodel 1996 > CWZ, Glendale CA (USA)**

**Arnold**

(State Maryland, County Anne Arundel) **Andrew G. Truxal Library, Anne Arundel Community College 2012 > Ratio, Indianapolis IN (USA)**

**Arvada**

(State Colorado, County Jefferson, Adams) **Arvada Public Library 2007 > RNL, Denver CO (USA)**

**Ashland**

(State Oregon, County Jackson) **Lenn and Dixie Hannon Library, Southern Oregon University 2005 > SRG, Portland OR (USA)**

**Atlanta**

(State Georgia, County Fulton, DeKalb) **Atlanta University Center, Robert W. Woodruff Library 2010 > Shepley, Boston MA (USA)**

**Atlanta**

(State Georgia, County Fulton, DeKalb) **Georgia State University, Library, Transformation 2007 > Daly, Atlanta GA (USA)**

**Atlanta**

(State Georgia, County Fulton, DeKalb) **Georgia State University, New Law School Building in design > Shepley, Boston MA (USA)**

**Atlanta**

(State Georgia, County Fulton, DeKalb) **Martin Luther Jr. Branch Library, Atlanta-Fulton County Library System 2004 > RWH, Atlanta GA (USA)**

**Auburn**

(State Massachusetts, County Worcester) **Auburn High School 2006 > URS, San Francisco CA (USA)**

**Auburn**

(State Washington, County King, Pierce) **Auburn Library, King County Library System 2012 > Schacht, Seattle (USA)**

**Auburn**

(State Washington, County King, Pierce) **Muckleshoot Library 2008 > Miller, Seattle WA (USA)**

**Aurora**

(State Colorado, County Arapahoe, Adams, Douglas) **Martin Luther King Library 2001 > RNL, Denver (USA)**

**Aurora**

(State Colorado, County Arapahoe, Adams, Douglas) **Tallyn's Reach Library 2003 > RNL, Denver (USA)**

**Austin**

(State Texas, County Travis, Williamson, Hays) **Central Library Austin 2016 > Lake, San Antonio TX (USA) / Shepley, Boston MA (USA)**

**Austin**

(State Texas, County Travis, Williamson, Hays) **Henry S. Terrazas Branch Library, Expansion & Renovation 2006 > Lawrence Group, St. Louis MO (USA)**

**Ave Maria**

(State Florida, County Collier) **Ave Maria University, Canizaro Library 2007 > Cannon, Buffalo NY (USA)**

**Avondale**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Sam Garcia Western Avenue Library 2009 > SmithGroup, Detroit MI (USA)**

**Baldwin**

(State New York, County Nassau) **Baldwin Public Library 2005 > Beeler, Pelham NY (USA)**

**Baldwin Park**

(State California, County Los Angeles) **Robert Viramontes Learning Resource Center in design > Osborn, Glendale CA (USA)**

**Baltimore**

(State Maryland, Independet City) **Bentalou Elementary School Libray 2005 > W Architecture, New York NY (USA)**

**Baltimore**

(State Maryland, Independet City) **Ennoch Pratt Library 2007 > Hillier, New York NY (USA)**

**Baltimore**

(State Maryland, Independet City) **John and Frances Angelos Law Center, Library, University of Baltimore 2009 – 2013 > Behnisch Architekten, Stuttgart (Germany)**

**Baltimore**

(State Maryland, Independet City) **John Hopkins University, Brody Learning Commons 2012 > Shepley, Boston MA (USA)**

**Baltimore**

(State Maryland, Independet City) **MD (Maryland) State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped 1992 > Avers, Baltimore MD (USA)**

**Baltimore**

(State Maryland, Independet City) **Morris A. Soper Library and Information Technology Centre, Morgan State University 2009 > Sasaki, Boston MA (USA)**

**Baltimore**

(State Maryland, Independet City) **Roland Park Library, Addition 2007 > Alexander, Ellicott City MD (USA)**

**Baltimore**

(State Maryland, Independet City) **Southeast Middle School Library 2005 > Alexander, Ellicott City MD (USA) / FTC, Grand Rapids MI (USA)**

**Baltimore**

(State Maryland, Independet City) **University of Maryland at Baltimore Health Sciences Library 1998 > Clark, Bethesda MD (USA)**

**Bangor**  
(State Maine, County Penobscot) **Bangor Public Library 1998** > **Stern**, New York NY (USA)

**Barboo**  
(State Wisconsin, County Sauk) **Barboo Public Library in design** > **OPN**, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)

**Barrington**  
(State Illinois, County Cook, Lane) **Barrington Area Library 1994** > **Ross**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Baton Rouge**  
(State Louisiana, Capital Area) **Baton Rouge Downtown Library on design** > **Trahan**, Baton Rouge LA (USA)

**Bay City**  
(State Michigan, County Bay) **Alice and Jack Wirt Public Library 2006** > **Engberg**, Madison WI (USA)

**Beaverton**  
(State Oregon, County Washington) **City of Beaverton Library 2000** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Bedford**  
(State Texas, County Tarrant) **Public Library 2011** > **Hidell**, Carrollton, TX – USA

**Belmont**  
(State California, County San José) **Belmont Library 2006** > **Field**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Beloit**  
(State Wisconsin, County Rock) **Beloit Public Library 2007** > **Engberg**, Madison WI (USA)

**Bend**  
(State Oregon, County Deschutes) **Bend Main Librasry Deschutes County Library System 1998** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Benson**  
(State Arizona, County Cochise) **Cochise College, Benson Center 2000** > **Durant**, Dubuque IA (USA)

**Berkeley**  
(State California, County Alameda) **The Bancroft Library, DXoe Library Annex, University of California 2008** > **Noll**, Berkeley CA (USA)

**Berkeley**  
(State California, County Alameda) **Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Archive (BAM/PFA) 2013** > **Ito**, Tokyo (Japan)

**Berkeley**  
(State California, County Alameda) **Berkeley School of Law, South Addition, University of California 2011** > **Ratcliff**, Emeryville CA (USA)

**Berkeley**  
(State California, County Alameda) **C.V.Starr East Asian Library, University of California 2008** > **Williams**, New York NY (USA)

**Berkeley**  
(State California, County Alameda) **Fong Library, School of Opetometry, University of California 2002** > **Noll**, Berkeley CA (USA)

**Berkeley**  
(State California, County Alameda) **Jean Gray Hargrove Music Library, University of California 2004** > **Mack**, Atlanta GA (USA)

**Berkeley**  
(State California, County Alameda) **Main Library Complex, Doe Library and Moffit Library Renovation 1995** > **EHDD**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Berkeley**  
(State California, County Alameda) **North Branch Library, Berkeley Public Library 2012** > **Architectural**, San Francisco CA – USA / **Tom**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Berkeley**  
(State California, County Alameda) **Peralta Community College District, Berkeley City College 2006** > **Ratcliff**, Emeryville CA (USA)

**Bethel**  
(State Ohio, County Clermont) **Clermont County Public Library – Bethel Branch 2005** > **ATA**, Cincinnati, OH (USA)

**Bethesda**  
(State Maryland, County Montgomery) **National Library of Medicine, National Institute of Health in design** > **Perry**, Boston MA (USA)

**Beverly Hills**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Beverly Hills Library 2012** > **Johnson Favaro**, Culver City CA (USA)

**Bethpage**  
(State New York, County Nassau) **Bethpage Public Library 2000** > **Bentel**, Locust Valley NY (USA)

**Big Rapids**  
(State Michigan, County Mecosta) **Ferris State University, Library for Information, Technology and Education 2001** > **Gwathmey**, New York NY (USA)

**Billerica**  
(Sate Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **Billerica Public Library 2000** > **Lerner**, Pawtucket RI (USA)

**Billings**  
(State Montana, County Yellowstone) **Parmelly Billings Library 2013** > **Bruder / Worksbureau**, Phoenix AR (USA)

**Birmingham**  
(State Alabama, County Jefferson Shelby) **Harwell Goodwin Davis Library, Samford University 1998** > **Woollen**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Birmingham**  
(State Alabama, County Jefferson Shelby) **Lucille Stewart Beeson Law Library, Samford University 1995** > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA) / **Woollen**, Indianapolis (USA)

**Black Diamon**  
(State Washington, County King) **Black Diamond Branch Library 2008** > **Miller**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Bloomington**  
(State Indiana, County Bloomington, Perry, Richland, Van Buren) **Monroe County Public Library 2009** > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Bohemia**  
(State New York, County Suffolk) **Connetquot High School 2004** > **Wiedersum**, Hauppauge NY (USA)

**Bolingbrook**  
(State Illinois, County Will, Du Page) **Fountaindale Public Library 2011** > **Nagle**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Bolton**  
(State Massachusetts, County Worcester) **Bolton Public Library, Expansion-Renovation 2000** > **Lerner**, Providence RI (USA)

**Boston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **Baker Library / Bloomberg Center, Harvard Business School 2005** > **Stern**, New York NY (USA)

**Boston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **Boston Athenaeum 2002** > **Schwartz**, Boston MA (USA)

**Boston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **Boston Public Library, Renovation and Restauration 2005** > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA)

**Boston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **Burke High School and Combined Public Library 2006** > **Schwartz**, Boston MA (USA)

**Boston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **East Boston Branch Library 2013/2014** > **Rawn**, Boston MA (USA)

**Boston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **Hyde Park Brand Library 2000** > **Schwartz**, Boston MA (USA)

**Boston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **John Adams Courthouse and Social Law Library 2004** > **CBT**, Boston MA (USA)

**Boston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library 1979 – 1991** > **Pei Cobb**, New York, NY (USA)

**Boston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library 2011** > **Gensler**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Boston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity 2002** > **Beha**, Boston MA (USA)

**Boston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **Massachusetts Historical Society 2009** > **Beha**, Boston MA (USA)

**Boston-Allston**  
(State Massachusetts, County Suffolk) **Boston Publik Library, Honan-Allston Branch 2001** > **Machado**, Boston MA (USA)

**Boulder**  
(State Colorado, County Boulder) **University of Colorado, Wolf Law School 2007** > **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook CO (USA)

**Bremerton**  
(State Washington, County Kisp) **Olympic College, College Instruction Center 2014** > **Schacht**, Seattler, WA (USA)

**Brentwood**  
(State New York, County Suffolk) **Brentwood Publik Library 2004** > **Beatty**, New York NY (USA)

**Bridgehampton**  
(State New York, County Suffolk) **Hampton Library Library Addition and Restauration 2010** > **Pomeroy**, New York NY (USA)

**Brighton**  
(State Colorado, County Weld, Adams County Seat) **Anythink Brighton Library 2009** > **Humphries**, Denver CO (USA)

**Bronxville**  
(State New York, County Westchester) **Bronxville Public Library 2001/2002** > **Gisolfi**, Hastings-on-Hudson NY (USA)

**Bronxville**  
(State New York, County Westchester) **Concordia College 2006** > **Gisolfi**, Hastings-on-Hudson NY (USA)

**Brownsville**  
(State Texas, County Cameron) **Brownsville Southmost Branch Library 2005** > **F&S**, Dallas TX (USA)

**Brunswick**  
(State Maryland, County Frederick) **Bowdoin College, Hawthorne Longfellow Library 2001** > **Beha**, Boston MA (USA)

**Bullhead City**  
(State Arizona, County Mohave) **Mohave County Library 2912** > **Bruder / Worksbureau**, Phoenix AR (USA)

**Burbank**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Bena Vinta Branch Library 2002** > **CWZ**, Glendale CA (USA)

**Burlingame**  
(State California, County Sam Mateo) **Burlingame Public Library 1997** > **Group 4**, South San Francisco CA (USA)

**Burlington**  
(State Vermont, County Chittenden) **Billings Library, University of Vermont on design (2016)** > **Schwartz**, Boston MA (USA)

**Burke**  
(State Virginia, County Fairfax) **Burke Centre Library 2008** > **Grimm**, Calverton MD (USA)

**Buzzards Bay**  
(State Massachusetts, County Barnstable) **Massachusetts Maritime Academy 2011** > **Perry**, Boston MA (USA)

**Calabasas**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Calabasas Civi Center 2008** > **Stern**, New York, NY (USA)

**Camarillo**  
(State California, County Ventura) **Camarillo Library 2005** > **CWZ**, Glendale CA (USA)

**Camarillo**  
(State California, County Ventura) **John Spoor Broome Library, California State University Channel Island 2008** > **Forster**, London (UK)

**Cambridge**  
(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **Cambridge Public Library 2009** > **Beha**, Boston MA (USA) / **Rawn**, Boston MA (USA)

**Cambridge**  
(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **Center for Governemnt and International Studies, Harvard University 1998-2005** > **Pei Cobb**, New York NY (USA)

**Cambridge**  
(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library 2004** > **EYP**, Albany NY (USA)

**Cambridge**  
(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **Harvard University, Werner Ott Hall, Busch Reiniger Museum and Fine Art Library 1991** > **Gwathmey**, New York NY (USA)

**Cambridge**  
(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **HUL Administration, OIS & Weissman Preservation Center, Harvard University Library 2006** > **Anderson**, New York NY (USA) / **Leers**, Boston MA (USA)

**Cambridge**

(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) Massachusetts Institute of Technology MIT, Media Arts and Science Building 2009 > Leers, Boston MA (USA) / Maki and Associates, Tokyo (Japan)

**Cambridge**

(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) MIT 24 Hour Study (Hayden Science and Humanities Library) 2002 > Tappé, Boston MA (USA)

**Cambridge**

(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) Rosovsky Hall, Harvard-Radcliffe Hillel, Harvard University 1994 > Safdie, Somerville MA (USA)

**Cambridge**

(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) Rotch Library, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1990 > Schwartz, Boston MA (USA)

**Cambridge**

(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) Schlesinger Library Renovation, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University 2004 > VSBA, Philadelphia PA (USA)

**Cambridge**

(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) Shady Hill School Library 2002 > Kennedy, Boston MA (USA)

**Cambridge**

(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) Strauss Center for Conservation 1996 > Anderson, New York NY (USA)

**Cambridge**

(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) Susan Morse and Frederick Whiley Hills Library, Radcliff Collge 1997 > EYP, Albany NY (USA)

**La Cañada Flintridge**

(State California, County Los Angeles) La Cañada Middle and High School Library & Classroom Building 2002 > Osborn, Glendale CA (USA)

**Canoga Park**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Canoga Park Library 2004 > Carde, Santa Monica CA (USA)

**Carbondale**

(State Illinois, County Jackson) Morris Library, Southern Illinois University 2009 > Ratio, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Carlisle**

(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) Gleason Public Library 2000 > Lerner, Providence RI (USA)

**Carlisle**

(State Pennsylvania, County Cumberland) Waidner-Spahr Librry, Dickinson College 1998 > Perry, Boston MA (USA)

**Carlsbad**

(State Washington, County San Diego) Carlsbad City Library 1999 > Cardwell, Seattle WA (USA)

**Carmel**

(State Indiana, County Hamilton) Carmel Cly Public Library 1999 > Meyer, Scherer, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Carnation**

(State Washinton, County King) Carnation Library 2009 > Miller, Seattle WA (USA)

**Carrollton**

(State Texas, County Denton, Dallas, Collin) Josey Ranch Lake Branch Library 2004 > F&S, Dallas TX (USA)

**Carson**

(State California, County Los Angeles) California State University, Dominguez Hills University Library – Leo F. Cain Education Resource Center 2010 > Carrier, San Diego CA (USA)

**Carson City**

(State Nevada, Independent City) Joe Dini, Jr. Library, Western Nevada College 2005 > H + K, Reno NV (USA)

**Cascade Township**

(State Michigan, County Kent) Cascade Branch Library, Kent District Library 2007 > FTC, Grand Rapids MI (USA)

**Castle Rock**

(State Colorado, County Douglas County Seat) Philip S. Miller Library 2003 > Humphries, Denver CO (USA)

**Castro Valley**

(State California, County Alameda) Castro Valley Library, Alameda County Library 2009 > Noll, Berkeley CA (USA)

**Cedar City**

(State Utah, County Iron) Cedar City Library 2003 > Gould, Kansas City MO (USA)

**Cedar Rapids**

(State Iowa, County Linn) Cedar Rapids Publik Library Downtown 2013 > OPN, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)

**Cedar Rapids**

(State Iowa, County Linn) Kirkwood Benton Hall Library 2007 > OPN, Cedar Repids IA (USA)

**Center City**

(State Minnesota, County Chisago) Chisago Lakes Area Library 2005 > KKE, Minneapolis MN (USA)

*Centereach* see: Selden

**Cerritos**

(State California, County Los Angelos) Cerritos Millenium Library 2002 > CWZ, Glendale CA (USA)

**Champaign**

(State Illinois, County Champaign) Champaign Public Library 2008 > Ross, Chicago IL (USA)

**Charleston**

(State Illinois, County Coles) Eastern Illinois University, Booth Library Renovation and Expansion 2002 > Holabird, Chicago IL (USA)

**Charlevoix**

(State Michigan, County Charlevoix) Charlevoix Public Library 2006 > Engberg, Madison WI (USA)

**Charlotte**

(State North Carolina, County Mecklenburg) ImaginOn. The Joe and Joan Martin Center. Public Library and Childrens Theater 2005 > Holzman, New York NY (USA)

**Charlottesville**

(State Virginia, County Albemarle) Albert & Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Verginia 2004 > Hartman, Washington DC (USA)



**Charlottesville**

(State Virginia, County Albemarle) **The Jefferson Library, The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation 2002 > Hartman, Washington DC (USA)**

**Chattam**

(State Massachusetts, County Barnstable) **Eldridge Public Library 2001 > Tappé, Boston MA (USA)**

**Cheney**

(State Washington, County Spokane) **John F. Kennedy Library, Eastern Wahington University 1999 > ALSC, Spokane WA (USA)**

**Chestertown**

(State Maryland, County Kane) **Miller Library, Washington College 2012 > Perry, Boston MA (USA)**

**Cherry Hill**

(State New Jersey, County Camden) **Cherry Hill Township 2004 > Beatty, New York NY (USA)**

**Chicago**

(State Illinois, County Cook, DuPage) **Harold Washington Center 1992 > Long, London (UK) / Hammond, Chicago IL (USA)**

**Chicago**

(State Illinois, County Cook, DuPage) **IIT Kent College of Law (Library), Chicago 1993 > Ecker, Buchen (Germany)**

**Chicago**

(State Illinois, County Cook, DuPage) **Joe and Rika Mansueto Library, University of Chicago 2010 > Murphy, Chicago IL (USA)**

**Chicago**

(State Illinois, County Cook, DuPage) **Mabel Manning Branch Library, Chicago Public Library 1994 > Ross, Chicago IL (USA)**

**Chicago**

(State Illinois, County Cook, DuPage) **Museum of Art (LUMA), Loyola University 2005 > Solomon, Chicago IL (USA)**

**Chicago**

(State Illinois, County Cook, DuPage) **Regenstein Library Reconfiguration, University of Chicago 2000 > Ross, Chicago IL (USA)**

**Chicago**

(State Illinois, County Cook, DuPage) **Richard J. Klarcheck Information Commons, Loyola University 2007 > Solomon, Chicago IL (USA)**

**Chicago**

(State Illinois, County Cook, DuPage) **Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies 2007 > Krueck, Chicago IL (USA)**

**Chisago**

(State Minnesota, County Chisago) **Chisago Lakes Area Library 2005 > DLR, Omaha NE (USA)**

**Chula Vista**

(State California, County San Diego) **Otay Ranch Branch Library 2012 > Group 4, South San Francisco CA (USA)**

**Chula Vista**

(State California, County San Diego) **South Chula Vista Library 1995 > Legorreta, Mexico City (Mexico)**

**Cicero**

(State Illinois, County Cook) **Morton College, Library Renovation 2004 > LEGAT, Chicago IL (USA)**

**Cincinnati**

(State Ohio, County Hamilton) **Advanced Technology and Learning Center, Cincinnati State Technical and Communiy College 2004 > Burt, Philadelphia PA (USA)**

**Cincinnati**

(State Ohio, County Hamilton) **Aronoff Center for Design and Art, University of Cincinnati 1996 > Eisenman, New York NY (USA)**

**Cincinnati**

(State Ohio, County Hamilton) **University of Cincinnati, Care/Crawley Building (Library) 2008 > Studios, Los Angeles CA (USA)**

**Cincinnati**

(State Ohio, County Hamilton) **Xavier University, Conaton Learning Commons and Williams College of Business 2010 > Shepley, Boston (USA)**

**Clayton**

(State California, County Contra Costa) **Clayton Community Library (Sacramento Public Library) 1994 > SMWM, San Francisco CA (USA)**

**Clearwater**

(State Florida, County Pinellas) **Clearwater Main Library 2004 > Harvard, St. Peterburg FL (USA)**

**Clearwater**

(State Florida, County Pinellas) **Clearwater Public Library 2004 > Stern, New York NY (USA)**

**Clermont**

(State Florida, County Lake) **Cagan Crossings Library 2008 > Harvard, St. Peterburg FL (USA)**

**Cleveland**

(State Ohio, County Cuyahoga) **Case Western Reserve University, Judge Ben C. Green Law Library, Addition 1995 > Gund, Cambridge MA (USA)**

**Cleveland**

(State Ohio, County Cuyahoga) **Cleveland Public Library 1996/1997 > Holzman, New York NY (USA)**

**Cleveland**

(State Ohio, County Cuyahoga) **Kelvin Smith Library, Case Western Reserve Library 1996 > Hartman, Washington DC (USA)**

**Cold Spring Harbor**

(State New York, County Suffolk) **Cold Spring Harbor Library and Environmental Center 2006 > Beatty, New York NY (USA)**

**Collin**

(State Texas, County Collin) **Collin College Campus Central Park Library 2009 > PBK, Houston TX (USA)**

**Colma**

(State Michigan, County Berrien) **Colma Public Library 1998 > FTC, Grand Rapids MI (USA)**

**Columbia**

(State Maryland, County Howard) **East Columbia Library 1994 > Grimm, Calverton MD (USA)**

**Columbia**

(State Maryland, County Howard) **Howard County library, Charles E. Miller Branch Library and Historical Center 2011 > Grimm, Calverton MD (USA)**

**Columbia**

(State Missouri, County Boone) **Columbus Public Library 2002 > Holzman, New York NY (USA)**

**Columbia**

(South Carolina, County Richland, Lexington) **Darla Moore School of Business, University of South Carolina 2014/2015 > Vinoly, New York NY (USA)**

**Columbus**

(State Georgia, County Muscogee) **Columbus Public Library 2005 > Stern, New York NY (USA)**

**Columbus**

(State Indiana, County Bartholomew) **Colbus Indiana Learning Center 2005 > KPE, New York NY (USA)**

**Columbus**

(State Indiana, County Bartholomew) **Columbus Learning Center, Community Education Coalition 2005 > Ratio, Indianapolis IN (USA)**

**Columbus**

(State North Carolina, County Polk) **Polk County Library 2006 > adw, Carlotte NC (USA)**

**Columbus**

(State Ohio, County Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin) **Linden Branch Library, Columbus Metropolitan Library 2004 > Moody, Columbus OH (USA)**

**Columbus**

(State Ohio, County Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin) **Mathematics Tower / Science and Engineering Library – Brown Hall Annex, Ohio State University 1992 > Johnson, New York NY (USA)**

**Columbus**

(State Ohio, County Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin) **Max Fisher College of Business, Ohio State University 1999 > Kallmann, Boston MA (USA)**

**Columbus**

(State Ohio, County Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin) **Wexner Center for the Visual Arts and Fine Arts Library 1998 > Eisenman, New York NY (USA)**

**Columbus**

(State Ohio, County Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin) **William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library, Ohio State University 2009 > Gund, Cambridge MA (USA)**

**Concord**

(State New Hampshire, County Merrimack) **Ohrstrom Library, St. Paul's School 1991 > Stern, New York NY (USA)**

**Conrad**

(State Iowa, County Grundy) **Conrad Public Library 2008 > StruXture, Waterloo IA (USA)**

**Conway**

(State South Carolina, County Horry) **Horry County Library 2006 > Craig, Greenville SC (USA)**

**Cookville**

(State Maryland, County Howard) **Howard County Library, Glenwood Library 2000 > Grimm, Calverton MD (USA)**

**Corning**

(State New York, County Steuben) **Rakow Research Library, Corning mUseum of Glass 2000 > Bohlin, Wilkes-Barre PA (USA)**

**Coronado**

(State California, County San Diego) **Coronado Public Library 2005 > Holzman, New York NY (USA)**

**Corvallis**

(State Oregon, County Benton) **Corvallis Public Library 2009 > Cardwell, Seatttle WA (USA)**

**Corvallis**

(State Oregon, County Benton) **Valley Library, Oregon State University 1999 > SRG, Portland OR (USA)**

**Costa Mesa**

(State California, County Orange) **Orange Coast College Library and Learning Resource Center 2007 > tBP, Newport Beach CA (USA)**

**Council Bluffs**

(State Iowa, County Pottawattamil) **Council Bluffs Public Library 1998 > Daly, Atlanta GA (USA)**

**La Crescenta-Montrose**

(State California, County Los Angeles) **La Crescenta Library 2010 > Carde, Santa Monica CA (USA)**

**Crofton**

(State Maryland, County Anne Arundel) **Crofton Library 2007 > Grimm, Calverton MD (USA)**

**Crystal Lake**

(State Illinois, County McHenry) **Crystal Lake Public Library 1996 > Engberg, Madison WI (USA)**

**Cypress**

(State California, County Orange) **Cypress College, Library and Learning Resource Center 2006 > tBP, Newport Beach CA (USA)**

**Cudahy**

(State Wisconsin, County Milwaukee) **Cudahy Family Library 2003 > Engberg, Madison WI (USA)**

**Cupertino**

(State California, County Santa Clara) **Cupertino Library 2004 > SMWM, San Francisco CA (USA)**

**Dallas**

(State Texas, County Dallas, Collin, Denton, Rockwall, Kaufman) **C.C.Young: The Point 2007 > Perkins Eastman, New York NY (USA)**

**Dallas**

(State Texas, County Dallas, Collin, Denton, Rockwall, Kaufman) **George W. Bush Presential Library Foundation, Southern Methodist University 2013 > Stern, New York NY (USA)**

**Dallas**

(State Texas, County Dallas, Collin, Denton, Rockwall, Kaufman) **Grauwlyer Park Branch Library 2007 > Oglesby, Dallas TX (USA)**

**Dallas**

(State Texas, County Dallas, Collin, Denton, Rockwall, Kaufman) **Hockaday Upper and Lower School Library, Liza Lee Academic Research Center 2001 > Good, Dallas TX (USA)**

**Dallas**

(State Texas, County Dallas, Collin, Denton, Rockwall, Kaufman) **Pleasant Grove Branch Library 2011 > Hidell, Carrollton TX (USA)**

**Dallas**

(State Texas, County Dallas, Collin, Denton, Rockwall, Kaufman) **Southern Methodist University, Fondren Library Addition 2006 > Daly, Atlanta GA (USA)**

**Dallas**  
(State Texas, County Dallas, Collin, Denton, Rockwall, Kaufman) **Walnut Hill Branch Public Library on design** > **Daly**, Atlanta GA (USA)

**Danville**  
(State California, County Contra Costa) **Danville Library and Commnity Center 1995** > **BSA**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Darien**  
(State Connecticut, County Fairfield) **Darien Public Library 2009** > **Gisolfi**, Hastings-on-Huson NY (USA)

**Davis**  
(State California, County Yolo) **Davis Senior High School Library and Classroom Building 1998** > **Steinberg**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Decatur**  
(State Georgia, County deKalb) **Agnes Scott College, McCain Library 2002** > **Perry**, Boston MA (USA)

**Denton**  
(State Texas, County Denton) **Denton Public Library, North Branch 2003** > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Denver**  
(State Colorado, County Denver) **Bear Valley Library 2009** > **studiotrope**, Denver CO (USA)

**Denver**  
(State Colorado, County Denver) **Denver Central Library 1996** > **Graves**, Princeton NJ (USA)

**Denver**  
(State Colorado, County Denver) **Green Valley Ranch Branch Library 2011** > **Humphries**, Denver, CO – USA

**Denver**  
(State Colorado, County Denver) **Ross-Cherry Library 2012** > **studiotrope**, Denver CO (USA)

**Denver**  
(State Colorado, County Denver) **University of Colorado, Anschutz Medical Campus, Health Science Library 2007** > **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook CT

**Denver**  
(State Colorado, County Denver) **University of Denver, Sturm College of Law 2004** > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA)

**Denver**  
(State Colorado, County Denver) **West Denver Branch Library 2014** > **Studiotrope**, Denver CO (USA)

**Des Moines**  
(State Iowa, County Polk, Warren, Dallas) **Public Library 2006** > **Chipperfield**, London (UK)

**Des Moines**  
(State Iowa, County Polk, Warren, Dallas) **Des Moines Public Library, East Side Branch 2006** > **OPN**, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)

**Des Plaines**  
(State Illinois, County Cook) **Oakton Community College, Library Addition 1998** > **Ross**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Detroit**  
(State Michigan, County Wayne) **Rose and Robert Skillman Branch Library, Detroit Public Library 2004** > **SmithGroup**, Detroit MI (USA)

**Dobbs Ferry**  
(State New York, County Westchester) **Dobbs Ferry Public Library 2003** > **Gisolfi**, Hastings-on-Hudson NY (USA)

**Dolores**  
(State Colorado, County Montezuma) **Dolores Public Library 2005** > **Humphries**, Denver CO (USA)

**Dover**  
(State Delaware, County Kent) **Dover Public Library 2012** > **Holzman**, New York NY (USA)

**Draper**  
(State Utah, County Salt Lake) **Salt Lake County Draper Library 2005** > **MHTM**, Salt Lake City UT (USA)  
*DreamYard* see: **New York**, (State New York, Borough of Bronx) **DreamYard**

**Duarte**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Duarte High School Library 2004** > **Osborn**, Glendale CA (USA)

**Dublin**  
(State California, County Alameda) **Dublin Civic Center 2005** > **BSA**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Dubuque**  
(State Iowa, County Dubuque) **Carnegie Stout Public Library 2010** > **OPN**, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)

**Dubuque**  
(State Iowa, County Dubuque) **Loras College, Academic Resource Center 2002** > **Holabird**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Ducanville**  
(State Texas, County Dallas) **Ducanville High School, Library 2005** > **SHW**, Plano TX (USA)

**Duluth**  
(State Minnesota, County Saint Louis) **University of Minnesota, Duluth Campus Library 2000** > **SJA**, Duluth MN (USA) / **TKDA**, St. Paul MN (USA)

**Durham**  
(State North Carolina, County Durham, Wake) **Diamond Library, University of New Hampshire 1998** > **Gund**, Cambridge MA (USA)

**Durham**  
(State North Carolina, County Durham, Wake) **Duke University, Link Teaching and Learning Center 2008** > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA)

**Durham**  
(State North Carolina, County Durham, Wake) **Duke University, Perkins Library Complex, Bostock Library and von der Heyden Pavillon 2005** > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA)

**Durham**  
(State North Carolina, County Durham, Wake) **Durham Main Library – Bill Bryson Library 2012** > **SmithGroup**, Detroit MI (USA)

**Durham**  
(State North Carolina, County Durham, Wake) **East Branch Regional Library 2006** > **Freelon**, Research Triangle Park NC (USA)

**Durham**  
(State North Carolina, County Durham, Wake) **Fuqua School of Business, Breeden Hall, Ford Library, Duke University 2008** > **Perkins Will**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Durham**  
(State North Carolina, County Durham, Wake) **North Branch Regional Library 2007** > **Freelon**, Research Triangle Park NC (USA)

**Durham**

(State North Carolina, County Durham, Wake) **South Branch Regional Library 2010** > **Freelon**, Research Triangle Park NC (USA)

**Durham**

(State North Carolina, County Durham, Wake) **Southwest Durham Library, Durham Public Libraries 2009** > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**East Hampton**

(State Connecticut, County Middlesex) **East Hampton Library 1997** > **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook CT (USA) / **Stern**, New York NY (USA)

**East Lyme**

(State Connecticut, County New London) **East Lyme Library and Community Center 1990** > **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook CT (USA)

**East Stroudsburg**

(State Pennsylvania, County Monroe) **East Stroudsburg Keystone Academic Commons, East Stroudsburg University 2018** > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Easton**

(State Pennsylvania, County Northampton) **David Bishop Skillman Library 2005** > **Beha**, Boston MA (USA) / **DesignLAB**, Boston MA (USA)

**Eden Prairie**

(State Minnesota, County Hennepin) **Eden Prairie Library 2004** > **Bentz**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Edina**

(State Minnesota, County Hennepin) **Hennepin County Southdale Library 2009** > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Elgin**

(State Illinois, County Kane, Cook) **Gail Borden Library, Rokow Branch 2009** > **Engberg**, Madison WI (USA)

**Elgin**

(State Illinois, County Kane, Cook) **Harm A. Weber Library and Academic Center, Judson College 2005** > **Short**, Stamford (UK)

**Elgin**

(State Illinois, County Kane, Cook) **Renner Academic Library & Learning Resources Elgin Community College 2012** > **Dewberry**, Fairfax IL (USA)

**Elk River**

(State Minnesota, County Sherburne) **Elk River Public Library 2007** > **DLR**, Omaha NE (USA) / **KKE**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**El Paso**

(State Texas, County El Paso) **El Paso Public Library, Lower Valley Regional Library 2005** > **FGM**, Chicago IL (USA)

**El Paso**

(State Texas, County El Paso) **El Paso Public Library, Mission Valley Branch Library 2005** > **FGM**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Elon**

(State North Carolina, County Alamance) **Carol Grotnes Bel Library and Information Commons, Appalachian State University 2005** > **Pease**, Charlotte NC (USA)

**Elyra**

(State Ohio, County Lorain) **Lorain County Community College / Elyra Public Library 2008** > **Sasaki**, Boston MA (USA)

**Espanola**

(State New Mexico, County Rio Arriba) **Espanola Public Library on design** > **Dekker**, Albuquerque NM (USA)

**Etowah**

(State South Carolina, County Henderson) **Etowah Branch Library 2008** > **Craig**, Greenville SC (USA)

**Eugene**

(State Oregon, County Lane) **City of Eugene, Eugene Public Library 2003** > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA)

**Evanston**

(State Illinois, County Cook) **Evanston Public Library 2003** > **Nagle**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Evanston**

(State Illinois, County Cook) **Galter Health Science Library, Renovation, Northwestern University 1996** > **Holabird**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Evanston**

(State Illinois, County Cook) **Northwestern University, Library Renovation 1999** > **Ross**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Evansville**

(State Indiana, County Vanderburgh) **Evansville-Vanderburgh Central Library 2004** > **Engberg**, Madison WI (USA)

**Evansville**

(State Indiana, County Vanderburgh) **Evansville-Vanderburgh Oaklyn Branch Library 2003** > **Engberg**, Madison WI (USA)

**Evansville**

(State Indiana, County Vanderburgh) **David L. Rice Library, University of Southern Indiana 2006** > **Hafer**, Evansville IN (USA) / **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA) / **Woollen**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Everett**

(State Washington, County Snohomish) **Everett Public Library 1991** > **Cardwell**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Fairfax**

(State Virginia, County Fairfax) **George Mason University, Fenwick Library Expansion 2015** > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA)

**Fairfield**

(State Connecticut, County Fairfield) **Rodger Ludlowe Middle School, Library 1998** > **Perkins Eastman**, New York NY (USA)

**Fairfield**

(State Connecticut, County Fairfield) **Sacred Heart University Library and Humanities Center on design** > **Sasaki**, Boston (USA)

**Fall City**

(State Washington, County King) **Fall City Library 2008** > **Miller**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Fargo**

(State North Dakota) **Central Frago Public Library 2009** > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis, MN (USA)

**Farmingdale**

(State New York, County Nassau) **Farmingdale Public Library 2010** > **Beatty**, New York NY (USA)

**Farmington**

(State New Mexico, County San Juan) **Farmington Public Library 2003** > **Hidell**, Carrollton TX (USA)

**Farmington**

(State New Mexico, County San Juan) **San Juan College Learning Commons 2005** > **Dekker**, Albuquerque NM (USA)

**Fayetteville**  
(State Arkansas, County Washington) Fayetteville Public Library 2004 > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Fayetteville**  
(State Arkansas, County Washington) Gentry Public Library 2008 > **Blackwell**, Fayetteville AR (USA)

**Fayetteville**  
(State Arkansas, County Washington) Sam M. Walton College of Business, University of Arkansas 2005 > **Machado**, Boston MA (USA)

**Ferndale**  
(State Washington, County Whatcom) Ferndale Library 2018 > **SHKS**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Fife**  
(State Washington, County Pierce) Fife Library 2011 > **SHKS**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Fishers**  
(State Indiana, County Hamilton) Hamilton-East Public Library 2005 > **krM**, Anderson IN (USA)

**Florence**  
(State South Carolina, County Florence) Drs. Bruce and Lee Library 2004 > **Craig**, Greenville SC (USA)

**Flowing Wells**  
(State Arizona, County Pima) Flowing Wells Library 2008 > **bws**, Tuscon AZ (USA)

**Folsom**  
(State California, County Sacramento) Folsom Library 2007 > **BSA**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Fontana**  
(State California, County San Bernadino) Lewis Library and Technology Center 2008 > **RNL**, Denver (USA)

**Fort Collins**  
(State Colorado, County Larimer) Colorado State University, William E. Morgan Library 2012 > **Studiotope**, Denver CO (USA)

**Fort Collins**  
(State Colorado, County Larimer) Council Tree Library 2009 > **studiotope**, Denver CO (USA)

**Fort Lauderdale**  
(State Florida, County Broward) Nva Southeastern University, The Library (Alvin Sherman Library) and Information Technology Center 2001 > **Smalwood**, Atlanta-Tampa FL (USA)

**Fort Madison**  
(State Iowa, County Lee) Fort Madison Public Library 2007 > **OPN**, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)

**Fort Smith**  
(State Arizona, County Sebastian) Fort Smith Public Library 2001 > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis, MN (USA)

**Fort Wayne**  
(State Indiana, County Allen) Allen County Public Library 2006 > **Alspector**, New York NY (USA) / **MSKTD**, Fort Wayne IN (USA)

**Fort Wayne**  
(State Indiana, County Allen) Concordia Theological Seminary – Walther Library, Addition and Renovation 2012 > **MSKTD**, Fort Wayne IN (USA)

**Fort Worth**  
(State Texas, County Tarrant, Denton, Parker, Wise) BRIT Library 2011 > **H3**, New York NJ (USA)

**Foxborough**  
(State Massachusetts, County Norfolk) Boyden Library on design > **Lerner**, Pawtucket RI (USA)

**Framingham**  
(State Massachussets, County Middlesex) The Learning Center for the Deaf – Early Childhood Education Center and Campus Library 2010 > **CBT**, Boston MA (USA)

**Frankfort**  
(State Kentucky, County Franklin) Paul Sawyer Publik Library 2005 > **Woollen**, Indiananpolis IN (USA)

**Franklin**  
(State Massachusetts, County Norfolk) Dean College, Library Learning Commons 2008 > **Bruner**, Cambridge MA (USA)

**Frazier Park**  
(State California, County Kern) Frazier Park Branch Library 2008 > **CWZ**, Glendale, CA (USA)

**Fresno**  
(State California, County Fresno) Henry Madden Library, California State University 2008 > **Martin**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Fresno**  
(State California, County Fresno)

**Frisco**  
(State Texas, County Collin, Denton) Career and Technical Education Center 2008 > **SHW**, Plano TX (USA)

**Frisco**  
(State Texas, County Collin, Denton) George A. Purefoy Municipal Center and public Library 2006 > **Holzman**, New York NY (USA)

**Frostburg**  
(State Maryland, County Allegany) Frostburg Library 1999 > **Grimm**, Calverton MD (USA)

**Fullerton**  
(State California, County Orange) Fullerton College Library and Resource Center 2005 > **tBP**, Newport Beach CA (USA)

**Gainsville**  
(State Florida, County Alachuz) George Smathers Libraries, Library West Addition, University of Florida 2007 > **Ross**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Galveston**  
(State Texas, County Galveston) Texas A&M Sterling C. Evans Library Renovation 2011 > **Prozign**, Houston TX (USA)

**Gilbert**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa)

**Glendale**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa) Glendale Foothills Library 1999 > **DWL**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Glendale**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa) Library Media Center, Glendale Community College 2000 > **Richärd**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Glendale**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) Glendale Satellite Library 2008 > **Osborn**, Glendale CA (USA)

**Glendale Heights**  
(State Illinois, County DuPage) Glenside Public Library 2003 > **Ross**, Chicago IL (USA)



**Glendora**  
(State California, Comty Los Angeles) Citrus College, Learning Resource Center, Renovation and Expansion 2008 > **tBP**, New Beach CA (USA)

**Glen Falls**  
(State New York, County Warren) Crandall Public Library 2008 > **Beha**, Boston MA (USA)

**Glenside**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Abington, Cheltenham, Springfield) Arcadia University Landman Library 2003 > **Kliment**, New York NY (USA)

**City of Goodvear**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa) Community Center and Library on design > **Carrier**, San Diego CA (USA)

**Granby**  
(State Colorado, County Grand) Granby Library 2006 > **Humphries**, Denver CO (USA)

**Grand Island**  
(State Nebraska, County Hall) Edith Abbott Memorial Library (expanded and renovated) 2007 > **Durrant**, Dubuque IA (USA)

**Grand Rapids**  
(State State Michigan, County Kent) Grand Rapids Arts Museum 2007 > **wHY**, Culver City TX (USA)

**Grand Rapids**  
(State State Michigan, County Kent) Grand Rapids Public Library 2003 > **Holzman**, New York NY (USA)

**Grand Rapids**  
(State State Michigan, County Kent) Grand Rapids Public Library System, Seymour Branch 2000 > **FTC**, Grand Rapids MI (USA)

**Grayslake**  
(State Illinois, County Lake) College of Lake County, University Center 2005 > **HO+K**, Chicago IL (USA) / **LEGAT**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Greencastle**  
(State Indiana, County Putnam) Putnam County Public Library, Putnam County Library Board 1998 > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Green Valley**  
(State Arizona, County Pima) Green Valley Communiy Performing Arts and Learning Center Phase I 2004, Phase II 2007 > **Predock**, Albuquerque NM (USA)

**Greensburgh**  
(State New York, County Westchester) Greensburgh Public Library 2009 > **Beatty**, New York NY (USA)

**Greenwich**  
(State Connecticut, County Fairfield) Greenwich Academy, Upper School 2002 > **SOM**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Greenwood**  
(State Indiana, County Johnson) Greenwood Public Library 2002 > **krM**, Anderson IN (USA)

**Greely**  
(State Colorado, County Weld, Seat) Weld District – Farr Branch Library 2002 > **Engberg**, Madison WI (USA)

**Greenville**  
(State South Carolina, County Greenville) Greenville County Library 2010 > **Craig**, Greenville SC (USA)

**Haltom**  
(State Texas, County Tarrant) Haltom City Library 2008 > **F&S**, Dallas TX (USA)

**Hamden**  
(State Connecticut, County New Haven) Quinnipac University, Arnold Bernhard Library 2000 > **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook CT (USA)

**Hamden**  
(State Connecticut, County New Haven) Quinnipac University, School of Law Center 1995 > **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook CT (USA)

**Hamilton**  
(State New York, County Madison) Colgate University, Case Library and Geyer Center for Information 2007 > **Shepley**, Boston (USA)

**Hanover**  
(State New Hampshire, County Grafton) Baker/Berry Library and Carson Hall, Dartmouth College 2000 / 2002 > **VSBA**, Philadelphia PA (USA)

**Hanover**  
(State New Hampshire, County Grafton) Roth Center for Jewish Life, Dartmouth College 1997 > **Kliment**, New York NY (USA)

**Harrisburg**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Dauphin) Learning Commons, Harrisburg University of Science and Technology 2009 > **Burt**, Philadelphia PA (USA)

**Harrisville**  
(State Rhode Island, County Providence) Jesse Smith Memorial Library 2008 > **Litman**, Warren RI (USA)

**Hart**  
(State Michigan, County Oceana) Hart Area Public library 2004 > **FTC**, Grand Rapids MI (USA)

**Hartford**  
(State Connecticut, New England City and Town Area, Reg. Capitol Region) Raether Library and Information Technology Center, Trinity College 2003 > **Kuwabara** (Canada)

**Harvard**  
(State Massachusetts, County Worcester) Harvard Public Library 2007 > **CBT**, Boston MA (USA)

**Haverford Township**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Delaware) Haverford Township Free Library on design > **WRT**, Philadelphia PA (USA)

**Hayward**  
(State Wisconsin, County Sawyer) Lac Courte Orielles Ojibwa Community College 2007 > **SJA**, Duluth MN (USA) / **TKDA**, St. Paul MN (USA)

**Henderson**  
(State Nevada, County Clark) Paseo Verde Library 2002 > **Dekker**, Albuquerque NM (USA)

**Hercules**  
(State California, County Contra Costa) Hercules Public Library 2006 > **Bruder /Worksbureau**, Phoenix AR (USA)

**Hicksville**  
(State New York, County Nassau) Hicksville Public Library 2006 > **Wiedersum**, Hauppauge NY (USA)

**Highlands**  
(State Colorado, County Douglas) Highlands Ranch Library 2000 > **Humphries**, Denver CO (USA)

**Hobbs**  
(State New Mexico, County Lea) NMJC New Mexic Junior College, Pannell Library 2010 > **Dekker**, Albuquerque NM (USA)

**Houghton**  
(State Michigan, County Houghton) Center for Integrated Learning and Information Technology (CILIT), Michigan Technology University 2005 > **SmithGroup**, Detroit MI (USA)

**Houston**  
(State Texas, County Harris, Fort Bent, Montgomery) The African American Library at the Gregory School 2009 > **Smith**, Houston TX (USA)

**Houston**  
(State Texas, County Harris, Fort Bent, Montgomery) Bracewell Neighborhood Library 2009 > **M Architects**, Houston TX (USA)

**Houston**  
(State Texas, County Harris, Fort Bent, Montgomery) Brown and Jones Colleges, Rice University 1999 > **Graves**, Princeton NJ (USA)

**Houston**  
(State Texas, County Harris, Fort Bent, Montgomery) Central Campus, Library, Rice University 2000 > **Wilford**, Hatfield (UK)

**Houston**  
(State Texas, County Harris, Fort Bent, Montgomery) Fondren Library, Rice University 2006 > **Shepelev**, Boston MA (USA)

**Houston**  
(State Texas, County Harris, Fort Bent, Montgomery) Freeman Branch Library, Harris County 2004 > **F&S**, Dallas TX (USA)

**Houston**  
(State Texas, County Harris, Fort Bent, Montgomery) Houston Public Library, Express-eLibrary Prototype (Frank Library) 2008 > **M Architects**, Houston TX (USA)

**Houston**  
(State Texas, County Harris, Fort Bent, Montgomery) Jesse Jones Central Library, City of Houston 2008 > **Prozign**, Houston TX (USA)

**Houston**  
(State Texas, County Harris, Fort Bent, Montgomery) Julia Idson Building 2011 > **Gensler**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Houston**  
(State Texas, County Harris, Fort Bent, Montgomery) Martel College, Rice University 2002 > **Graves**, Princeton NJ (USA)

**Howard**  
(State Wisconsin, County Brown, Ontagamie) Brown Country Weyers Hilliard Branch Library 2000 > **Engberg**, Madison WI (USA)

**Howell**  
(State Michigan, County Livingston) Cromaine District Library, Crossroads Branch 2005 > **Engberg**, Madison WI (USA)

**Huntington Beach**  
(State California, County Orange) Banning Branch Library 2007 concept master plan > **Tetra**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Huntington Beach**  
(State California, County Orange) Golden West College, Learning Resource Center 2011 > **Steinberg**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Incline Village**  
(State Nevada, County Washoe) Incline Village Library 2005 > **Daly**, Atlanta GA (USA) / **H+K**, Reno NV (USA)

**Incline Village**  
(State Nevada, County Washoe) Prim Library, Sierra Nevada College 2006 > **Lake**, San Antonio TX (USA)

**Indianapolis**  
(State Indiana, County Marion) Central Library Indianapolis, Indianapolis Marion County Public Library 2007 > **Woollen**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Indianapolis**  
(State Indiana, County Marion) Ivy Tech Multimodal Facility and Resource Center, Ivy Tech Community College 2011 > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Indianapolis**  
(State Indiana, County Marion) Lawrence W. Inlow Hall & Law Library, Indiana University School of Law 2001 > **SmithGroup**, Detroit MI (USA) / **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Indipendence**  
(State Missouri, County Jackson, Clay) Truman Presidential Library / Museum 2002 > **Gould**, Kansas City MO (USA)

**Iowa City**  
(State Iowa, County Johnson) Iowa City Public Library 2004 > **Engberg**, Madison WI (USA)

**Iowa City**  
(State Iowa, County Johnson) School of Art & Art History, University of Iowa 2006 > **Holl**, New York NY (USA)

**Irving**  
(State Texas, County Dallas) West Irving Public Library 2011 > **Hidell**, Carrollton TX (USA)

**Irvington**  
(State New York, County Westchester) Irvington Communiy Campus 2003 > **Gisolfi**, Hastings-on-Hudson NY (USA)

**Irvine**  
(State California, County Orange) Science Library, University of California 1994 > **Wilford**, Hartfield (UK)

**Islip**  
(State New York, County Suffolk) Sherwood Elementary School Library 2002 > **Wiedersum**, Hauppauge NY (USA)

**Issaquah**  
(State Washington, County King) Issaqua Public Library 2001 > **Bohlin**, Wilkes-Barre PA (USA)

**Issaquah**  
(State Washington, County King) King County Library Service Center 2000 > **Miller**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Ithaca**  
(State New York, County Tompkins) Cornell University, AAP College of Architectur, Art and Planning (Paul Milstein Hall) 2011 > **OMA**, Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

**Ithaca**  
(State New York, County Tompkins) Cornell University, African Studies and Research Center 2005 > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA)

**Ithaca**  
(State New York, County Tompkins) Cornell University, Mann Library, Public Computer Classroom Auditorim 2007 > **Beyhan**, New York NY (USA)

**Ithaca**  
(State New York, County Tompkins) Life Science Technology Building, Cornell University 2007 > **Meier**, New York NY (USA)

**Jackson**  
(State Mississippi, County Hinds, Madison, Rankin) **Willie Morris Library 2006 > CDFL, Jackson MS (USA)**

**Jacksonville**  
(State Florida, County Duval) **Jacksonville Public Library 2005 > Stern, New York NY**

**Juneau**  
(State Alaska, Greater Juneau Borough) **State of Alaska Library Archives Museum 2013 > THA, Portland OR (USA)**

**Kansas City**  
(State Missouri, County Clay, Cass, Jackson, Platte) **Lawrende Public Library 2014 > Gould, Kansas City MO (USA)**

**Kansas City**  
(State Missouri, County Clay, Cass, Jackson, Platte) **UMKC Miller Nichols Library and Interactive Learning Center, University of Missouri 2010 > Sasaki, Boston MA (USA)**

**Kenosha**  
(State Wisconsin, County Kenosha) **Carthage College, Hedberg Library 2002 > Meyer, Scherer, Minneapolis MN (USA)**

**Kingston**  
(State Rhode Island, County Washington) **Kingston Free Library 1994 > Lerner, Pawtucket RI (USA)**

**Kokomo**  
(State Indiana, County Howard) **Kokomo-Howard County Public Library 2010 > krM, Anderson IN (USA)**

**La Jolla**  
(State California, County San Diego) **Graduate School of Management, University of California San Diego on design > Kallmann, Boston MA (USA)**

**Lafayette**  
(State California, County Contra Costa) **Lafayette Library and Learning Center 2009 > Killefer, Santa Monica CA (USA)**

**Lafayette**  
(State Indiana, County Tippecanoe) **West Lafayette Public Library 2013 > krM, Anderson IN (USA)**

**LaGrange**  
(State Georgia, County Troup) **Frank and Laura Lewis Library, LaGrange Collge 2008 > Perry, Boston MA (USA)**

**La Jolla**  
(State California, County San Diego) **Biomedical Library Renovation and Expansion, University of California San Diego 2006 > Pfeiffer, Los Angeles CA (USA)**

**La Mirada**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Biola University Library 2001 > Gensler, San Francisco CA (USA)**

**Lake Forest**  
(State Illinois, County Lake) **Lake Forest College, Donnelly and Lee Library, Renovation and Expansion 2004 > Shepley, Boston MA (USA)**

**Lakeland**  
(State Florida, County Polk) **Sarah D. & L. Kirk McKay Archives Center Library, Southern College 2009 > Straughn, Lakeland FL (USA)**

**Lake Orion**  
(State Michigan, County Oakland) **Lake Orion High School 1997 > URS, San Francisco CA (USA)**

**Lakewood**  
(State Ohio, County Cuyahoga) **Lakewood Public Library 2008 > Stern, New York NY (USA)**

**Lansing**  
(State Michigan, County Ingham, Eaton) **Delta Township Library 2008 > FTC, Grand Rapids MI (USA)**

**Largo**  
(State Florida, County Pinellas) **Largo Public Library 2005 > Daly, Atlanta GA (USA)**

**Las Vegas**  
(State Nevada, County Clark) **Clark County Library 1994 > Graves, Princeton NJ (USA)**

**Las Vegas**  
(State Nevada, County Clark) **Las Vegas Central Library and Childrens Museum, Clark County Library 1990 > Predock, Albuquerque NM (USA)**

**Las Vegas**  
(State Nevada, County Clark) **Sahara West Public Library and Fine Arts Museum 1996 > Meyer, Scherer, Minneapolis MN (USA)**

**Las Vegas**  
(State Nevada, County Clark) **University of Las Vegas, Lied Library 2001 > Daly, Atlanta (GA) (USA)**

**Las Vegas**  
(State Nevada, County Clark) **Whitney Library 1994 > Dekker, Albuquerque NM (USA)**

**Las Vegas**  
(State Nevada, County Clark) **Windmill Library & Service Center 2010 > JMA, Las Vegas, NV (USA)**

**Lawrenceville**  
(State Georgia, County Gwinnett) **Georgia Gwinnett College Library 2010 > Daly, Atlanta GA (USA)**

**Lawrenceville**  
(State New Jersey, County York) **Lawrenceville School Library 1996 > Gund, Cambridge MA (USA)**

**Lebanon**  
(State Tennessee, County Wilson) **Doris and Harry Vise Library 1989/1990 > Thomas, Brentwood TN (USA)**

**Ledyard**  
(State Connecticut, County New London) **Mahantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center 1998 > Ennead, New York NY (USA)**

**Leedsburg**  
(State Florida, County Lake) **Leedsburg Main Library 2007 > Harvard, St. Peterburg FL (USA)**

**Lexington**  
(State Kentucky, County Fayette) **William T. Young Library, University of Kentucky 1998 > Kallmann, Boston MA (USA)**

**Lewisville**  
(State Texas, County Denton, Dallas) **Lewisville Public Library 2007 > F&S, Dallas TX (USA)**

**Lincoln**  
(State California, County Placer) **Licolln Public Library at Zwelve Bridges Learning Center, Sierra Community College District 2007 > NTDSstichler, San Diego CA (USA)**

**Linton**  
(State Indiana, County Greene) **Linton Public Library 2007 > Woollen, Indianapolis IN (USA)**

**Litchfield**

(State Connecticut, County Litchfield) Northwestern Community College, Learning Resource Center 2003 > Tai, Hartford CT (USA)

**Litchfield-Southport**

(State Connecticut, County Litchfield) Pequot Public Library 2006 > Tappé, Boston MA (USA)

**Little Rock**

(State Arkansas, County Puaski) Donald W. Reynolds Center of Aging, University of Arkansas 2008 > Perkins Eastman, New York NY (USA)

**Little Rock**

(State Arkansas, County Puaski) Oley E. Rooker Library 2010 > Allison, Little Rock, AR – USA

**Little Rock**

(State Arkansas, County Puaski) William J. Clinton Presidential Center 2004 > Ennead, New York NY (USA)

**Locust Valley**

(State New York, County Nassau) Friends Academy, Kumar Wang Library 2000 > Beatty, New York NY (USA)

**Logan**

(State Utah, County Cache) Merril-Cazier Library, Utah State University 2006 > EHDD, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Long Beach**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Mark Twain Branch Library 2008 > CWZ, Glendale CA (USA)

Los Angeles

(State California, County Los Angeles) The Broad: Art Museum 2013 > Diller, New York NY (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Central Library, Los Angeles Public Library, Historic Renovation and New Tom Bradley Wing 1993 > Holzman, New York NY (USA) / Pfeiffer, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Alamos**

(State New Mexico, County Los Alamos) Mesa Public Library 1994 > Predock, Albuquerque NM (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Cinatown Library 2003 > Carde, Santa Monica CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Dr. Theodore Alexander Science Center School 2004 > Morphosis, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Branch Library, Exposition Park 2008 > Tetra, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) East Los Angeles Library 2004 > CWZ, Glendale CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Exposition Park, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Branch Library 2008 > Tetra, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) The Getty Center 1997 > Meier, New York, NY (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) High School #9 2002 – 2008 > Coop Himmelb(l)au, Wien (Austria)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library, UCLA School of Law 1998 > Moore, Santa Monica CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Hyde Park – Miriam Mathews Branch Library, Los Angeles Public Library 2004 > Hodgetts, Culver City CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Jefferson Library 1998 > Killefer, Santa Monica CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) John C. Fremont Library, Renovation 1996 > M2A, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) John E. Anderson Graduate School of Management at University of California 1987 – 1995 > Pei Cobb, New York NY (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Little Tokya Branch Library 2005 > CWZ, Glendale CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Los Angeles Unified School Center (LAUSD) 2006 > Johnson Fain, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Mark Twain Branch Library 2002 > Tetra, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) MLK (Martin Luther King Jr.) Library, Los Angeles City College 2008 > Steinberg, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Palisades Library 2003 > Killefer, Santa Monica CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Piko-Union Branch Library, Renovation 1993 > M2A, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Platt Branch Library 1995 > CWZ, Glendale CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Playa Vista Library 2004 > Johnson Fain, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Robertson Branch, Los Angeles Public Library 1997 > Ehrlich, Culver City CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Silver Lake Branch Library 2009 > M2A, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**

(State California, County Los Angeles) SINAI Akiba Academy (Library) 2008 > SPF, Culver City CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) Sylmar Branch Library, Los Angeles Public Library 2003 > **Hodgetts**, Culver City CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) Westwood Branch Library, Los Angeles Public Library 2005 > **Ehrlich**, Culver City CA (USA)

**Los Angeles**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) William H. Hannon Library, Loyola Marymount University (LMU) 2009 > **AECOM**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Angeles-Highland Park**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) Arroyo Seco Regional Branch Library, Renovation 2003 > **M2A**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Los Angeles-North Hills**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) Mid-Valley Regional Library 2006 > **Killefer**, Santa Monica CA (USA)

**Los Angeles-North Hollywood**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) North Hollywood Regional Branch Library 2002 > **M2A**, Los Angeles (USA)

**Los Angeles-Pacific Palisades**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) St. Matthew's Parish School 2006 > **Lake**, San Antonio CA (USA)

**Los Angeles-Tarzana**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) Encino-Tarzana Branch Library, Los Angeles Public Library 2003 > **Ehrlich**, Culver City CA (USA)

**Los Angeles-Westwood**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) UCLA Towell Library 1997 > **Hodgetts**, Culver City CA (USA)

**Los Gatos**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Los Gatos Library 2012 > **Noll**, Berkeley CA (USA)

**Louisville**  
(State Kentucky, County Jefferson) Ekstrom Library Expansion, University of Louisville 2006 > **Hillier**, New York NY (USA)

**Louisville**  
(State Colorado, County Boulder) Louisville Public Library 2006 > **Humphries**, Denver CO (USA)

**Madison**  
(State Wisconsin, County Madison) Health Science Learning Center, University of Wisconsin 2004 > **Davis**, New York NY (USA)

**Madison**  
(State Wisconsin, County Madison) Madison Public Library, Sequoia Branch 2008 > **Engberg**, Madison WI (USA)

**Mamaroneck**  
(State New York, County Westchester) Mamaroneck Public Library 2010 > **BKSK**, New York NY (USA)

**Manchester**  
(State Connecticut, County Hartford) Manchester Community College, Library 2003 > **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook CT (USA)

**Manhattan**  
(State Kansas, County Riley, Pottawatomie) Kansas State University, Hale/Farrell Library 2007 > **Hammond**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Manhattan Beach**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) Library 2015 > **Johnson Favaro**, Culver City CA (USA)

**Manheim Township**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Lancaster) Manheim Township Public Library 2010 > **Kimmel**, Conshohocken, PA (USA)

**Maple Grove**  
(State Minnesota, County Hennepin) Hennepin County Maple Grove Library 2010 > **Meyer, Schwerer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Mapple Valley**  
(State Washington, County King) Mapple Valley Library 2001 > **Cutler**, Bainbridge Islands WA (USA)

**Marana**  
(State Arizona, County Pima) Wheeler Taft Abbott jr. Library 2008 > **Richard**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Marengo**  
(State Iowa, County Iowa) Marengo Public Library 2007 > **OPN**, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)

**Marina**  
(State California, Monterey) Marina Branch Library 2007 > **Noll**, Berkeley CA (USA)

**Marion**  
(State Ohio, County Marion) Library and Classroom Building, Ohio State University 1996 > **Moody**, Columbus OH (USA)

**Maynard**  
(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) Maynard Public Library 2006 > **Lerner**, Providence RI (USA)

**Maywood**  
(State Illinois, County Cook) Maywood Public Library 1998 > **Ross**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Memphis**  
(State Tennessee, County Shelby) Central Library and Information Center 2001 > **Shelbey**, Boston MA (USA)

**Memphis**  
(State Tennessee, County Shelby) Memphis/Shelby County Public Library and Information Center 2001 > **Looney**, Memphis TN (USA)

**Memphis**  
(State Tennessee, County Shelby) Paul Barret J. Library, Rhodes College 2005 > **Hanbury**, Norfolk VA (USA)

**Merced**  
(State California, County Merced) Merced Library and Information Technology Center, University of California 2005 > **SOM**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Mesa**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa) Arizona School of Health Sciences 2001 > **Durrant**, Dubuque IA (USA)

**Mesquite**  
(State Texas, County Dallas, Kaufman) Eastfield College Learning Centre 2008 > **HKS**, Dallas TX (USA)

**Methuen**  
(State Massachusetts, County Essex) Nevins Memorial Library 2002 > **Lerner**, Pawtucket RI (USA)

**Miami Beach**  
(State Florida, County Miami-Dade) Miami Beach Library and Collins Park Cultural Center 2004 > **Stern**, New York NY (USA)

**Middleborough**  
(State Massachusetts, County Plymouth) Middleborough Public Library 2002 > **Lerner**, Pawtucket RI (USA)



**Middlebury**

(State Vermont, County Addison) Middlebury College – Starr-Axinn Center 2008 > **CBT**, Boston MA (USA) / **Gwathmey**, New York NY (USA)

**Middletown**

(State Rhode Island) St. George's School Hill Library Addition and Renovation 2011 > **Perry**, Boston MA (USA)

**Milford**

(State Massachusetts, County Worcester) Milford Town Library 2007 > **Lerner**, Pawtucket RI (USA)

**Milledgeville**

(State Georgia, County Baldwin) Ina Dillard Russell Library & Information Technology Center, Georgia College and State University 2005 > **Coddell**, Savannah GA (USA) / **Holzman**, New York NY (USA)

**Millbrae**

(State California, County San Mateo) Millbrae Library 2008 > **Field**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Milpitas**

(State California, County Santa Barbara) Milpitas Public Library 2009 > **Group4**, South San Francisco CA (USA)

**Milton**

(State Massachusetts, County Norfolk) Milton Central Library 2006 > **Schwartz**, Boston MA (USA)

**Milton**

(State Washington, County Pierce) Milton-Edgewood Library 2011 > **SHKS**, Architects, Seattler WA (USA)

**Milwaukee**

(State Wisconsin, County Milwaukee, Washington, Waukesha) Marquette University, Ray and Kay Eckstein Hall, Law School 2010 > **Shepeley**, Boston MA (USA)

**Milwaukee**

(State Wisconsin, County Milwaukee, Washington, Waukesha) Ray View Library 1993 > **Engberg**, Madison WI (USA)

**Minneapolis**

(State Minnesota, County Hennepin) College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, University of Minnesota 1992 > **Holl**, New York NY (USA)

**Minneapolis**

(State Minnesota, County Hennepin) East Lake Community Library 2007 > **KKE**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Minneapolis**

(State Minnesota, County Hennepin) Franklin Community Branch, Minneapolis Public Library 2005 > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Minneapolis**

(State Minnesota, County Hennepin) Minneapolis Central Library 2006 > **Pelli**, New Haven CT (USA)

**Minneapolis**

(State Minnesota, County Hennepin) North Regional Library 2007 > **KKE**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Mission Viejo**

(State California, County Orange) Mission Viejo Library 1997 > **LPA**, Irvine CA (USA)

**Moline**

(State Illinois, County Rock Island) Moline Public Library 2006 > **OPN**, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)

**Monks Corner**

(State South Carolina, County Berkeley) Clare Boothe Luce Library, Mepkin Abbey 2001 > **Bentz**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Mountain View**

(State California, County Santa Clara) Mountain View Public Library 1997 > **EHDD**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Montclair**

(State New Jersey, County Essex) Café Diem at Sprague Library, Montclair State University 2007 > **Ikon.5**, Princeton NJ (USA)

**Montclair**

(State New Jersey, County Essex) Montclair Public Library 1992 > **Hillier**, New York NY (USA)

**Montauk**

(State New York, County Suffolk) Montauk Public Library 1992 > **Beeler**, Pelham NY (USA)

**Monterey**

(State California, County Monterey) Tanimura and Antle Family Memorial Library, California State University 2009 > **EHDD**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Monterey Park**

(State California, County Los Angeles) Helen Miller Bailey Library, East Los Angeles College 2012 > **Tetra-IBI**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Montgomery**

(State Alabama, County Montgomery) Levi Watkins Learning Center, Alabama State University 2011 > **NHB Group**, Birmingham AL – USA

**Monticello**

(State Iowa, County Jones) Monticello Public Library and Renaissance Center 2006 > **OPN**, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)

**Moorhead**

(State Minnesota, County Clay) Livingston Lord Library Renovation and Expansion, Minnesota State University 2013 > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Morristown**

(State New Jersey, County Morris) Free Public Library 2006 > **HMR**, Princeton NJ (USA)

**Morrow**

(State Georgia, County Clayton) Carol Cobb Turner Branch Library 1991 > **Mack**, Atlanta GA (USA)

**Mount Pleasant**

(State Michigan, County Isabella) Park Library and Information Service Center, Central Michigan University 2001 > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA) / **Woollen**, Indianapolis IN (USA) / **URS**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Mount Prospect**

(State Illinois, County Cook) Mount Prospect Public Library 2004 > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Muncie**

(State Indiana, County Delaware) John F. Kennedy Library, Muncie Public Library 2009 > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA) / **Woollen**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Murfreesboro**

(State Tennessee, County Rutherford) James E. Walker Library, Middle Tennessee State University 1999 > **Thomas**, Brentwood TN (USA)

**Murrieta**

(State California, County Riverside) Murrieta Main Branch Library 2008 > **Carrier**, San Diego CA (USA)

**Nantucket**

(State Massachusetts, County Worcester) Nantucket Atheneum 1997 > **Beha**, Boston MA (USA)

**Napa**

(State California, County Napa) McCarthy Library, Napa Valley College 2010 > **TLCD**, Santa Rosam CA (USA)

**Nashville**

(State Indiana, County Washington) Brown County Public Library, Brown County Library Board 2000 > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Nashville**

(State Tennessee, County Davison) Eskind Biomedical Library 1994 > **Davis**, New York NY (USA) / **Thomas**, Brentwood TN (USA)

**Nashville**

(State Tennessee, County Davison) Library of Nashville State Technical Institute 2010 > **Kline**, Nashville TN (USA)

**Nashville**

(State Tennessee, County Davison) Nashville Public Library 2001 > **Stern**, New York NY (USA)

**Natick**

(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) Morse Library 1997 > **Tappé**, Boston MA (USA)

**Needham**

(State Massachusetts, County Norfolk) Needham Public Library 2006 > **Beha**, Boston MA (USA)

**Needville**

(State Texas, County Fort Bend) Needville High School, Library 2010 > **SHW**, Plano TX

**Newark**

(State New Jersey, County Essex) Newark Publi Library 2005 > **Hillier**, New York NY (USA)

**New Albany**

(State Indiana, County) Indiana University, Southeast Library 2005 > **MSKTD**, Fort Wayne IN (USA)

**New Castle**

(State Delaware, County New Castle) Kirkwood Public Library, New Castle County 2009 > **Ikon.5**, Princeton NJ (USA)

**New Haven**

(State Connecticut, County New Haven) Gateway Community College, New Haven Campus 2012 > **Perkins Will**, Chicago IL (USA)

**New Haven**

(State Connecticut, County New Haven) Irving S. Gilmore Music Library 1998 > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA)

**New Haven**

(State Connecticut, County New Haven) Lewis Walpole Library, Yale University 2007 > **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook CT (USA)

**New Haven**

(State Connecticut, County New Haven) New Haven Free Public Library 2006 > **Holzman**, New York (USA)

**New Haven**

(State Connecticut, County New Haven) Sterling Divinity Quadrangle, Yale University 2003 > **Kliment**, New York NY (USA)

**New Haven**

(State Connecticut, County New Haven) Sterling Law Building Renovations (Library) 1999 > **Kallmann**, Boston MA (USA)

**New Haven**

(State Connecticut, County New Haven) Sterling Memorial Library, Bass Library Yale University 2007 > **Hammond**, Chicago IL (USA)

**New Haven**

(State Connecticut, County New Haven) Yale University, Kroon Building-School of Forestry and Environmental Studies 2009 > **Hopkins**, London (UK) / **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook CT (USA)

**New Haven**

(State Connecticut, County New Haven) Yale Arts Complex, Paul Rudolph Hall – Jeffrey H. Loria Center for the History of Art and the Roberts B. Haas Family Arts Library 2008 > **Gwathmey**, New York NY (USA)

**New Haven**

(State Connecticut, County New Haven) Yale University, Timothy Dwight College Library 2003 > **Gisolfi**, Hastings-on-Hudson NY (USA)

**New London**

(State Connecticut, County New London) Charles Chu Asian Art Reading Room, Connecticut College 2001 > **Schwartz**, Boston MA (USA)

**New Orleans**

(State Louisiana) Rosa Keller Library and Community Center 2012 > **Eskew**, New Orelans LA (USA)

**Newport**

(State Rhode Island, County Newport) Newport Public Library 2001 > **Hammond**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Newport Beach**

(State California, County Orange) Newport Beach Central Library 1994 > **SMWM**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**New Rochelle**

(State New York, County New Rochelle) Gill Memorial Library Renovations, College of New Rochelle 2001 > **Ikon.5**, Princeton NJ (USA)

**New Smyrna Beach**

(State Florida, County Volsusia) The Atlantic Center for the Arts 1997 > **Marvann**, Cambridge MA (USA)

**New York**

(State New York, Borough of Bronx) A.E. Smith High School Library 2010 > **Pagnamenta**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**

(State New York, Borough of Bronx) Bronx High Bridge Library 2010 > **LiRo**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**

(State New York, Borough of Bronx) DreamYard ongoing > **H3**, New York NJ (USA)

**New York**

(State New York, Borough of Bronx) Knightsbridge Branch Library 2011 > **Prendergast**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Bronx) **New York Public Library, Bronx Library Center 2005 > Dattner, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Bronx) **New York Public Library, Francis Martin Library, Bronx 2008 > 1100 Architect, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Bronx) **New York Public Library, Melrose Branch 2007 > Sage, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Bronx) **North Instructional Building and Library, Bronx Community College, City University of New York 2012 > Stern, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Bronx) **Sedgwick Branch Library Addition 2002 > Prendergast, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Brooklyn) **Brooklyn Heights Branch Library 1993 > Prendergast, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Brooklyn) **Brooklyn Law School 1994 > Stern, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Brooklyn) **City University of New York, Medgar Evers College Library 2013 > Ikon.5, Princeton NJ (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Brooklyn) **Pratt Institute, Higging Hall Insertion 2005 > Holl, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Brooklyn) **Pratt Institute Library 2001 > Rogers, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Brooklyn) **PS 1, Bergen School Library, Robin Hood Foundation 2004 > Marpillero, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Bard Graduate Center for Studies in the Decorative Arts, Design and Culture, Academic Building and Library 2000 > Ennead, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Bobst Library 2012 > Sanders, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Cardozo School of Law Yeshiva University 2003 > SLCE, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **City University of New York (CUNY), Baruch College, William and Anita Newman Library and Technology Center 1994 > Davis, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **City University of New York (CUNY), The Graduate Center, Mina S. Rees Library 1999 > Gwathmey, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Columbia University Northwest Corner Building, Library 2011 > José Rafael Moneo, Madrid (Spain) / Aedas, Birmingham (UK)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Columbia University, Slides Library, Department of Art History and Archaeology 2007 > Marble, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Elmer Holmes Bobst Library, New York University Phase I 2007/ Phase II on construction > Alspector, New York, NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **The Horticultural Society of New York, Library 2008 > Mapillero, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **The Julliard School, Renovation and Expansion 2009 > Diller, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **The Julliard School, Lila Acheson Wallace Library Renovation 1999 > Davis, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **M 13 Central Park East Library 2010 > Pagnamenta, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Morningside Heights Branch, New York Public Library 2001 > Stern, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Mulberry Street Branch (SoHo), New York Public Library 2007 > Rogers, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **The New School University, University Center 2013 > SOM, Chicago IL (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York Law School 2009 > BKSK, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York Public Library, Astor Rare Book and Manuscript Reading Room 1993 > Davis, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York Public Library, Battery Park, City Branch 2010 > 1100 Architect, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York Public Library, Epiphania Branch 2007 > Sage, New York NY (USA)**

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan ) **New York Public Library, Fort Washington Branch 2007** > **Sage**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan ) **New York Publik Library, Hamilton Fish, East Village 2007** > **Sage**.New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan ) **New York Public Library, Mid-Manhattan Library on design** > **Alspector**, New York NY (USA) / **Gwathmey**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan ) **New York Public Library of Performing Arts, Dorothy and Lewis B. Cullman Center 2001** > **Ennead**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York Public Library, Renovation and Extension 2018** > **Foster**, London (UK)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York Public Library, Robin Hood Library for PS 101 East Harlem 2002** > **Williams**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York Public Library, Robin Hood Library for PS 192 2005** > **Gluckman**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York Public Library, The Rose Main Reading Room Restauration 1998** > **Davis**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York Public Library, Science, Industry & Business Library 1996** > **Alspector**, New York NY USA / **Gwathmey**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York Public Library, Wallach Division of Art, Architecture, Prints & Photographs Restauration 2001** > **Davis**, New York, NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York University, Gallatin of Individual Study 2009** > **Ennead**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **New York University of Law, Furman Hall 2004** > **KPF**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Pierpont Morgan Library, Renovation and Extension 2006** > **Piano**, Genoa (Italy)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Public School 158 Library 2011** > **Pagnamenta**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Thaw Conservation Center, The Morgan Center 2002** > **Anderson**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Manhattan) **Wagner Middle School Library 2007** > **Pagnamenta**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **Montessori Progressive Learning Centre 2007** > **Slade**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **The Queens Borough Public Library, Flushing Regional Branch 1998** > **Ennead**, NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **Glen Oaks Branch Library, Queens Borough Public Library 2009** > **Marble**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **Kew Gardens Hills Library 2014** > **Work**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **PS 42 Robin Hood Foundation Library 2002** > **Weis**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **Queens Library, Hunter Point Community Library 2015** > **Holl**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **The Queens Borough Public Library, The Langston Hughes Community Library and Cultural Center 1999** > **Davis**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **Queens Public Library Network, Elmhurst Library 2010** > **Marpillero**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **Queens Central Library and Children’s Library, Jamaica 2011** > **1100 Architect**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **Ridgewood Library Renovation 2008** > **Beyhan**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **Robin Hood Library at P.S. 105, The Bay School, Renovation 2004** > **Rogers**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Queens) **Rochdale Branch Library and Adult Learning Center, Renovation and Addition 2013** > **Predergast**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York) **Robin Hood Library Project, Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island (PS 16,81,46,147,201,274) 2009** > **1100 Architect**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Staten Island , County of Richmond) **Stapleton Branch Library, Staten Island 2009** > **Berman**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Staten Island, County of Richmond) **Dongan Hills Branch Library, Staten Island 2008** > **Berman**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, Borough of Staten Island, County of Richmond) **Marines Harbor, New Branch Library 2013/2014** > **Pagnamenta**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, New York Borough of Staten Island, County of Richmond) **Port Richmond Branch Library, Staten Island 2008** > **Berman**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, New York Borough of Staten Island, County of Richmond) **Port Richmond High School 1996** > **SLCE**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, New York Borough of Staten Island, County of Richmond) **PS 11R Thomas Dongan School 2005** > **Pagnamenta**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, New York Borough of Staten Island, County of Richmond) **The Robin Hood Library Initiative: PS 16 2004** > **1100**, New York NY (USA)

**New York**  
(State New York, New York Borough of Staten Island, County of Richmond) **South Beach Branch Library 2001** > **Prendergast**, New York NY (USA)

**Newark**  
(State New York) **John Cotton Dana Library, Rutgers University on design** > **Alspector**, New York NY (USA)

**Newark**  
(State Ohio, County Essex) **John & Christine Warner Library & Student Center, Ohio State University 2008** > **Collaborative**, Toledo (OH) (USA)

**Newton**  
(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **Hebrew College 2002** > **Safdie**, Somerville MA (USA)

**Newton**  
(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **Newton Public Library 1991** > **Kallmann**, Boston MA (USA)

**Niceville**  
(State Florida, County Okaloosa) **Niceville Public Library 2000** > **Harvard**, St. Peterburg FL (USA)

**Noblesville**  
(State Indiana, County Hamilton) **Noblesville Public Library 2005** > **krM**, Anderson IN (USA)

**Norfolk**  
(State Virginia, Independent City) **Lyman Beecher Brooks Library, Norfolk State University 2012** > **Portman**, Atlanta GA (USA)

**Norfolk**  
(State Virginia, Independent City) **Patricia W. & J. Douglas Perry Library, Student Success Center, Old Dominion University 2011** > **Clark**, Norfolk, VA – USA

**North Branch**  
(State Minnesota, County Chisago) **North Branch Area Library 2005** > **KKE**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**North Manchester**  
(State Indiana, County Wabash) **Manchester College, Funderburg Library 2000** > **MSKTD**, Fort Wayne IN (USA)

**Northampton**  
(State Massachusetts, County Hampshire) **Smith College, Brown Fine Arts Center 2002** > **Ennead**, New York NY (USA)

**Northridge**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Manzanita Hall, College of Arts, Media and Communication, California State University 2001** > **Stern**, New York NY (USA)

**Northridge**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Northridge Branch Library 2003** > **Tetra**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Oakland**  
(State California, County Alameda) **Africana American Museum and Library 2001** > **MWA**, Oakland CA (USA)

**Oakland**  
(State California, County Alameda) **Oakland 81st Avenue Branch Library 2011** > **Group 4**, South Francisco CA (USA)

**Oakland**  
(State California, County Alameda) **Peralta Community College District Laney College, Computer Technology Center 2006** > **Ratcliff**, Emeryville CA (USA)

**Oak Park**  
(State Illinois, County Cook) **Oak Park Public Library 2003** > **Nagle**, Chicago IL (USA) / **Perkins Will**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Okeechobee**  
(State Florida, County Okeechobee) **Okeechobee Library Headquarter 2001** > **Harvard**, St. Petersburg FL (USA)

**Oklahoma City**  
(State Oklahoma, County Canadian, Cleveland, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie) **Northwest Library 2011** > **Richard**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Oklahoma City**  
(State Oklahoma, County Canadian, Cleveland, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie) **Ronald J. Norick Library, Learning Center Downtown Oklahoma City College Consortium 2004** > **Beck**, Oklahoma OK (USA)

**Oldsmar**  
(State Florida, County Pinellas) **Oldsmar Public Library 2009** > **Harvard**, St. Peterburg FL (USA)

**Olympia**  
(State Washington, County Thurston) **Daniel J. Evans Library, The Evergreen State College, Phase I 2007, Phase II 2009** > **Studio Meng**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Orange**  
(State Texas, County Orange) **Lamar State College Master Plan and Ron E. Lewis Library 2002** > **Daly**, Atlanta GA (USA)

**Orange**  
(State Texas, County Orange) **Santiago Canyon College, Library 2006** > **LPA**, Irvine CA (USA)



**Orem**  
(State Utah, County Utah) **Utah Valley University Library (Digital Learning Center) Utah Valley State College 2008 > Alspector, New York NY (USA) / CRSA, Salt Lake City, UT (USA)**

**Orlando**  
(State Florida, County Orange) **Orlando Main Library 2004 > Harvard, St. Peterburg FL (USA)**

**Orlando**  
(State Florida, County Orange) **College of Medicine, University of Central Florida 2010 > HuntonBrady, Orlando FL (USA)**

**Oro Valley**  
(State Arizona, County Pima) **Oro Valley Public Library 2002 > bws, Tuson AZ (USA)**

**Oskaloosa**  
(State Iowa, County Mahaska) **Oskaloosa Public Library 1997 > OPN, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)**

**Ossining**  
(State New York, County Westchester) **Ossining Public Library 2007 > Beatty, New York NY (USA)**

**Oswego**  
(State Illinois, County Kendall) **Brokaw Early Learning Center, Oswego Communiy Schools 2007 > DLR, Omaha NE (USA)**

**Oswego**  
(State Illinois, County Kendall) **Oswego School District Public Library 2008 > SWBR, Rochester NY (USA)**

**Oxford**  
(State Mississippi, County Lafayette) **Galtney Center for Academic Computing, University of Mississippi 2002 > CDFL, Jackson MS (USA)**

**Oxford**  
(State Mississippi, County Lafayette) **Thad Cochron, National Center for Natural Products Research, University of Mississippi 2008 > CDFL, Jackson MS (USA)**

**Pahrump**  
(State Nevada, County Nye) **Pahrump Community Library 2001 > Daly, Atlanta (GA) (USA)**

**Palm Beach**  
(State Florida, County Palm Beach) **Palm Beach Atlantic University, Warren Library 2007 > Daly, Atlanta GA (USA)**

**Palmdale**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Palmdale Oasis Library 2008 > CWZ, Glendale CA (USA)**

**Palmdale**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Palmdale Youth Library 1992 > CWZ, Glendale CA (USA)**

**Palmes-Ranch Park**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Palmes-Rancho Park Library 2008 > CWZ, Glendale CA (USA)**

**Palos Verde Estates**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Miraleste Library Extension in design > M2A, Los Angeles CA (USA)**

**Parma**  
(State Ohio, County Cuyahoga) **Cuyahoga Community College, Technology Learning Center, West Campus 2002 > URS, San Francisco CA (USA)**

**Paso Robles**  
(State California, County San Luis Opispo) **Paso Robles Library 1993 > CWZ, Glendale CA (USA)**

**Peachtree City**  
(State Georgia, County Fayette) **Peachtree City Library, Renovation and Addition 2005 > Daly, Atlanta GA (USA)**

**Pembroke Pines**  
(State Florida, County Broward) **Broward Community College, South Regional Library 2006 > Harvard, St.Peterburg (USA)**

**Pendleton**  
(State South Carlina, County Anderson) **Pendleton Branch Library 2007 > Craig, Grenville SC (USA)**

**Peoria**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa, Yavapai) **Sunrise Mountain Library 2009 > Richard, Phoenix (USA)**

**Perryville**  
(State Maryland, County Cecil) **Perryville Library 2007 > Grimm, Calverton MD (USA)**

**Petaluma**  
(State California, County Sonoma) **Harold Mahoney Library, Petaluma Campus 2008 > TLCD, Santa Rosa CA (USA)**

**Philadelphia**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Philadelphia) **Biddle Law Library, University of>Pennsilvania 1994 > Davis, New York NY (USA)**

**Philadelphia**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Philadelphia) **David B. Weigle Information Commons van Pelt-Dietrich Library, University of Pennsylvania 2006 > Beha, Boston MA (USA)**

**Philadelphia**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Philadelphia) **Edmund D. Bossone Research Enterprise Center, Drexel University 2005 > Pei Cobb, New York NY (USA)**

**Philadelphia**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Philadelphia) **Education Commons, University of Pennsylvania 2012 > Sanders, New York NY (USA)**

**Philadelphia**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Philadelphia) **Fisher Fine Arts Library, Restauration of the Furness Building, University of Pennsylvania 1991 > VSBA, Philadelphia PA (USA)**

**Philadelphia**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Philadelphia) **Free Library of Philadelphia 2012 > Saffie, Somerville MA (USA)**

**Philadelphia**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Philadelphia) **Historical Society of Pennsylvania 1999 > VSBA, Philadelphia PA (USA)**

**Philadelphia-Bryn Mawr**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Philadelphia) **Bryn Mawr College, Rhys Carpenter Library 1997 > HMA2, New York NY (USA)**

**Phoenix**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Agave Library 2009 > Bruder / Worksbureau, Phoenix, AR (USA)**

**Phoenix**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Burton Barr Central Library 2004 > DWL, Phoenix AZ (USA)**

**Phoenix**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Cesar Chavez Regional Library 2007** > **Line**, Tuscon AZ (USA) / **Richärd**, Phoenix AZ (USA) (interior design)

**Phoenix**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Desert Broom Library 2004** > **Richärd**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Phoenix**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Harmon Library, Phoenix Public Library 2009** > **Richärd**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Phoenix**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Maryvale Library / Paolo Verde Community Center 2006** > **Gould**, Kansas City MO (USA)

**Phoenix**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Mesquite Branch Public Library 1998** > **Richärd**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Phoenix**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Palo Verde Library, Maryvale Community Center Show/Hide 2006** > **Wendell**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Phoenix**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Phoenix Central Library 2004** > **Bruder / Worksbureau**, Phoenix AR (USA)

**Phoenix**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Phoenix Central Library 1995** > **Wendell**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Phoenix**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Phoenix College, Fannin Library 1998** > **Durrant**, Dubuque IA (USA)

**Phoenix**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **South Mountain Community Library 2011** > **Richärd**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Pittsboro**

(State North Carolina, County Chatham) **Chatham Community Library (Centre Carolina Community College) 2010** > **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook NC (USA)

**Pittsburgh**

(State California, County Contra Costa) **Los Medanos College Learning Resource and Community Center 2008** > **tBP**, Newport Beach CA (USA)

**Pittsburgh**

(State Pennsylvania, County Alleghony) **Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Downtown Branch 2005** > **Burt**, Philadelphia PA (USA)

**Pittsburgh**

(State Pennsylvania, County Alleghony) **Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Main Facility 2004** > **EDGE**, Pittsburgh PA (USA)

**Pittsburgh**

(State Pennsylvania, County Alleghony) **East Liberty Branch Library 2010** > **EDGE**, Pittsburgh PA (USA)

**Pittsburgh-Brookline**

(State Pennsylvania, County Alleghony) **Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh 2004** > **Lovsen**, Pittsburgh PA (USA)

**Pittsburgh-Squirrel Hill**

(State Pennsylvania, County Alleghony) **Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh 2006** > **Lubetz**, Pittsburgh PA (USA)

**Plainsboro**

(State New Jersey, County Middlesex) **Plainsboro Public Library 2010** > **BKSK**, New York NY (USA)

**Pleasant Hill**

(State California, County Contra Costa) **Diablo Valley Community College, Bookstore 2006** > **BSA**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Port Angeles**

(State Washington, County Clallam) **Library Media Center & Faculty Administration Building, Peninsula College 2007** > **Schacht**, Seattle (USA)

**Portland**

(State Maine, County Cumberland) **Glickman Family Library, University of Southern Maine 1997** > **SMRT**, Portland MN (USA)

**Portland**

(State Maine, County Cumberland) **Hillsdale Branch Library, Multnomah Country Library System 2004** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portland**

(State Maine, County Cumberland) **Hollywood Branch Library and Bookmark Apartments, Multnomah County Library System 2002** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portland**

(State Maine, County Cumberland) **Main Historical Society Library 2009** > **Schwartz**, Boston MA (USA)

**Portland**

(State Maine, County Cumberland) **Osher Map Library, University of Souther Maine 2009** > **Koetter**, Boston (USA)

**Portland**

(State Oregon, County Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas) **Belmont Branch Library, Multnomah Country Library System 2000** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portland**

(State Oregon, County Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas) **Biomedical Information Communication Center (BICC), Oregon Health & Science University 1991** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portland**

(State Oregon, County Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas) **Hillsdale Branch Library, Multnomah Country Library System 2004** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portland**

(State Oregon, County Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas) **Hollywood Branch Library and Bookmark Apartments, Multnomah County Library System 2002** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portland**

(State Oregon, County Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas) **Library and Administrative Building 9 PCC, Rock Creek Campus 2004** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portland**

(State Oregon, County Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas) **Midland Regional Library, Multnomah County Library System 1996** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portland**

(State Oregon, County Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas) **Multnomah County Central Libray, Historic Renovation and Penthouse Addition 1996 1997** > **Holzman**, New York NY (USA) / **Pfeiffer**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Portland**  
(State Oregon, County Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas) North Portland Branch Library, Multnomah County Library System 1999 > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portland**  
(State Oregon, County Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas) St. John's Branch Library, Multnomah County Library System 2000 > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portland**  
(State Oregon, County Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas) Watzek Library, Lewis & Clarke College 1996 > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portland**  
(State Oregon, County Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas) Woodstock Branch Library, Multnomah County Library System 2000 > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Portsmouth**  
(State Virginia, Independent City) Churchland Branch, Portsmouth Public Library 2009 > **RWH**, Atlanta GA (USA)

**Poughkeepsie**  
(State New York, County Dutchess) Van Ingen Art Library, Vassar College 2009 > **Platt**, New York NY (USA)

**Poughkeepsie**  
(State New York, County Dutchess) Fredrick Ferris Thompson Memorial Library, Vassar College 2001 > **H3**, New York NY (USA)

**Prescott-Valley**  
(State Arizona, County Yavapai) Prescott Valley Library + Yavapai College 2009 > **Richärd**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Prescott-Valley**  
(State Arizona, County Yavapai) Udvar-Hazy Libray and Learning Center, Chris & Stephan Embry-Riddle Aeronatical University 2008 > **DLR**, Omaha NE (USA)

**Prince Frederick**  
(State Maryland, County Calvert, Russell, Costley) Prince Frederick Library 2006 > **Grimm**, Calverton MD (USA)

**Princeton**  
(State New Jersey, Mercer County) Princeton Public Library 2004 > **Hillier**, New York NY (USA)

**Princeton**  
(State New Jersey, Mercer County) University of Princeton, Anlinger Center for the Humanties 2004 > **Schwartz**, Boston MA (USA)

**Princeton**  
(State New Jersey, Mercer County) University of Princeton, The Center for Jewish Life 1993 > **Stern**, New York NY (USA)

**Princeton**  
(State New Jersey, Mercer County) University of Princeton, Firestone Library 2011 – 2020 > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA) / **HMR**, Princeton NJ (USA)

**Princeton**  
(State New Jersey, Mercer County) University of Princeton, Firestone Library 1998 > **Koetter**, Boston MA (USA)

**Princeton**  
(State New Jersey, Mercer County) Fisher and Bentheim Halls, Princeton University 1990 > **VSBA**, Philadelphia PA (USA)

**Princeton**  
(State New Jersey, Mercer County) University of Princeton, Julian Street Library 2011 > **Sanders**, New York NY (USA)

**Princeton**  
(State New Jersey, Mercer County) University of Princeton, Marquand Library of Art and Archaelogy 2003 > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA)

**Princeton**  
(State New Jersey, Mercer County) University of Princeton, Science Library 2008 > **Gehry**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Princeton**  
(State New Jersey, Mercer County) University of Princeton, Woolworth Center, Mendel Music Library 1997 > Juan Navarro **Baldeweg**, Madrid (Spain)

**Providence**  
(State Rhode Island, County Providence) Fleet Library at the Rhode Island School of Design 2007 > **Office dA**, Boston MA (USA)

**Providence**  
(State Rhode Island, County Providence) The Providence Athenaeum 2005 > **Lerner**, Providence RI (USA)

**Providence**  
(State Rhode Island, County Providence) Providence Public Libraries 2003 > **Beha**, Boston MA (USA)

**Provo**  
(State Utah, County Utah) Harold B. Lee Library Addition and Remodel, Brigham Young University 2000 > **FFKR**, Salt Lake City UT (USA)

**Pueblo**  
(State Colorado, County Publo) Publo West white Branch Library 2010 > **Humphries**, Denver CO (USA)

**Pueblo**  
(State Colorado, County Publo) Robert Hoag Rawlings Public Library 2003 > **Predock**, Albuquerque NM (USA)

**Quincy**  
(State Massachusetts, County Norfolk) Thomas Crane Public Library 2001 > **CBT**, Boston MA (USA)

**Raleigh**  
(State North Carolina, County Wake, Durham) Cameron Village Regional Library 2006 > **Cherry**, Raleigh NC (USA)

**Raleigh**  
(State North Carolina, County Wake, Durham) James B.Hunt Jr. Library, North Carolina State University 2012 > **Snohetta**, Oslo (Norway)

**Raleigh**  
(State North Carolina, County Wake, Durham) Leesville Community Library, Wake County Libraries 2009 > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Rancho Mirage**  
(State California, County Riverside) Rancho Mirage Public Library 2005 > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Redding**  
(State Connecticut, County Fairfield) Mark Twain Library 2000 > **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook CT (USA)

**Redwood City**  
(State California, County San Mateo) Redwood Shores Library 2008 > **ABA**, San José CA (USA)

**Richmond**  
(State Virginia, County Richmond) **Library of Virginia 1997 > SOM, Chicago IL (USA)**

**Rio Rancho**  
(State New Mexico, County Sandoval Bernalillo) **Rio Rancho Public Library 2006 > Hidell, Carrollton TX (USA)**

**Riverdale**  
(State Georgia, County Clayton) **Lee B.Philmon Branch Library 1997 > Mack, Atlanta GA (USA)**

**Riverside**  
(State California, County Riverside) **Riverside Community College, Digital Library and Library Resource Center 2003 > tBP, Newport Beach CA (USA)**

**Rochester**  
(State New York, County Monroe) **Centre Library of Rochester and Monroe County (Bausch and Lomb Public Library Building 1997 > Rawn, Boston MA (USA)**

**Rochester**  
(State New York, County Monroe) **Roberts Wesleyan College, B. Thomas Golgisano Library 2007 > Daly, Atlanta GA (USA) / SWBR, Rochester NY (USA)**

**Rockford**  
(State Illinois, County Winnebago) **Rock Valley College, Estelle M. Blck Library Renovation 2007 > LEGAT, Chicago IL (USA)**

**Rockville**  
(State Maryland, County Montgomery) **Rockville Library 2006 > Grimm, Calverton MD (USA)**

**Rogemont**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Delaware, Montgomery) **Agnes Irwin School 1999 > Gisolfi, Hastings-on-Hudson NY (USA)**

**Roseville**  
(State California, County Placer) **Martha Riley Community Library 2008 > Williams, Roseville, CA (USA)**

**Roseville**  
(State Minnesota, County Ramsey) **Ramsey County Roseville Library 2010 > Meyer, Schwerer, Minneapolis MN (USA)**

**Redding**  
(State California, County Shasta) **Redding Library 2007 > LPA, Irvine CA (USA)**

**Reno**  
(State Nevada, County Washoe) **Mathewson-IGT Knowledge Center, University of Nevada 2008 > H+K, Reno NV (USA)**

**Rye**  
(State New York, County Westchester) **Rye Free Reading Room 2004 > Gisolfi, Hastings-on-Hudson NY (USA)**

**Sacramento**  
(State California, County Sacramento) **Carmichael Branch Library 2006 > Noll, Berkeley CA (USA)**

**Sacramento**  
(State California, County Sacramento) **Consumnes River College Learning Center, Los Rios CollegeDistrict 2004 > Nacht, Sacramento CA (USA)**

**Sacramento**  
(State California, County Sacramento) **Natomas Community Center, Library and Park 2001 > BSA, San Francisco CA (USA)**

**Sacramento**  
(State California, County Sacramento) **Natomas Public Library 2009 > Nacht, Sacramento CA (USA)**

**Sacramento**  
(State California, County Sacramento) **Valley Hi North Laguna Library, Sacramento Public Library 2009 > Noll, Berkeley CA (USA)**

**Sag Harbor**  
(State New York, County Suffolk) **John Jermain Memorial Library in construction (2014) > Newman, New Haven CT (USA)**

**Salem**  
(State Massachusetts, County Essex) **Salem State University, New Library and Learning Commons 2013 > Shepley, Boston MA (USA)**

**Salinas**  
(State California, County Monterey) **Hartnell College Library and Resource Center 2006 > tBP, Newport Beach CA (USA)**

**Salt Lake City**  
(State Utah, County Salt Lake) **Church of Jesus Crist of Later-Day-Saints, Church Library 2009 > Pfeiffer, Los Angeles CA (USA)**

**Salt Lake City**  
(State Utah, County Salt Lake) **Main Public Library 2003 > Safdie, Somerville MA (USA) / VCBO, Salt Lake City UT (USA)**

**Salt Lake City**  
(State Utah, County Salt Lake) **University of Utah, Marriott Library Addition 1997 > Birkerts (USA)**

**Sammamish**  
(State Washington, County King) **Sammamish Library 2010 > Perkins Will, Chicago IL (USA)**

**San Angelo**  
(State Texas, County Tom Green) **Tom Green County Library 2008 > Holzman, New York NY (USA)**

**San Antonio**  
(State Texas, County Bexar, Medina, Comal) **Bookless Library 2013 > N.N. (USA)**

**San Antonio**  
(State Texas, County Bexar, Medina, Comal) **Great Northwest Library 1994 > Lake, San Antonio TX (USA)**

**San Antonio**  
(State Texas, County Bexar, Medina, Comal) **Henry A. Guerra Jr. Branch Library 2003 > Sprinkle, San Antonio TX (USA)**

**San Antonio**  
(State Texas, County Bexar, Medina, Comal) **Public Library 1995 > Legorreta, Mexico City (Mexico)**

**San Bernadino**  
(State California, County San Bernadino) **SBVC San Bernadino Valley College Library 2005 > Ehrlich, Culver City CA (USA)**

**San Diego**  
(State California, County Genesee) **California Western School of Law, Law Library 2000 > Holzman, New York NY (USA)**

**San Diego**  
(State California, County Genesee) **San Diego Central Library 2013 > Rob, San Diego CA (USA)**

**San Diego**  
(State California, County Genesee) **San Diego City College, Library Resource Center 2002 > tBP, Newport Beach CA (USA)**

**San Diego**  
(State California, County Genesee) **University of California, Geisel Library Addition 1993 > Birkerts (USA)**

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) City College of San Francisco Chinatown, North Bech Campus 2012 > **EHDD**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Bay School Library 2005 > **Leddy**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Bayview Branch Library, San Francisco Public Library 2013 > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Dorraine Zief Law Library, University of San Francisco 2003 > **EHDD**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Glen Park Branch Library 2007 > **Tom**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Golden Gate Valley Branch Library 2011 > **Paulett**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Golden Gate University, Campus Moderization, School of Law Library 2013 > **Ratcliff**, Emeryville CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Hastings College of the Law, University of California 2007 > **SmithGroup**, Detroit MI (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Ingleside Branch Public Library 2009 > **Fougeron**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Lick-Wilmerding High School Library, Art Building 1997 > **SMWM**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Marina Branch Library 2007 > **Tom**, San Francisco CA (USA) / **Field**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Parkside Library 2011 > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Portola Branch Library, San Francisco Public Library 2009 > **Noll**, Berkeley CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) San Francisco Main Public Library 1990 - 1996 > **Pei Cobb**, New York NY (USA) / **SMWM**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) San Francisco State University, Paul Leonhard Library & Sutro Library 2012 > **HMC**, Ontario CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) Sunset Branch Public Library, Renovation 2007 > **Fougeron**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Francisco) West Portal Branch Library, San Francisco Public Library System 2007 > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**San Jacinto**  
(State California, County Riverside) Mt. San Jacinto, Meifee Campus Technology Center 2008 > **LPA**, Irvice CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Almaden Library / Community Center 2006 > **Field**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Bascom Library and Community Center 2010 > **Rob**, San Diego CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Biblioteca Latinoamericana and Washington United Youth Center 1999 > **Ehrlich**, Culver City CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Cambrian Branch Library, San José Public Library 2006 > **ABA**, San José CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Edenvale Library 2007 > **CWZ**, Glendale CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Evergreen Branch Library 2006 > **Studios**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Evergreen Valley College, Learning and Technical Center 2004 > **Steinberg**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Hillview Branch Library 2007 > **Aedis**, San José CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Joyce Ellington Branch Library 2008 > **Tetra**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Martin Luther King Jr. Library, San José State University 2003 > **ABA**, San José CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, San José State University 2000 > **SmithGroup**, Detroit MI (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) San José City College Library and Resource Center 2003 > **tBP**, Newport Beach CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Santa Teresa Branch Library 2010 > **Studios**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Seven Trees Community Center & Branch Library 2010 > **Rob**, San Diego (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Tully Community Branch Library 2005 > **ABA**, San José CA (USA)



**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Vineland Branch Library 2004 > **Field**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San José**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) West Valley Branch Library 2003 > **Rob**, San Diego CA (USA)

**San Leandro**  
(State California, County Alameda) San Leandro Wahington Manor Branch Library 2009 > **Group 4**, South San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Marino**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) The Huntington Library, Art Collections and Botanical Gardens 2010 > **Beha**, Boston MA (USA)

**San Marino**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) Huntington Munger Research Center 2004 > **Earl**, Irwindale CA (USA)

**San Mateo**  
(State California, County San Mateo) San Mateo Public Library 2006 > **EHDD**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**San Ramon**  
(State California, County Contra Costa) Dougherty Station Public Library 2005 > **tBP**, Newport Beach CA (USA)

**Santa Barbara**  
(State California, County Santa Barbara) Davidson Library Addition and Renewal, University of California 2014 > **Pfeiffer**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Santa Barbara**  
(State California, County Santa Barbara) Kavali Institute for theoretical physics, Univrsity of California 2004 > **Graves**, Princeton NJ (USA)

**Santa Clara**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Fotthill-De Anza Community College District, Media and Learning Center 2010 > **Ratcliff**, Emeryville CA (USA)

**Santa Clara**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Harrington Learning Commons, Sobrato Technology Center and Orradre Library 2008 > **Pfeiffer**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Santa Clara**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Mission College, Student Center 2003 > **BSA**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Santa Clara**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) Sanata Clara Central Park Library 2007 > **Group4**, South San Francisco CA (USA)

**Santa Cruz**  
(State California, County Santa Cruz) Science Library, University of California 1992 > **EHDD**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Santa Maria**  
(State California, County Santa Barbara) Library / Academic Resource Center, Allan Hancock College 2006 > **Kruger**, Santa Barbara CA (USA)

**Santa Monica**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) Library Paul Cummings 1996 > **Ehrlich**, Culver City CA (USA)

**Santa Monica**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) Santa Monica College Library 2003 > **CO**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Santa Monica**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) Santa Monica Public Library 2006 > **Moore**, Santa Monica CA (USA)

**Santa Rosa**  
(State California, County Sonoma) Frank P. Doyle Library, Santa Rosa Junior College 2006 > **TLCD**, Santa Rosa CA (USA)

**Sarasota**  
(State Florida, County Sarasota) Ringling College of Art and Design, New Library 2015 > **Shepley**, Boston MA (USA)

**Savannah**  
(State Georgia, County Chatham) Lane Library Renovation, Armstrong Ataltic Sate University 2006 > **RWH**, Atlanta GA (USA)

**Savannah**  
(State Georgia, County Chatham) Live Oak Publik Library, Bull Street Branch 2000 > **Cogdell**, Savannah GA (USA) / **H3**, New York NY (USA)

**Scarsdale**  
(State New York, County Westchester) Scarsdale High School 2003 > **Gisolfi**, Hastins-on-Hudson NY (USA)

**Scituat**  
(State Rhode Island, County Providence) North Scituate Public Library 2011 > **Lerner**, Pawtucket RI (USA)

**Scottsdale**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa) Appaloosa Branch Library 2009 > **DWL**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Scottsdale**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa) Arabian Library 2007 > **Richard**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Scottsdale**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa) Scottsdale Civic Center Library, Teen Center 2006 > **Wendell**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Scotts Valley**  
(State California, County Santa Cruz) Scotts Valley Library 2011 > **Group 4**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Seattle**  
(State Washington, County King) Ballard Library and Neighborhood Service Center 2005 > **Bohlin**, Wilkes-Barre PA (USA)

**Seattle**  
(State Washington, County King) Capitol Hill Library 2004 > **Cutler**, Bainbridge Islands WA (USA)

**Seattle**  
(State Washington, County King) Douglas-Truth Branch, Seattle Public Library 2006 > **Schacht**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Seattle**  
(State Washington, County King) Green Lake West Seattle Library 2004 > **SHKS**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Seattle**  
(State Washington, County King) Lemieux Library & McGoldrick Learning Commons Renovation and Expansion, Seattle University 2010 > **Pfeiffer**, Los Angeles CA (USA)

**Seattle**  
(State Washington, County King) Magnolia Library 2010 > **SHKS**, Architects WA (USA)

**Seattle**  
(State Washington, County King) **Montlake Branch Library, Seattle Public Libraries 2006 > Weinstein, Seattle WA (USA)**

**Seattle**  
(State Washington, County King) **Northgate Library and Community Center 2006 > Miller, Seattle WA (USA)**

**Seattle**  
(State Washington, County King) **Seattle Central Library 2004 > OMA, Rotterdam (The Netherlands) / ARUP, London (UK)**

**Seattle**  
(State Washington, County King) **Suzzallo Library, University of Washington 2002 > Cardwell, Seattle WA (USA) / Mahlum, Seattle WA (USA)**

**Seattle**  
(State Washington, County King) **William H. Gates Hall, University of Washington 2003 > KPF, New York NY (USA)**

**Selden-Centereach**  
(State New York, County Suffolk) **Middle County Public Library 2003 > Holzman, New York NY (USA)**

**Seminole**  
(State Florida, County Pinellas) **Seminole Community Library 1992 > Harvard, St. Peterburg FL (USA)**

**Shelton**  
(State Washington, County Mason) **Squaxin Island Tribe Library & Museum 2002 > Schacht, Seattle WA (USA)**

**Sherman**  
(State Texas, County Grayson) **Austin College, Woodruff Library (Science Building) 2011 > Shepley, Boston MA (USA)**

**Sherman**  
(State Texas, County Grayson) **Sherwood Civic Building Library – City Hall 2006 > THA, Portland OR (USA)**

**Shorewood**  
(State Wisconsin, County Milwaukee) **Shorewood Public Library 2002 > Engberg, Madison WI (USA)**

**Show Low**  
(State Arizona, County Navajo) **New Public Library and City Hall Renovation 2010 > Shepley, Boston MA (USA)**

**Sierra Vista**  
(State Arizona, County Cochise) **Sierra Vista Public Library 1999 > bws, Tucson AZ (USA)**

**Smithfield**  
(State Rhode Island, County Providence) **Bryant University, George E. Bello Center for Information and Technology; Douglas and Judith Krupp Library 2003 > Gwathmey, New York NY (USA)**

**Snoqualmie**  
(State Washington, County King) **Snoqualmie Branch Library 2007 > Miller, Seattle WA (USA)**

**Somers**  
(State Connecticut, County Tolland) **Sommers Public Library 2009 > Tai, Hartford CT (USA)**

**South Berwick**  
(State Maine, County York) **Berwick Academy Library 2008 > Gund, Cambridge MA (USA)**

**South San Francisco**  
(State California, County San Mateo) **South San Francisco Main Library Interior Renovation 2010 > Group 4, South San Francisco (USA)**

**South Hadley**  
(State Massachusetts, County Hampshire) **Mount Holyoke College, Williston Library Expansion 2003 > Gund, Cambridge MA (USA)**

**Southfield**  
(State Michigan, County Oakland) **Lawrence Technology University, University Technology and Learning Complex 2001 > Gwathmey, New York NY (USA)**

**Southampton**  
(State New York, County Suffolk) **Rogers Memorial Library 2000 > Beatty, New York NY (USA)**

**South Huntington**  
(State New York, County Suffolk) **South Huntington Public Library 2004 > Beatty, New York NY (USA)**

**Spokane**  
(State Washington, County Spokane) **Shadle Library 1997 > NAC, Seattle WA (USA)**

**Spokane**  
(State Washington, County Spokane) **Spokane Academy Center, University of Washington 2006 > THA, Portland OR (USA)**

**Spokane**  
(State Washington, County Spokane) **Spokane Downtown Library 1994 > NAC, Seattle WA (USA)**

**Spokane**  
(State Washington, County Spokane) **Spokane Public Library 1994 > THA, Portland OR (USA)**

**Spokane**  
(State Washington, County Spokane) **Washington State University, Academic Center 2006 > NAC, Seattle WA (USA)**

**Spokane**  
(State Washington, County Spokane) **Withworth University, Cheney Cowles Library 1992 > NAC, Seattle WA (USA)**

**Spring**  
(State Texas, County Harris) **Andy Dekaney High School 2007 > SHW, Plano TX (USA)**

**Spring**  
(State Texas, County Harris) **Carl Wunsch Sr. High School Library 2006 > SHW, Plano TX (USA)**

**Springfield**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Delaware) **Duane G. Meyer Library & Campus Information Center, Missouri State University 2002 > Cannon, Buffalo NY (USA)**

**Springfield**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Delaware) **Springfield Literacy Center 2010 > Burt, Philadelphia PA (USA)**

**St. Auburn**  
(State Washington, County King Pierce) **Holman Library Green River Community College 1997 > Cardwell, Seattle WA (USA)**

**St. Cloud**  
State Minnesota, County Stearns, Benton, Sherburne) **St. Cloud Public Library 2008 > Meyer, Scherer, Minneapolis MN (USA)**

**St. George**  
(State Utah, County Washington) **Dixie State College, Jeffrey R. Holland Centennial Common building 2012 > Sasaki, Boston MA (USA)**

**St. Louis**  
(State Missouri, Independent City) **Central Library Restoration 2012** > **Cannon**, Buffalo NY (USA)

**St. Louis**  
(State Missouri, Independent City) **George W. Brown School of Social Work, Brown Hall Renovation, Washington University 2000** > **Kallmann**, Boston MA (USA)

**St. Louis**  
(State Missouri, Independent City) **John M. Olin Library, Expansion and Renovation, Washington University 2004** > **Kallmann**, Boston MA (USA)

**St. Louis**  
(State Missouri, Independent City) **Olin School of Business, Charles F. Knight Executive Education Center (Resource Library) 2001** > **Kallmann**, Boston MA (USA)

**St. Louis**  
(State Missouri, Independent City) **Washington University School of Law 1997** > **Hartman**, Washington Dc (USA)

**St. Paul**  
(State Minnesota, County Ramsey) **Concordia University, Library & Technology Center 2003** > **TKDA**, St. Paul MN (USA)

**St. Paul**  
(State Minnesota, County Ramsey) **Saint Paul Central Library 2002** > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**St. Paul**  
(State Minnesota, County Ramsey) **St. Pauls Public Library System, Needs Assessment 2007** > **Holzman**, New York NY (USA)

**St. Peterburg**  
(State Florida, County Pinellas) **Mirror Lake Public Library > 1995** **Harvard**, St. Peterburg F: (USA)

**Stanford**  
(State California, County Santa Clara) **Stanford Auxiliary Library III, Rare Book & Collections Archive 2004** > **Perkins Will**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Stamford**  
(State Connecticut, Conty Fairfield) **Academy of Information Technology 2007** > **Fuller**, Elmsford NY (USA)

**Stamford**  
(State Connecticut, County Fairfield) **Harry Bennett Branch Library 2000** > **Hillier**, New York NY (USA)

**Stamford**  
(State Connecticut, County Fairfield) **Stamford Branch Campus Library, University of Connecticut 2005** > **Perkins Eastman**, New York NY (USA)

**Statesboro**  
(State Georgia, County Bulloch) **Zach S. Henderson Library, Georgia Southern University 2008** > **Cogdell**, Savannah GA (USA)

**Steamboat Springs**  
(State Colorado, County Routt) **Bud Werner Memorial Library 2009** > **Meyer, Schwerer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Stillwater**  
(State Minnesota, County Washington) **Stillwater Public Library 2004** > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Storrs**  
(State Connecticut, County Tollant) **University of Connecticut, Homer D. Babbidge Library Information Cafes 1998** > **Centerbrook**, Centerbrook CT (USA)

**Streemwood**  
(State Illinois, County Cook) **Popular Creek Public Library 2009** > **FGM**, Chicago, IL (USA)

**Suffern**  
(State New York, County Rockland) **Suffern Free Library 1999** > **Beatty**, New York NY (USA)

**Summit**  
(State Illinois, County Cook) **Summit Public Library 2004** > **FGM**, Chicago IL (USA)

**Sumner**  
(State Minnesota, County Fillmore) **Sumner Community Library 2004** > **KKE**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Svosset**  
(State New York, County Nassau) **Svosset Public Library 2007** > **Beeler**, Pelham NY (USA)

**Syracuse**  
(State New York, County Onodaga) **Syracuse University, The Warehouse 2006** > **Gluckman**, New York NY (USA)

**Tarzana**: see: **Los Angeles-Tarzana**

**Tacoma**  
(State Washington, County Pierce) **Tioga Library, University of Washington 2012** > **THA**, Portland OR (USA)

**Tacoma**  
(State Washington, County Pierce) **Woodrow Wilson High School Library 2006** > **NAC**, Seattle WA (USA)

**Tampa**  
(State Florida, County Hillsborough) **New Tampa Regional Library 1997** > **Harvard**, St. Peterburg FL (USA)

**Tampa**  
(State Florida, County Hillsborough) **Town 'N Country Commons 2008** > **Harvard**, St. Peterburg FL (USA)

**Telluride**  
(State Colorado, County San Miguel) **Wilkinson Public Library 2000** > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Tempe**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **John J. Ross – William C. Blakley Law Libray, Arizona State University 1993** > **Mack**, Atlanta GA (USA)

**Temecula**  
(State California, County Riverside) **Temecula Library 2006** > **LPA**, Irvine CA (USA)

**Tempe**  
(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **Arizona State University, Hayden Library – Master Plan 2012 (2016)** > **Shenley**, Boston MA (USA)

**Tiburon**  
(State California, County Marin) **Belvedere-Tiburon Library, Expansion 2012** > **EHDD**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Tipton**  
(State Indiana, County Tipton) **Tipton County Public Library 2010** > **krM**, Anderson IN (USA)

**Thousand Oaks**  
(State California, County Ventura) **Thousand Oaks Library 2006** > **Killefer**, Santa Monica CA (USA)

**Tiburon**

(State California, County Marin) **Belvedere-Tiburon Library 1997 > BSA, San Francisco CA (USA)**

**Toms River**

(State New Jersey, County Ocean) **Ocean County Public Library 2003 > Hillier, New York NY (USA)**

**Topeka**

(State Kansas, County Shawnee) **Topeka & Shawnee County Main Library 2001 > Graves, Princeton NJ (USA)**

**Traverse City**

(State Michigan, County Grand Traverse, Leelanau) **Traverse Area District Library 1999 > Engberg, Madison WI (USA)**

*Trinity College: see: Hartford, Raether Library*

**Tucker**

(State Georgia, County DeKalb) **Northlake-Barbara Loar Branch Library (DeKalb County Public Library) 2009 > RWH, Atlanta GA (USA)**

**Tuckvillia**

(State Washington, County King) **King County Library System at Southcenter 2004 > SHKS, Seattler WA (USA)**

**Tullahoma**

(State Tennessee, County Coffee, Franklin) **Clyton-Glass Library, Motow State Community College 2008 > Kline, Nashville TN (USA)**

**Tullahoma**

(State Tennessee, County Coffee, Franklin) **Clyton-Glass Library, Motow State Community College (interior design) 2008 > Rutledge, Nashville TN (USA)**

**Tuscon**

(State Arizona, County Pima) **The Integrated Learning Center, University of Arizona 2001 > Gresham, Tuscon AR (USA)**

**Tuscon**

(State Arizona, County Pima) **James E. Rogers College of Law, Daniel F. Cracchiola Law Library, University of Arizona 2008 > Gould, Kansas City AZ (USA)**

**Tuscon**

(State Arizona, County Pima) **Martha Cooper Branch Library and Learning Center 2006 > bws, Tuscon AZ (USA)**

**Tuscon**

(State Arizona, County Pima) **Peggy J. Slusser Memorial Philatelic Library (Western Philatelic Museum) 1996 > Line, Tuscon AZ (USA)**

**Tuscon**

(State Arizona, County Pima) **Poetry Center, University of Arizona 2007 > Line, Tuscon AZ (USA)**

**Tuscon**

(State Arizona, County Pima) **Quincie Douglas Library 2005 > Richãrd, Phoenix AZ (USA)**

**Tustin**

(State California, County Orange) **Tustin Library 2008 > Field, San Francisco CA (USA)**

**Two Rivers**

(State Wisconsin, County Manitowoc) **Lester Public Library 1998 > Engeberg, Madison WI (USA)**

**Tyler**

(State Texas, County Smith) **Tyler Museum of Art 2012 > why, Culver City TX (USA)**

**Ukia**

(State California, County Mendocino) **Library & Learning Resource Center, Mendocino College 2012 > TLCD, Santa Rosa CA (USA)**

**Union Township**

(State New Jersey, County Union) **Kean University, Human Rights Institute (Nancy Thompson Library) 2009 > KSS, Princeton NJ (USA)**

**Urbana**

(State Illinois, County Campain) **Urbana Free Library 2004 > Ratio, Indianapolis IN (USA)**

**Urbana-Campaign**

(State Illinois, County Campain) **Grainger Engineering Library Informatin Center, University of Illinois 1994 > Woollen, Indianapolis IN (USA)**

**Urbana-Campaign**

(State Illinois, County Campain) **Irwin Academic Service Center, University of Illinois 2006 > Ratio, Indianapolis IN (USA)**

**Urbana-Campaign**

(State Illinois, County Campain) **Library, Information and Alumni Center (UIUC) College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences, University of Illinois, Urbana-Campaign 2001 > Ratio, Indianapolis IN (USA)**

**Urbanddle**

(State Iowa, County Polk, Dallas) **Urbanddle Public Library 2000 > Engberg, Madison Wi (USA)**

**Valparaiso**

(State Indiana, County Porter) **Christopher Center for Library and Information Resources, Valparaiso University 2004 > EHDD, San Francisco CA (USA)**

**Vancouver**

(State Washington, County Clark) **Fort Vancouver Regional Library 2009 > Miller, Seattler WA (USA)**

**Vancouver**

(State Washington, County Clark) **Lewis D. Cannell Library, Clark College 1990 > SRG, Portland OR (USA)**

**Vancouver**

(State Washington, County Clark) **Vancouver Community Library 2011 > Miller, Seattle WA (USA)**

**Vancouver**

(State Washington, County Clark) **Vancouver Mall Library Connection 2013 > SHKS, Seattler WA (USA)**

**Ventura**

(State California, County Ventura) **Library & Learning Resources, Centure Ventura College 2005 > Kruger, Santa Barbara CA (USA)**

**Virginia Beach**

(State Virginia) **Virginia Beach Library, Lifelong Learning Center 2013 > ABA, San José CA (USA)**

**Waca**

(State Texas, County McLennan) **Sheila and WALTER Umphrew Law Center, Baylor University 2001 > SmithGroup, Detroit MI (USA)**

**Waddell**

(State Arizona, County Maricopa) **White Tank Branch Library & Nature Center, Maricopa County Library District 2010 > DWL, Phoenix AZ (USA)**

**Wakefield**  
(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **Lucius Beebe Memorial Library 1998 > CBT, Boston MA (USA)**

**Walla Walla**  
(State Washington, County Walla Walla) **Penrose Memorial Library, Whitman College 2000 > THA, Portland OR (USA)**

**Walnut**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Mt. San Antonio College, Learning Center 2012 > HMC, Ontario CT (USA)**

**Walnut Creek**  
(State California, County Contra Costa) **Walnut Creek Library 2010 > Group 4, South Francisco CA (USA)**

**Walpole**  
(State Massachusetts, County Norfolk) **Walpole Public Library 2012 > Lerner, Providence RI (USA)**

**Walsenburg**  
(State Colorado, County Huerfano) **Spanish Peaks Library 2010 > studiotrope, Denver CO (USA)**

**Warren**  
(State Michigan, County Macomb) **Civic Center Library 2006 > Hidell, Carrollton TX (USA)**

**Warwick**  
(State Rhode Island, County Kent) **Warwick Library 1998 > Litman, Warren RI (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Anacostia Library 2010 > Freelon, Technology Triangle Park NC (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Columbus School of Law, Catholic University of America 1994 > SmithGroup, Detroit MI (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Dorothy I. Height Benning Neighborhood Library 2010 > Davis, New York NY (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Dumbarton Oaks New Library Building 2005 > VSBA, Philadelphia PA (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Georgetown Library, Renovation 2010 > Martinez, Washington DC (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Georgetown Library, Interim Library 2008 > CORE, Washington DC (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Francis Gregory Neighborhood Library 2012 > Adjave, London (UK)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **H.D. Woodson STEM High School, Library 2011 > SHW, Plano TX (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Health Science Library, Howard University 2001 > Ikon.5, Princeton NJ (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Howard University, Law Library 2001 > Kallmann, Boston MA (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library on design > Freelon, Research Triangle Park NC (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **McDonough Hall Addition, Georgetown University 1997 > Hartman, Washington DC (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Mt. Pleasant Brach Public Library 2012 > CORE, Washington DC (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Pentagon Library and Conference Centre 2006 > BBG, New York NY (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Rosedale Community Center and Library 2012 > CORE, Washington DC (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Southeast Neighborhood Library 2012 > HMA2, New York NY (USA), CORE, Washinton DC (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Takoma Park Library, Renovation 2009 > Martinez, Washington DC (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Tenleytown Interim Library 2008 > CORE, Washinton DC (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Tenleytown Library 2010 > Freelon Group, Research Triangle Park NC (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **United States Institute of Peace, Headquarter 2011 > Safdie, Somerville MA (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **United States Senate Library, Renovation 2000 > Meyer, Scherer, Minneapolis MN (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Watha Daniel/Shaw Neighborhood Library 2010 > Davis, New York NY (USA)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **William O. Lockridge / Bellevue Library 2012 > Adjave, London (UK)**

**Washington, DC**  
(District of Columbia) **Woddbridge Library 2015/16 > Bing Thom, Vancouver (Canada)**

**Washington**  
(State Iowa, County Washington) **Washington Free Public Library 2009 > OPN, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)**

**Waterloo**  
(State Iowa, County Black Hawk) **Hawkeye Community College, Library 1999 > StruXture, Waterloo IA (USA)**

**Watertown**  
(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **Watertown Free Public Library 2006 > Lerner, Pawtucket RI (USA)**

**Watertown**  
(State Wisconsin, County Jefferson, Dodge) **Marantha Baptist Bible College, Cederholm Library and Resource Center 1996 > Durrant, Dubuque IA (USA)**

**Watsonville**  
(State California, County Santa Cruz) **Watsonville Public Library 2008 > Hidell, Carrollton TX (USA)**

**Waverly**  
(State Iowa, County Bremer) **Wartburg College, Robert & Sally Vogel Library 1999 > Durrant, Dubuque IA (USA)**



**Wayland**  
(State Massachusetts, County Middlesex) **Wayland Public Library in design** > **Lerner**, Providence RI (USA)

**Webster City**  
(State Iowa, County Keokuk) **Carmel Cly Public Library 1999** > **Meyer, Scherer**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**West Hollywood**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Library & Municipal Garage 2011** > **Johnson Favaro**, Culver City CA (USA)

**West Jordan**  
(State Utah, County Salt Lake) **West Jordan Library & Event Center 2012** > **MHTM**, Salt Lake City UT (USA)

**Westport**  
(State Connecticut, County Fairfield) **Westport Public Library on design** > **HMA2**, New York NY (USA)

**Westville**  
(State Indiana, County LaPorte) **North Central Student Faculty Library, Purdue University 2007** > **Woollen**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**White Bear Lake**  
(State Minnesota, County Ramsey, Washington) **Century College, Science and Library Building 2008** > **DLR**, Omaha NE (USA)

**Whittier**  
(State California, County Los Angeles) **Sorenesen Library, Sorensen Park 2010** > **Carde**, Santa Monica CA (USA)

**Williamsburg**  
(State Iowa, County Iowa) **Williamsburg Public Library 2011** > **OPN**, Cedar Rapids IA (USA)

**Williamsburg**  
(State Virginia, Independet City) **The College of William and Mary: Earl Gregg Swem Library 2005** > **Hanbury**, Norfolk VA (USA)

**Wilmore**  
(State Kentucky, County Jessamine) **Kinlaw Library / Kirkland Learning Resource Center, Ashbury University 1999** > **Ratio**, Indianapolis IN (USA) / **Woollen**, Indianapolis IN (USA)

**Wilton**  
(State Connecticut, County Fairfield) **Wilton Library 2006** > **Taj**, Hartford CT (USA)

**Winona**  
(State Minnesota) **Darell W. Krueger Library, Winona State University 1999** > **Bentz**, Minneapolis MN (USA)

**Winston-Salem**  
(State North Carolina, County Forsyth) **North Carolina School of the Arts Library 2011** > **Gwathmey**, New York NY (USA)

**Woodcrest**  
(State California, County Riverside) **Woodcrest Library 2007** > **HMC**, Ontario CA (USA)

**Worcester**  
(State Massachusetts, County Worcester) **Goddard Library, Clark University 2009** > **Perry**, Boston MA (USA)

**Worcester**  
(State Massachusetts, County Worcester) **Worcester Public Library 2004** > **Tappé**, Boston MA (USA)

**Wye Mills**  
(State Maryland, County Talbot) **The Learning Resource Center, Chesapeake College 2002** > **Davis**, New York NY (USA)

**Wylie**  
(State Texas, County Collin, Rockwall, Dallas) **Rita and trueett Smith Central Public Library 2010** > **Holzman**, New York NY (USA)

**Wynnewood**  
(State Pennsylvania, County Montgomery, Delaware) **Saint Charley Seminary Ryan Memorial Library 2005** > **WRT**, Philadelphia PA (USA)

**Wyoming**  
(State Minnesota, County Chisago) **Giese Memorial Library 2008** > **KEE**, Minneapolis MN (USA)  
*YouMedia see: **Chicago, Harold Washington Center***  
*Youth-Centred Library Spaces-Nationwide see: **H3**, New York NJ (USA)*

**Yucaipa**  
(State California, County San Bernadino) **Crafton Hills College, Learning Resource Center 2010** > **Steinberg**, San Francisco CA (USA)

**Yuma**  
(State Arizona, County Yuma) **Yuma Heritage Library 2008** > **Studio Ma**, Phoenix AZ (USA)

**Yuma**  
(State Arizona, County Yuma) **Yuma Main Library 2009** > **VCBO**, Salt Lake City UT (USA)