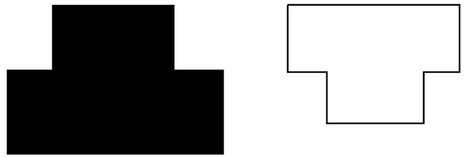
Information Theater

- Expansion and Renovation of Stockholm City Library



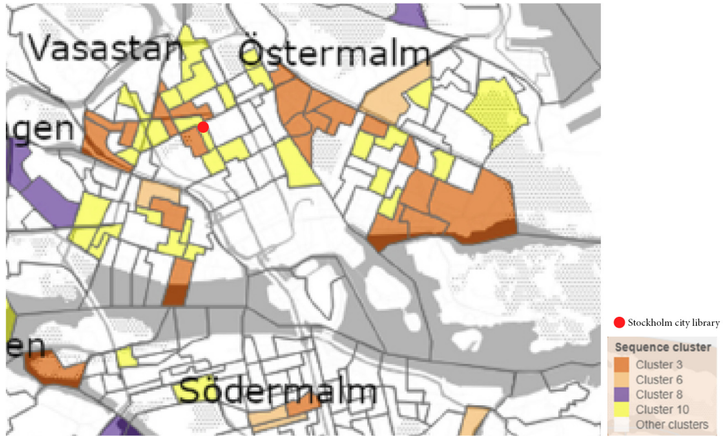
Interiors
Buildings
Cities
P5
Liuying Chen

Impressions of Stockholm

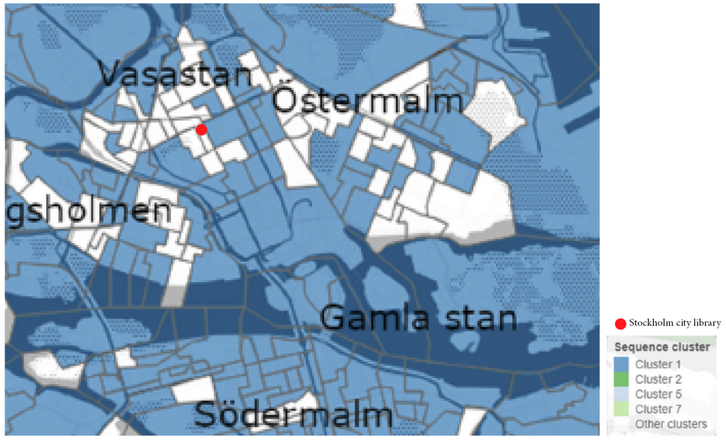
Homogeneity, regularity, monumental architecture

Neighborhood trajectories

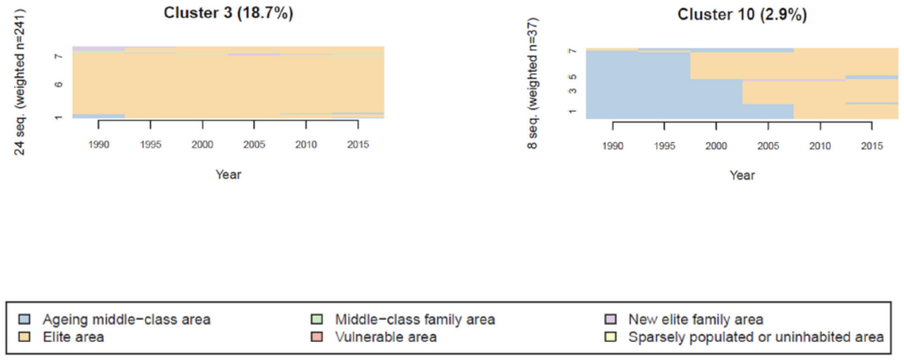
According to the author's analysis, Stockholm City Library is situated in a relatively elite community, and the population in both this area and the surrounding regions demonstrates a trend of upward mobility from the middle class towards the elite class.

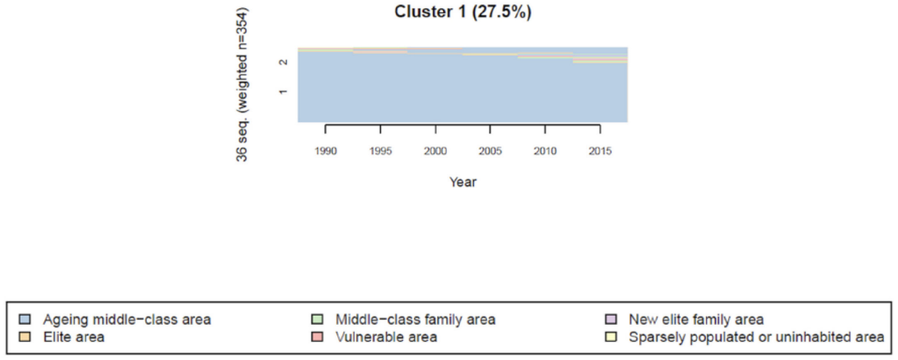


Map of neighbourhood trajectory clusters,
elite areas in Stockholm city center



Map of neighbourhood trajectory clusters,
middle-class areas in Stockholm city center





Vogiazides, L., & Mondani, H. (2023, January). Neighbourhood trajectories in Stockholm: Investigating the role of mobility and in situ change. Applied Geography, 150, 102823. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2022.102823

Library customers

According to a comparison of data from 1965 and 2014, the proportion of students among the customers of the Stockholm Public Library has decreased. Based on my on-site observations, the majority of customers are middle-aged individuals. As a city public library complementing educational institutions, its appeal to the student demographic is declining. However, in comparison to campuses, urban public libraries have an advantage in providing a space that attracts a diverse population.

The largest public library, however, within Greater Stockholm is the Stockholm Public Library. Its main library contains a book stock of 333,000 volumes and in 1963 had a circulation of 650,000 volumes. About half of the users at the main library are university and secondary school students. There are thirty branches for adult borrowers and thirty-eight for children and young people throughout the Stockholm city area both in downtown and suburban districts. Bookmobile service is organized for districts with a scattered population. The Library has

Hornwall, G. (1965). Public Libraries in Greater Stockholm.

The customer survey shows that the city library is both a local library for those who live and work in the neighbourhood and a library where people come from other parts of the city and county. 42% of those who use the City Library live in Stockholm, outside the Norrmalm district, 33% live in Norrmalm. Of those who visit the city library, 33% are students at different levels (for IB only). the corresponding figure is much lower, with 16% stating that they are students).

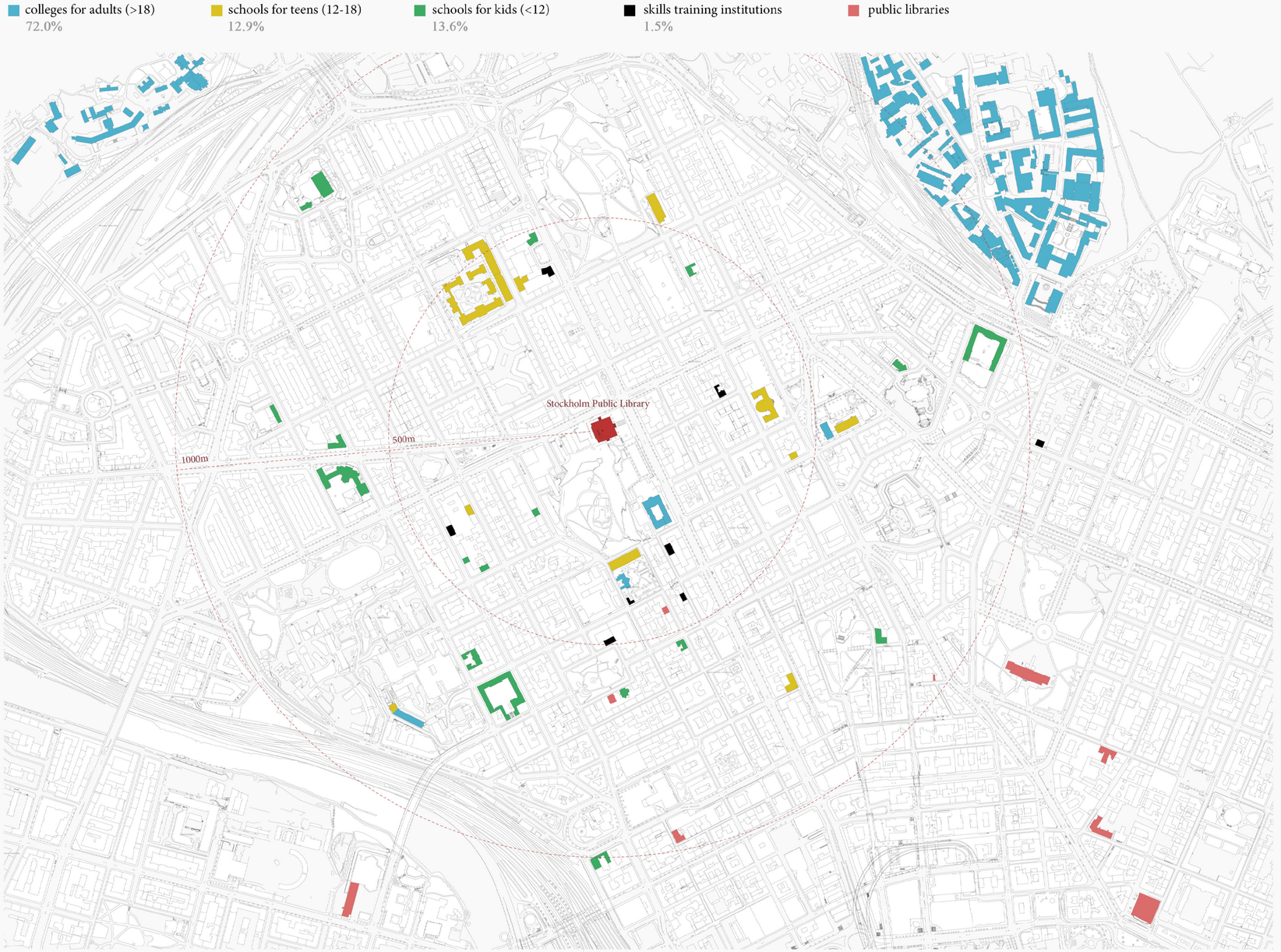
Stockholmstad. (2014). Renewed City Library in Stockholm.

Stadsbiblioteket/Asplundhuset is both a local library - just over 33% of visitors live in the Norrmalm neighbourhood - and a library for the public.
all Stockholmers, about 40% of visitors come travelling from other parts of the city and the rest, more than 25% come from other parts of the region, the country and the world. Those who visit the International Library (IB) have often travelled further. More than 50% live in Stockholm, but not in the Norrmalm district, again a quarter of the visitors come from outside the city of Stockholm.

Stockholmstad. (2014). Renewed City Library in Stockholm.

In a high percentage of the observations, the users tended to weave a private net around themselves to engage in private projects, for example, educational projects. Can people in these private bubbles nevertheless recognize people that are different from themselves? It seems as if the answer to that question is yes. When people who were studying in the library were interviewed and asked about the reason for studying there instead of using a university or a college library, the rewarding experience of observing the pluralism in the public library was one of the reasons referred to. One female student reported that she sometimes engaged in small-talk with strangers about what they were doing, and that she also had gotten to know another student quite well. Other students preferred to study in quiet zones but also took breaks and strolled around in other parts of the library, where they noticed and recognized otherness among the users.
The interactions observed between users with different cultural backgrounds were in most cases indirect and nonverbal. Users be-

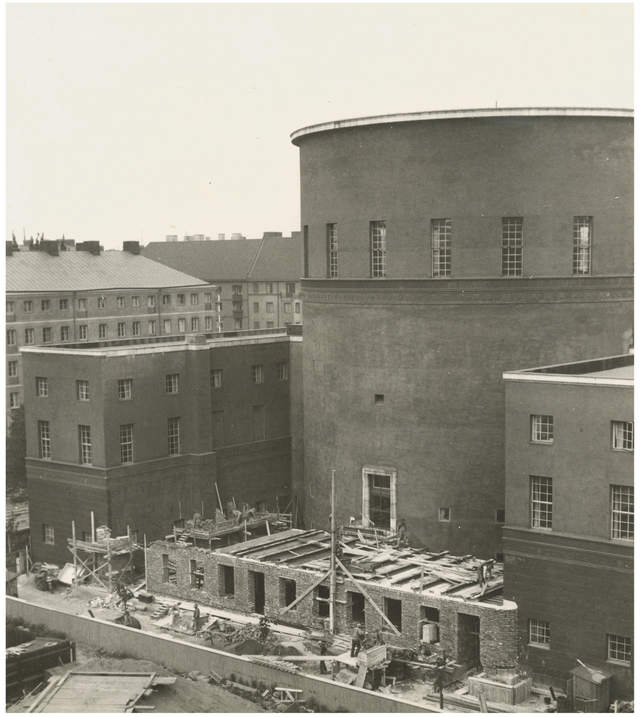
Aabø, S., & Audunson, R. (2012, April). Use of library space and the library as place. Library & Information Science Research, 34(2), 138–149.


colleges for adults (>18)
72.0%
schools for teens (12-18)
12.9%
schools for kids (<12)
13.6%
skills training institutions
1.5%
public libraries
Stockholm Public Library
500m
1000m

Adjacent buildings

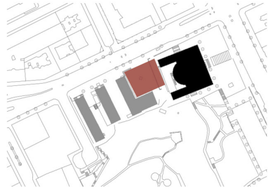
Stockholm City Library(1920s)
Annex 1(1970s): International library and News-paper library.
Annex 2(1950s): Swedish Institute of Children's literature.
Annex 3(1950s): management and offices of the City Library

Adjacent buildings



1932

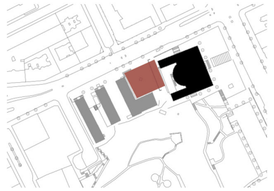
2024

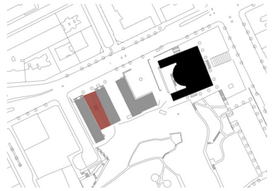


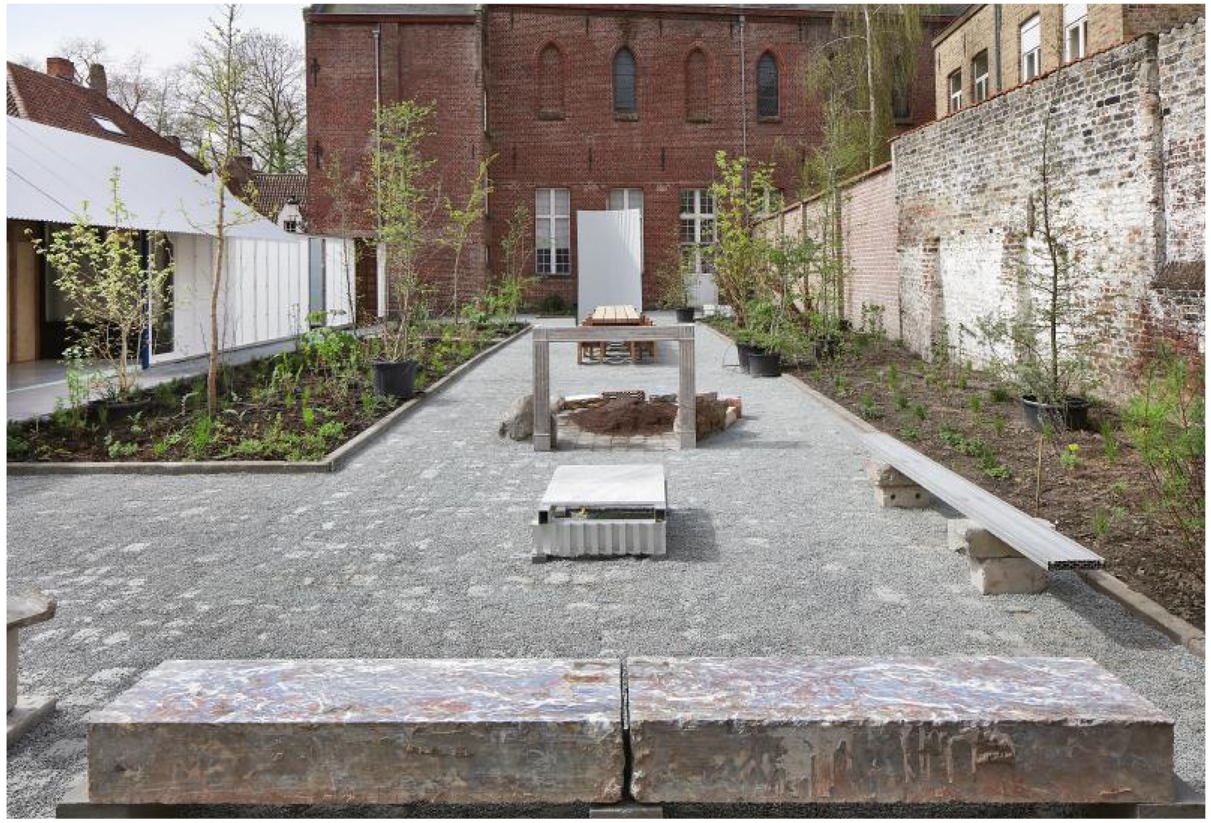
Adjacent buildings

Annex 1(1970s): International library and News-paper library.

Surrounding green areas

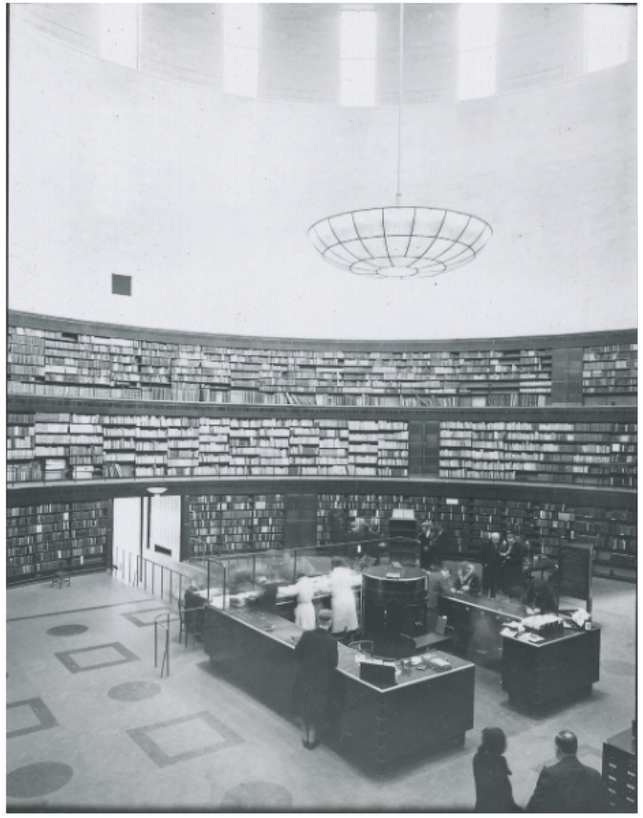


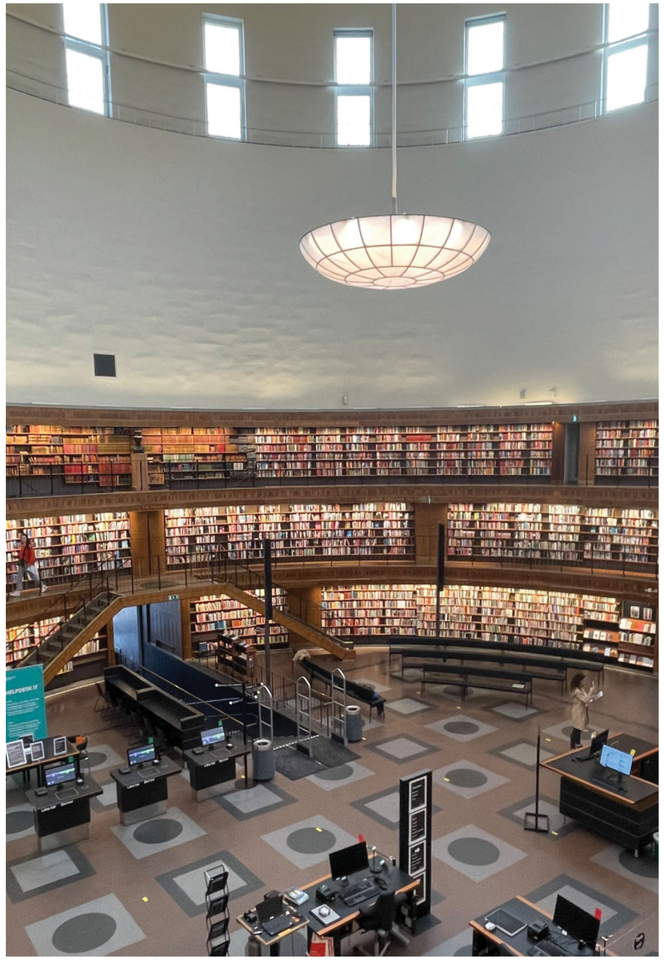




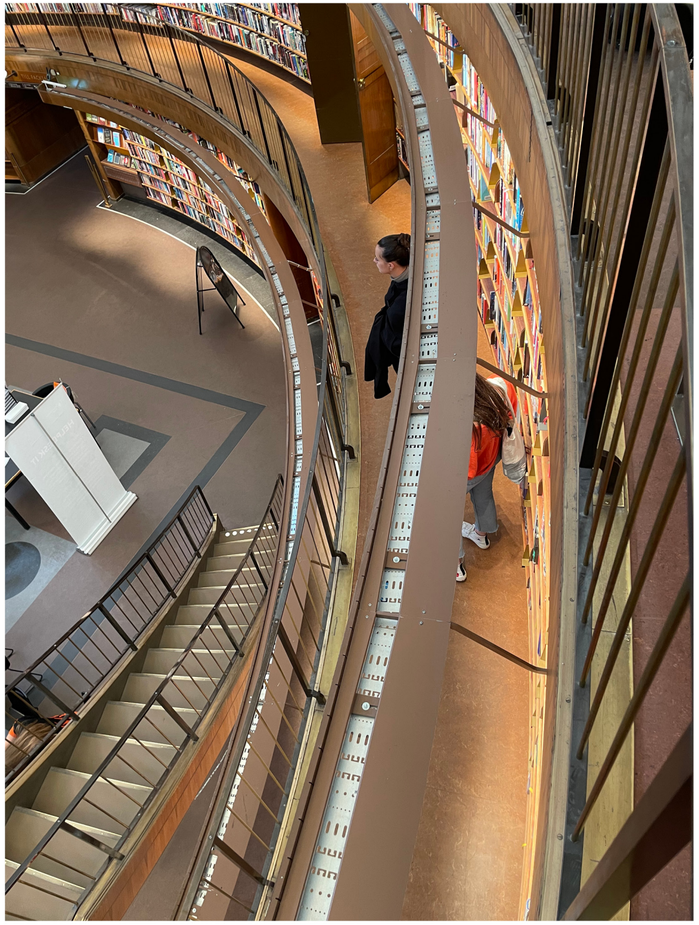
Reference: Norell/Rodhe, Raamland: An unknown urban square receives a temporary makeover in Sint-Obrechtsstraat

Reference: The entrance of Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin





Existing interior space



Existing interior space

The North wing

The West wing

Existing connecting space

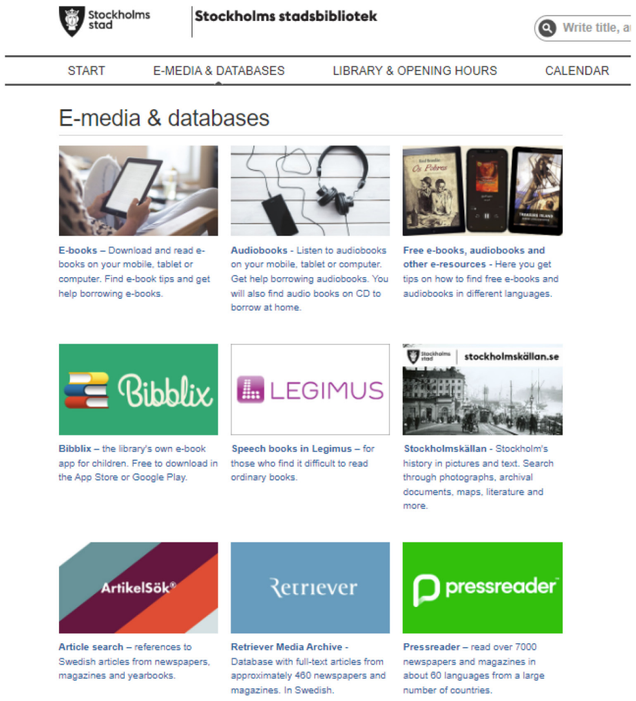
Passage to the North wing

Passage to the West wing

Passage to the West wing
(Mezzanine)

E-Media and new interaction

With the advancement of technology, the ways in which we acquire and interact with knowledge are evolving. The development of e-media contributes to the creation of spaces conducive to self-directed learning. Existing interactive methods may still be somewhat rigid, and expanding the library provides an opportunity to explore more possibilities in this regard.

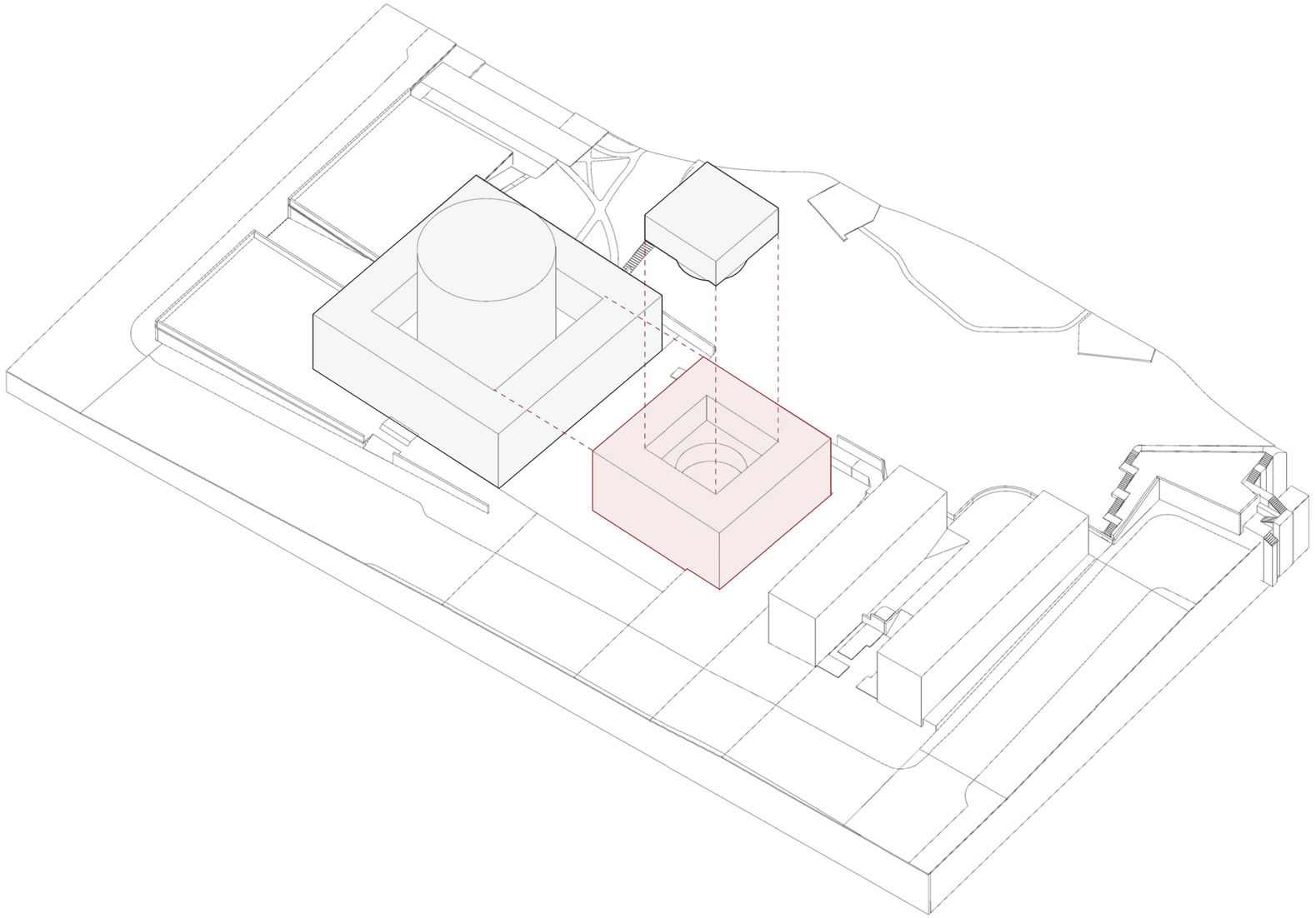


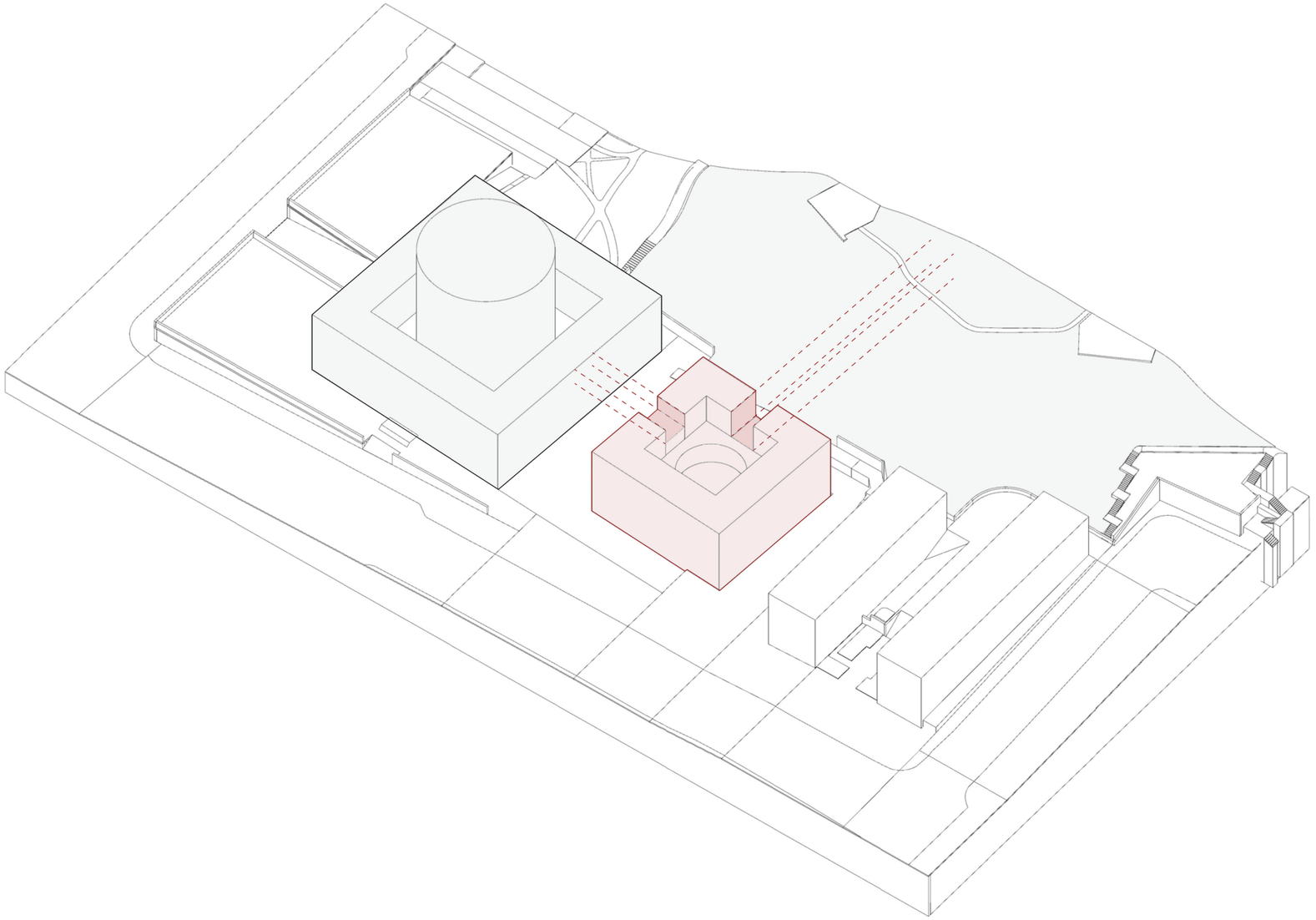
Existing E-media approches in Stockholm City Library
E-medier & databaser. (n.d.). https://biblioteket.stockholm.se/en/node/70517

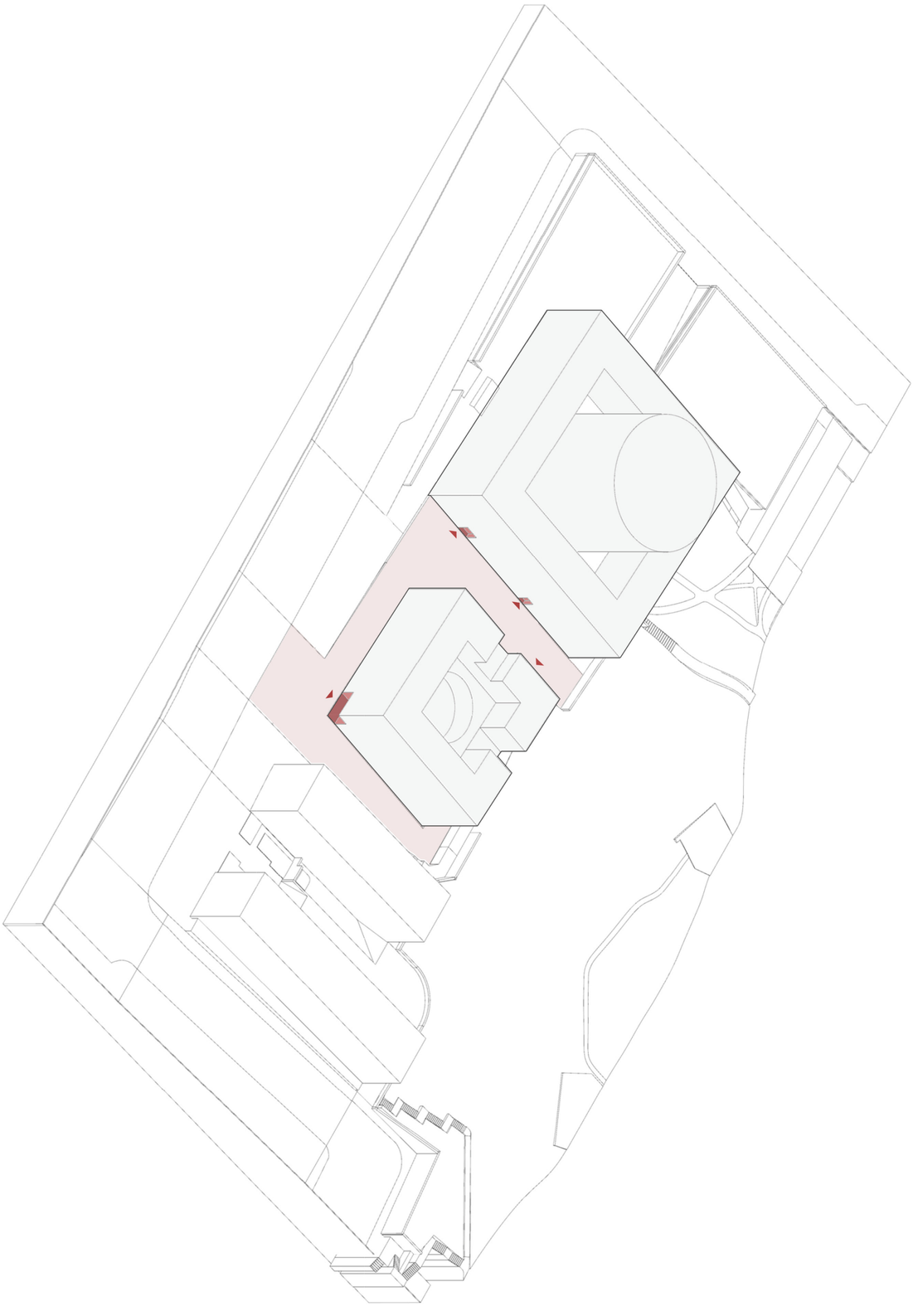
Existing information interaction mode of e-media

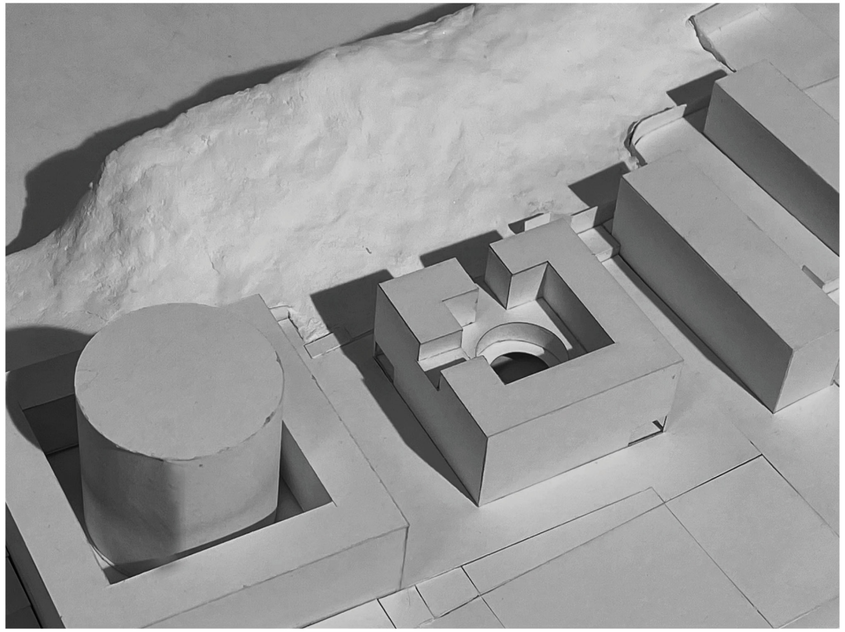
abstract: The transformation of information from a scarce to a superabundant commodity has driven three paradigms in the design of library space. These are the reader-centered, book-centered, and learning-centered paradigms. The first two competed inconclusively with one another throughout most of the twentieth century. Revolutionary changes in information technology have only recently made a third design paradigm possible, one focused on intentional (or autonomous) learning. This paradigm frees us from a schoolwork approach to learning and from mere trafficking of information. The challenge before us is to align library space design with the transformational character of intentional learning.

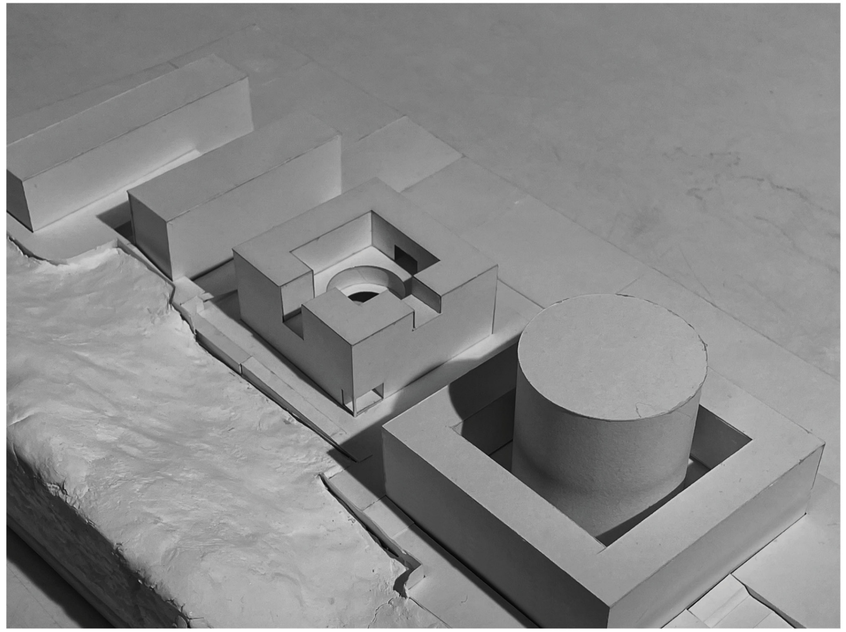
Reference: Claude Monet and Camille Lefèvre, Nymphéas [Water Lilies]
Gallery, first room, facing east wall



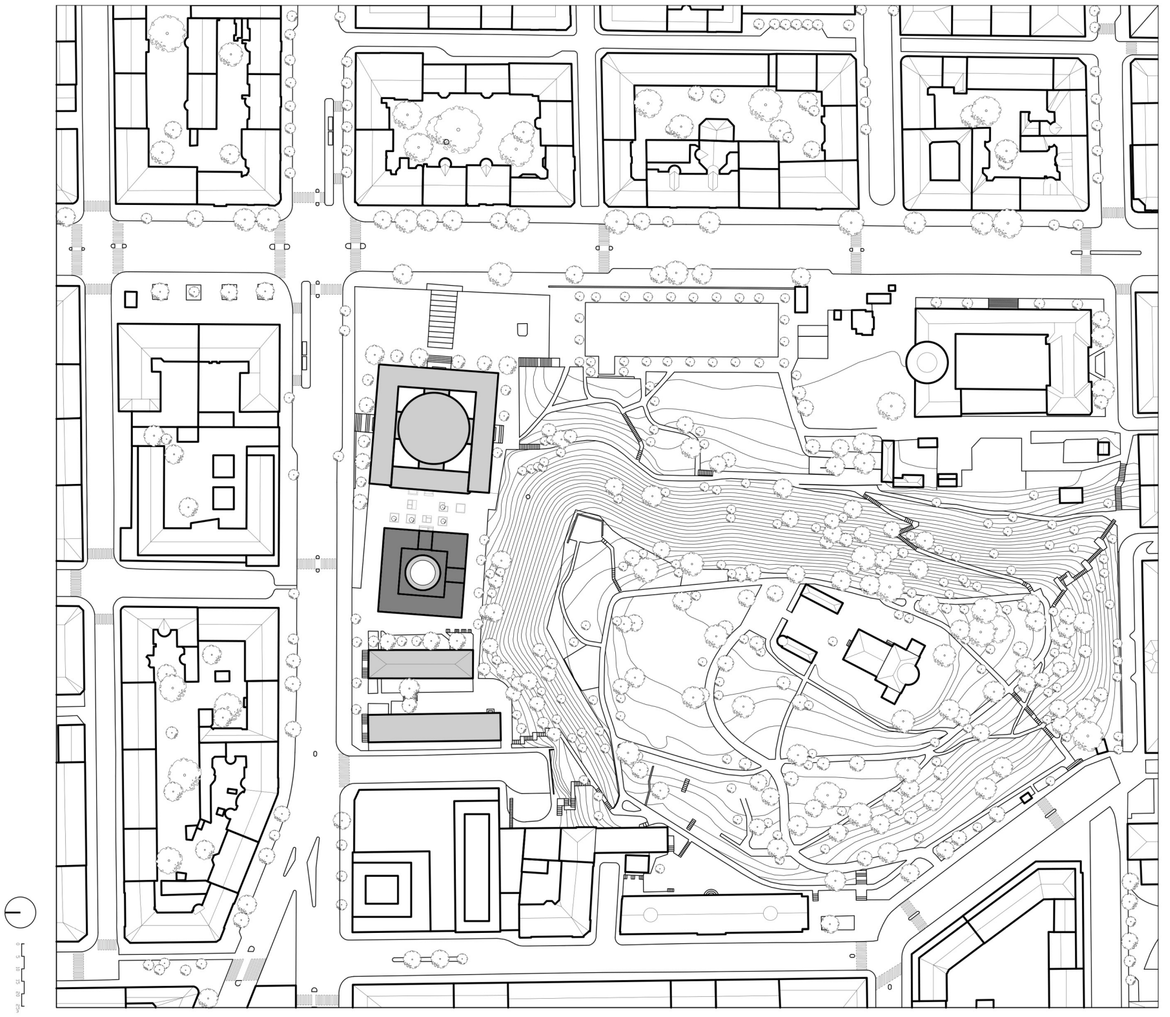








1:500 Model



Program

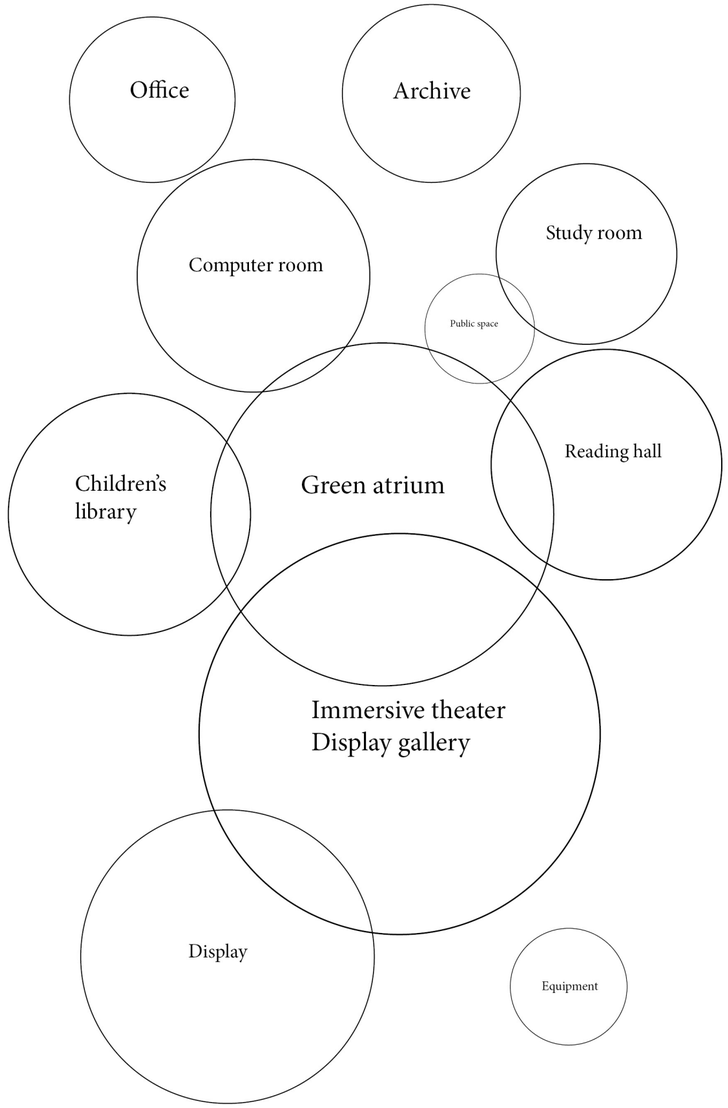
3rd floor

2nd floor

1st floor

Ground floor

Basement



Archives: 171 sqm
Equipment space: 125 sqm
Circulation: 619 sqm
Restroom: 130 sqm
Traditional library: 557 sqm
E-related libray
(including immersive theater): 297 sqm
Leisure space: 519 sqm
Public space: 808 sqm
Office: 233 sqm
Display: 660 sqm
Terrace: 265 sqm
Cloak room: 86 sqm

In total: 4200 sqm

Basement:

Archives: 60 sqm
Equipment room: 53sqm
Cloak room: 47 sqm
Restroom: 46 sqm
Display: 660sqm
Circulation: 163 sqm

Ground floor:

Equipment space: 18 sqm
Circulation: 268 sqm
Restroom: 28 sqm
Public space: 580 sqm

Immersive theater: 160 sqm

1st floor:

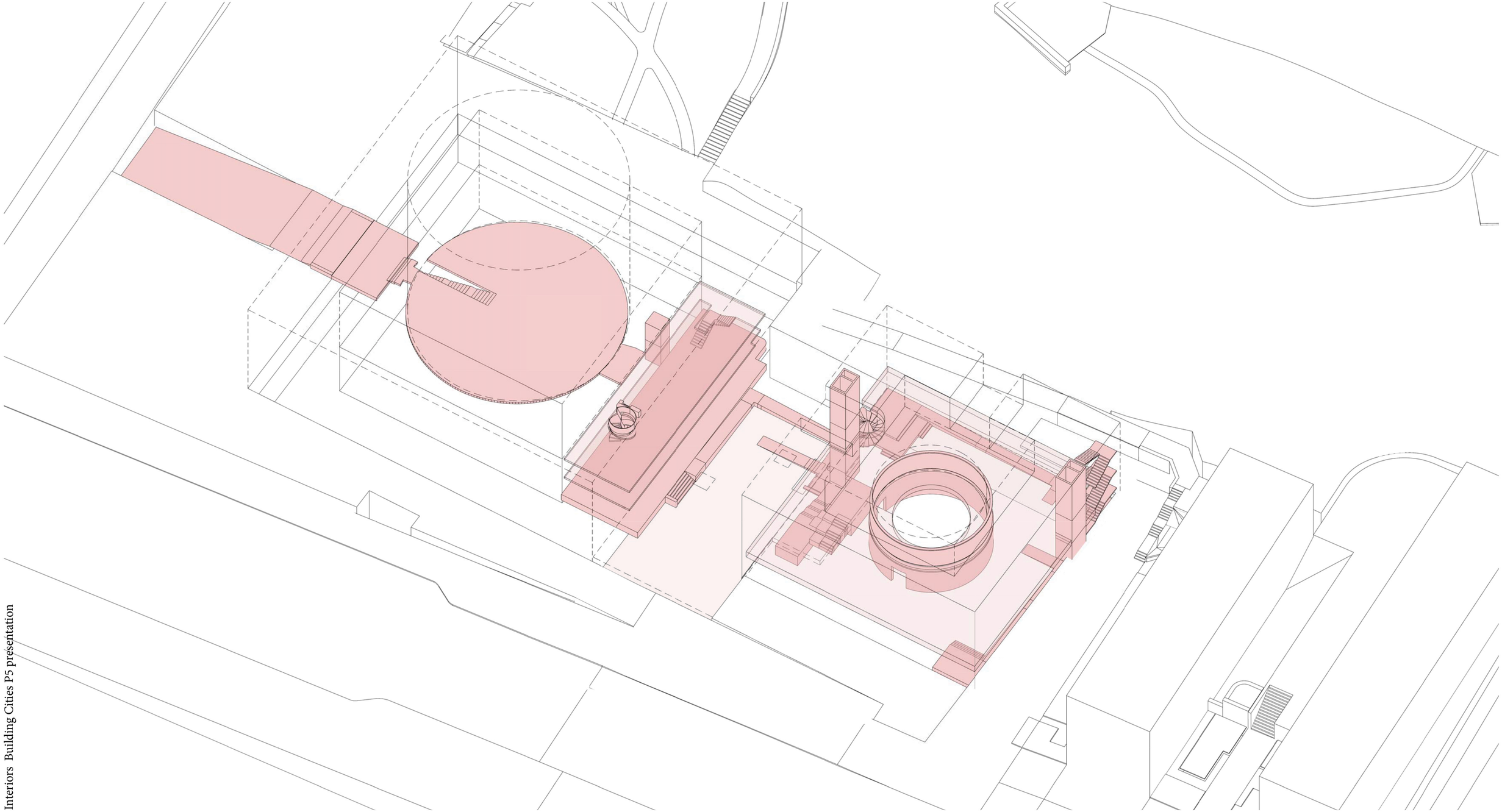
Equipment space: 18 sqm
Cloak room: 39 sqm
Restroom: 28 sqm
Green atrium: 160 sqm
Public Reading space: 307 sqm
Private Reading space: 36 sqm
Leisure Space: 433 sqm
Circulation: 64 sqm

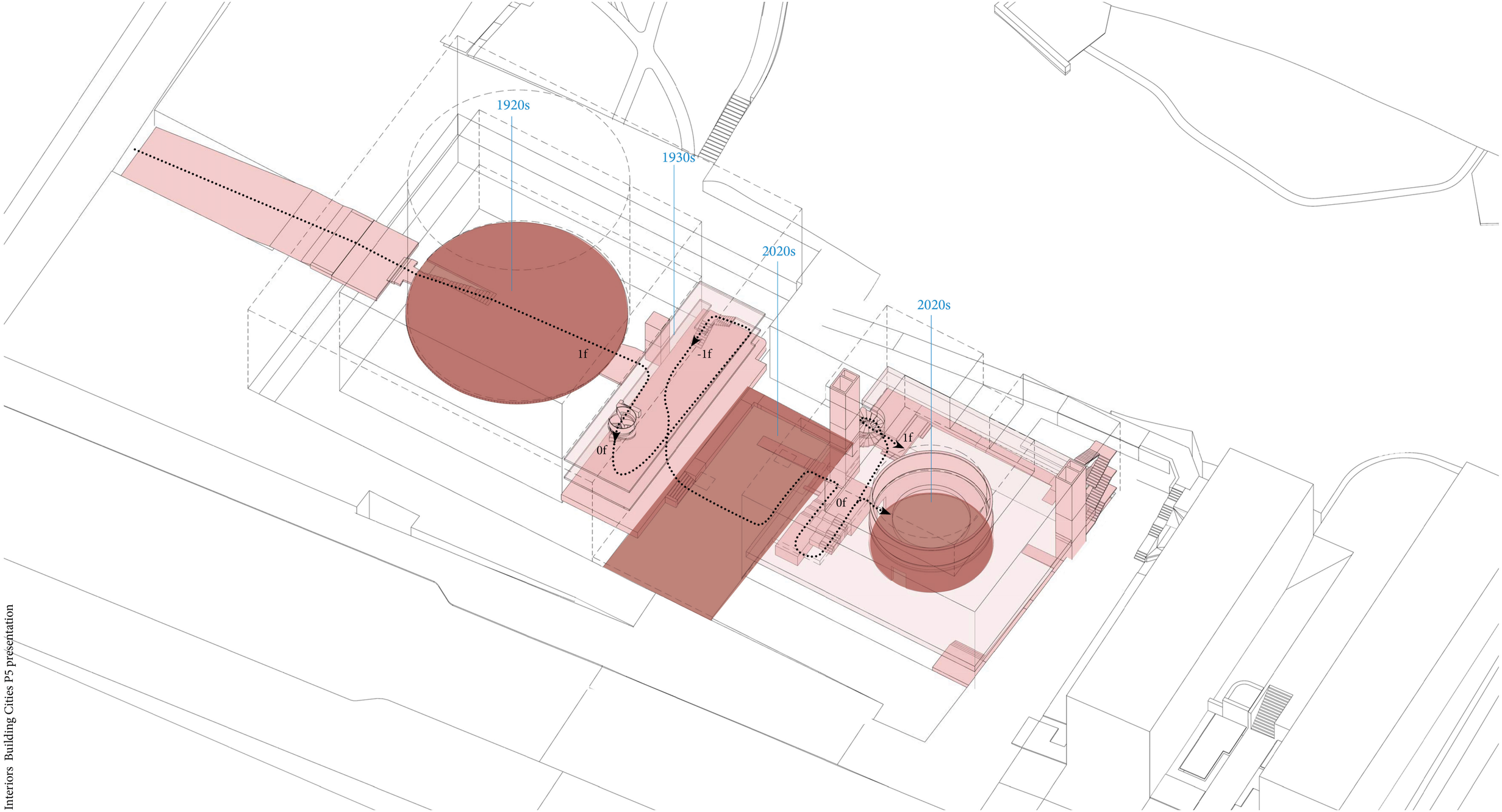
2nd floor:

Equipment space: 18 sqm
Restroom: 28 sqm
Archives: 13 sqm
Printing room: 13 sqm
Leisure space: 42 sqm
Reading room: 144 sqm
Computer room: 137 sqm
Study room: 70 sqm
Circulation: 62 sqm
Public space: 142 sqm
Terrace: 225 sqm

3rd floor:

Equipment space: 18 sqm
Restroom: 28 sqm
Archives: 111 sqm
Leisure space: 44 sqm
Meeting room: 45 sqm
Office: 188 sqm
Circulation: 62 sqm
Public space: 86 sqm
Terrace: 40 sqm




1920s
1930s
2020s
2020s
1f
-1f
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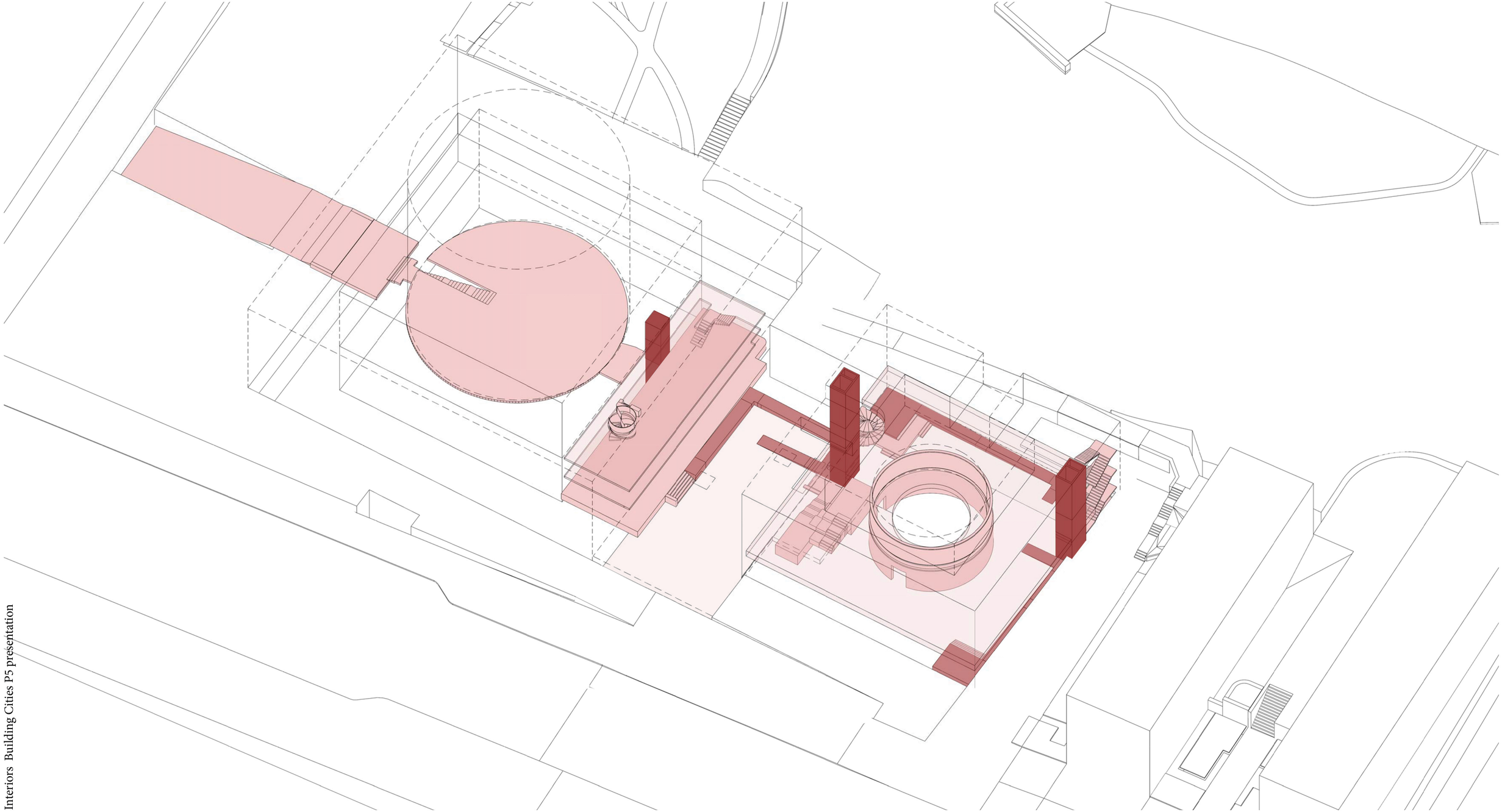
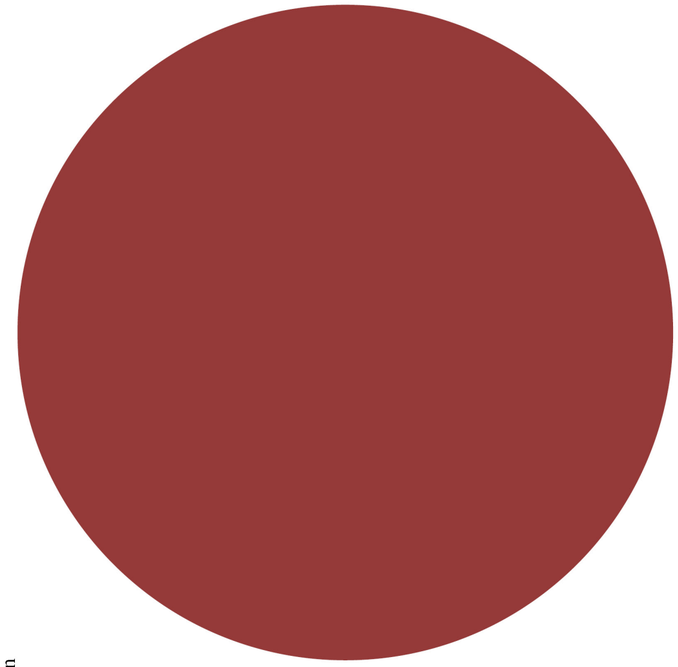
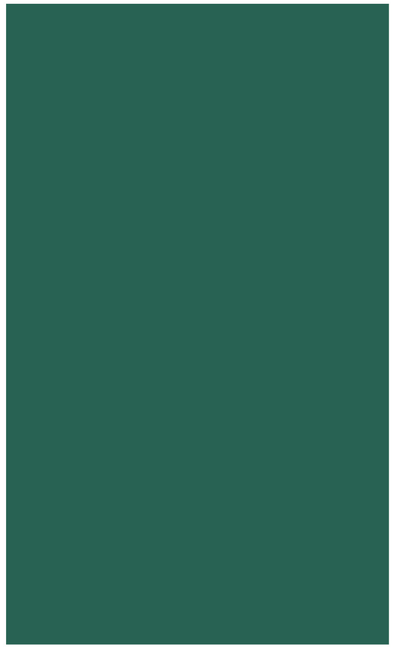
1f
0f



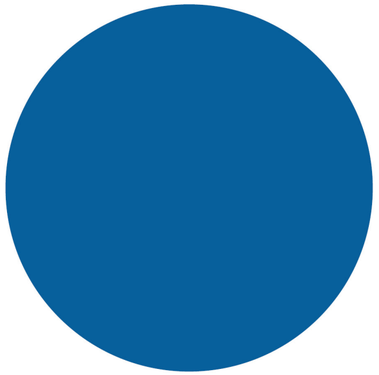
old rotunda

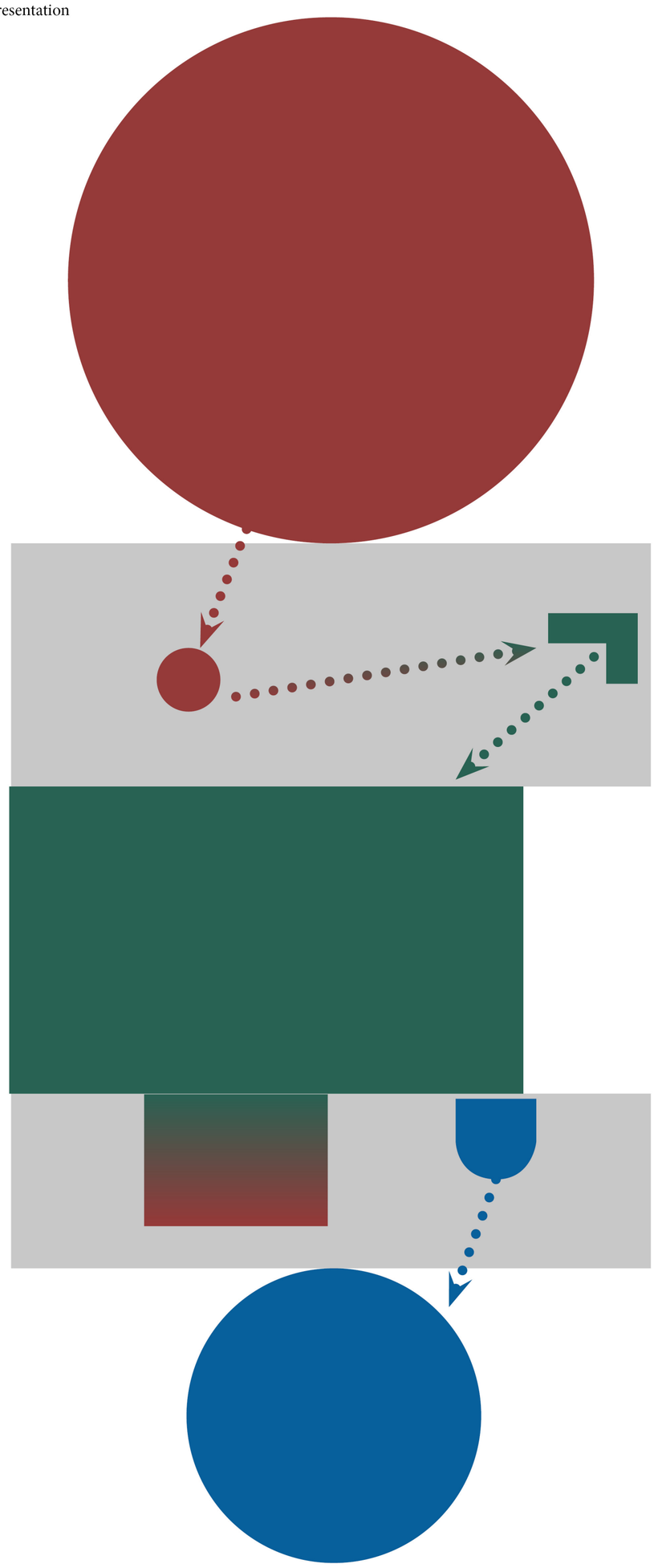


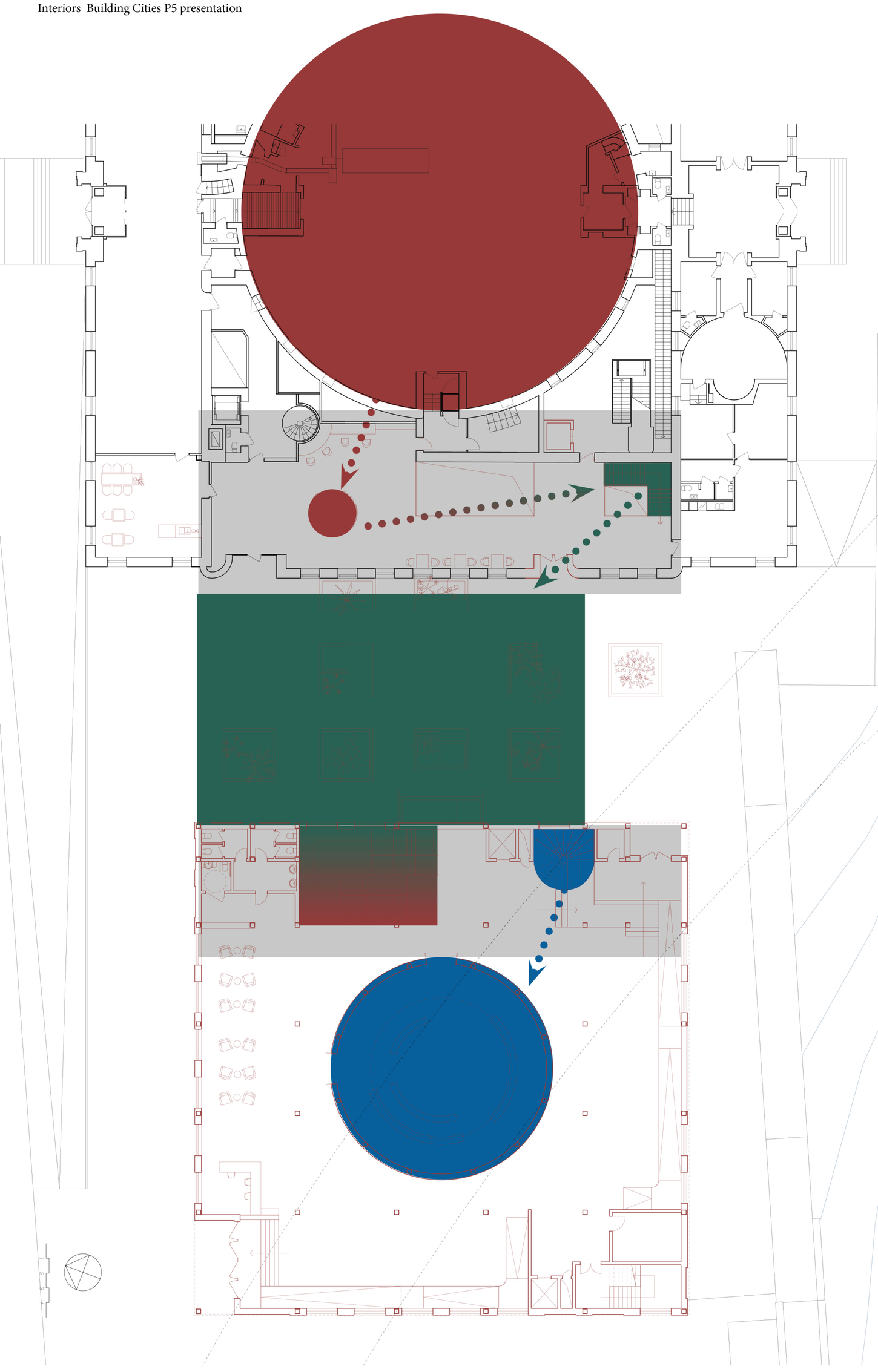
art gallery

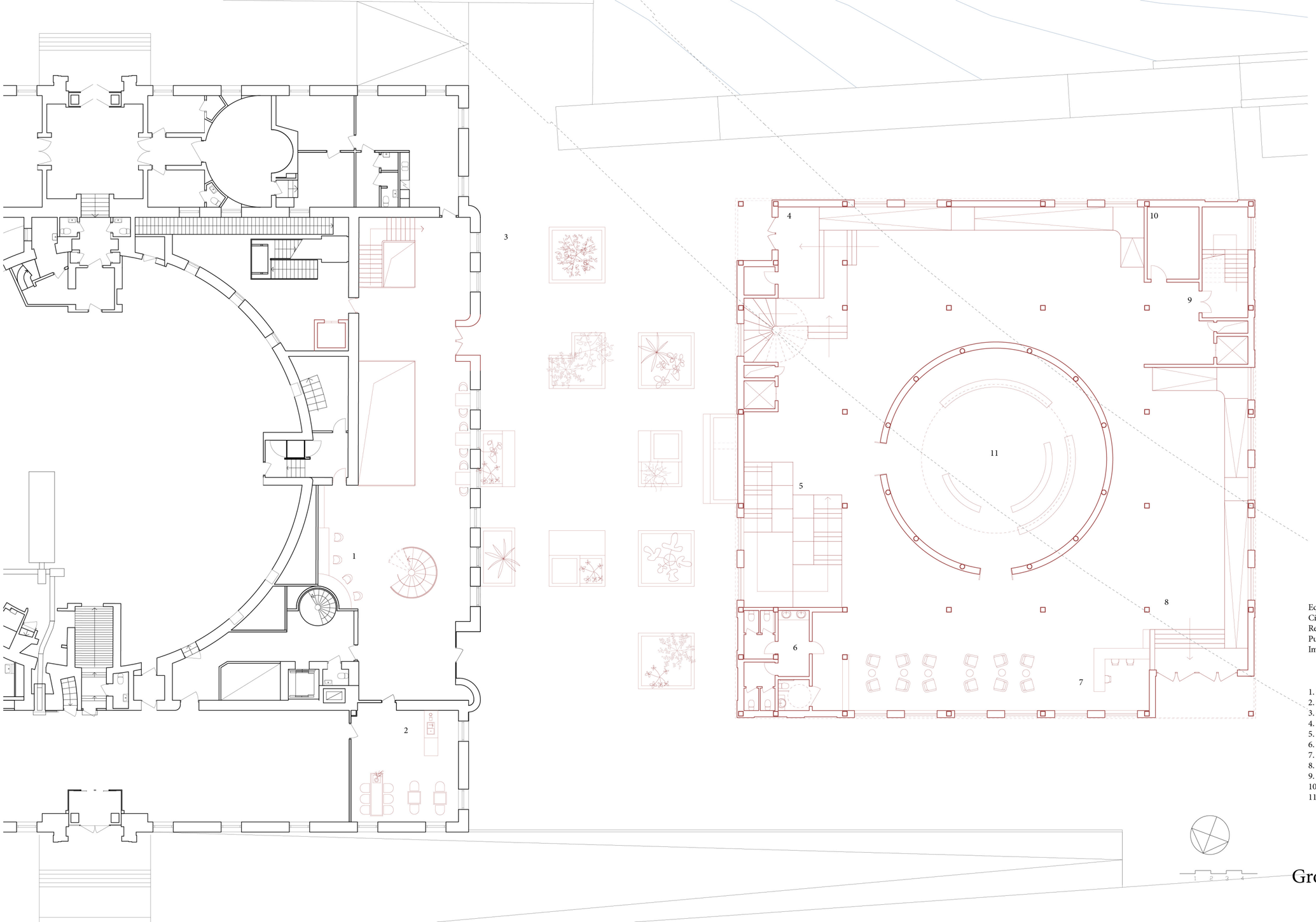


new rotunda





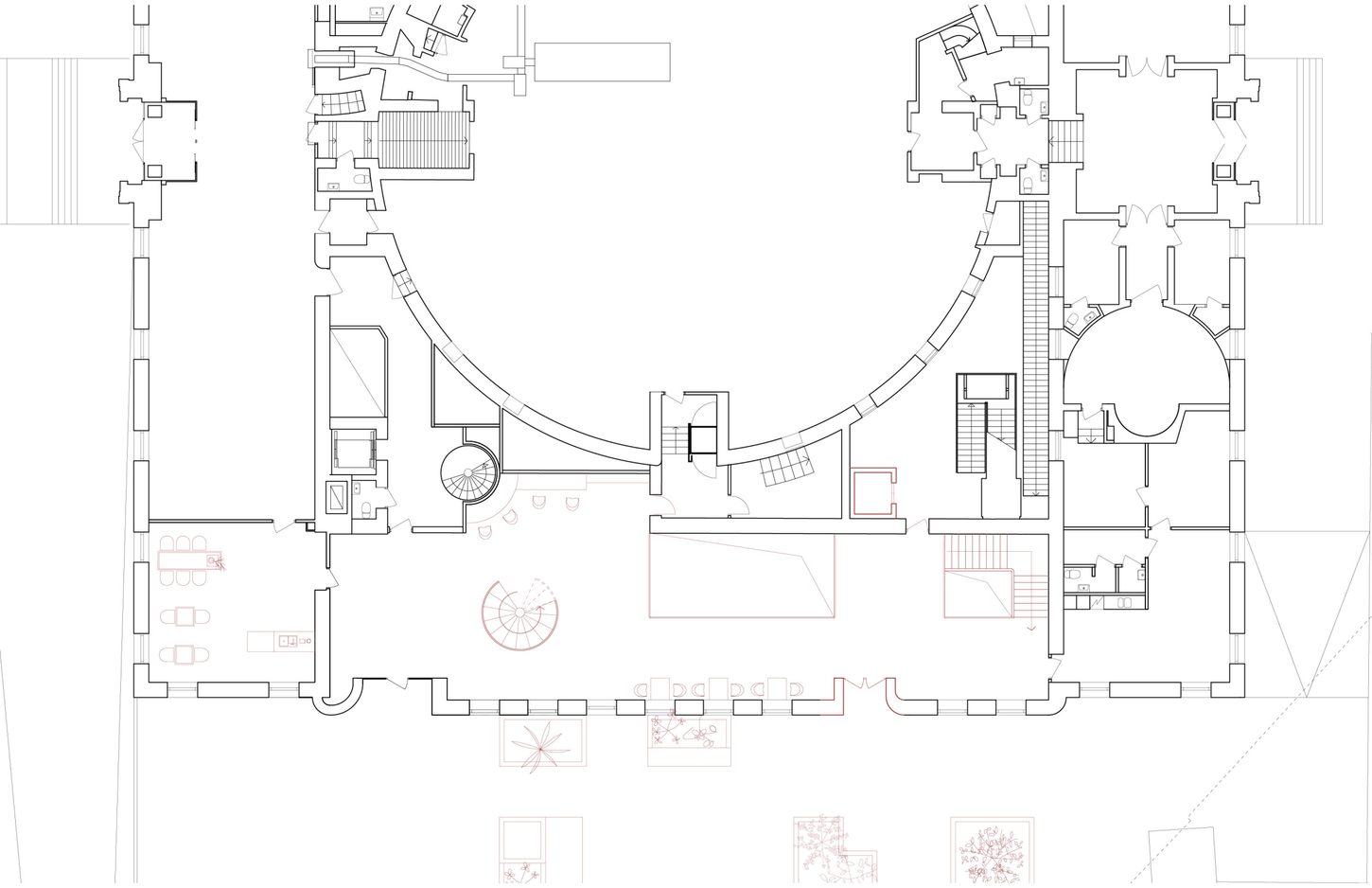


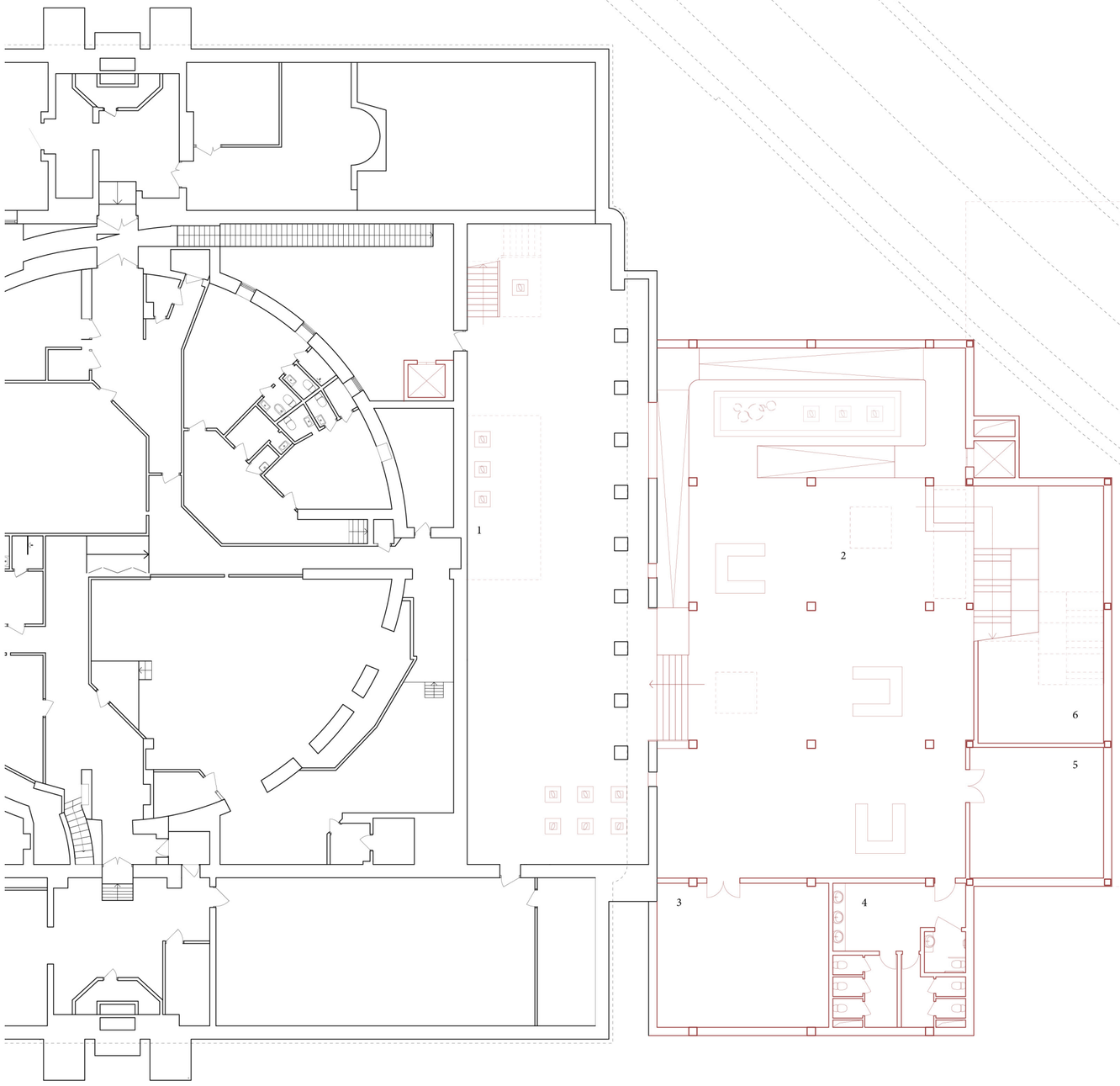


Equipment space: 18 sqm
Circulation: 268 sqm
Restroom: 28 sqm
Public space: 580 sqm
Immersive theater: 160 sqm

1. Newspaper reading bar
2. Cafe
3. Garden
4. Entrance to the garden
5. Landscape stairs
6. Restroom
7. Reception
8. Entrance to the street
9. Fire stairs
10. Equipment room
11. Immersive theater

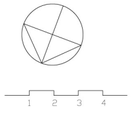
Ground floor plan



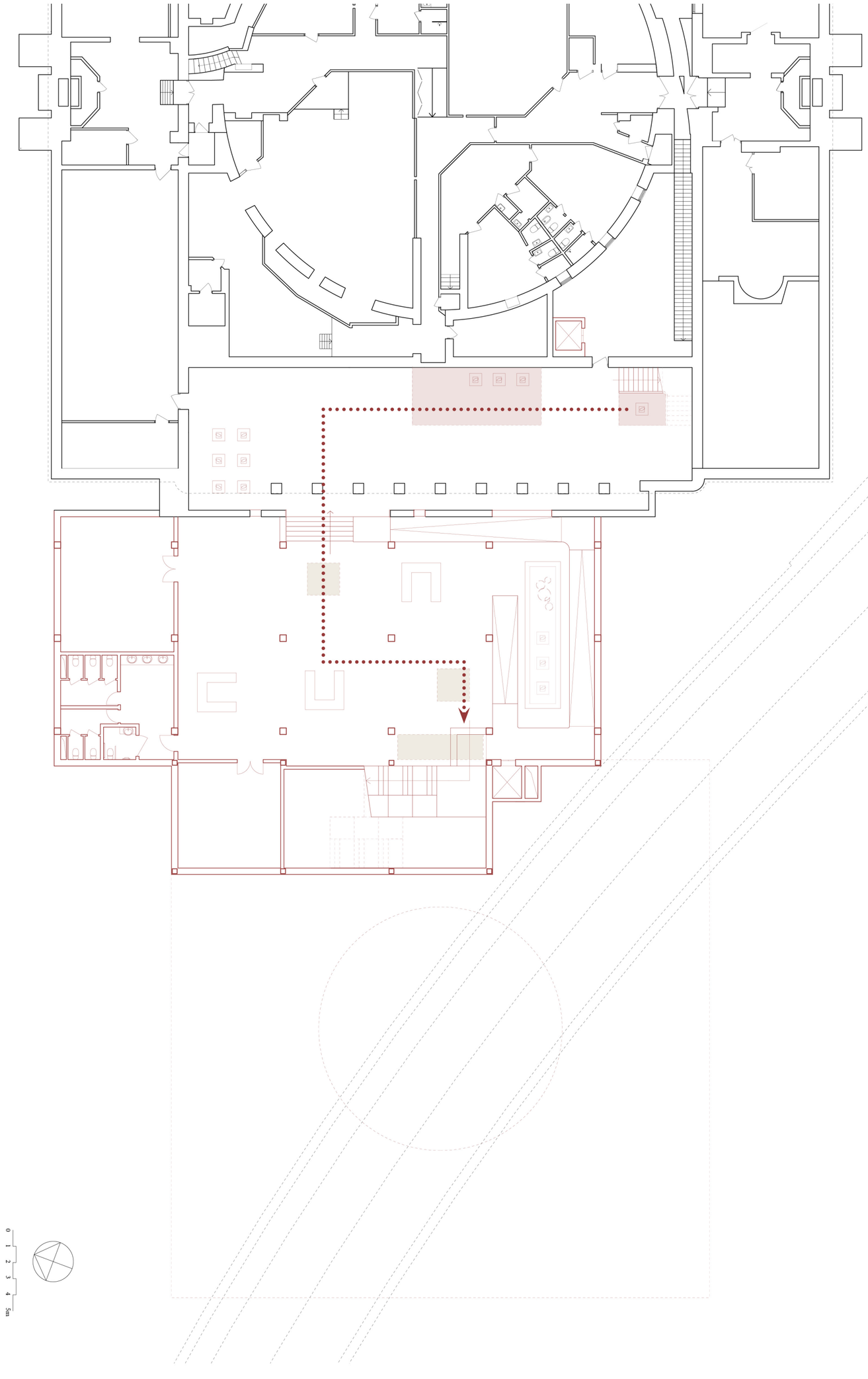


Archives: 60 sqm
Equipment room: 53sqm
Cloak room: 47 sqm
Restroom: 46.5 sqm
Display: 660sqm
Circulation: 163 sqm

1. Display
2. Art gallery
3. Archives
4. Restroom
5. Cloakroom
6. Equipment space



Basement plan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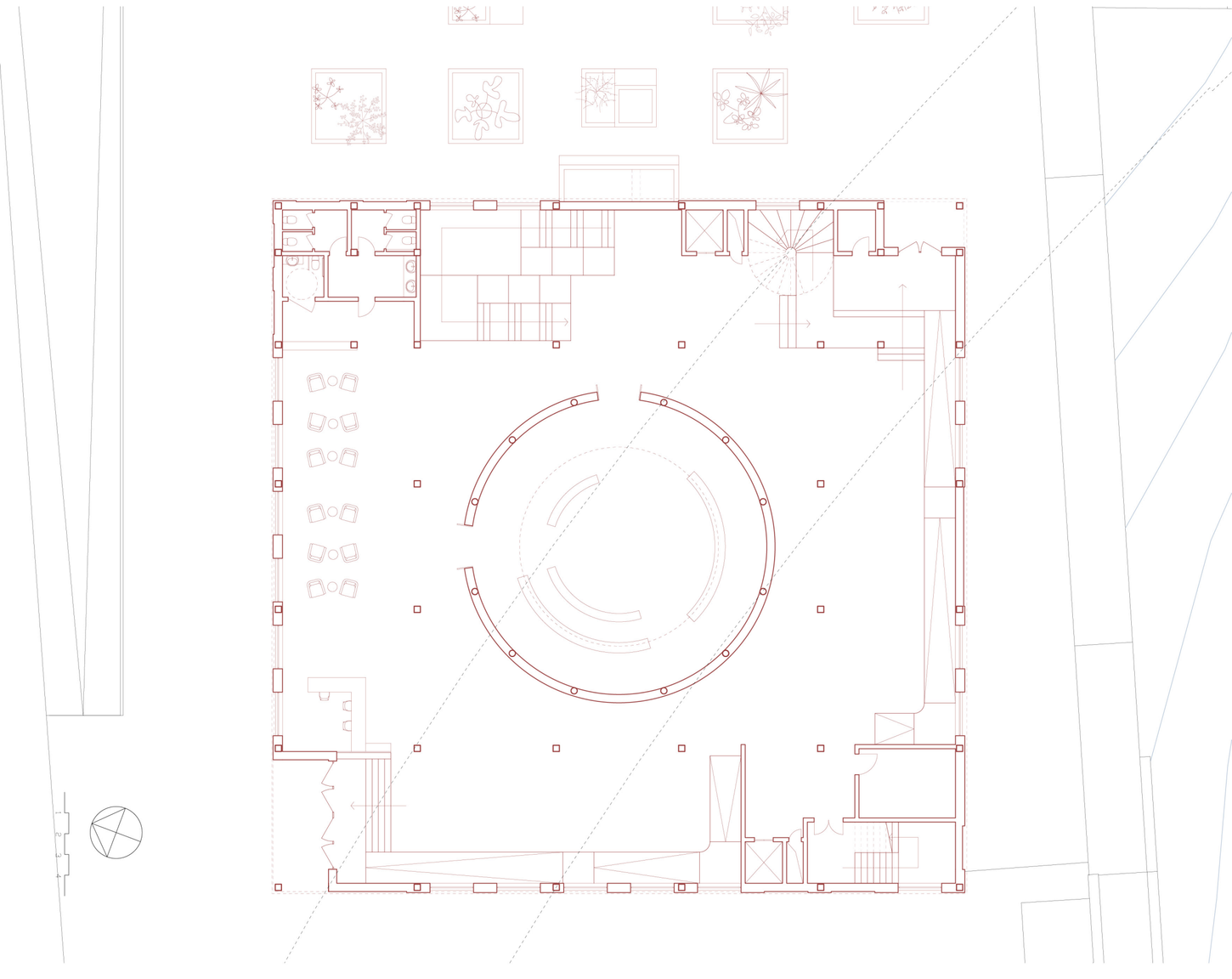
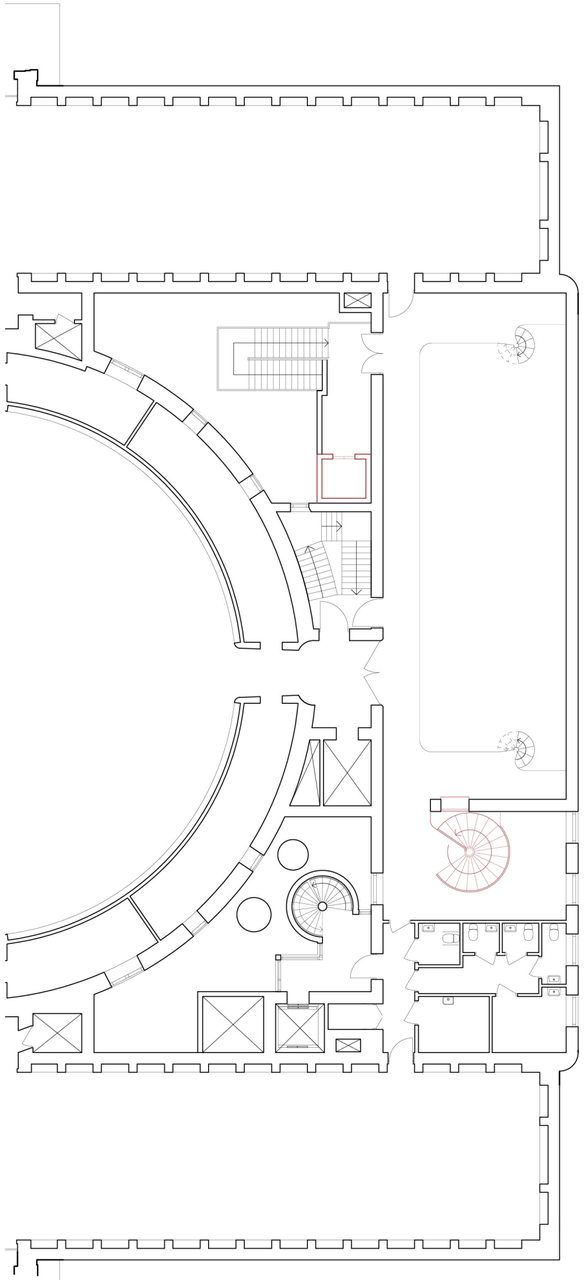
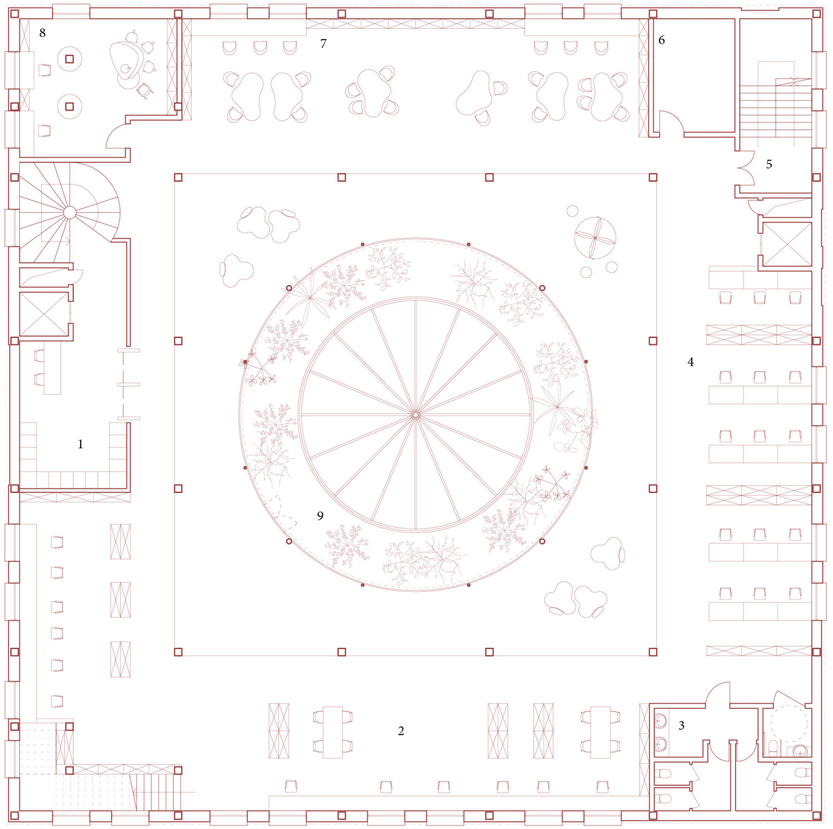
1
2
3
4
5m

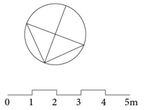




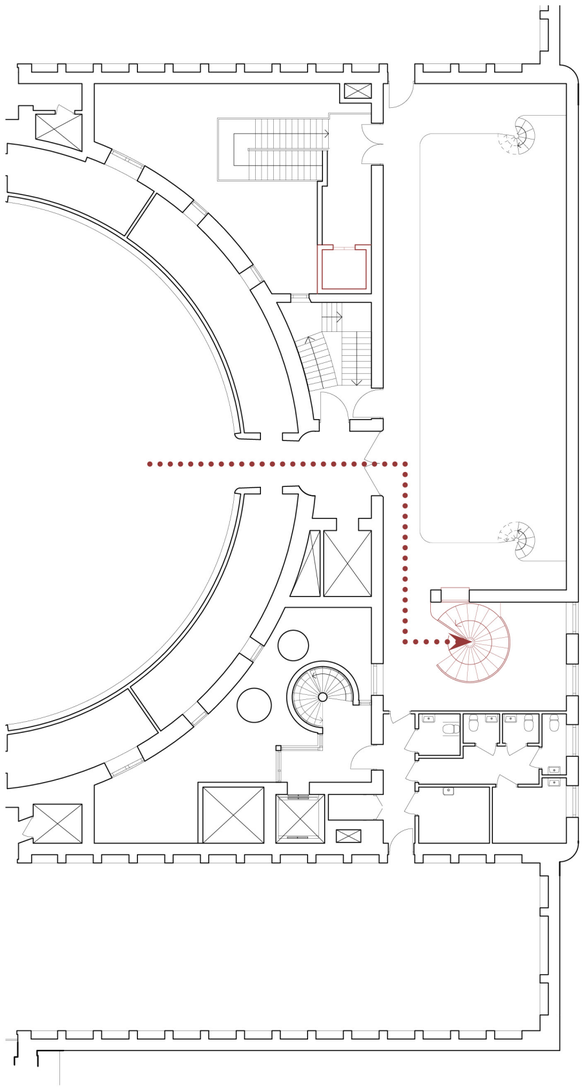


Equipment space: 18 sqm
Cloak room: 39 sqm
Restroom: 28 sqm
Green atrium: 160 sqm
Public Reading space: 307 sqm
Private Reading space: 36 sqm
Leisure Space: 433 sqm
Circulation: 64 sqm

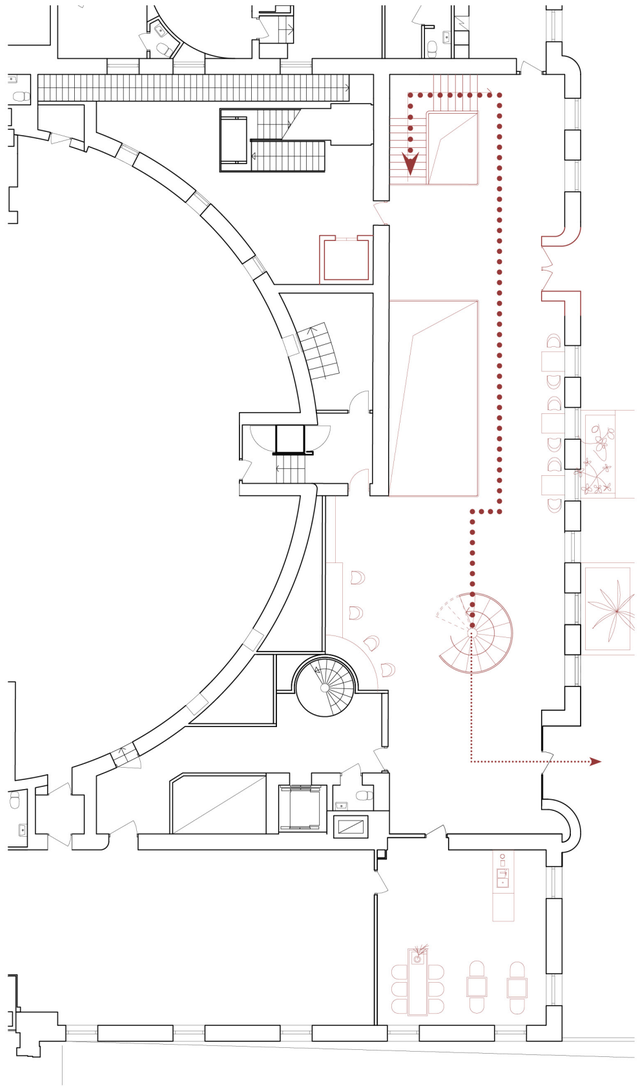
1. Cloakroom
2. Study hall
3. Restroom
4. Talking-allowed reading hall
5. Fire stairs
6. Equipment space
7. Children's library
8. Story-telling room
9. Green atrium



1st Floor plan

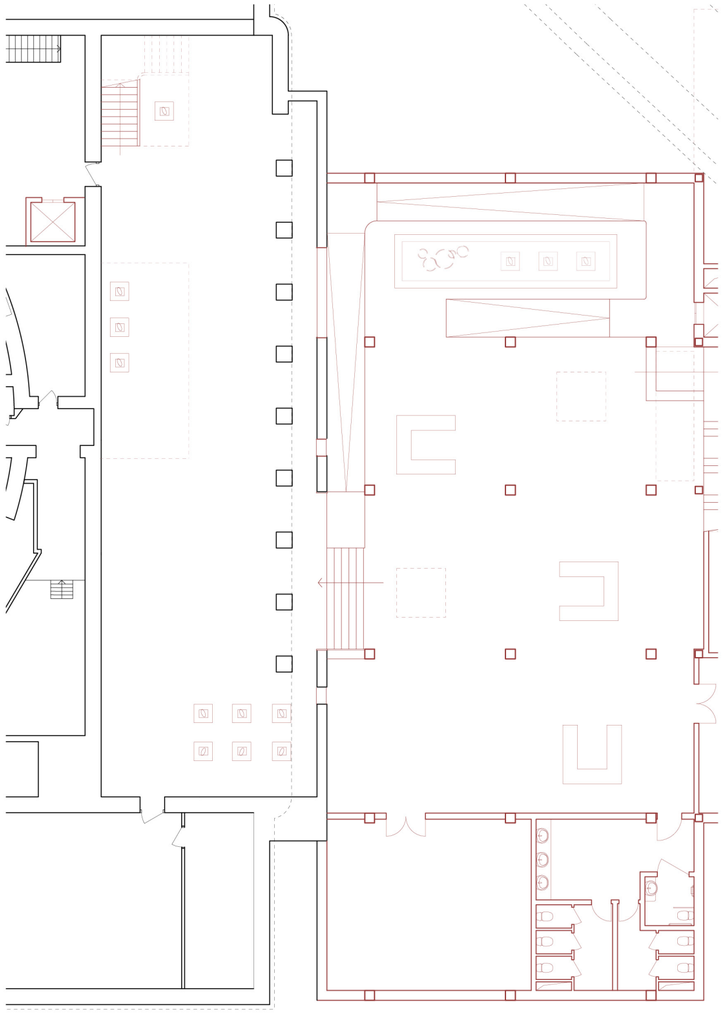


Asplund's library 1f

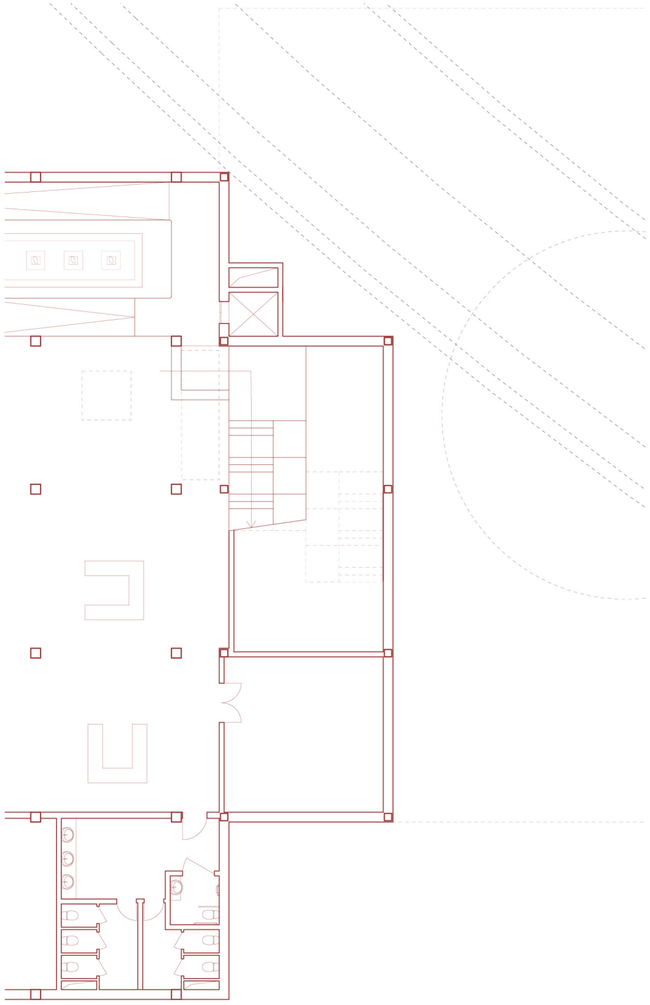


Asplund's library 0f

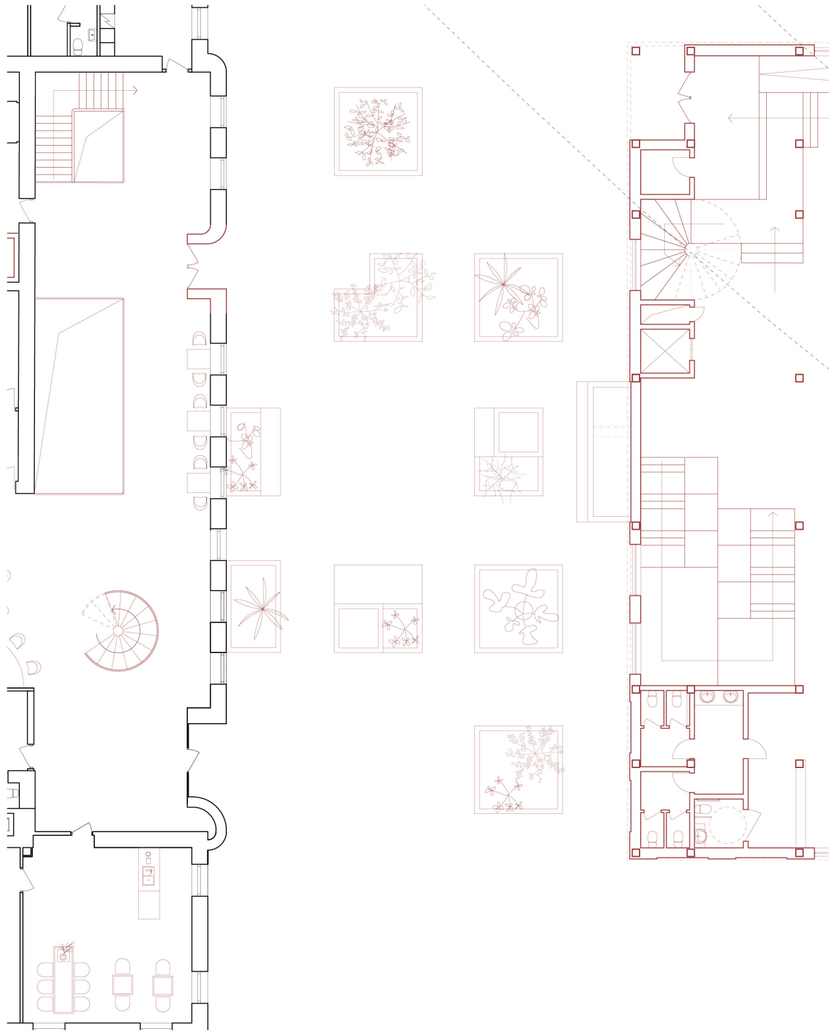
Hc Hce SKÖNLITTERATUR PÅ SVENSKA
Hc - Hce
Hubt MEÄNKIELI Hue SAMISKA
Hi ITALIENSKA
Hk SPANSKA
Hma RYSKA
Hmc POLSKA
Hqca PERSISKA
Hqz ARABISKA
Hva KINESISKA
Hxj JAPANSKA
Hm CRIME
FACKSAL 4
TILL FACKSAL 5
HISS



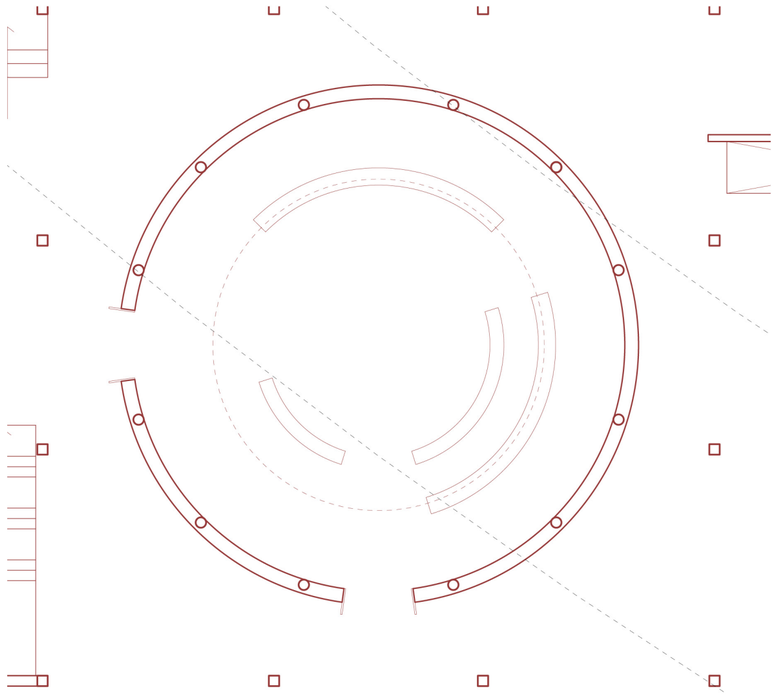
Art gallery



Landscape stairs
(View from Aspund's Library)

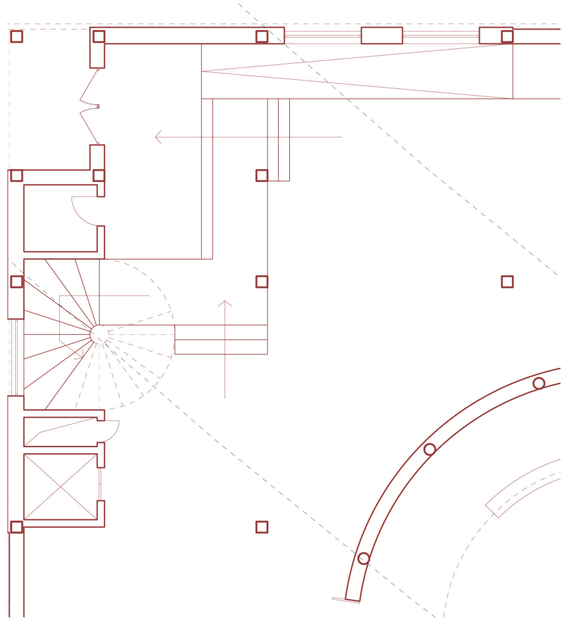


Landscape stairs
(View from the new Library)

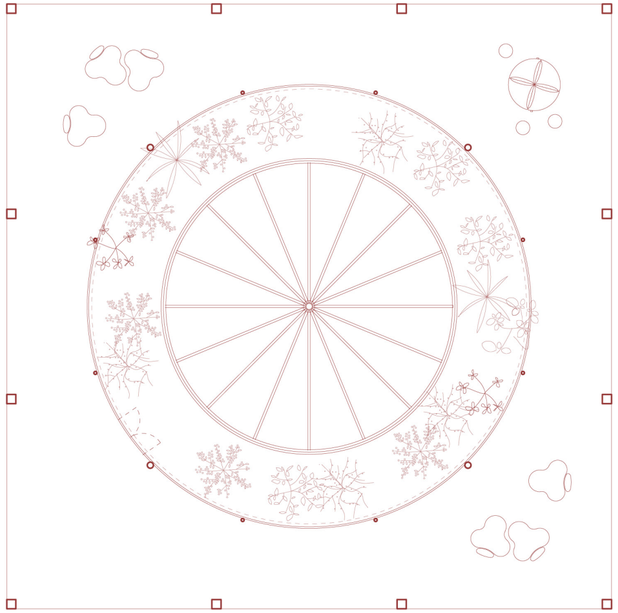


Immersive theater

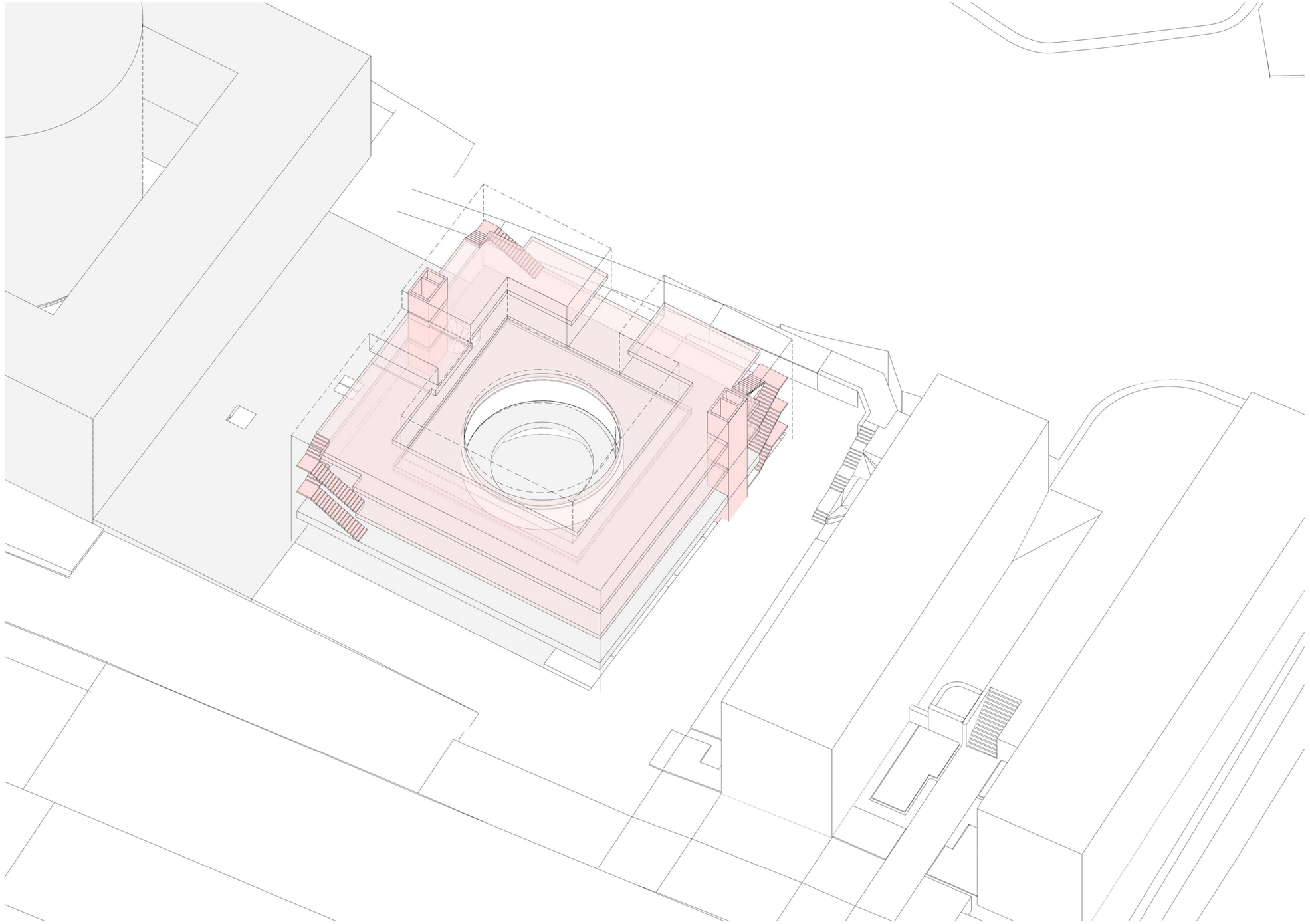
Kulturnatt
Stockholm
Kulturnatt
Stockholm
Stock
stad

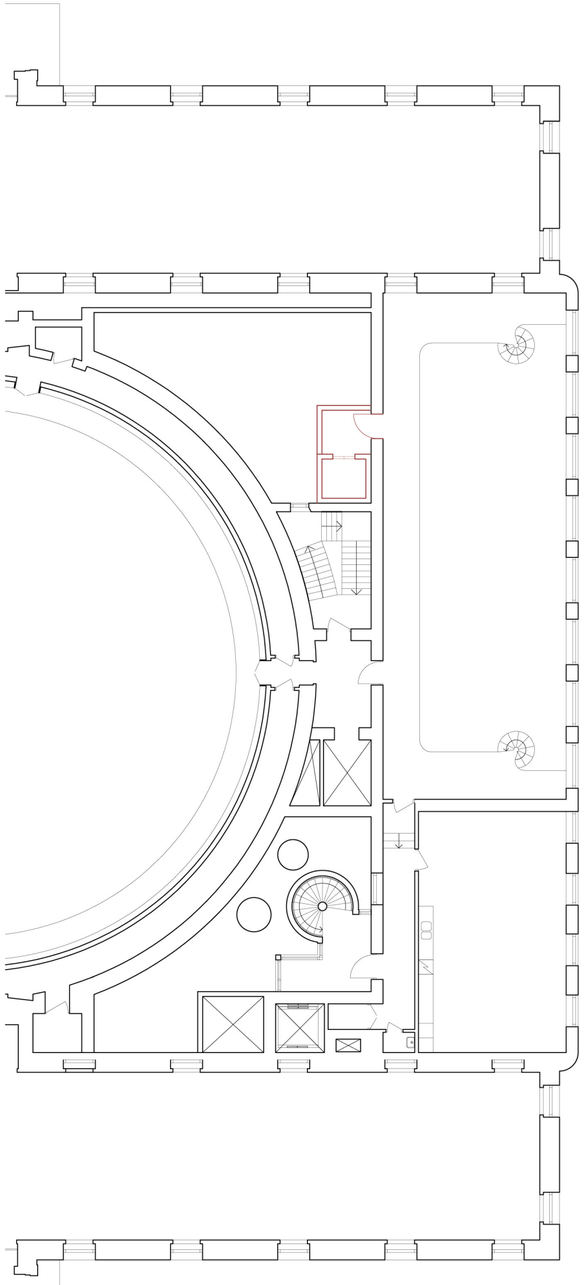


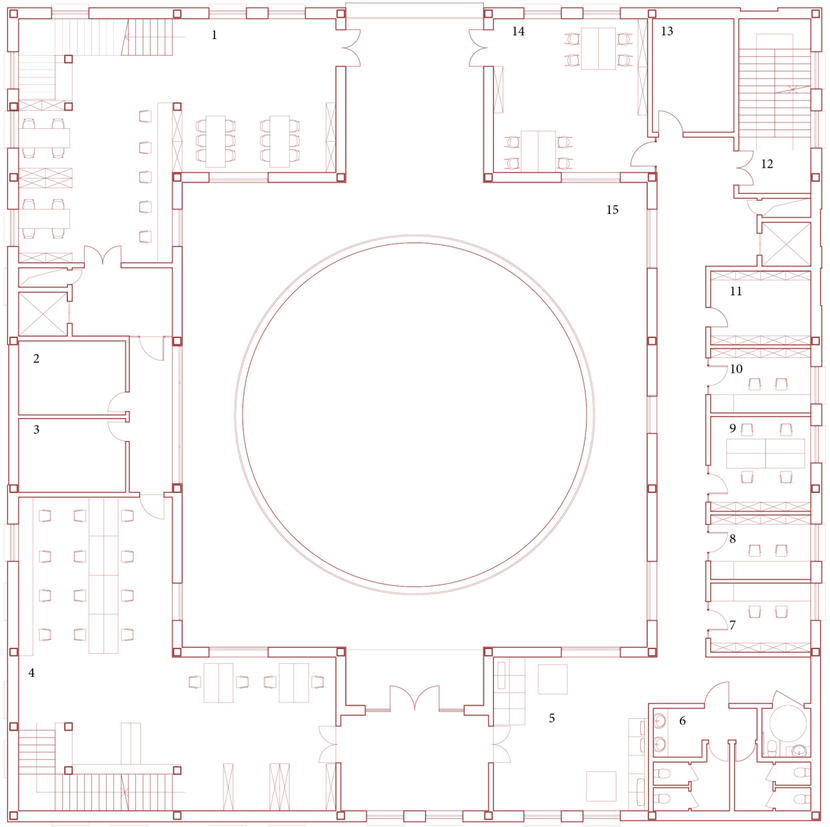
Composite stairs to the entrance and the 1st floor



Green atrium

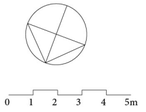




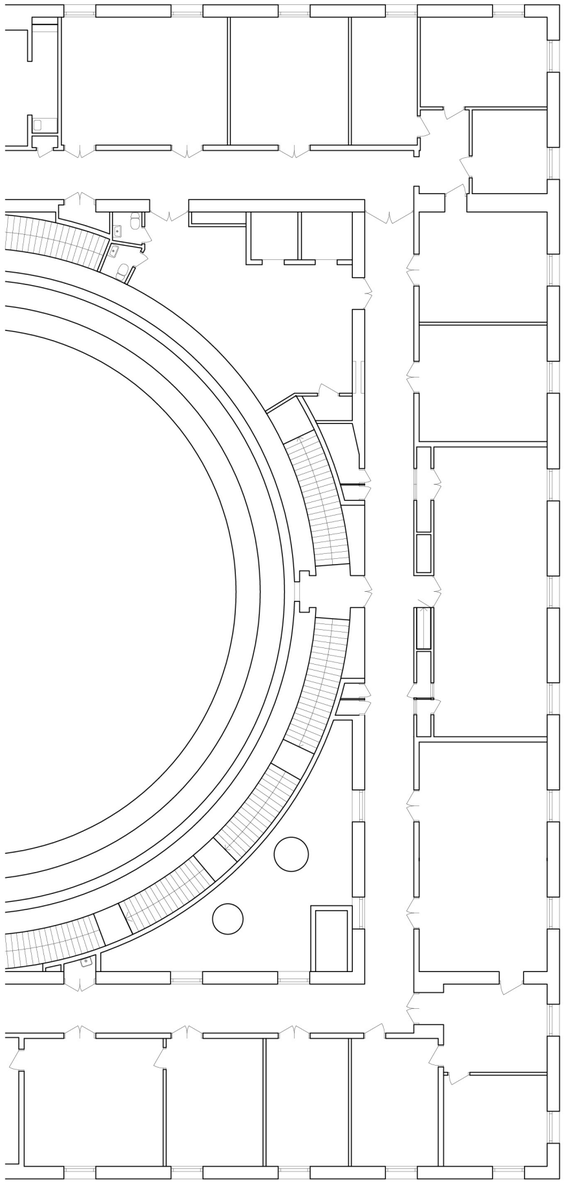


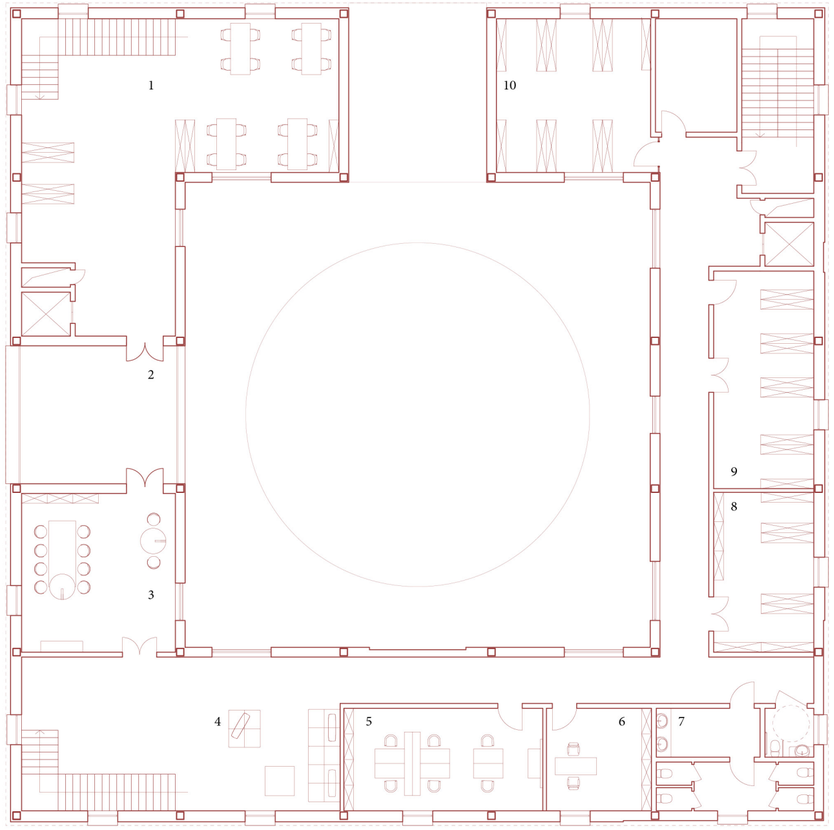
Equipment space: 18 sqm
Restroom: 28 sqm
Archives: 13 sqm
Printing room: 13 sqm
Leisure space: 42 sqm
Reading room: 144 sqm
Computer room: 137 sqm
Study room: 70 sqm
Circulation: 62 sqm
Public space: 142 sqm
Terrace: 225 sqm

1. Reading hall
2. Printing room
3. Archives
4. Computer room
5. Leisure space
6. Equipment space
7. Study room
8. Study room
9. Study room
10. Study room
11. Study room
12. Fire stairs
13. Equipment room
14. Reading room
15. Terrace



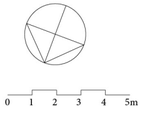
2nd Floor plan



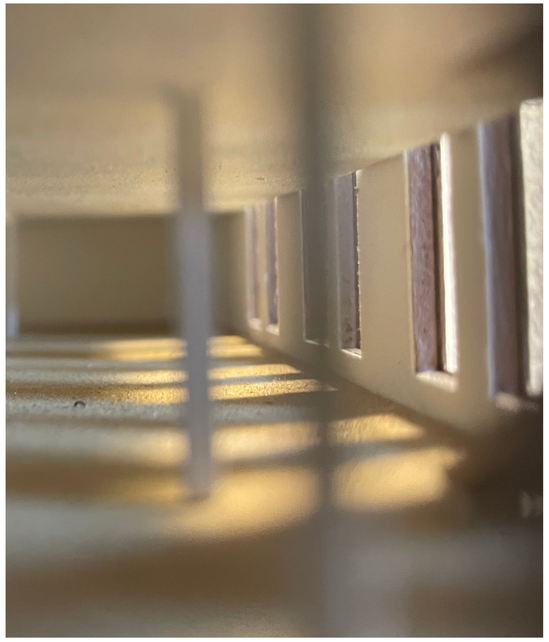


Equipment space: 18 sqm
Restroom: 28 sqm
Archives: 111 sqm
Leisure space: 44 sqm
Meeting room: 45 sqm
Office: 188 sqm
Circulation: 62 sqm
Public space: 86 sqm
Terrace: 40 sqm

1. Office
2. Terrace
3. Meeting room
4. Leisure space
5. Office
6. Office
7. Restroom
8. Archives
9. Archives

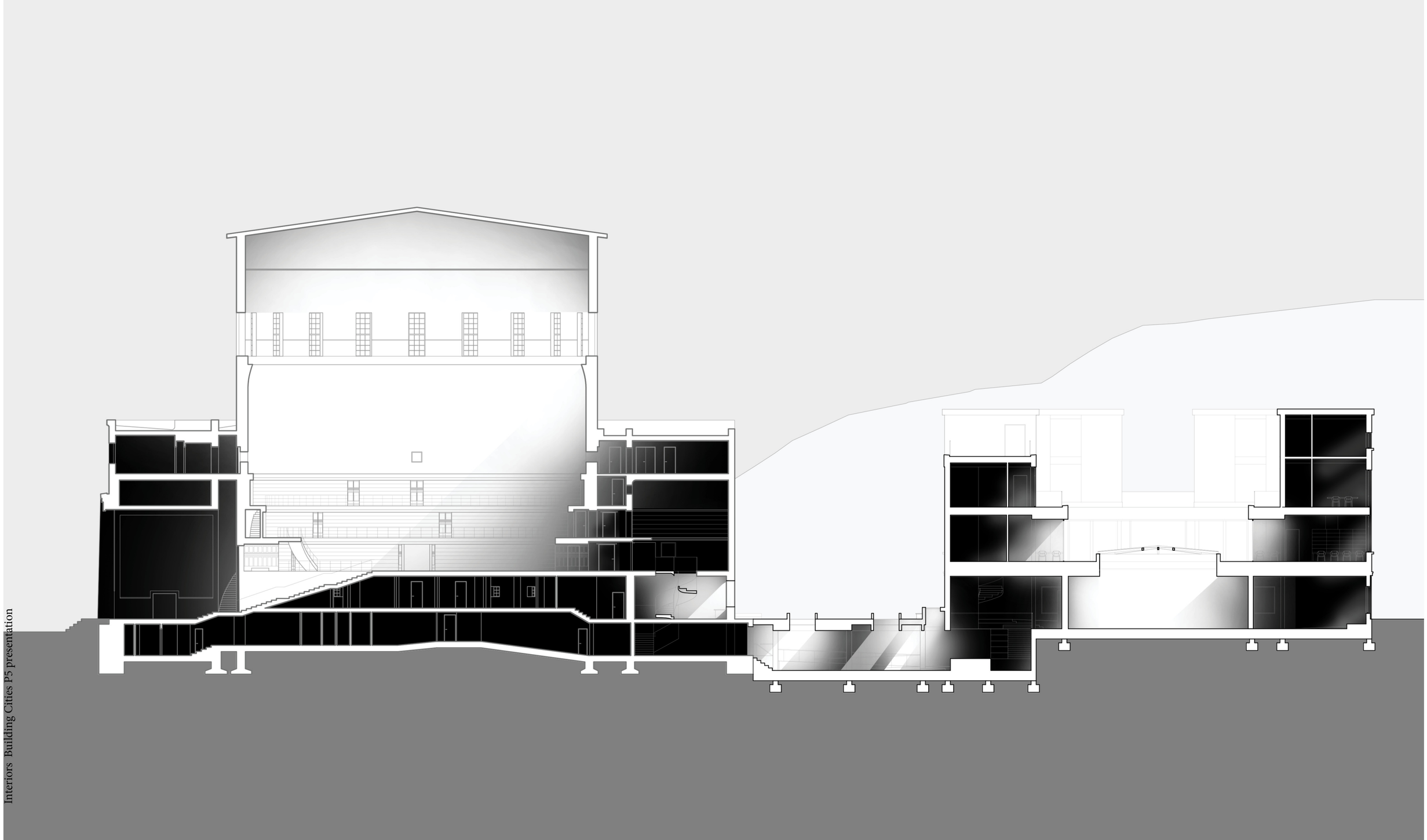


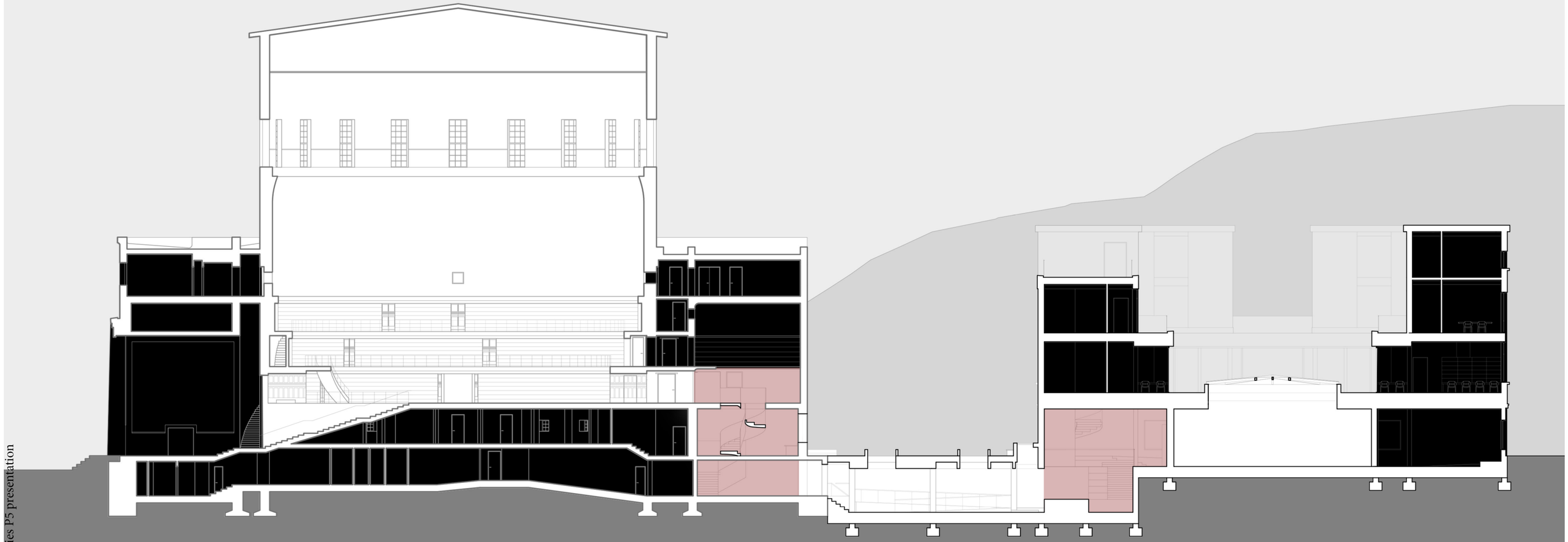
3rd Floor plan

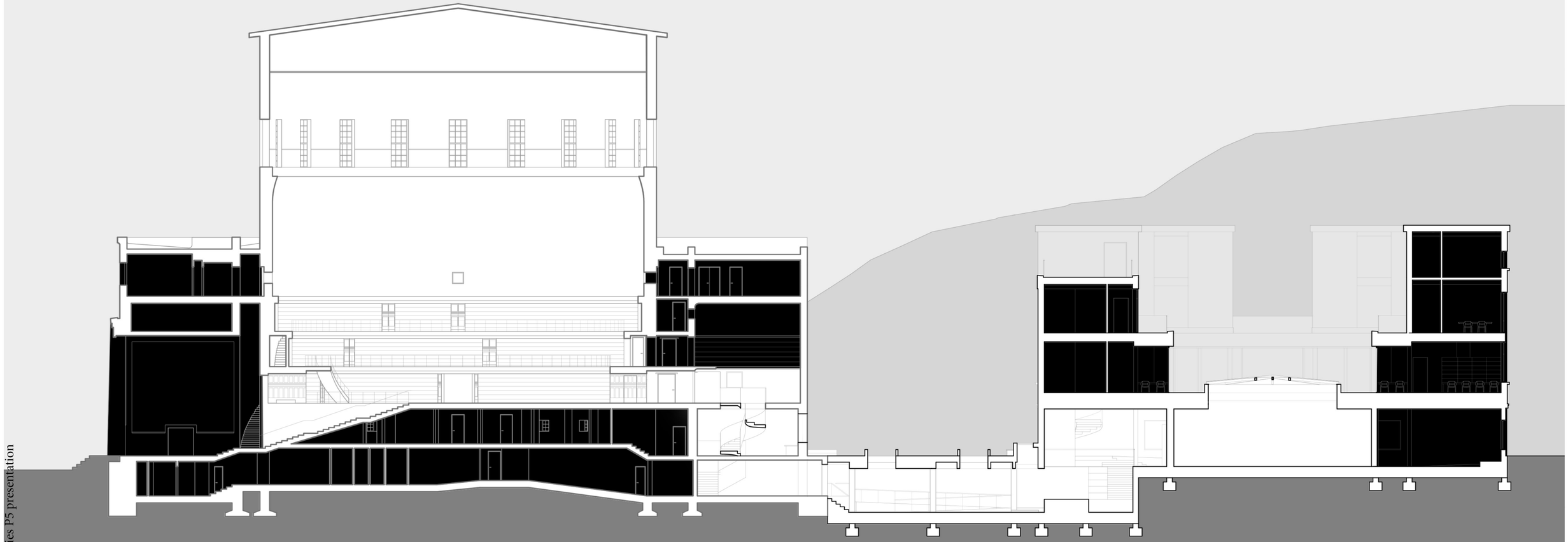


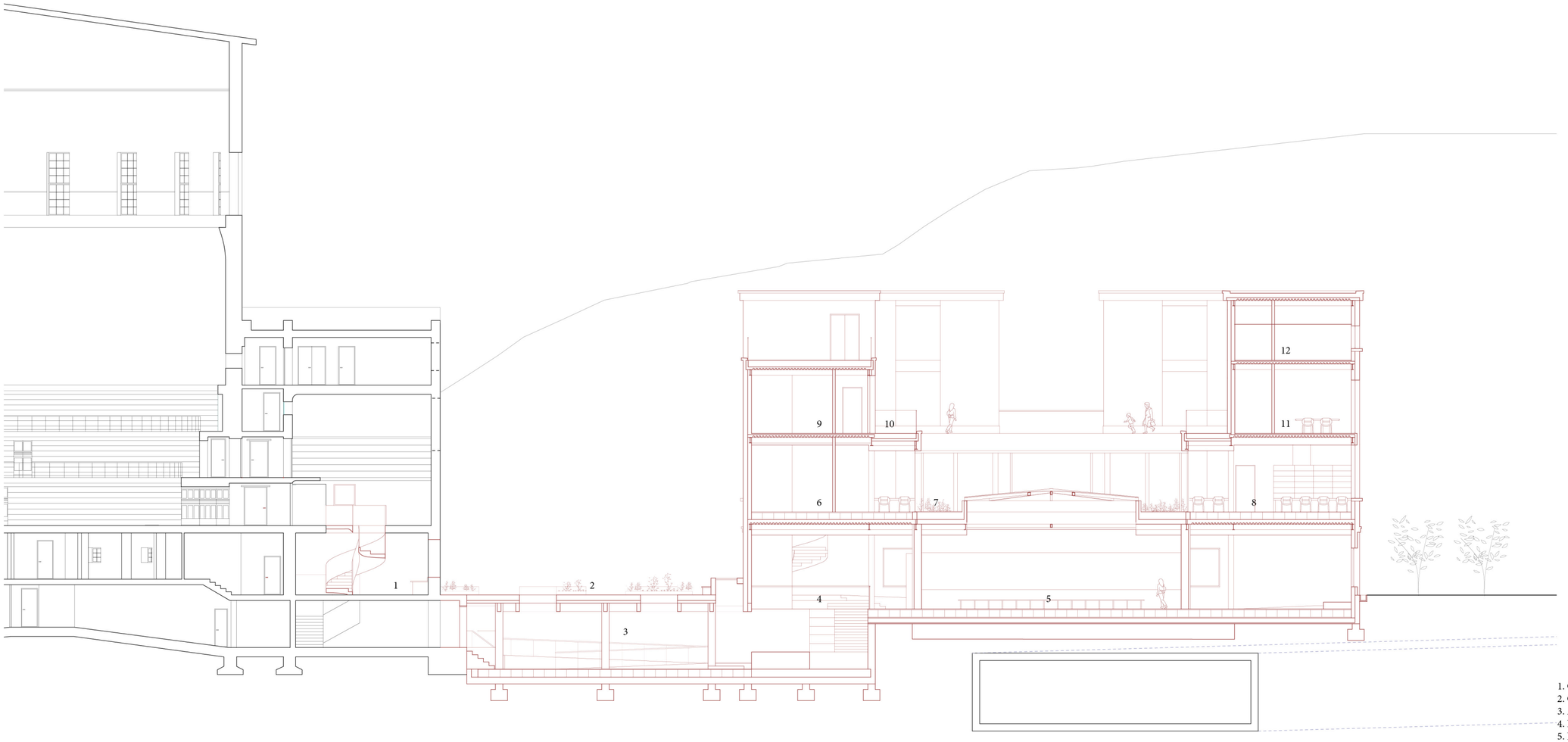
1:200 model

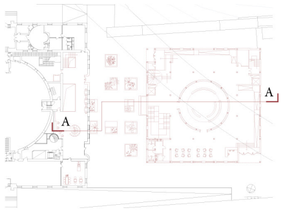
Reference: BBU Library And Student Center /
Gereben Marián Architects







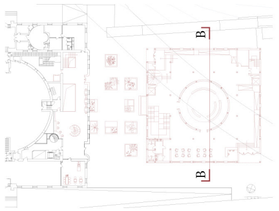




1. Office
2. Garden
3. Art Gallery
4. Landscape stairs
5. Immersive theater
6. Cloak room
7. Green Atrium
8. Reading hall
9. Pringting room
10. Terrace
11. Study room
12. Archives

0 1 2 3 4 5m

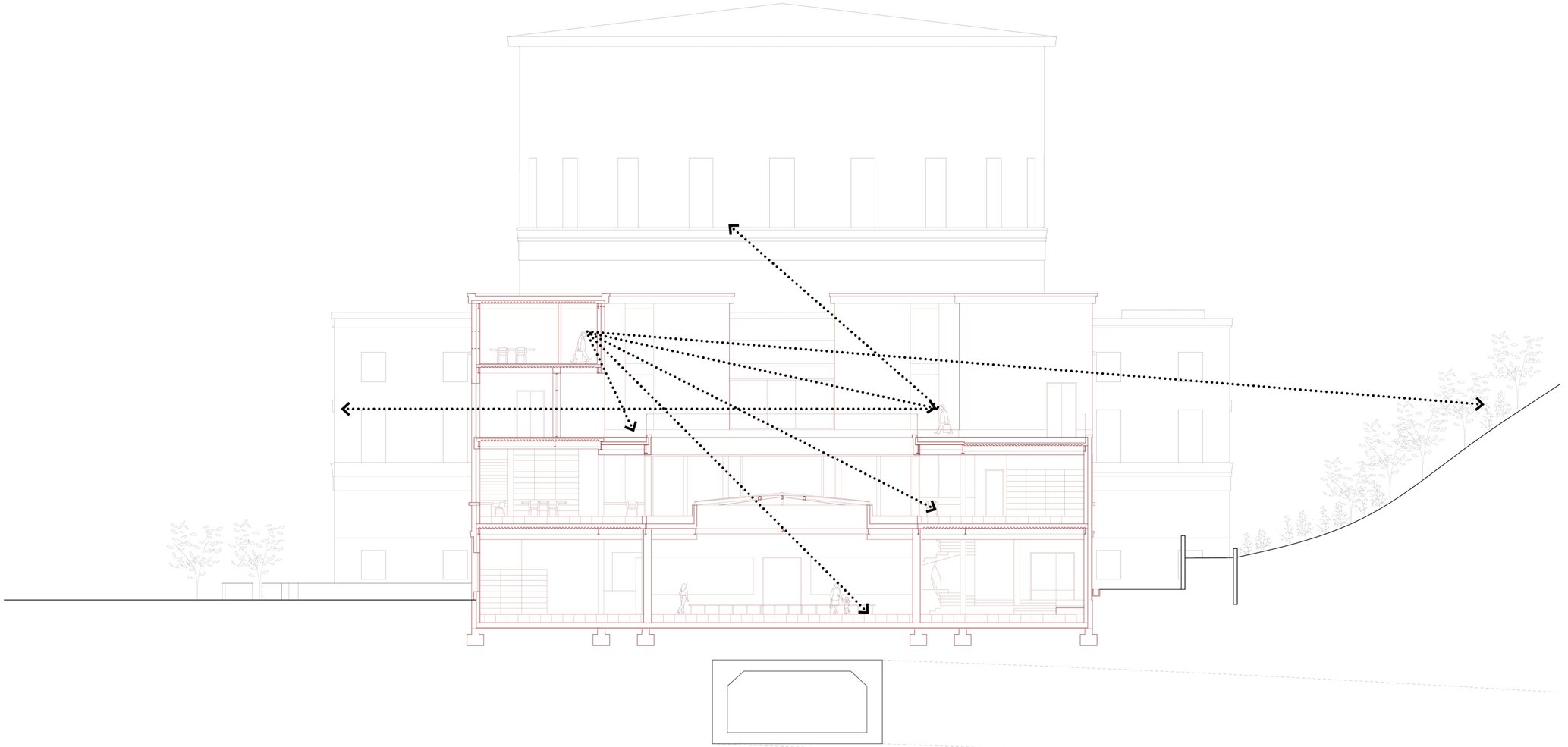
A-A Section



1. Leisure space
2. Immersive theater
3. Composite stairs
4. Reading hall
5. Green atrium
6. Children's library
7. Terrace
8. Office

0 1 2 3 4 5m

B-B Section



0 1 2 3 4 5m

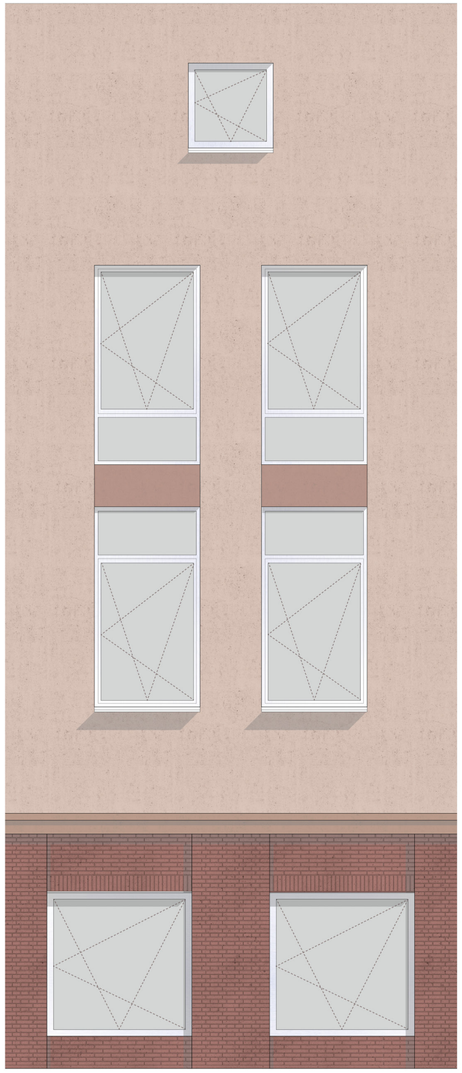
B-B Section

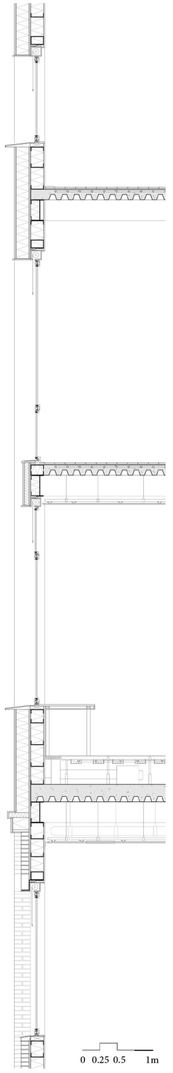
Facade materiality

Facade materiality

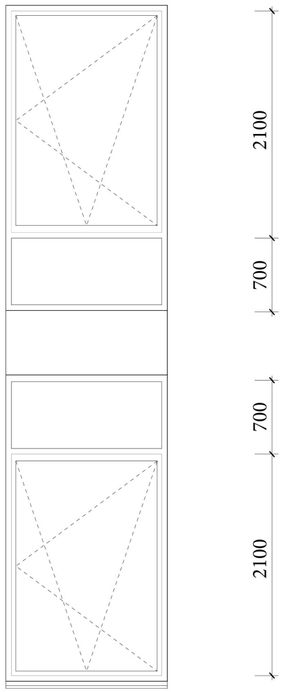
plaster

brick

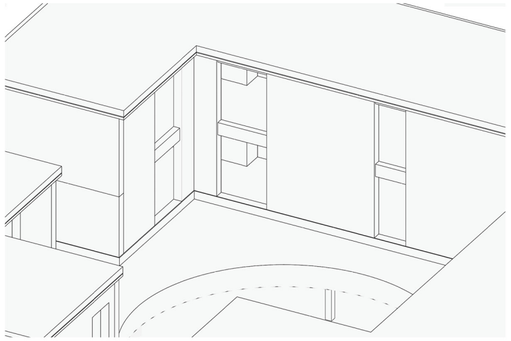




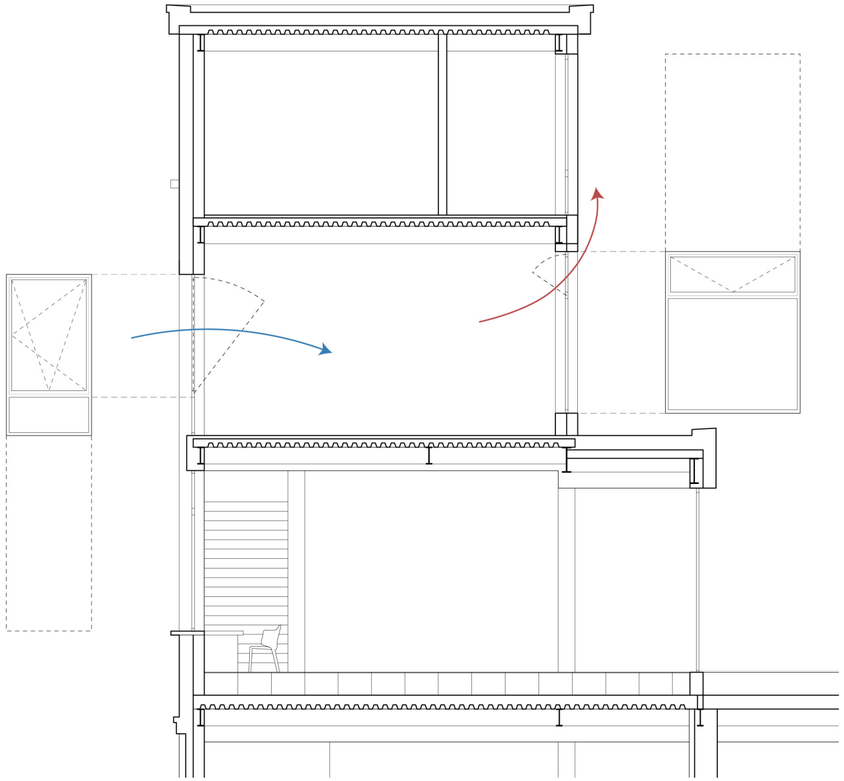
Window openings



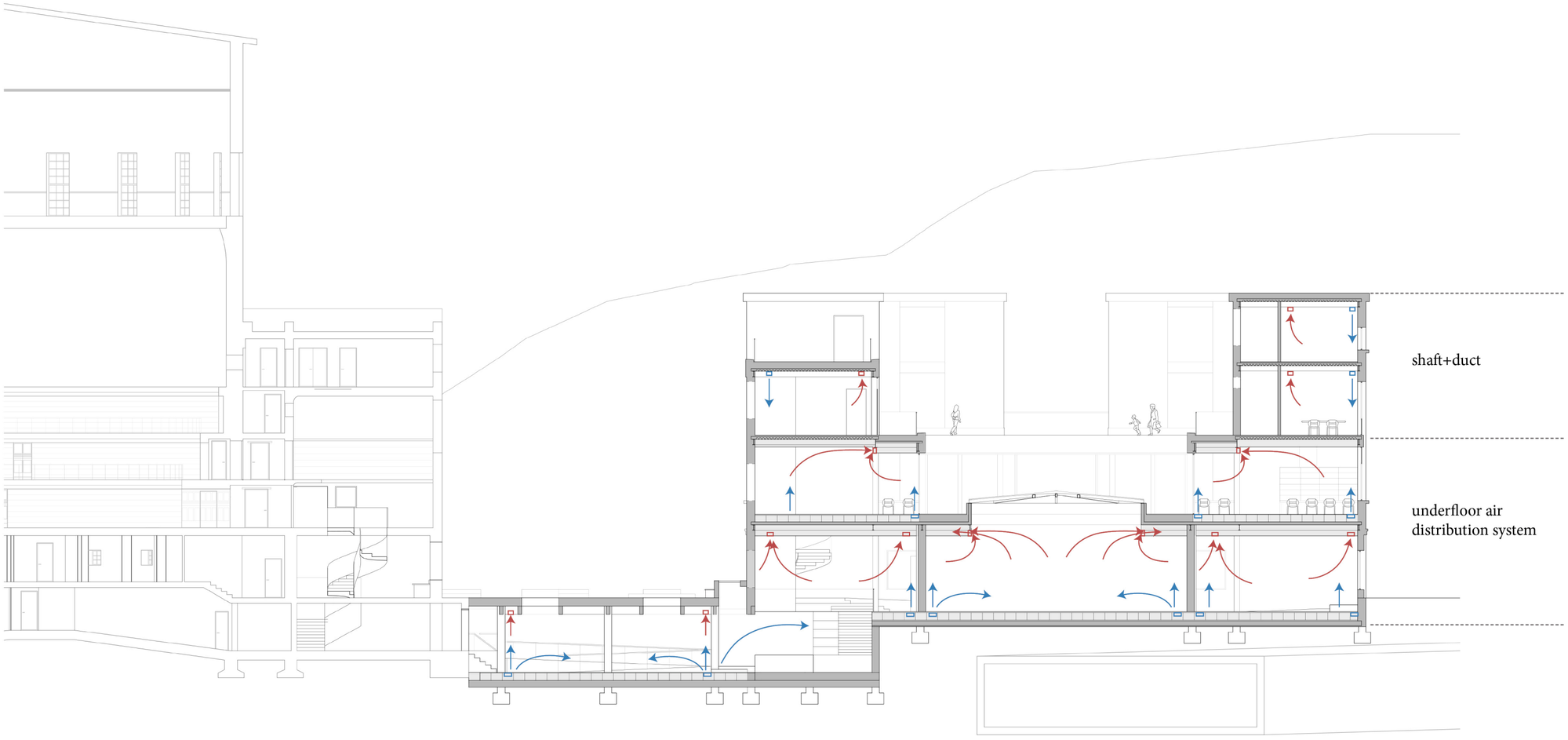
Facade face to the street



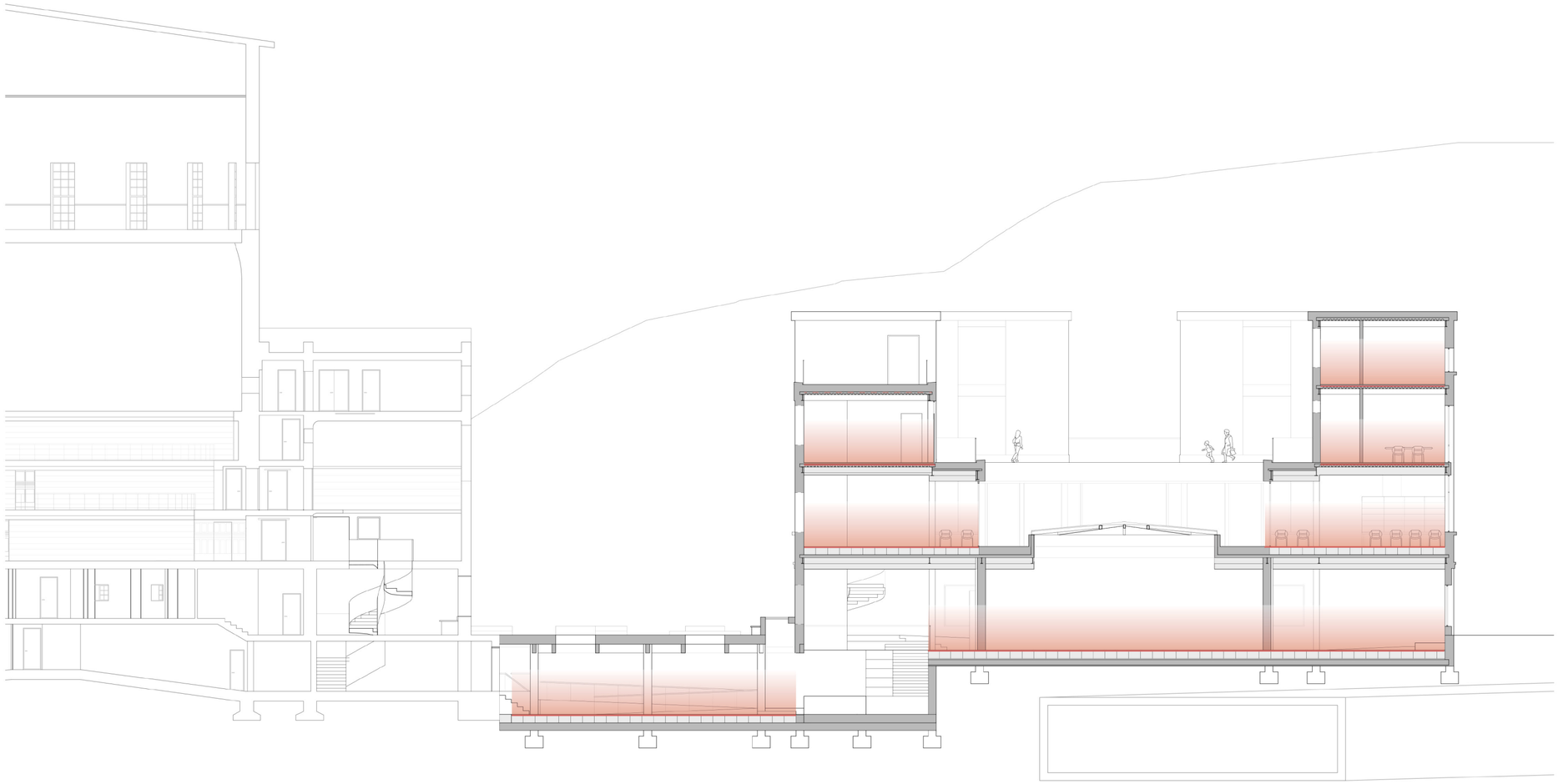
Facade face to the artrium



Mechanical Ventilation



Floor heating

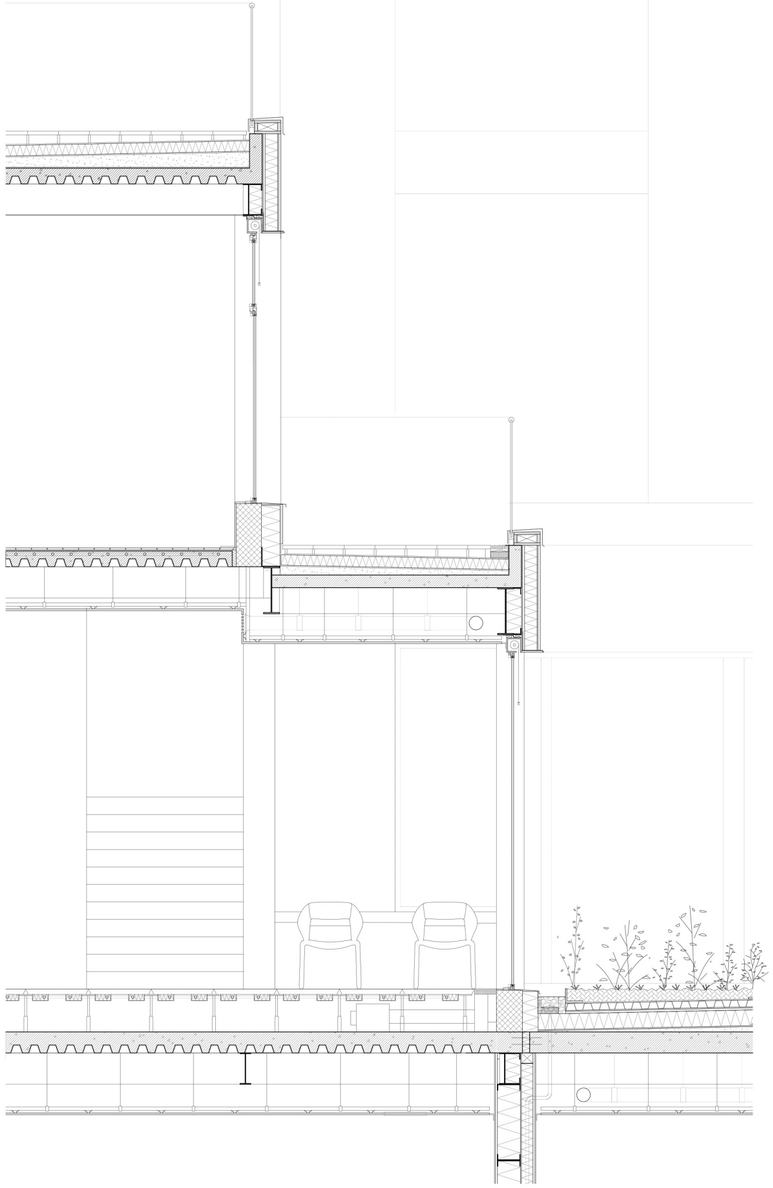


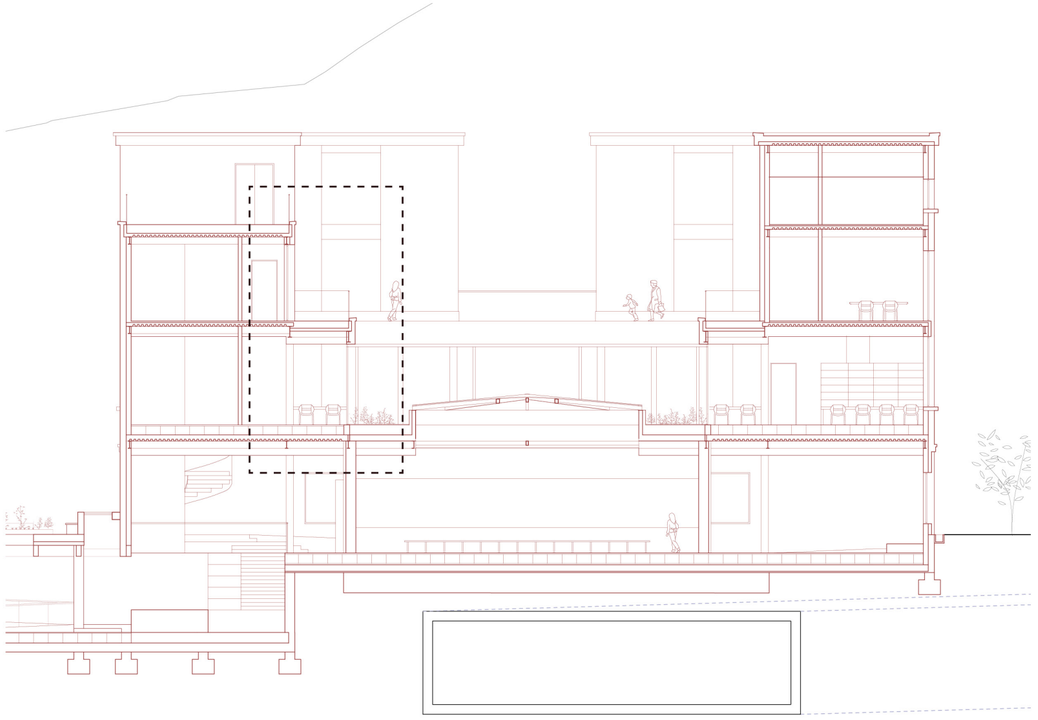
Drainage system

Pluvia system

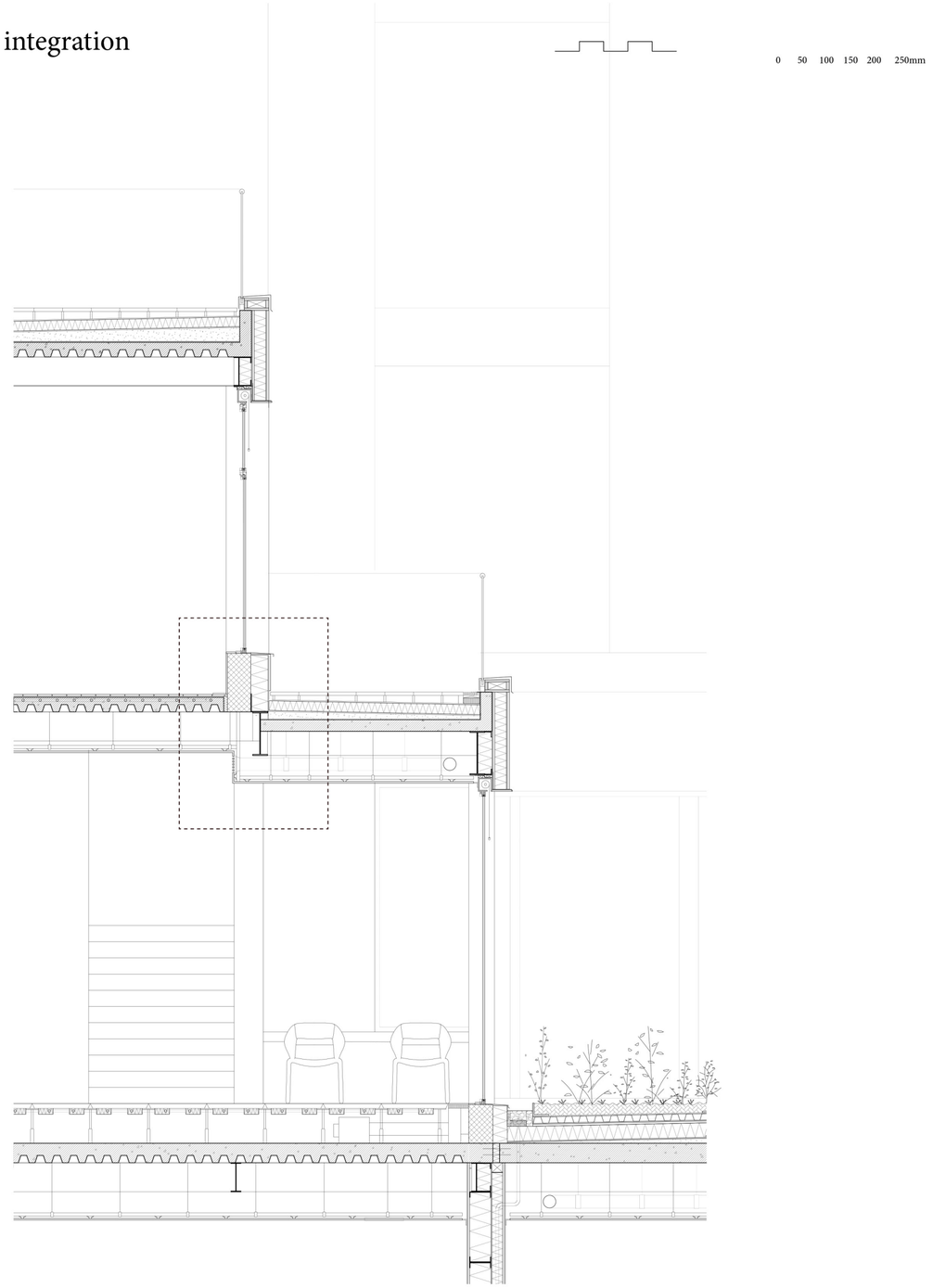
System integration

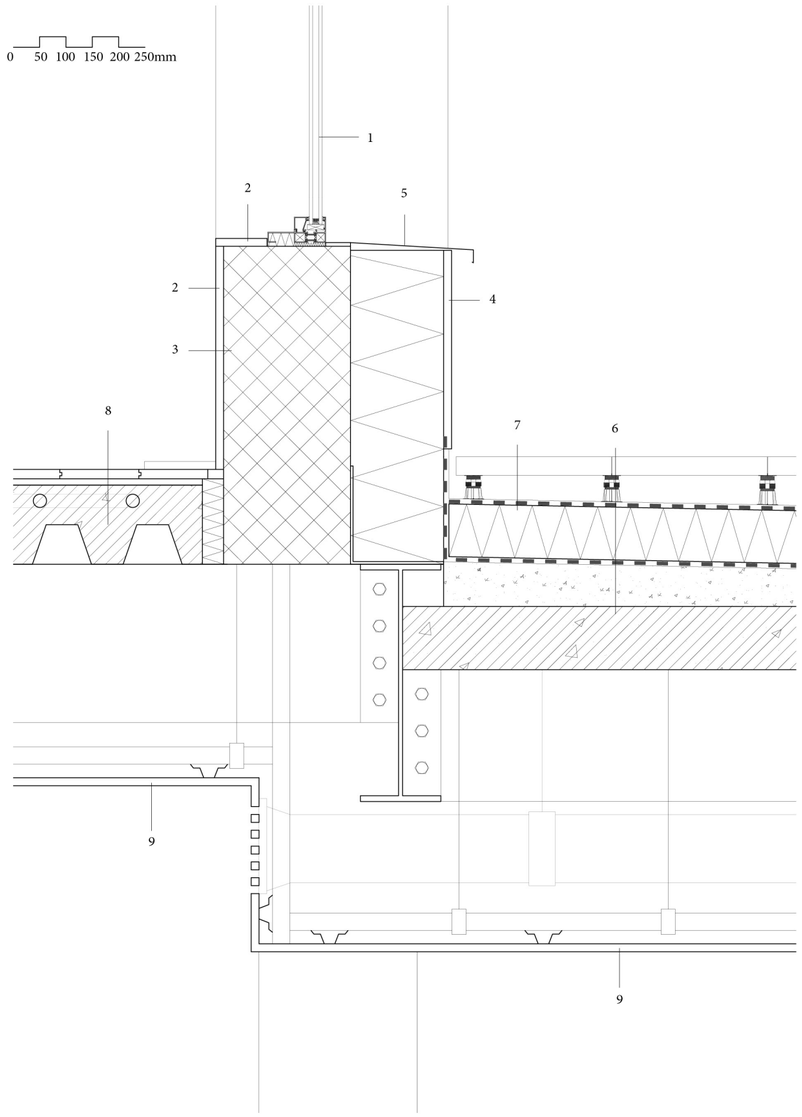
0 50 100 150 200 250mm





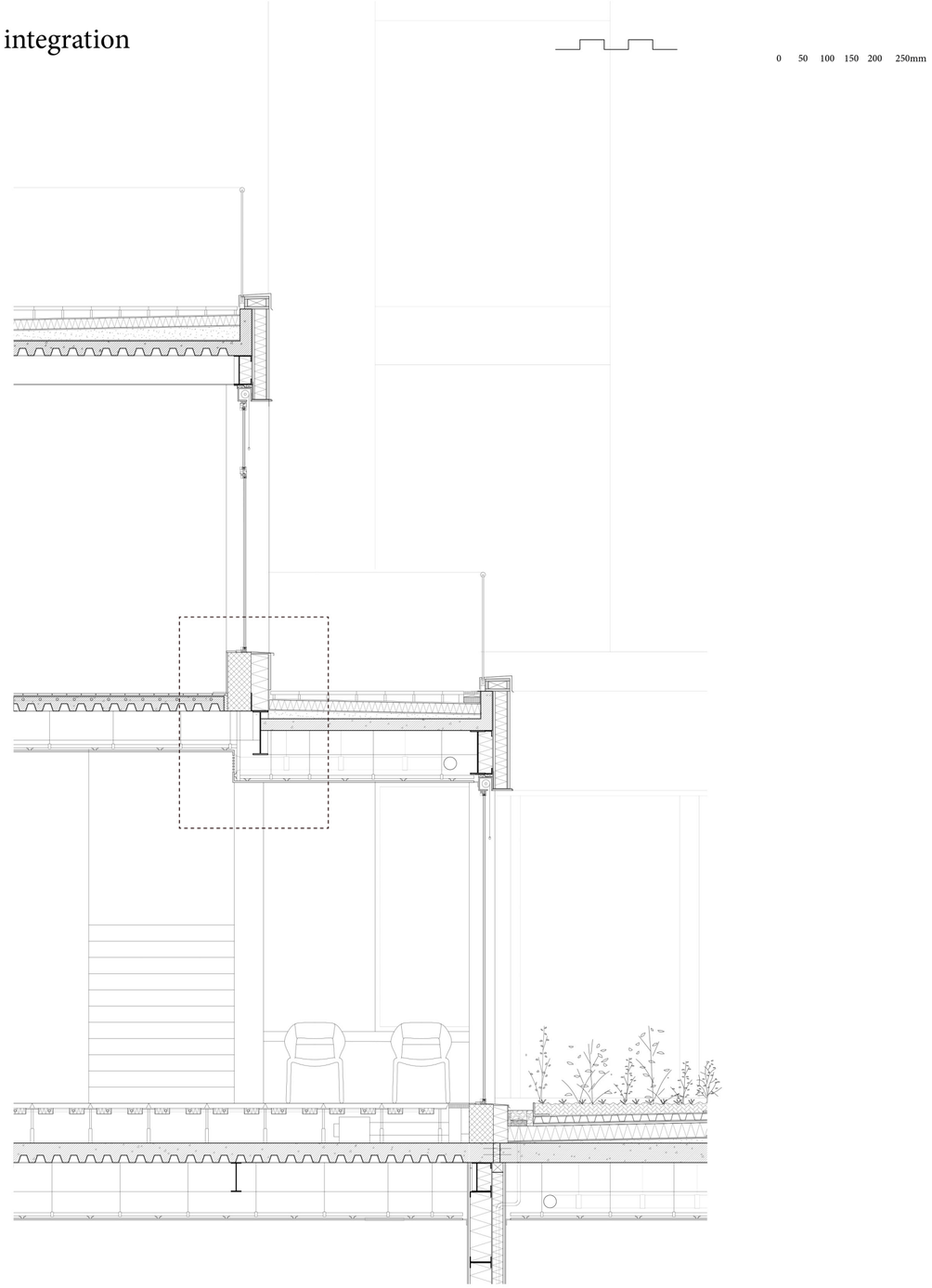
System integration

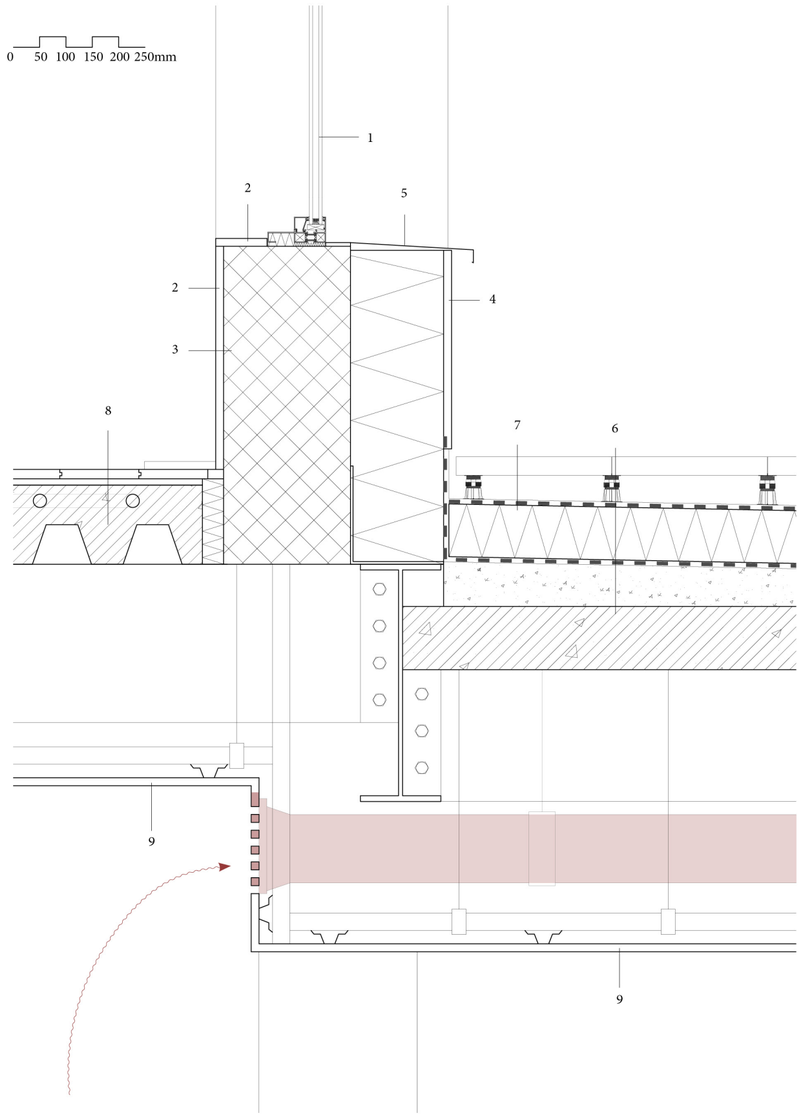




1. double glazing in aluminum frame
2. 15mm gypsum board
3. foamglass
4. 15mm plaster board
5. aluminum flash
6. water-resistant wood substructure; wood pedestal; waterproof membrane; 100mm thermal insulation; vapour barrier; cement mortar screeding to falls 2%; 150mm concrete slab
7. gutter for drainage system
8. 18mm oak parquet; 12mm subfloor; 30/50mm battens with mineral wool insulation gap filled; 150mm concrete slab
9. 15mm gypsum suspendid ceiling board

System integration





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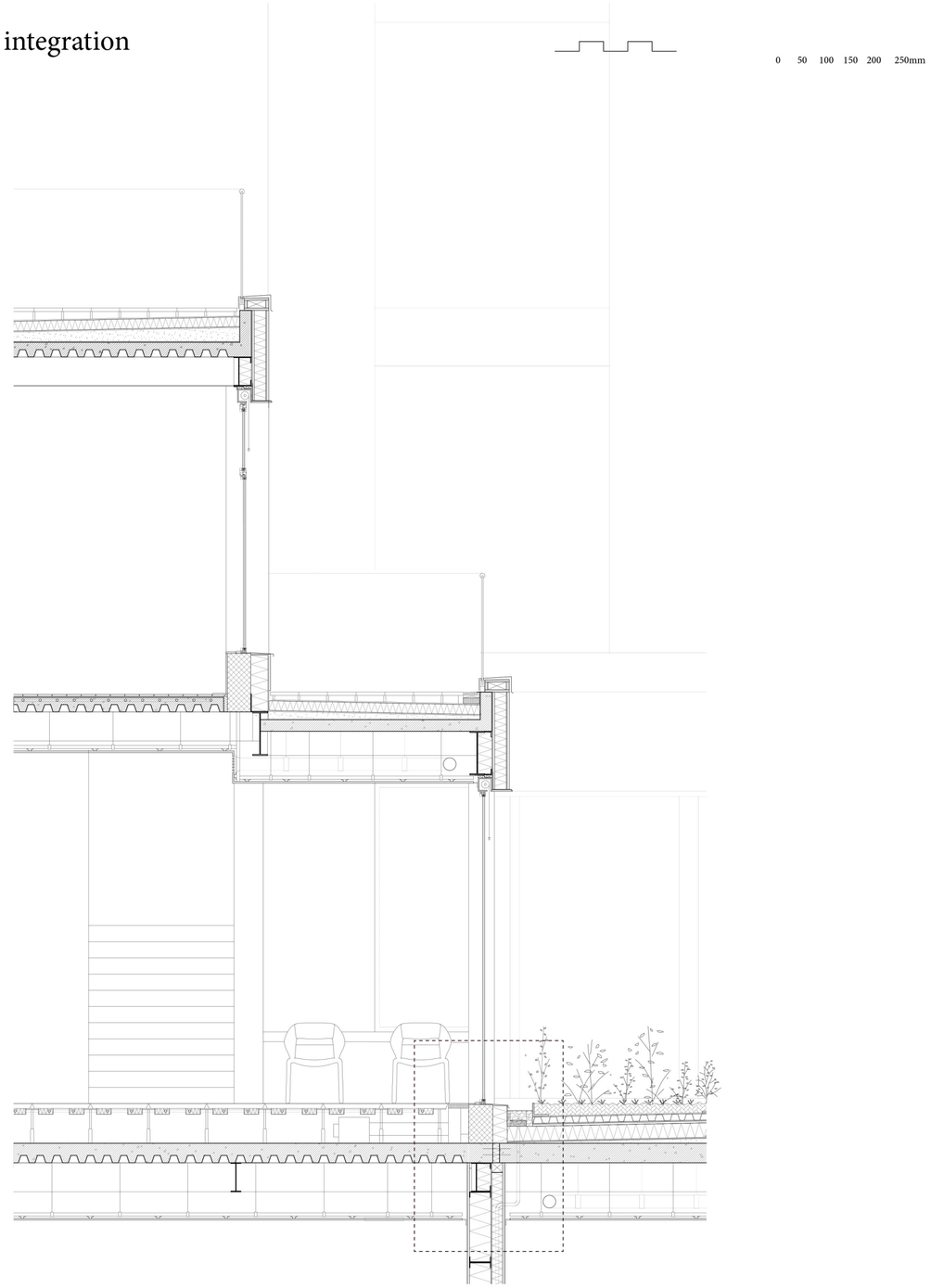
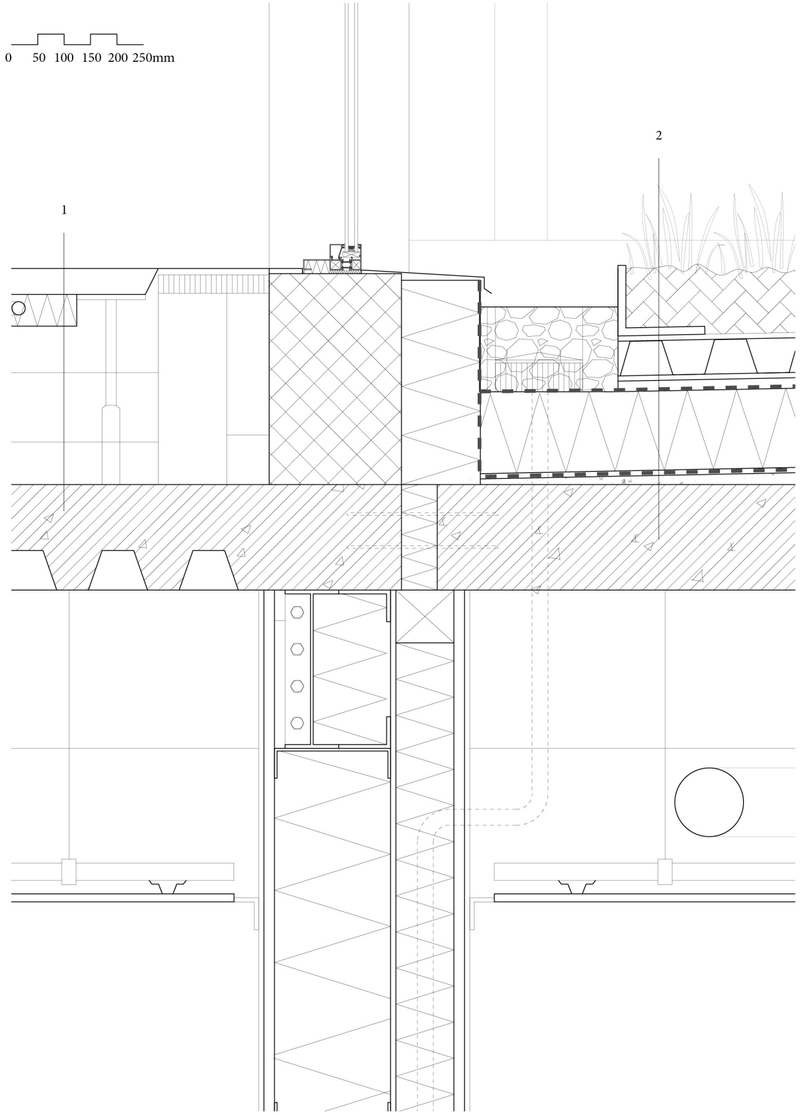
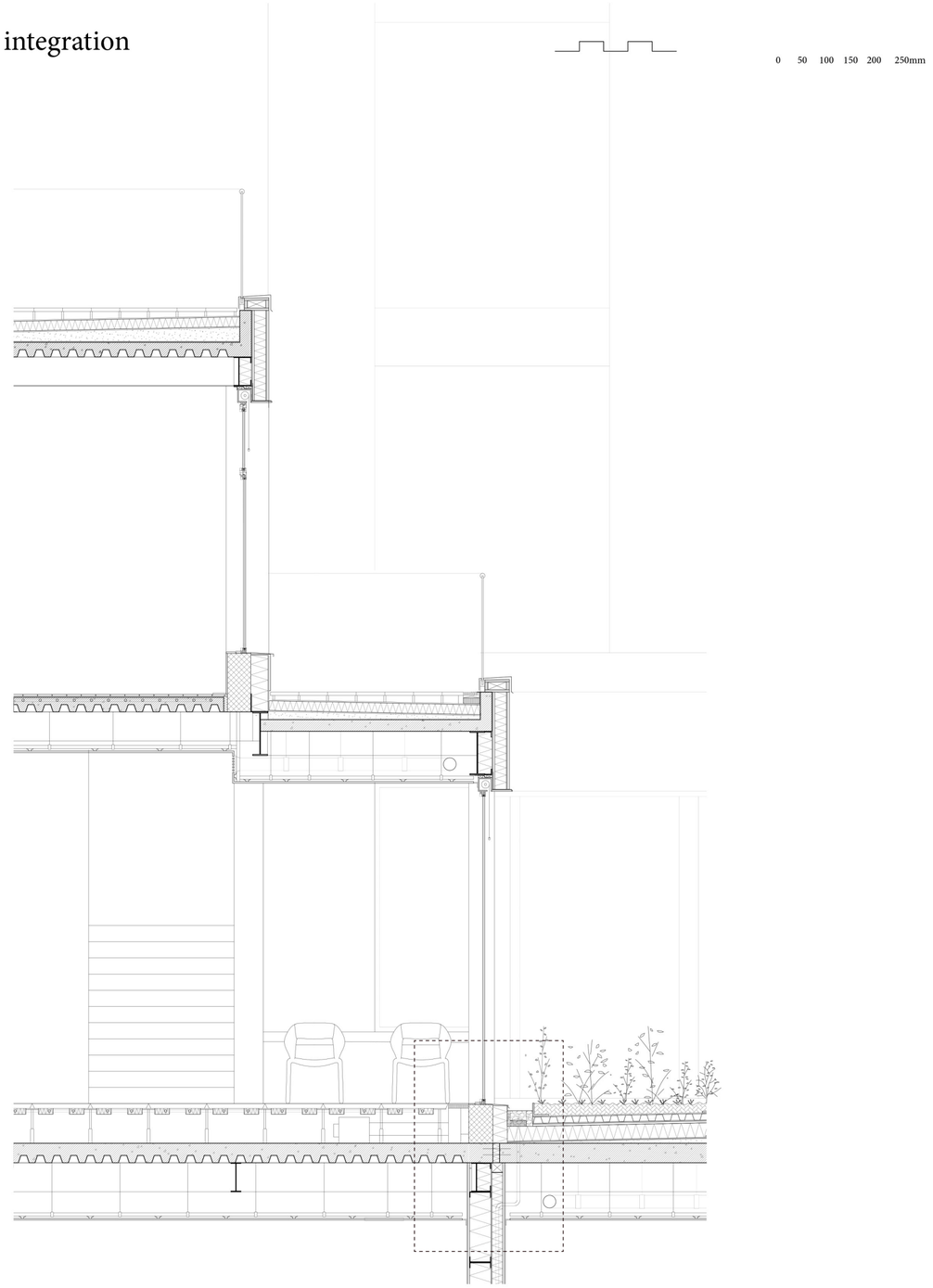


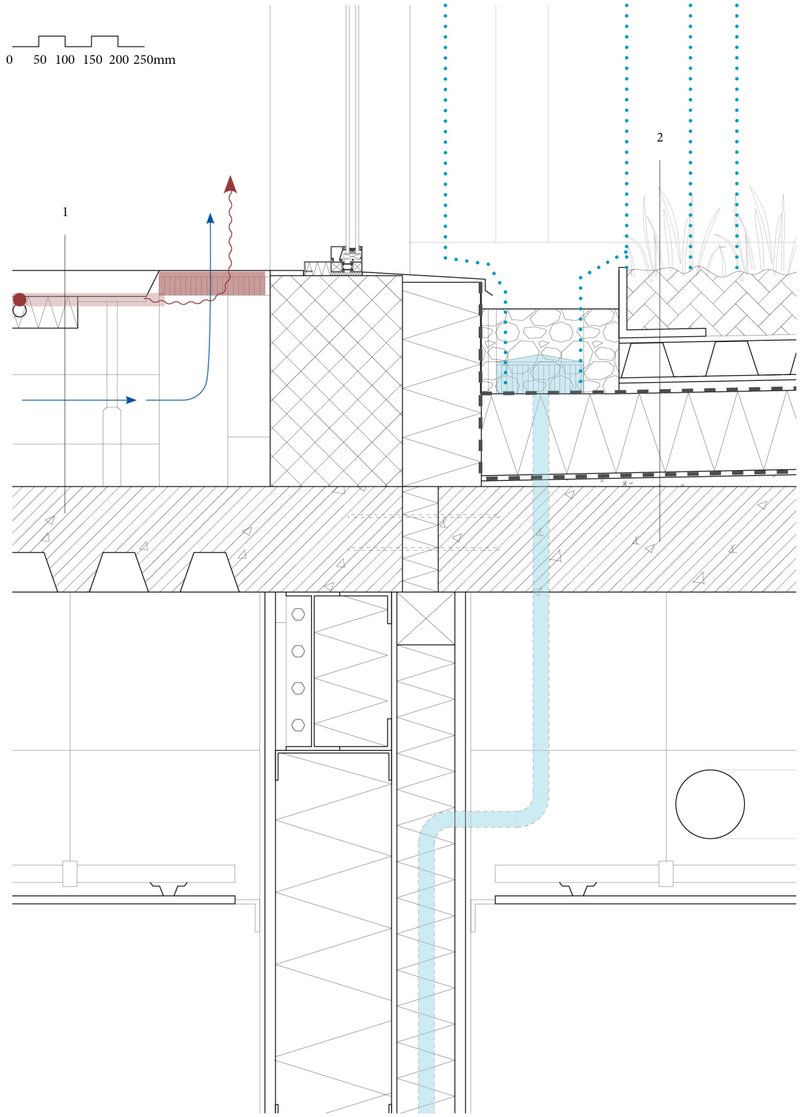


1. raised floor with 30 mm oak floorboard construction: 30 mm three-layer oak floorboard; 60mm thermal insulation adhered below with floor heating pipe embedded; 250mm concrete slab

2. 130mm greenroof substrate; geotextile 1m wide at all perimeters, reservior layer; green roof waterproofing membrane; 65mm drainage layer; aeration layer; 150mm thermal insulation; vapour barrier; cement mortar screeding to falls 2%; 250mm concrete slab

System integration





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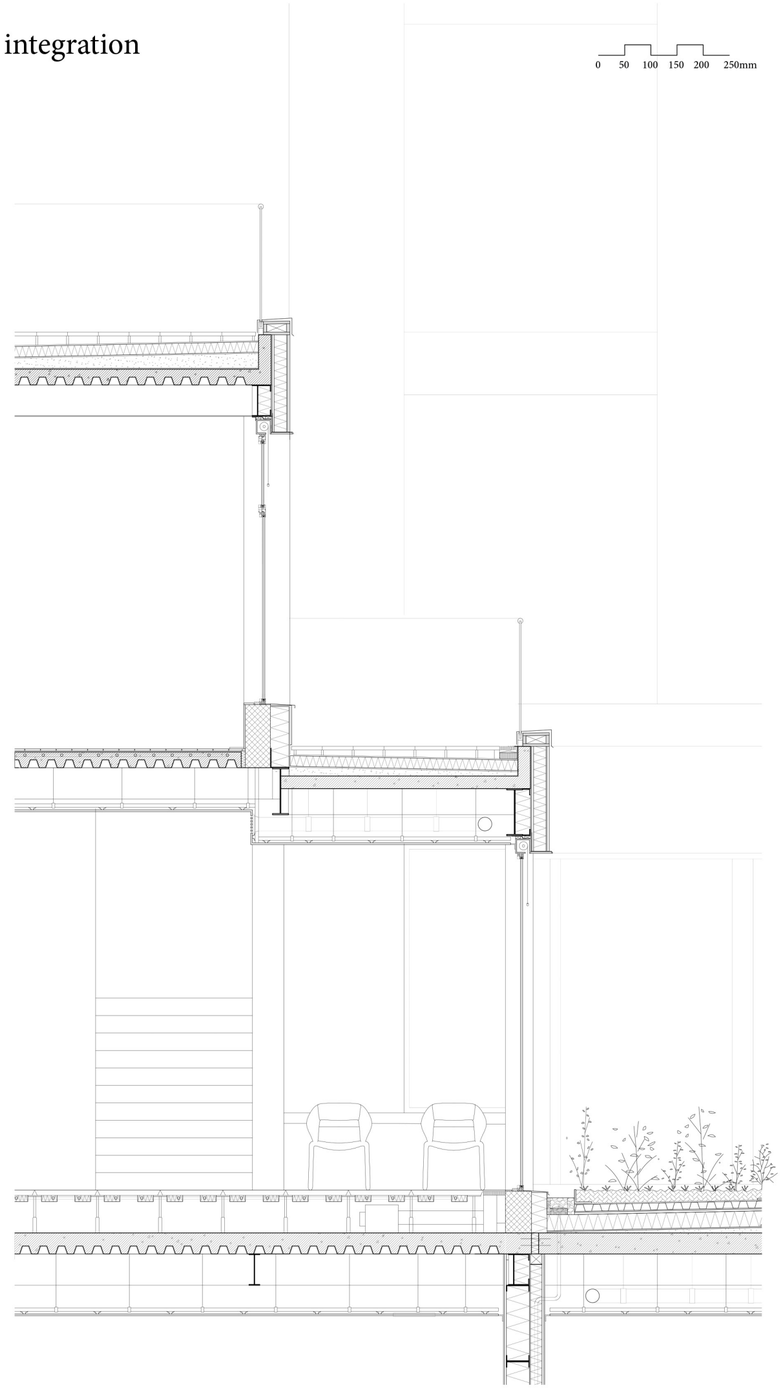
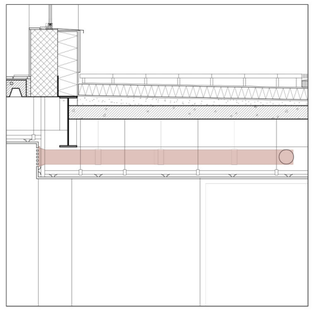
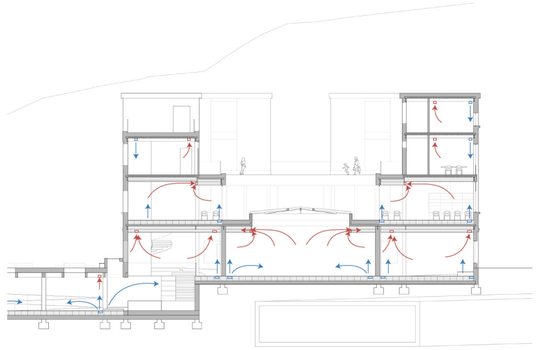
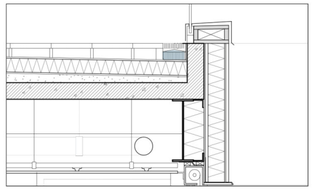
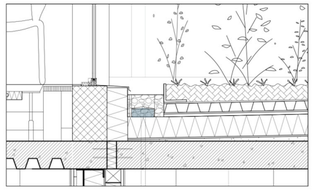
System integration

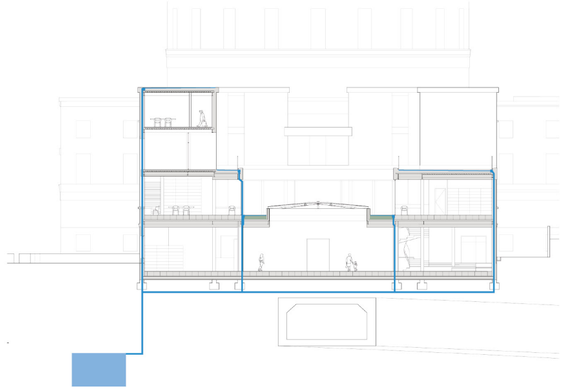


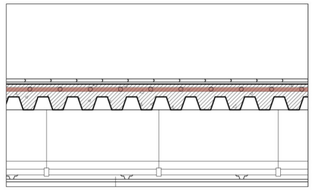


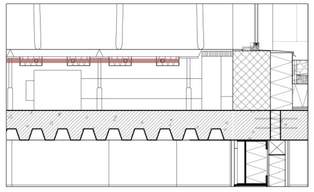


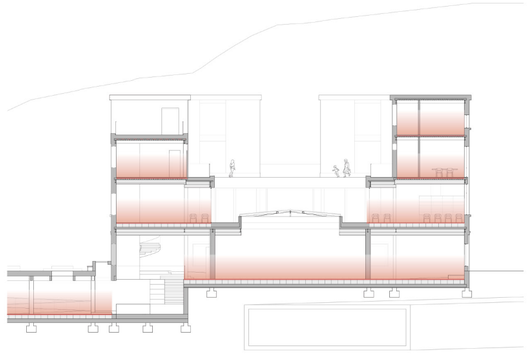








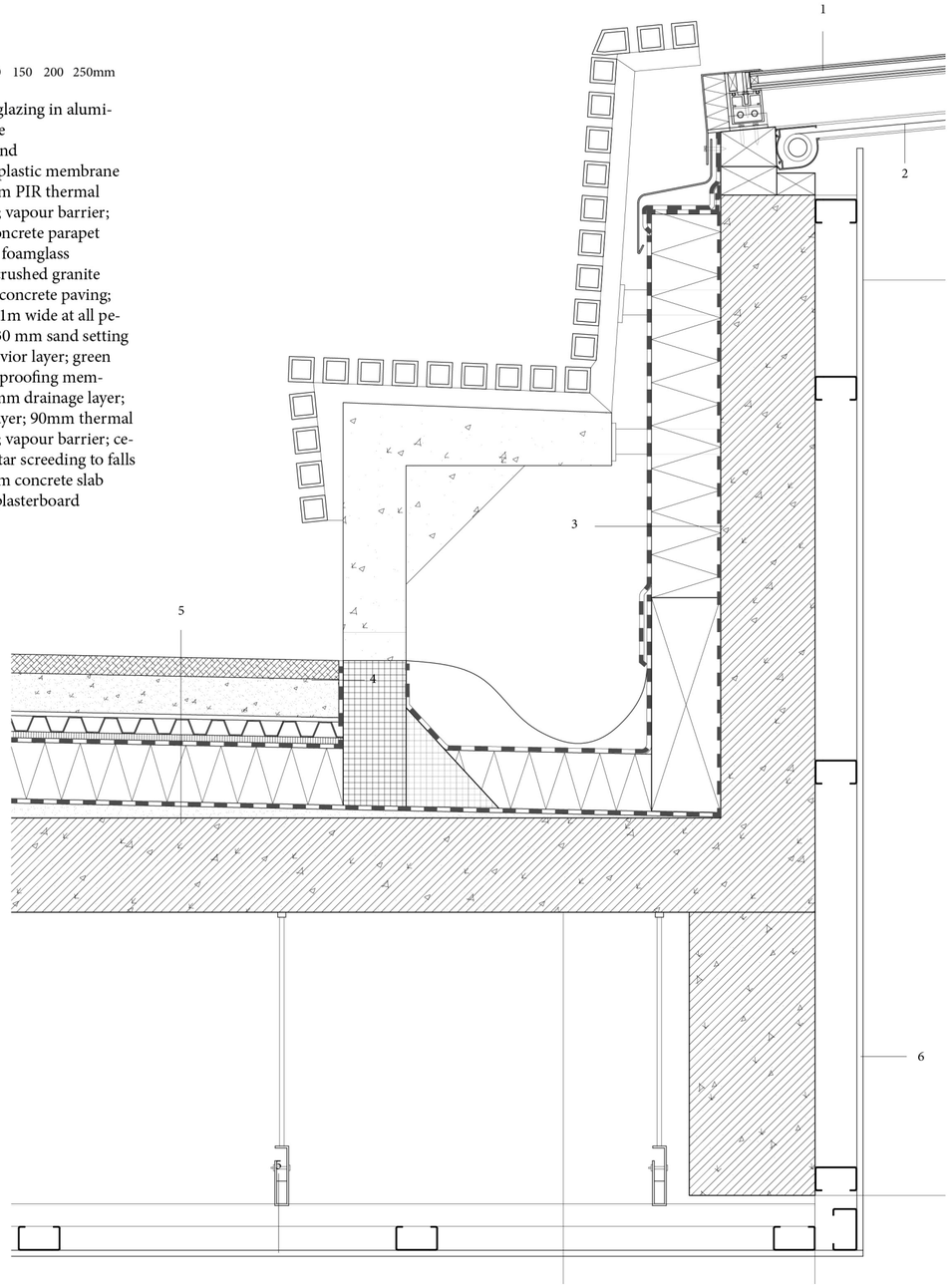


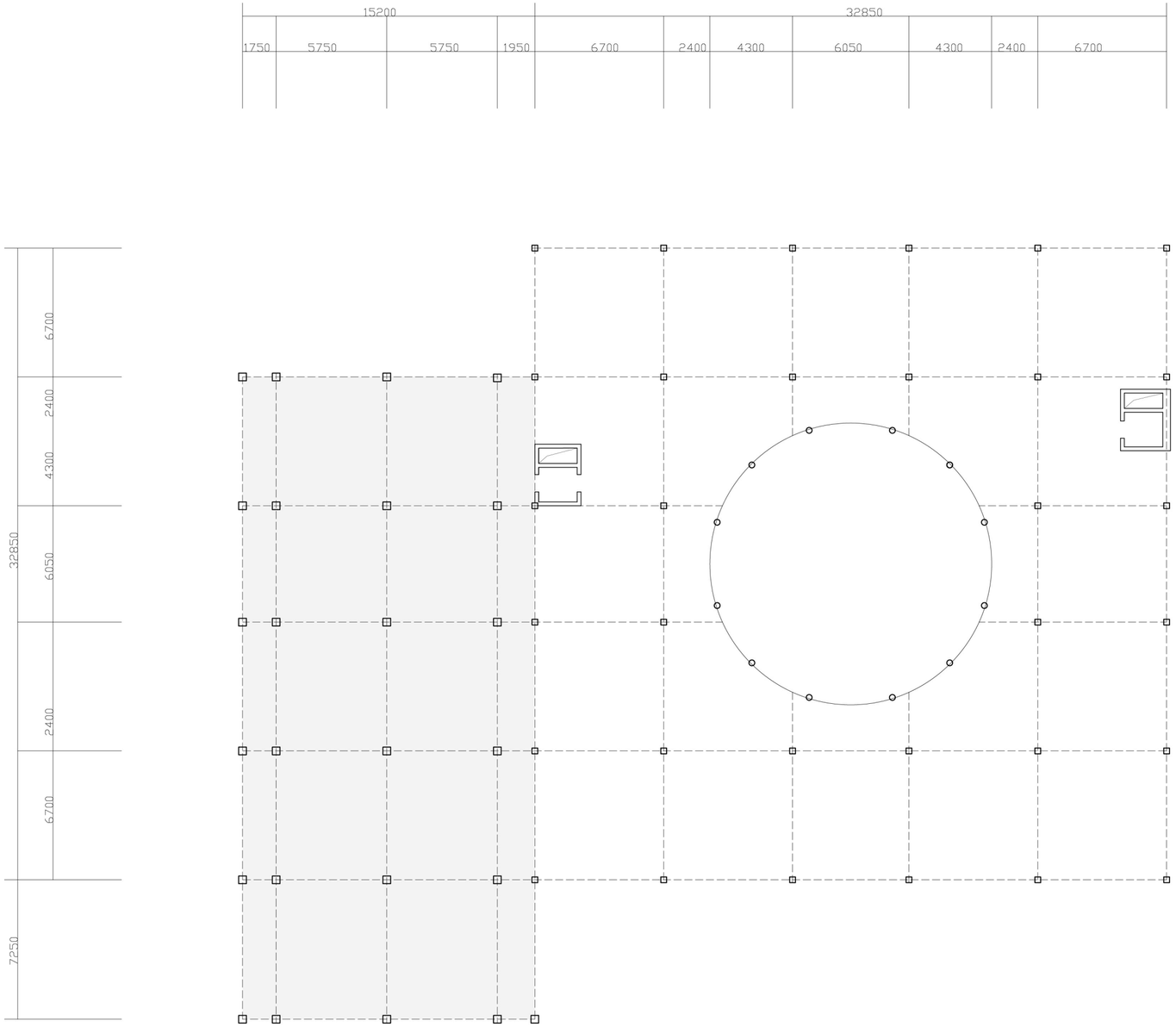


Details-Urban Furniture

0 50 100 150 200 250mm

1. double glazing in aluminum frame
2. roller bind
3. 1.6mm plastic membrane seal 110mm PIR thermal insulation; vapour barrier; 150mm concrete parapet
4. 100mm foamglass
5. 40mm crushed granite stone and concrete paving; geotextile 1m wide at all perimeters, 30 mm sand setting bed ; reservior layer; green roof waterproofing membrane; 30mm drainage layer; aeration layer; 90mm thermal insulation; vapour barrier; cement mortar screeding to falls 2%; 150mm concrete slab
6. 10mm plasterboard




15200
32850
1750
5750
5750
1950
6700
2400
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6050
4300
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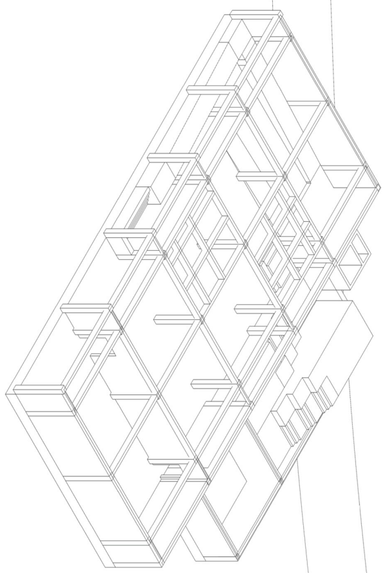
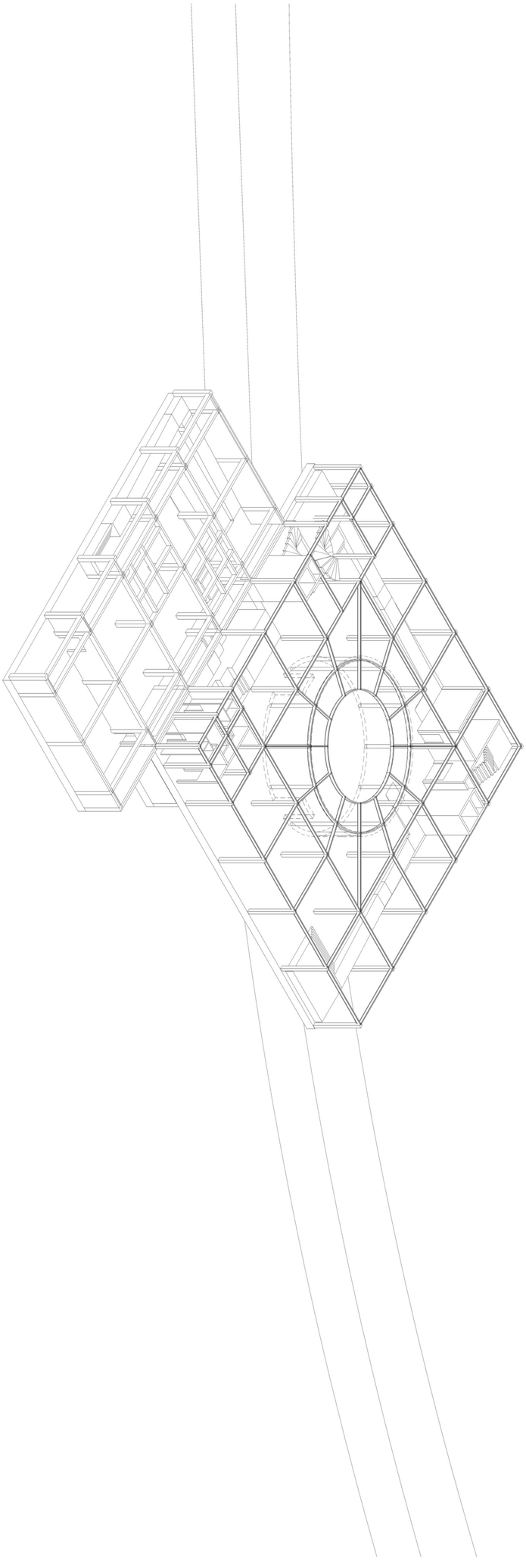
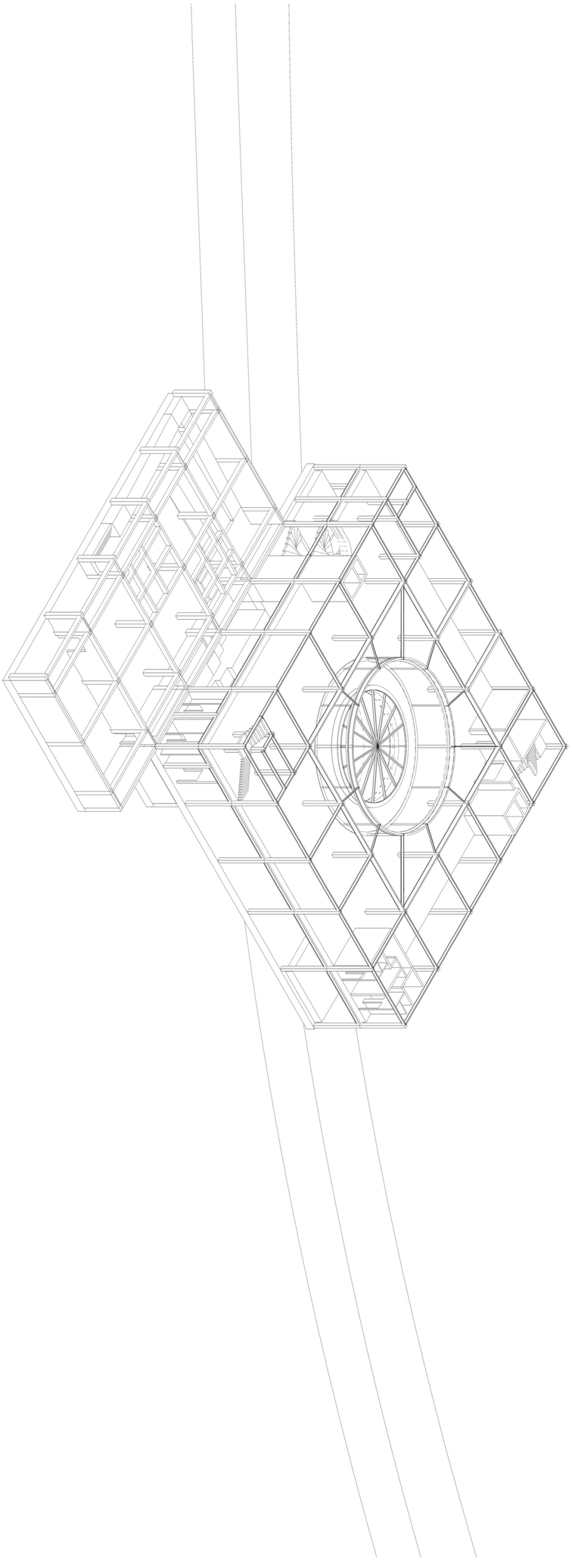
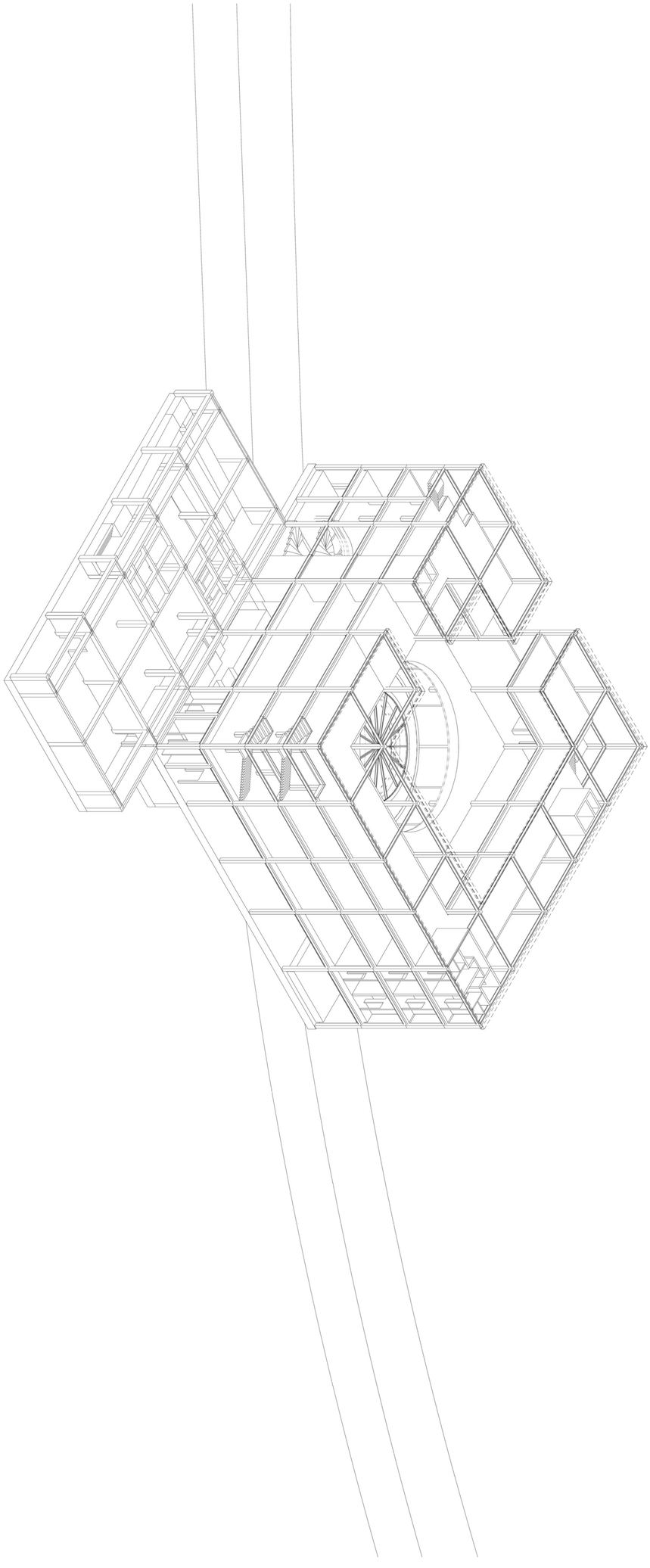
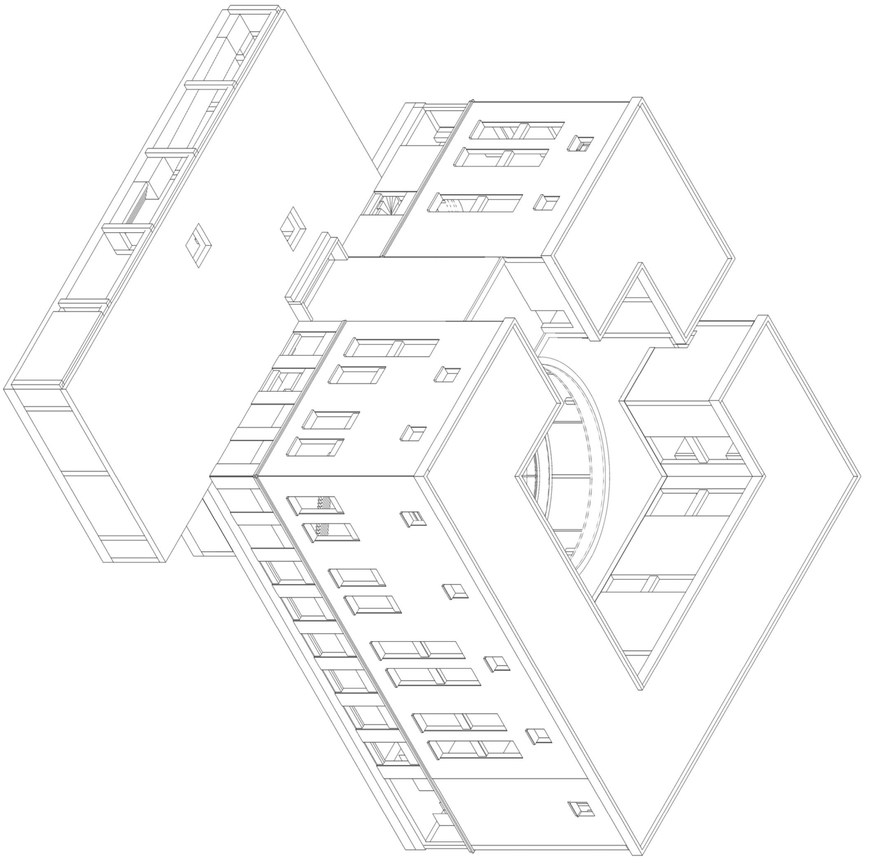
2400
6700
7250
32850

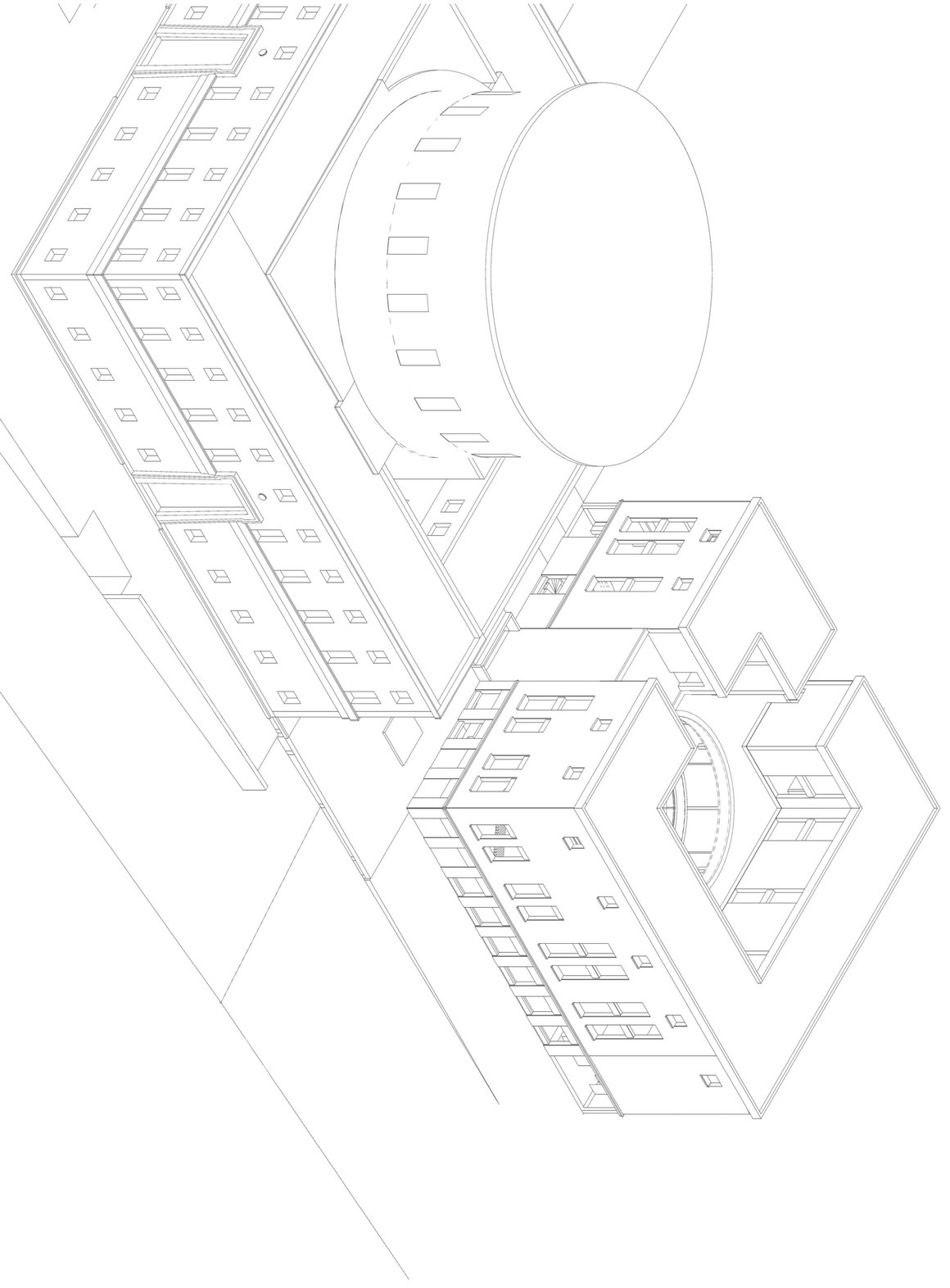


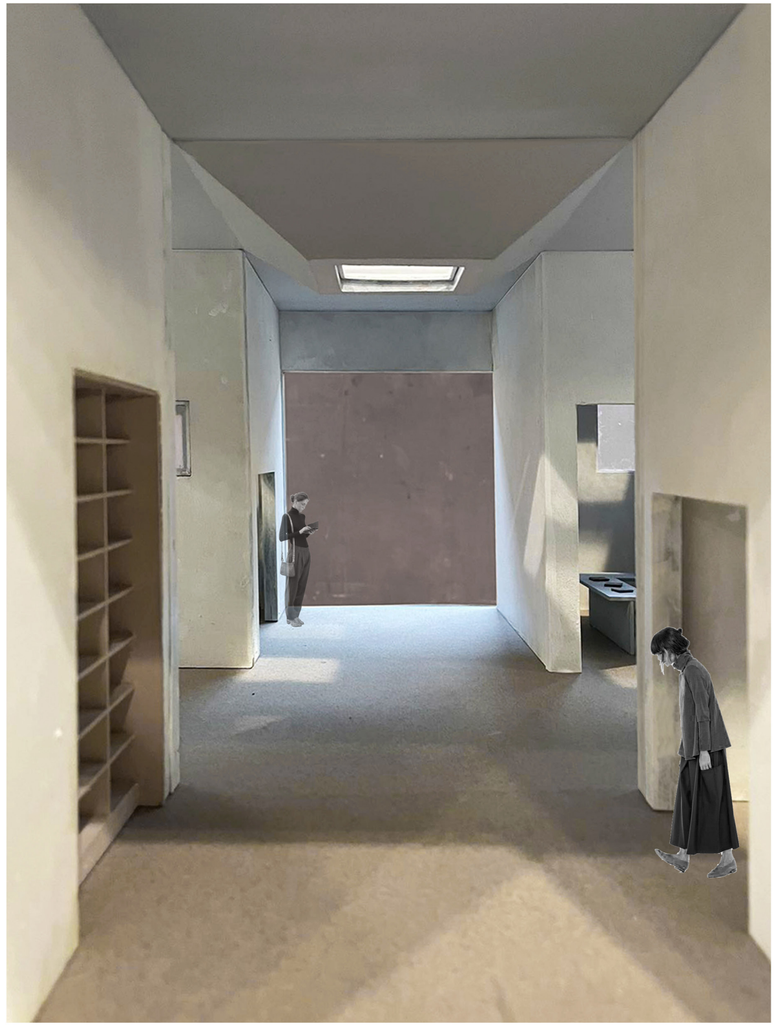












P1 model 1:50

P3 model 1:50

P5 model 1:50

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