

PUBLIC LIBRARY

A THESIS

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of
Bachelor of Architecture degree

By

SAI SIBANI
(39210071)



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
SCHOOL OF BUILDING AND ENVIRONMENT

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
Accredited with Grade "A++" by NAAC | 12B Status by UGC | Approved by AICTE
JEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV GANDHI SALAI, CHENNAI - 600 119

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Thesis Report is the bonafide work of **Sai Sibani (39210071)** who carried out the Thesis entitled "**Public Library**" under our supervision from December 2023 to April 2024.

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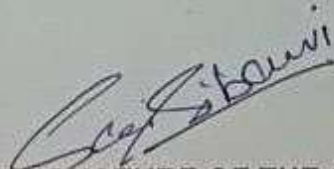
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DECLARATION

I, **SAI SIBANI** hereby declare that the Thesis Report entitled "Public Library" done by me under the guidance of **Ar. Anitha Murugan** (Internal Guide), **Ar. Selvendiran** (Internal Review Member) and **Ar. Kurian George** (External Guide) Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Architecture Degree.

DATE: 24/05/24.

PLACE: Chennai



SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

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I convey my thanks to **Dr.Devyani Gangopadhyay**, Dean and Head of the Department, School of Building and Environment, Our Design Chair **Dr. Ar.Sarath C.Kanth**, Thesis Coordinator **Ar. Anitha Murugan** for providing me necessary support and details at the right time during the progressive reviews.

I would like to express my sincere and deep sense of gratitude to my Thesis Internal guide **Ar.Anitha Murugan**, Internal Review member **Ar. Selvendiran** and External Guide **Ar. Selvendiran** their guidance, suggestions and constant encouragement which paved the way for the successful completion of my Thesis work.

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SAI SIBANI

THESIS SYNOPSIS

This thesis is regarding the use of public libraries in the modern generation. In the era of having access to almost every little detail on the internet, the importance of public libraries has not been reduced or caused any harm to the society.

Libraries are generally a place where we can find a very calming environment without the interference of anything happening around. The main reason of the youth and old people still using the public library is its calming environment. Serving as a basic need to the society, Public Libraries are still in high demand and can never be found empty at any point of the day or during any day of the year. With the wide range of sectional options, they also provide carrels or study spaces, which can be accessed by the public to sit and focus on their studies.

Combining openings and more of interactive spaces in the library, encourages youth to visit the library often to regain their lost peace in their very busy day-to-day schedules and it kind of makes them feel like going to a runaway space.

So after a basic research of studying and analyzing different aspects of a public library, it clearly says out that public libraries serve as different purposes to people with very kind of needs.

Using a combination of qualitative interviews, surveys, and case studies, the thesis evaluates the impact of Public Libraries' efforts on shaping perceptions and attitudes of the youth towards the society is a very positive and much needed change to the society.

In conclusion, Public libraries have long been regarded as vital community resources, serving as hubs of knowledge dissemination, cultural enrichment, and social interaction. However, in the face of evolving technological landscapes and changing community needs, the role and relevance of public libraries have come under scrutiny. This thesis aims to explore the contemporary challenges faced by public libraries and propose strategies for revitalization in alignment with modern societal dynamics.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Public libraries have long been considered vital institutions within communities, serving as hubs for education, culture, and social interaction. However, in an era dominated by digital technologies and evolving reading habits, the role and relevance of public libraries are being questioned. This thesis aims to examine the contemporary landscape of public libraries, exploring their challenges, opportunities, and potential for revitalization in the digital age.

1.2 NEED OF THE PROJECT

As a growing society there are various aspects of needs of a public library in the society, to lay down a few needs,

Equal Access to Information,

Promotion of Literacy,

Community Hub,

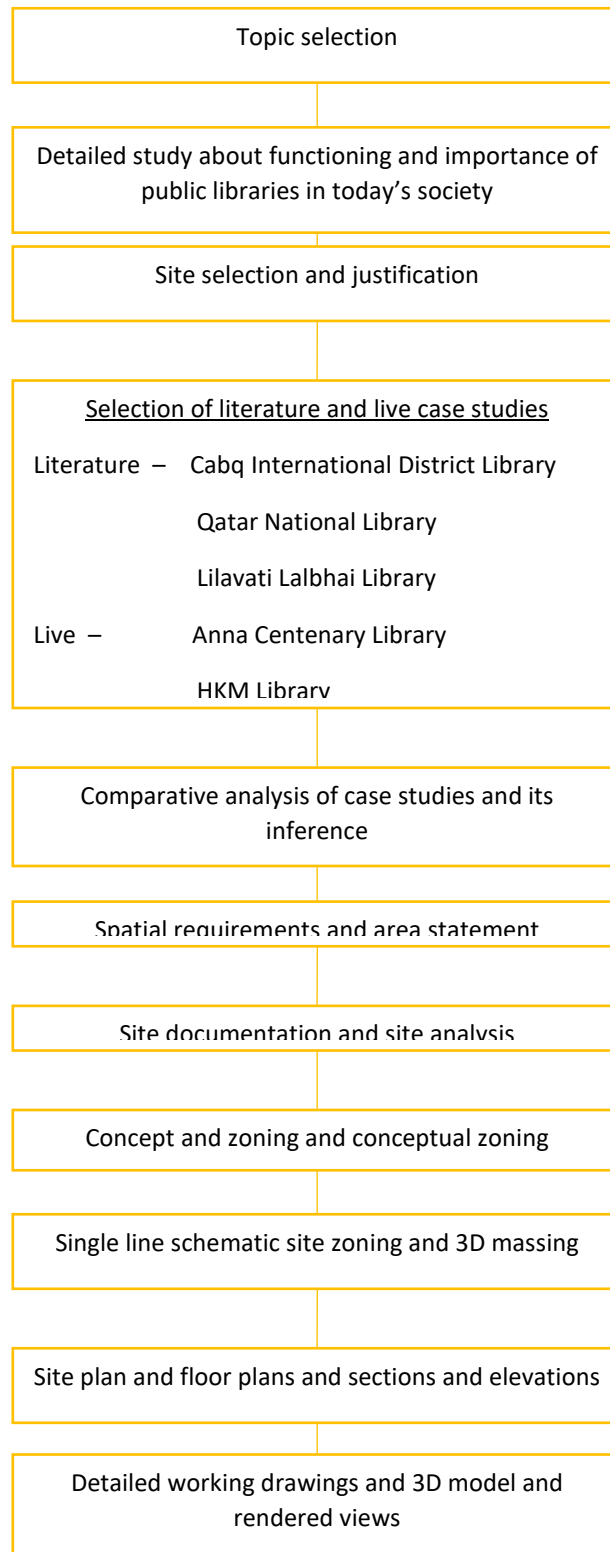
Preservation of Culture and Heritage,

Information Navigation, and many such needs.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVE

1. (a) To assess the current state of public libraries, including their usage patterns, services offered, and challenges faced.
- (b) To analyze the impact of digital technologies on public libraries and their traditional functions.
- (c) To explore innovative approaches and strategies employed by public libraries to remain relevant and responsive to community needs.

1.4 METHODOLOGY



CHAPTER 2

SPECIAL STUDY

EDUTAINMENT CENTRE

2.1 Various Perspectives of a Public Library:

A public library is generally viewed as a space where all kinds of books are available and which also acts as a reading space. The perspective of the new generation people is a little different from the people from the old generation. Until and unless a space is not addressed as a multi purpose space, it is not mostly not acknowledged by the youth. So the overall perspective of the public library is gradually taking turn towards the technology and innovative side of the society.

“Public Library- An Evolving Home For Civic Engagement And Lifelong Learning”

Library overallly is addressed as a very common gathering spaces in today’s time. A space where people tend to spend hours and hours trying to do something very positive.

Libraries are nowadays viewed as a following list of spaces:

- An Information Centre
- A Community Event Centre
- A Tech Hub
- A Living Room
- A Bustling Intersection
- A Centre for Well Being

A library is a combination of various spaces be it physically or virtually that gives its users the best of the experiences. The various functions of a library combiningly forms the library.

2.2 Edutainment Centre

The combination of EDUCATION + ENTERTAINMENT gave birth to the term edutainment which translates as learning while having fun.

Education has already reached new heights with the technology in surroundings. Each and every person is surrounded by various digital instruments. Kids nowadays are introduced to learning tablets in which they learn while playing games or watching videos, etc.

Edutainments straight out means Learning in methods which are fun, not the traditional boring way of teaching. Edutainment puts good affect on the child as it is easy to memorize something, if they are made to visualize it or when they see something. Edutainment serves the purpose of education by various means, for example, games, puzzles, videos, interactive quizzes, etc.

Programs to Explore in a Library as an Edutainment Centre:

- Audio Visual Programs
- Movies of IELTS Listening
- Podcasts
- Mathematics Movies
- Movies on Psychology
- Business Movies
- Learning Based Games

CHAPTER 3

LITERATURE CASE STUDIES

3.1 CABQ INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT LIBRARY, United States

Location - Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States

Architect- RMKM Architecture

Building type- Children's Library

Completion – 2022

3.1.1 SPACIAL ANALYSIS:

The architecture of the CABQ International District Library reflects its commitment to inclusivity and cultural celebration. The design incorporates elements that resonate with the diverse cultural backgrounds of the community, creating a welcoming and inclusive space for all. Multifunctional areas accommodate various activities and events, while flexible layouts facilitate community engagement. Technology integration is seamless, ensuring access for all patrons.

1. **Inclusive Spaces:** The interior spaces of the library are designed to be inclusive and accessible to all patrons. Wide corridors, spacious reading areas, and open layouts accommodate individuals with different mobility needs and preferences. The design also incorporates elements of universal design, ensuring that everyone can navigate the space comfortably.
2. **Flexible Use of Space:** The architecture of the library allows for flexible use of space to accommodate a variety of activities and events. Multi-purpose rooms, meeting spaces, and event areas can be easily adapted to host cultural festivals, community gatherings, educational workshops, and other programming initiatives. This flexibility encourages community engagement and participation.
3. **Sustainable Design Practices:** The library may incorporate sustainable design practices to minimize environmental impact and promote energy efficiency. This could include features such as solar panels, green roofs, rainwater harvesting systems, and

energy-efficient HVAC systems. Sustainable design aligns with the library's commitment to environmental stewardship and community well-being.

4. **Community Engagement:** The design of the CABQ International District Library encourages community engagement and interaction. Gathering spaces, outdoor seating areas, and landscaped gardens provide opportunities for patrons to socialize, collaborate, and connect with one another. The architecture fosters a sense of community and belonging, reinforcing the library's role as a social and cultural hub.



Figure 3.1: CABQ LIBRARY SPACES GROUND FLOOR

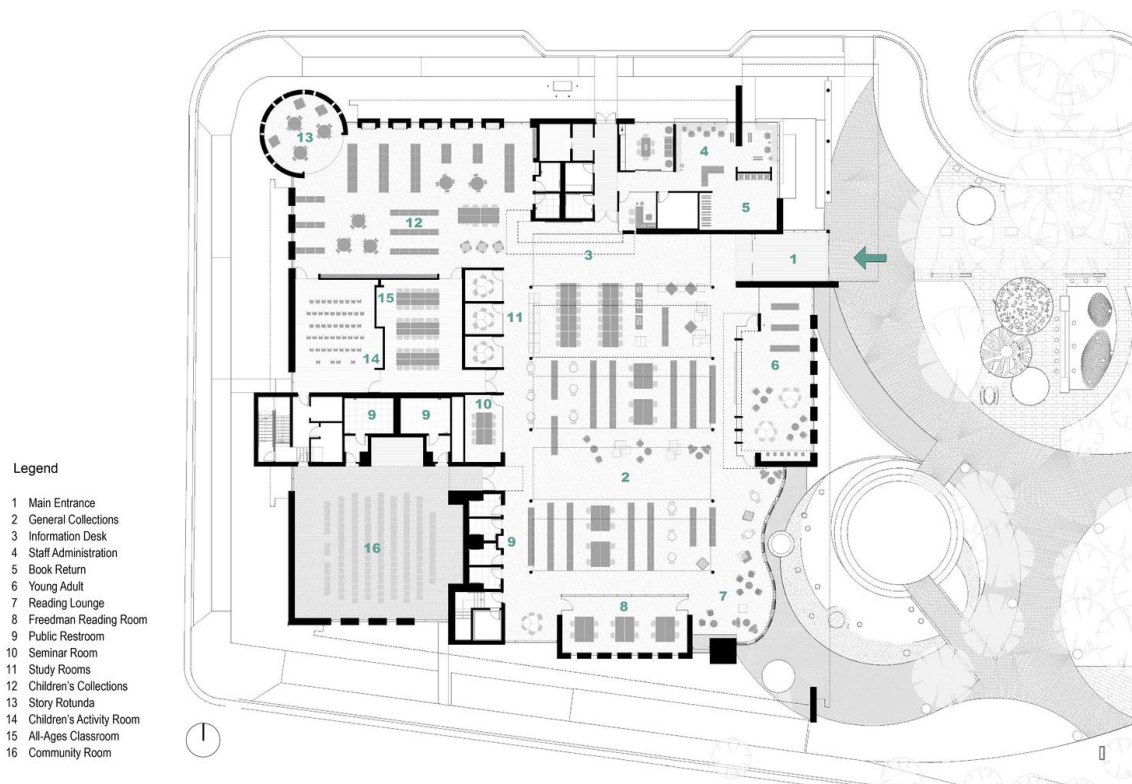


Figure 3.2: CABQ LIBRARY SPACES FIRST FLOOR

Sustainable Design Practices in CABQ International District Library:

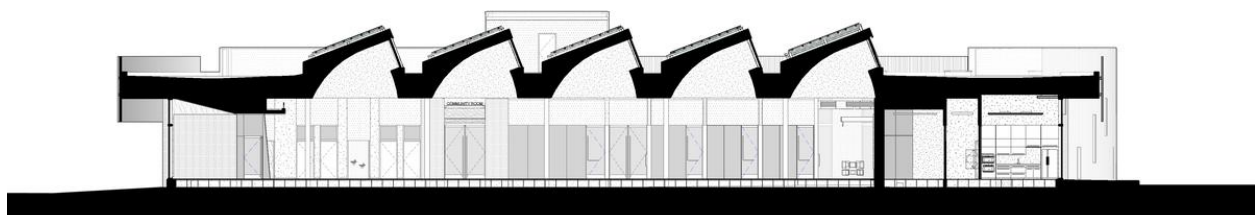


Figure 3.3: ATRIUM SPACES FOR NATURAL LIGHTING

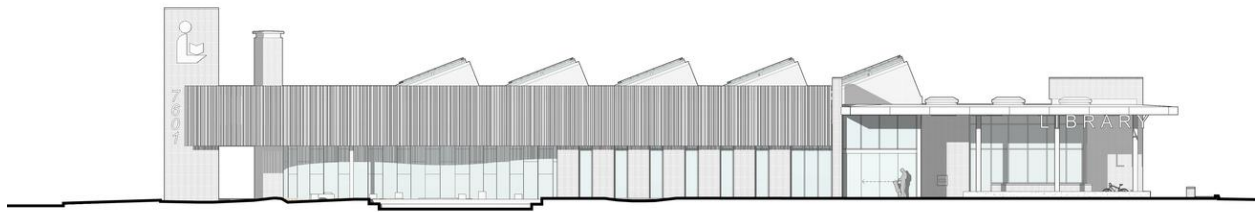


Figure 3.4: ATRIUM SPACES FOR NATURAL LIGHTING

Concept observed behind designing of CABQ International District Library:
VISUAL CONNECTIVITY

All the spaces have huge glasses to provide visual connectivity between spaces, so that it would be more interactive for the kids which would encourage them.



Figure 3.5 SPACES SHOWING VISUAL CONNECTIVITY IN THE BUILDING

3.2 QATAR NATIONAL LIBRARY, QATAR

Location - Doha, Qatar

Architect - OMA, DHV Architects

Building type – National Library

Year of construction - 2017

Area – 45000 sq. mts

3.2.1 SPACIAL ANALYSIS:

The architecture of the Qatar National Library is characterized by its innovative design solutions and forward-thinking approach. The building's interior layout is carefully orchestrated to enhance user experience and navigation, with intuitive wayfinding systems and open sightlines that promote connectivity and exploration. The library's design also incorporates flexible spaces that can adapt to evolving needs and accommodate future growth.

1. **Iconic Architecture:** The Qatar National Library boasts a striking architectural design that has garnered international acclaim. Designed by renowned architect Rem Koolhaas of OMA (Office for Metropolitan Architecture), the library's iconic structure features a futuristic geometric form inspired by the classic Arab marketplace, known as the souq. The building's unique shape and dynamic facade make it a prominent landmark in Doha's skyline.
2. **Cultural Symbolism:** The architecture of the Qatar National Library incorporates elements of Qatari culture and heritage, paying homage to the country's rich history and traditions. The geometric patterns, arches, and motifs found throughout the building draw inspiration from Islamic architecture, reflecting Qatar's Islamic heritage and identity. These cultural references imbue the library with a sense of place and belonging for visitors.
3. **Community Spaces:** In addition to its role as a repository of knowledge and research, the Qatar National Library serves as a vibrant community hub for cultural exchange and social interaction. The building includes public spaces such as exhibition galleries,

auditoriums, performance venues, and outdoor plazas that host a wide range of cultural events, lectures, workshops, and exhibitions. These community spaces foster dialogue, creativity, and collaboration among diverse audiences.

4. **Architectural Innovation:** The architecture of the Qatar National Library is characterized by its innovative design solutions and forward-thinking approach. The building's interior layout is carefully orchestrated to enhance user experience and navigation, with intuitive wayfinding systems and open sightlines that promote connectivity and exploration. The library's design also incorporates flexible spaces that can adapt to evolving needs and accommodate future growth.



Fig 3.6: SCHEMATIC MODEL



Fig 3.7: INTERNAL LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN THE SPACE

3.3 THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Location - Battery Park City, New York, US

Architect - 1100 Architects

Building type – Public Library

Year of construction - 2010

Area – 10500 sq ft

3.3.1 SPACIAL ANALYSIS:

1. Interior spaces provide an open, naturally lit environment conducive for learning. A prominent staircase enhances connectivity between the two levels and doubles as both an information kiosk and an informal reading nook.
2. The bright, colorful children's section occupies the space adjacent to the street frontage, making it evident to onlookers that the design transforms the standard library stack and reading areas into a vision for the 21st century.
3. This 10,500-square-foot branch of The New York Public Library, which occupies the first two floors of a residential high-rise in Battery Park City, meets the needs of a new and rapidly growing community.
4. The fully-glazed, two-story facade creates an inviting street presence that draws visitors inside and positions the building as a neighborhood anchor.

Concept observed behind designing of The New York Public Library:

ADAPTIVE REUSE, UTILISING DEAD SPACES

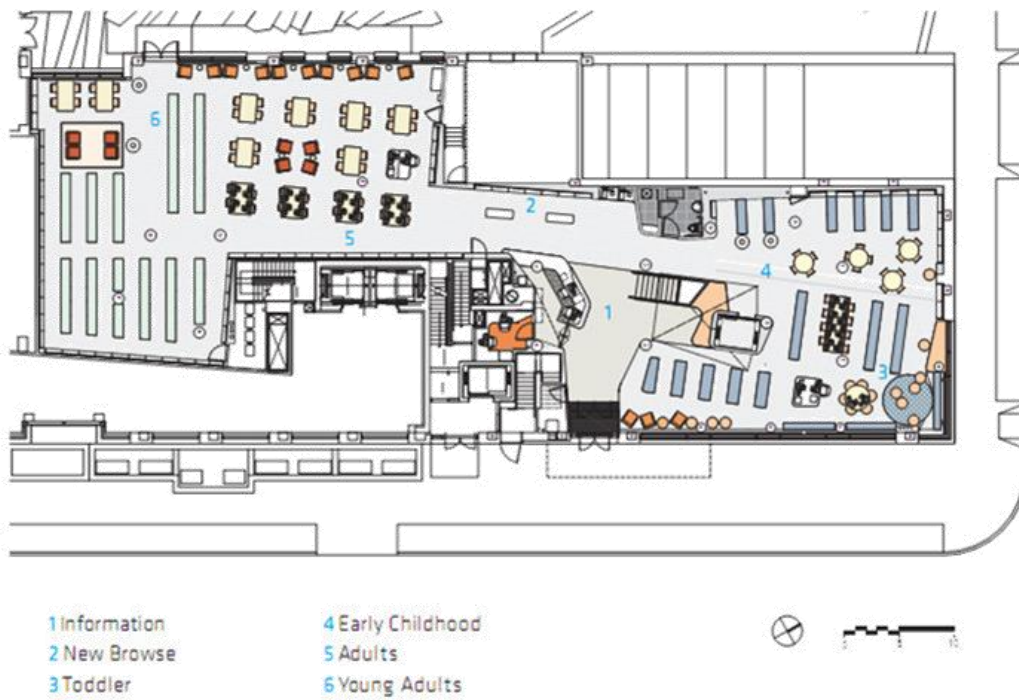


Fig 3.8: ENTRY LEVEL FLOOR

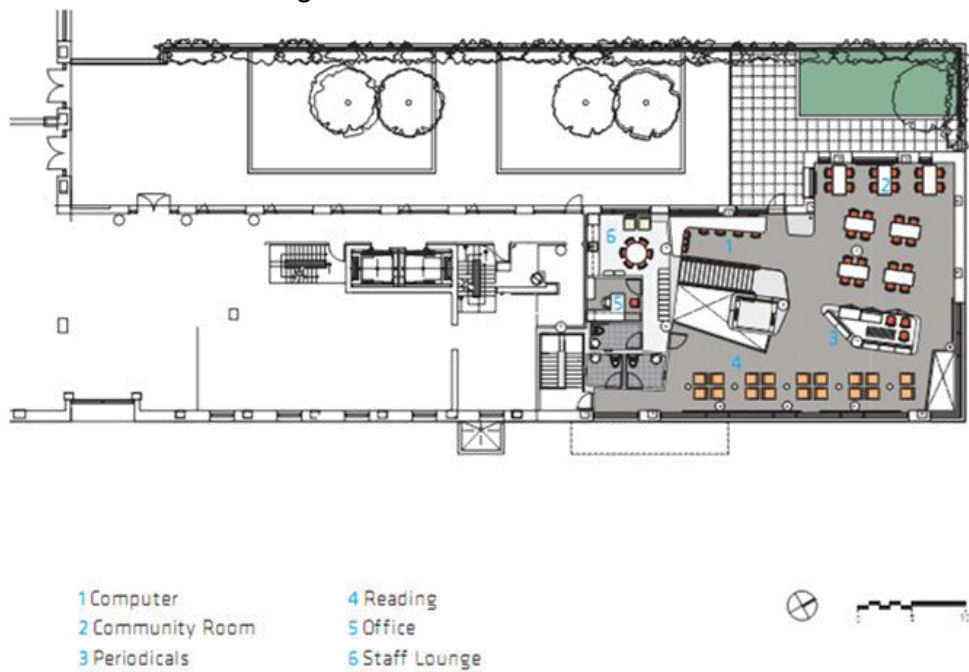


Fig 3.9: MEZANNINE FLOOR

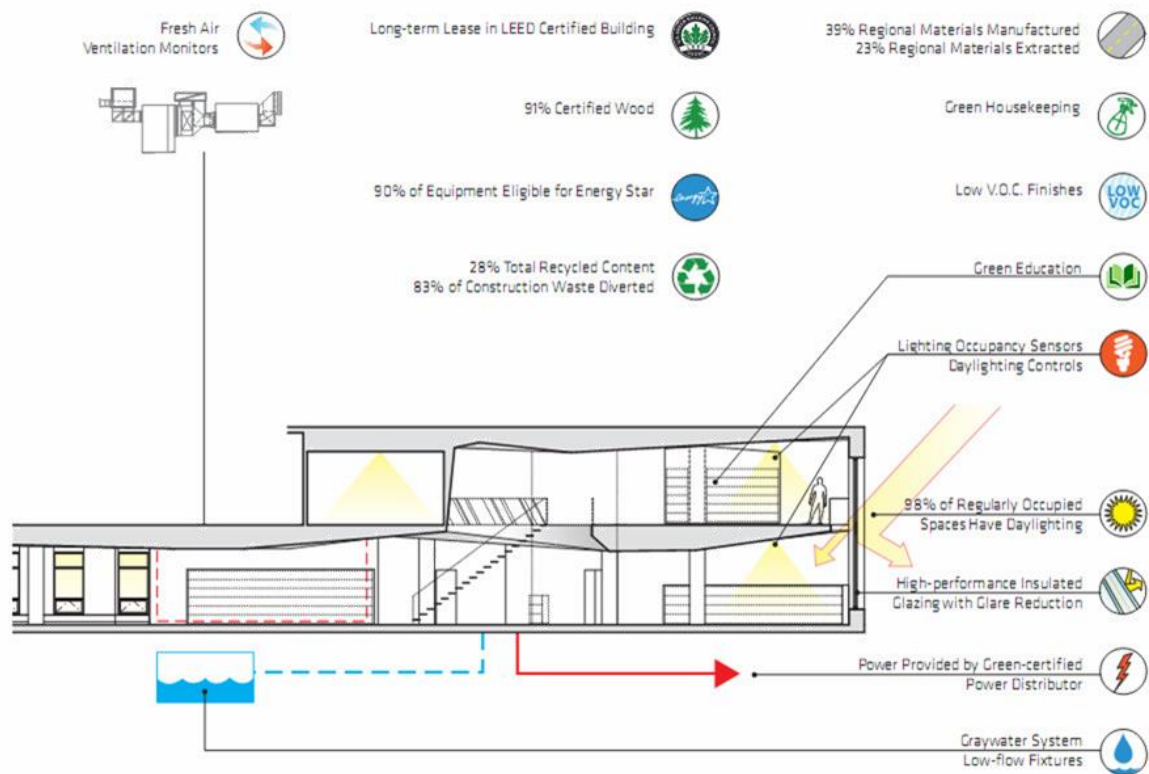


Fig 3.10: ADAPTIVE USES

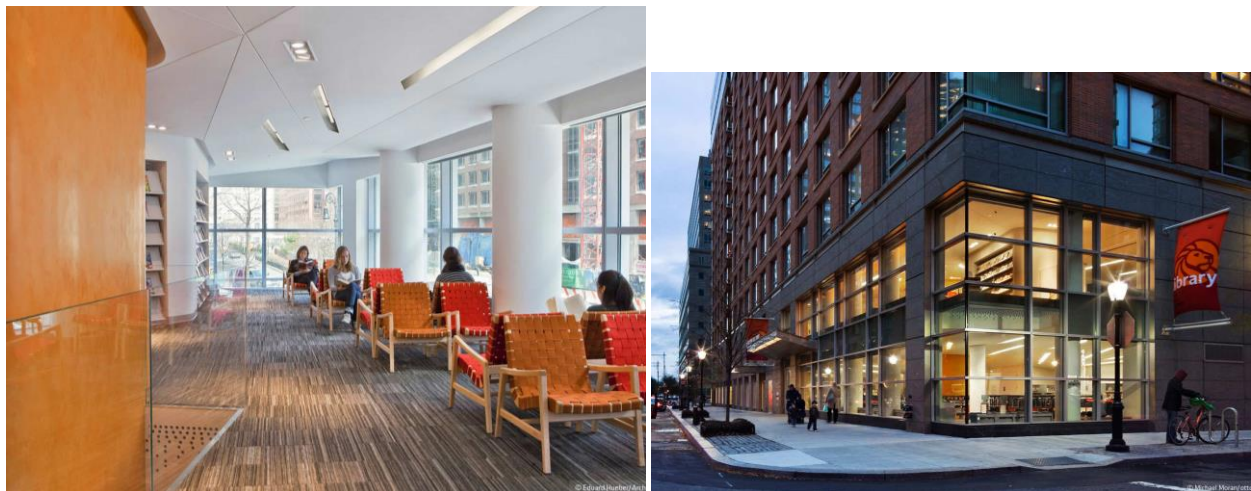


Fig 3.11: LIBRARY IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

3.4 LILAVATI LALBHAI LIBRARY

Location - Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Architect - RMA Architects

Building type – Public Library

Year of construction - 2017

Area – 31000 sq m

3.4.1 SPACIAL ANALYSIS:

1. Complete with an operating manual for students, the building's modulated, louvered facade can be manually adjusted to allow in less light or more ventilation in response to Ahmedabad's severely hot and dry climate.
2. Located at -4 meters and -8 meters below ground level, the book stacks, carrels, and study spaces benefit from both plentiful and filtered natural lighting that pours in through the louvered facade as well as the natural cooling effect provided by the surrounding earth.
3. The lighting in the building has particularly enhanced the beauty and all other features of the building
4. The placement of the floors underground has given a welcoming feel to all the users to experience the environment inside the building on a different level.

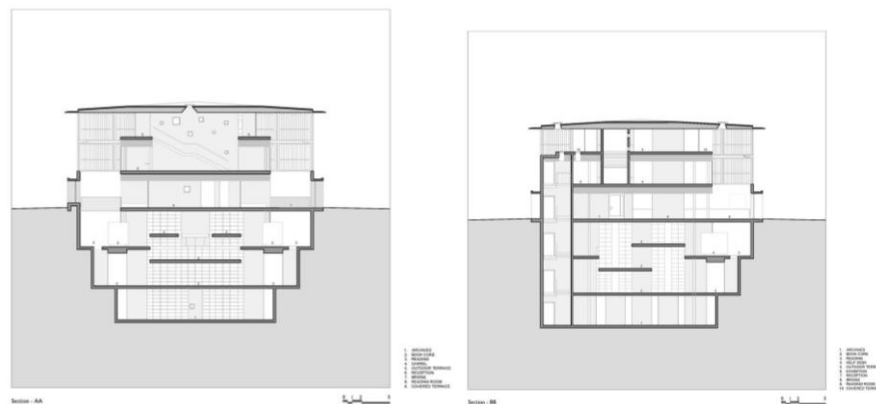


Fig 3.12: SECTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

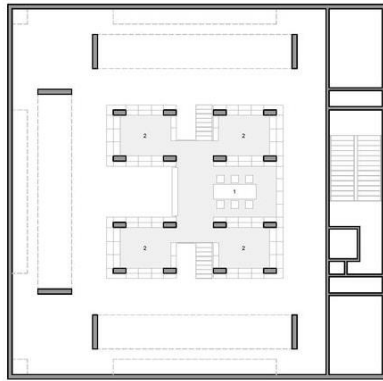


Fig 3.13: MEZZANINE 2 PLAN

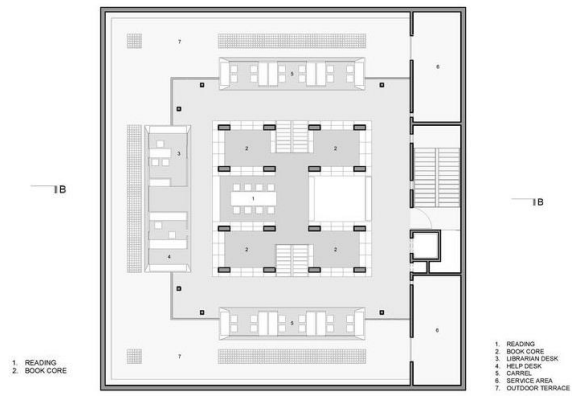


Fig 3.14: BASEMENT 1 & MEZZANINE 1PLAN

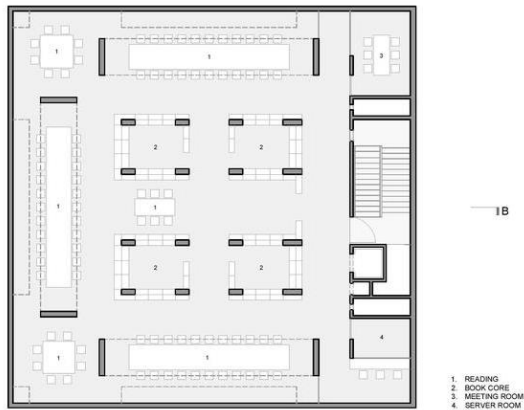


Fig 3.15: BASEMENT 2 PLAN

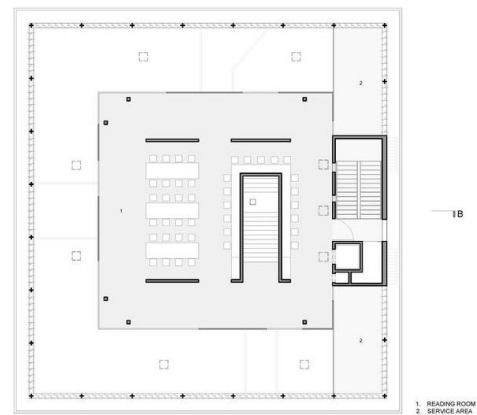


Fig 3.16: FIRST FLOOR

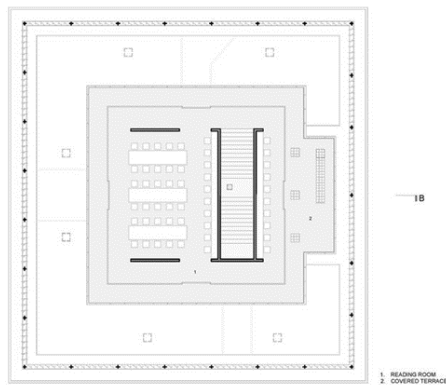


Fig 3.17: SECOND FLOOR

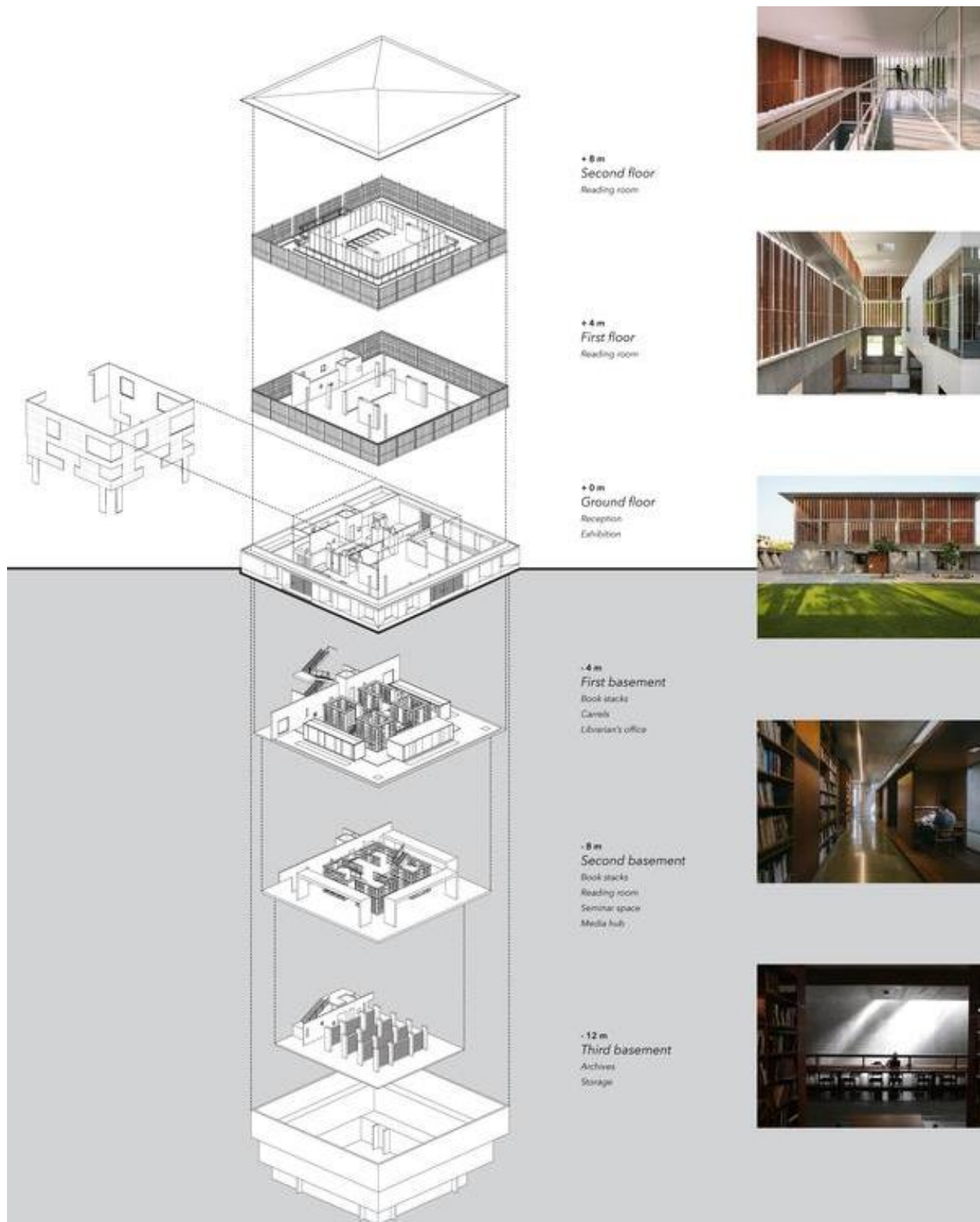


Fig 3.18: AXONOMETRIC VIEW

3.5 YOGANANDA LIBRARY

Location - Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India

Architect - Sourabh Gupta

Building type – Public Library

Year of construction - 2013

Area – 2476 sq m

3.5.1 SPACIAL ANALYSIS:

1. The green roofs bring in a level of drama, as one ascends through these large steps.
2. One could casually climb the spacious stairs and use the steps to surf for books. Seating on steps, lighting from top onto the books and the strong directional volume thus created aids in pulling people and uplifts them, literally.
3. The circulation space is thus reinterpreted as a bright yellow, clean white and raw grey contrast. They work well against each other to give this reinvented route, a refreshing look and feel.
4. The courtyards connect playfully in voids and volumes as they broaden up to the terrace to become a natural container of light.
5. This unrestricted light but controlled temperature and views bring the required climatic control within the building.
6. The upper two floors are made deeper as the contours recede and the front remains aligned.
7. This allows a large central courtyard that pours uniform indirect light into all the parts of the built floors.

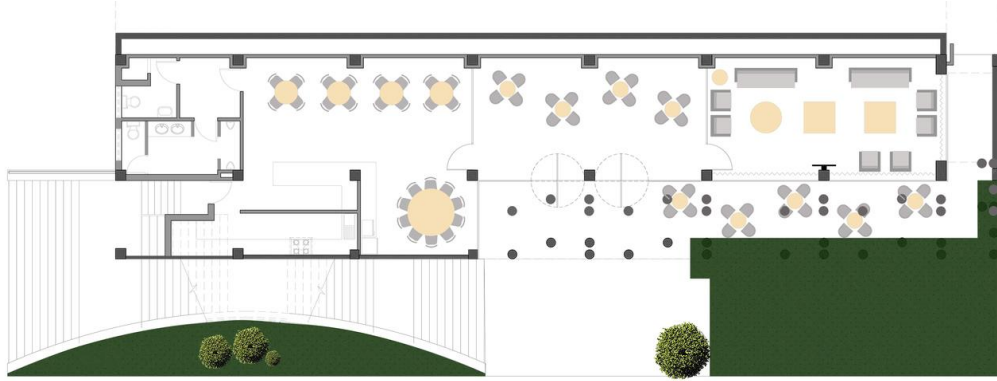


Fig 3.19: GROUND FLOOR

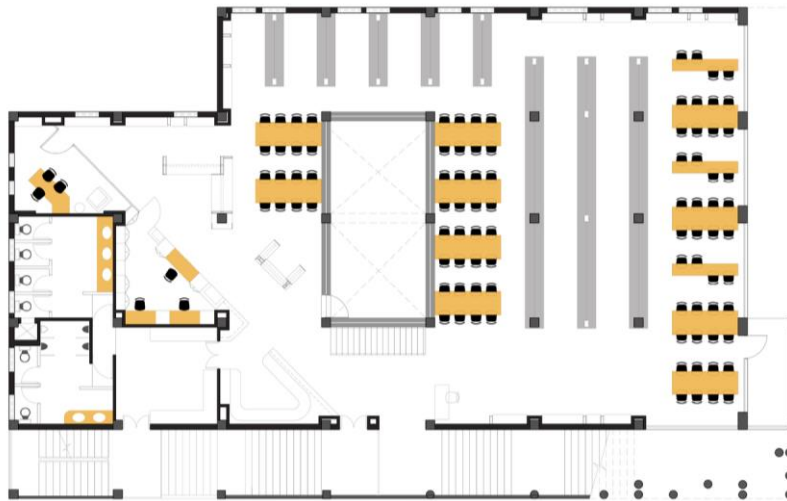


Fig 3.20: FIRST FLOOR



Fig 3.21: TERRACE FLOOR



Fig 3.22: SECTIONAL VIEW

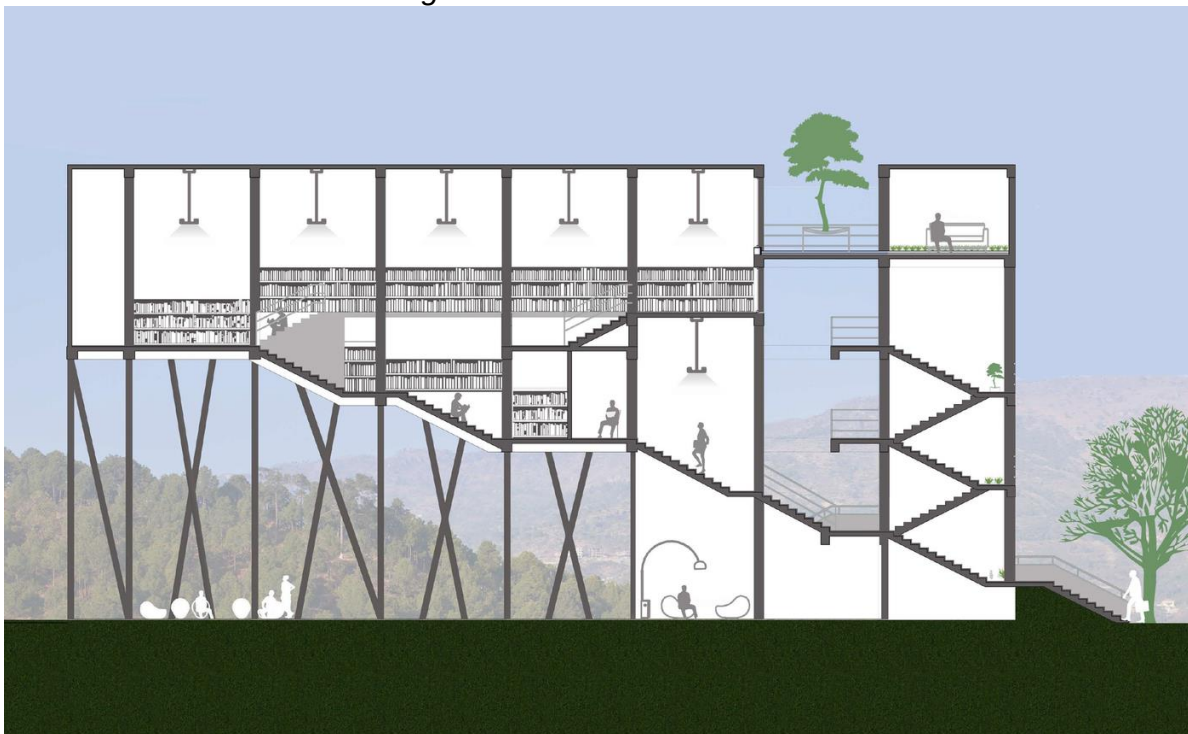


Fig 3.23: SECTIONAL VIEW

CHAPTER 4

LIVE CASE STUDIES

4.1 ANNA CENTENARY LIBRARY , CHENNAI

Location - Kotturpuram, Chennai, TamilNadu

Architect - C. N. Raghavendran

Building type – Public Library

Year of construction - 2010

Area – 29730 sq m

4.1.1 SPACIAL ANALYSIS:

1. Book stacks are properly aligned and kept as per the standards
2. The lighting of all the floors are sufficient.
3. Ergonomically comfortable spaces have been designed and maintained in the kids section, in order to not letting anyone face problems.
4. The children's section has enough space for parents who are accompanying their kids to the library
5. Huge Glass panels have been provided for enough day lighting to be received into the building during the day time.
6. Comfortable seating have been provided all around the building sections for better user interaction with the spaces



Fig 4.1: SPATIAL ZONING

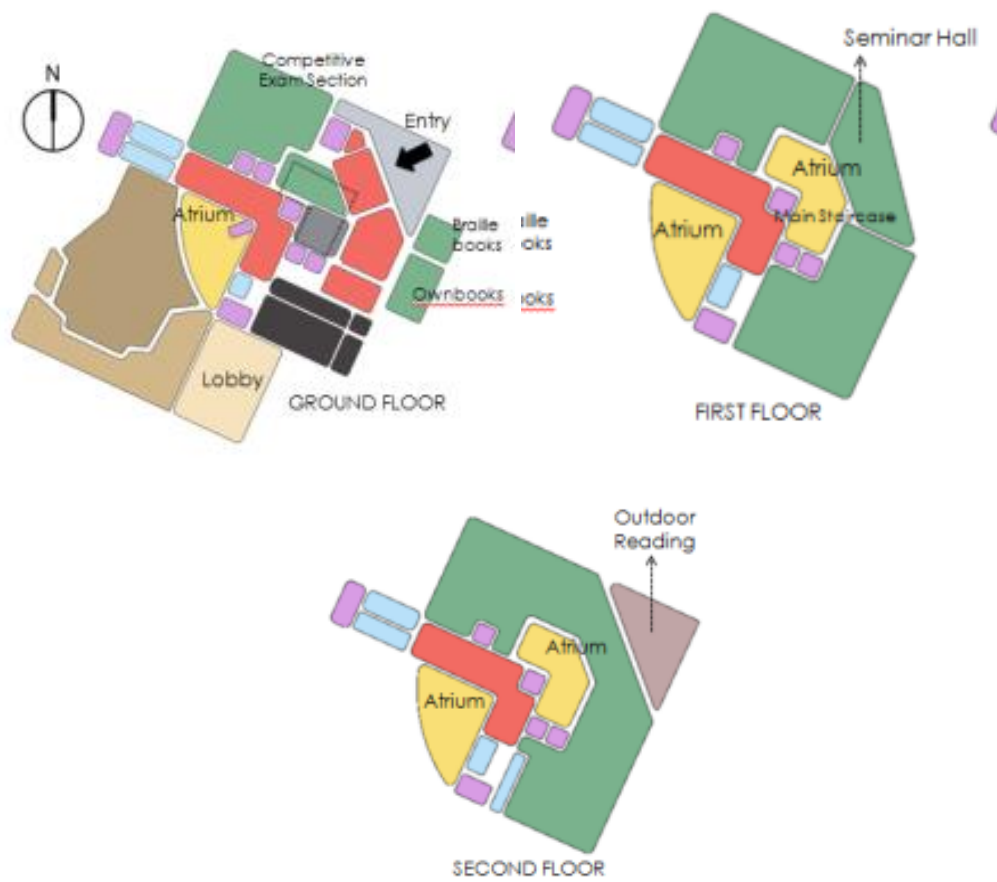


Fig 4.2: FLOOR PLANS

4.2 HKM LIBRARY, BHUBANESWAR

Location - Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Architect – State Govt Project

Building type – Public Library

Year of construction - 1967

Area – 45000 sq m

4.1.1 SPACIAL ANALYSIS:

1. Hare Krushna Mahtab Library is a state library located in Bhubaneswar, which comprises of three floors and with sufficient space to accommodate around 600 people of a flowing capacity within the library.
2. The building has two fire exits which directly open to the front courtyard of the building.
3. The library has different spaces for students to sit either in a big hall of reading space or to sit in the particular section in isolation to feel more energetic.

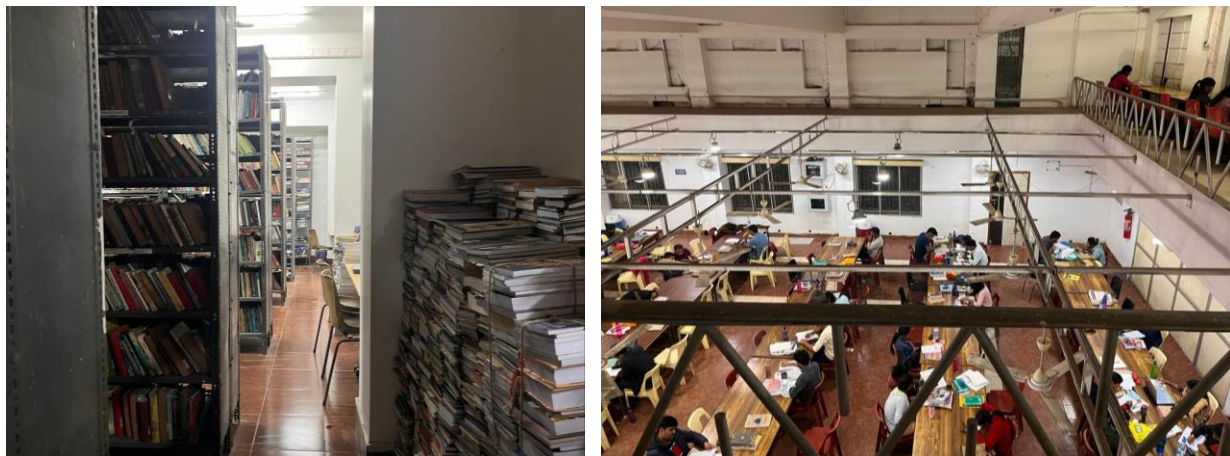


Fig 4.3: LIBRARY VIEWS



Fig 4.4: LIBRARY VIEWS

CHAPTER 5

LITERATURE STUDY & STANDARDS

TIME SAVER STANDARDS

5.1 PERSONAL STUDY DESKS

These personal study desk patterns could be followed by people who like to study in isolation and try their best to avoid the crowd, in order to maintain solidarity.

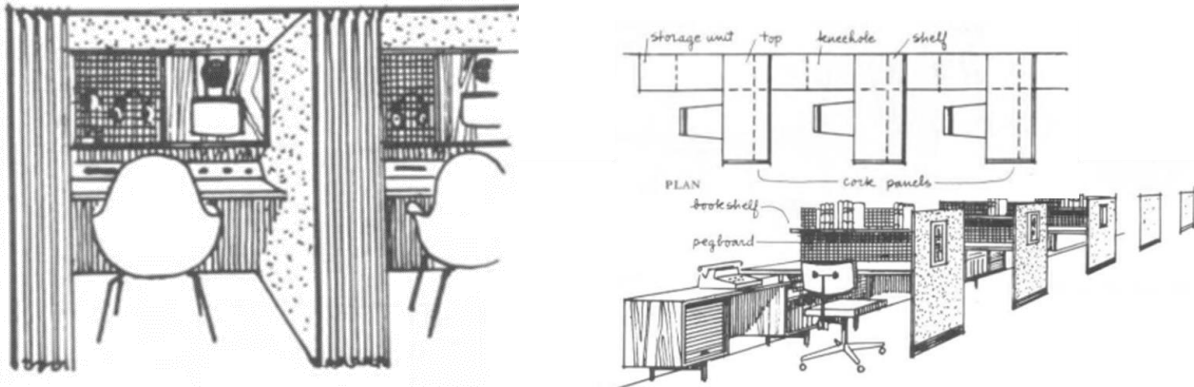


Fig 5.1: STUDY CARRELS

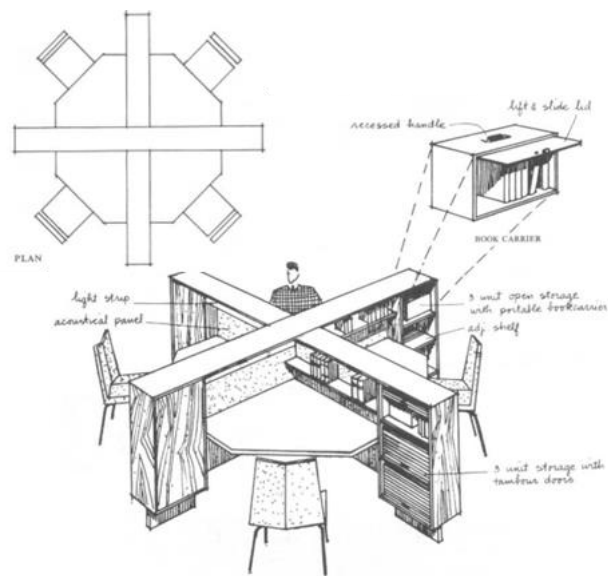


Fig 5.2: STUDY CARRELS

5.2 VARIOUS ARRANGEMENT OF TABLES

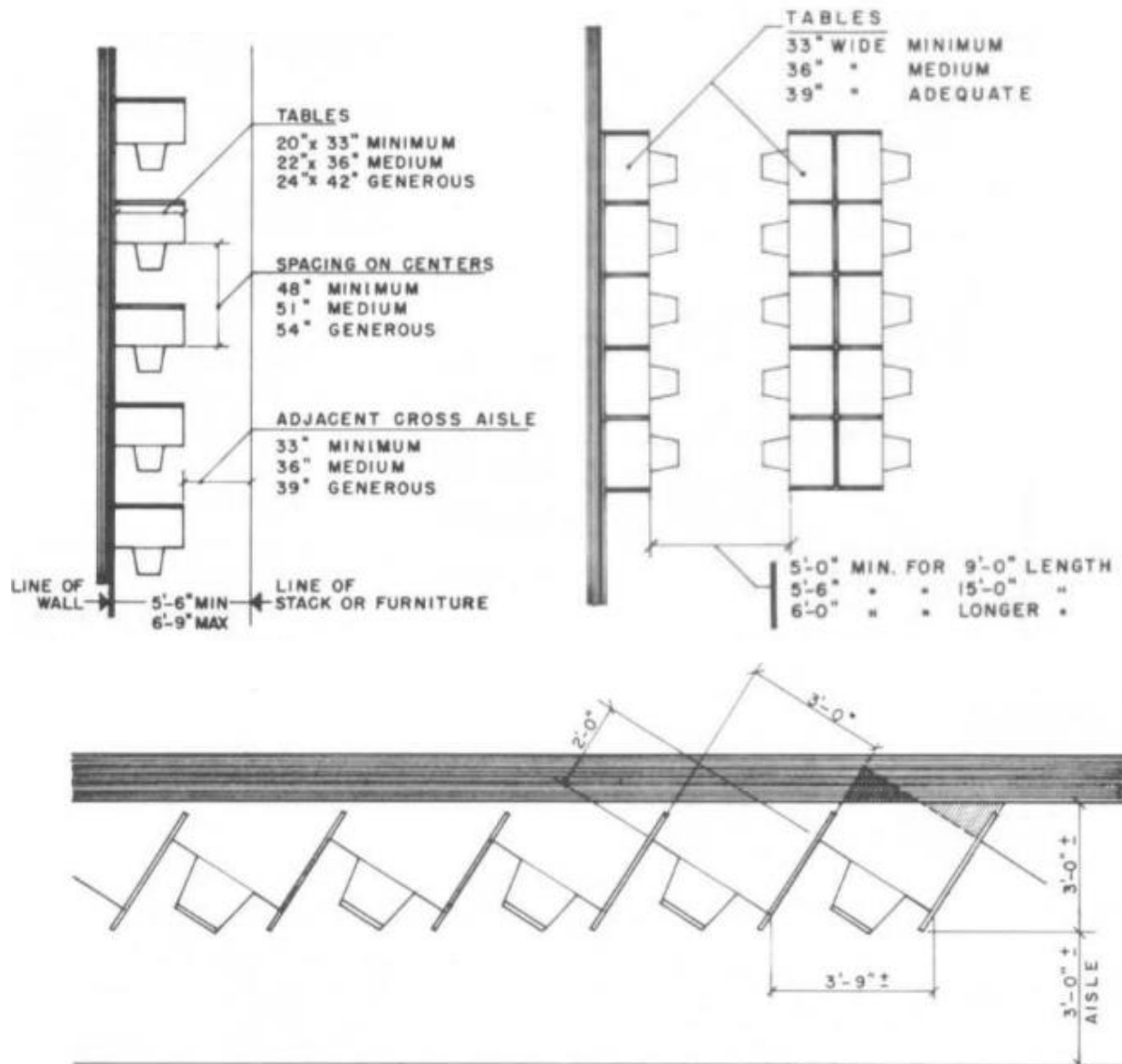


Fig 5.3: TABLE ARRANGEMENT

5.3 SPACE REQUIRED FOR AN INDIVIDUAL'S MOVEMENT IN DIFFERENT POSITIONS

Racks and spaces are as per norms followed in Anna Library, which is why it is very convenient to walk around in between the book shelves.

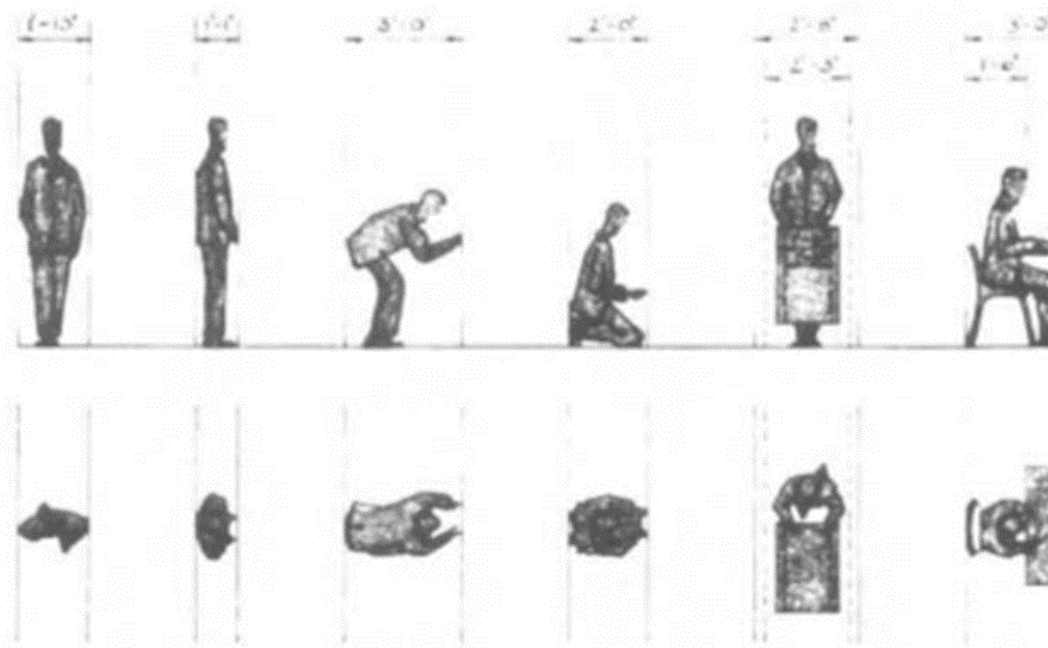


Fig 5.4: INDIVIDUAL SPACE REQUIREMENT

5.4 BOOK RACKS AND GAPS BETWEEN EACH RACK

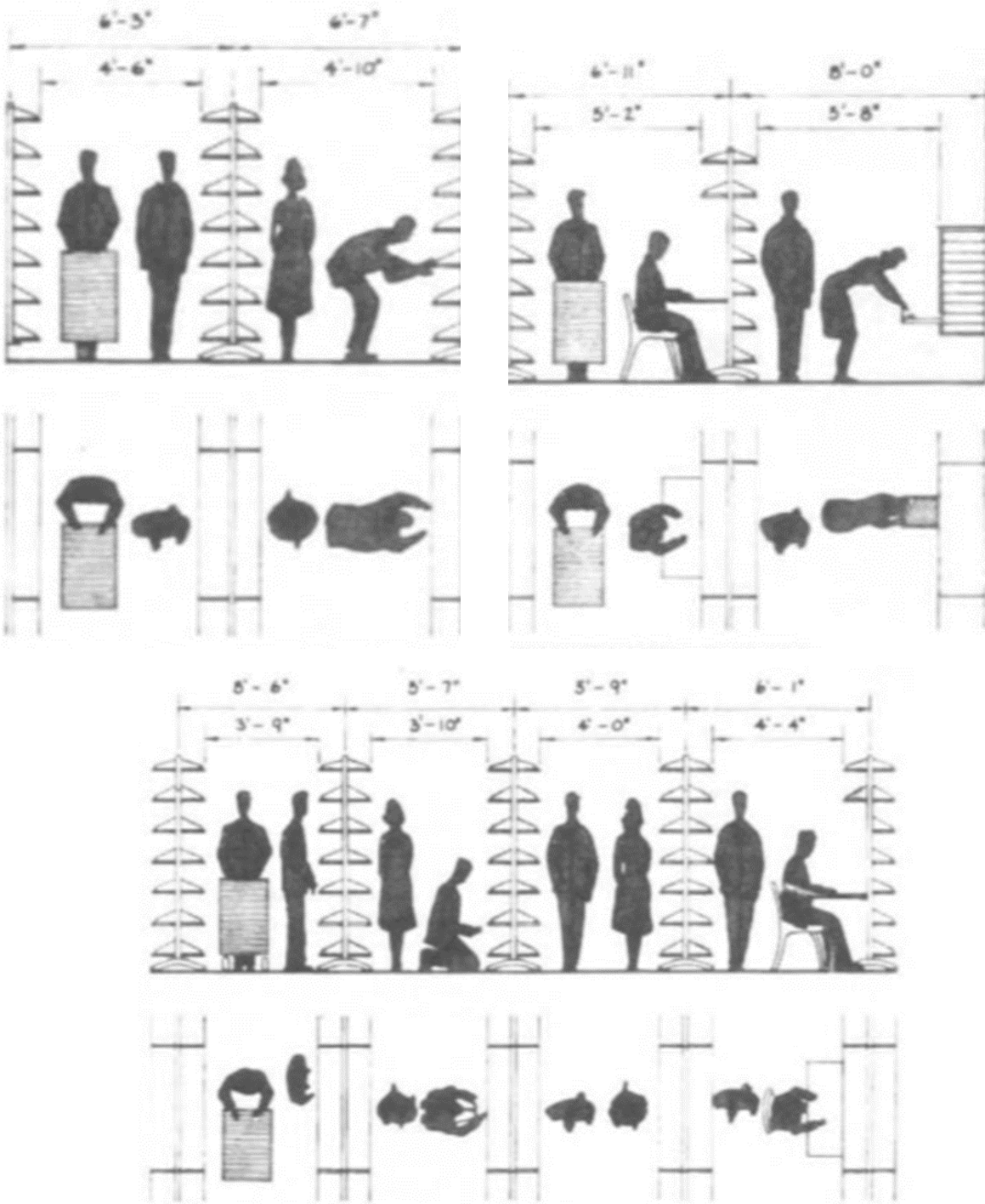


Fig 5.5: SPACE BETWEEN RACKS

5.5 LIBRARY SHELVING CONDITIONS

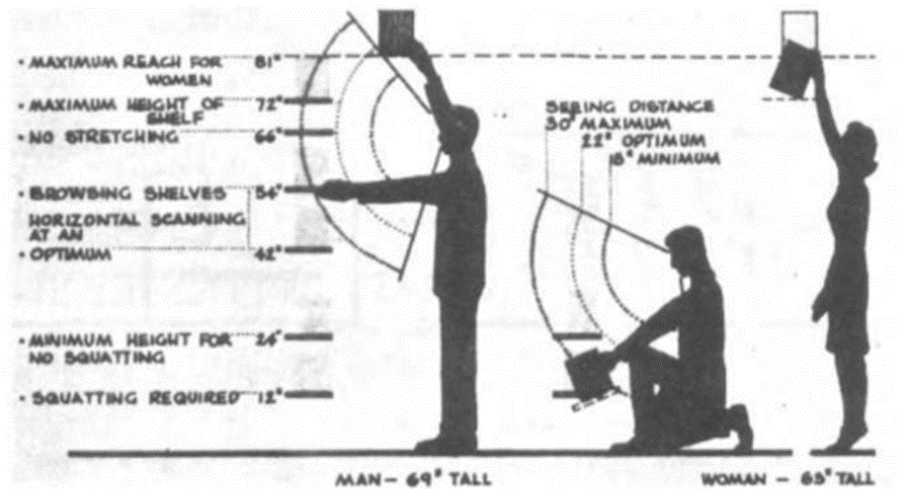


Fig. 1 Optimum shelving conditions for adults.

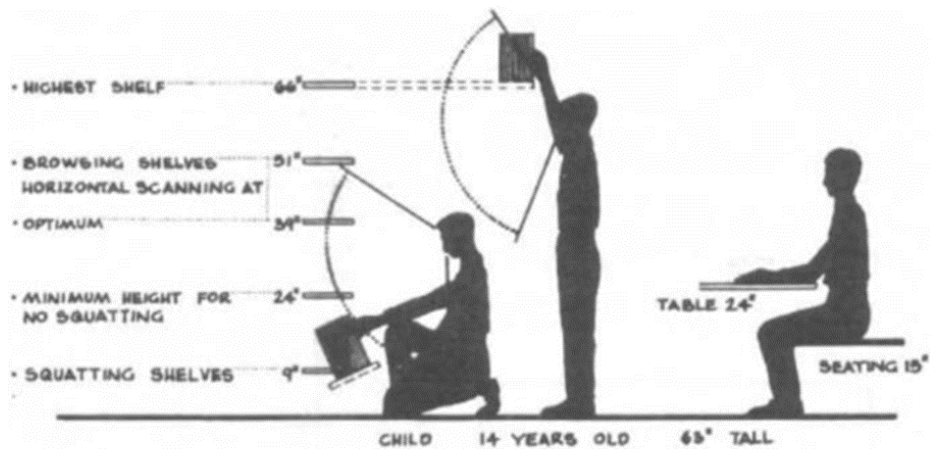


Fig. 2 Optimum shelving conditions for teen-agers.

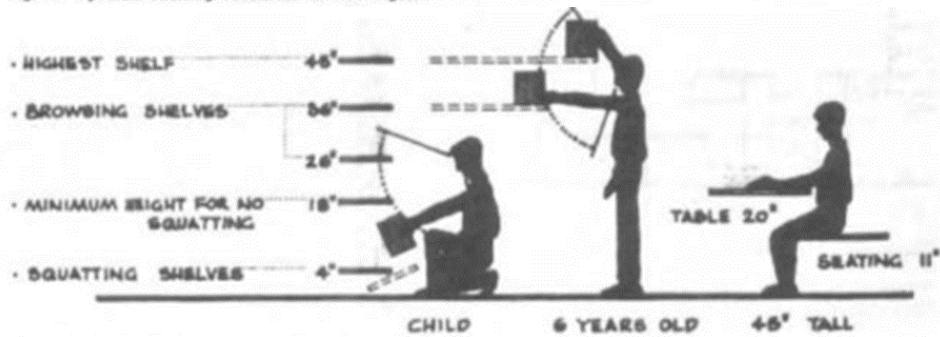


Fig. 3 Optimum shelving conditions for children.

Fig 5.6: SHELVING CONDITIONS

5.6 LIGHTING

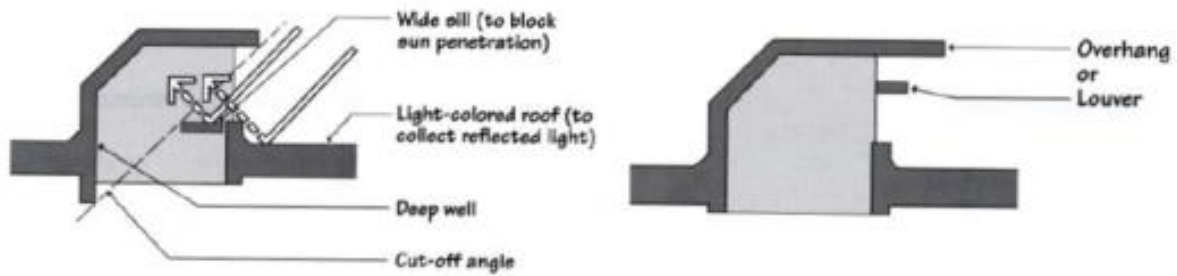


Fig 5.7: USE OF LOUVERS FOR DIFFUSED LIGHT

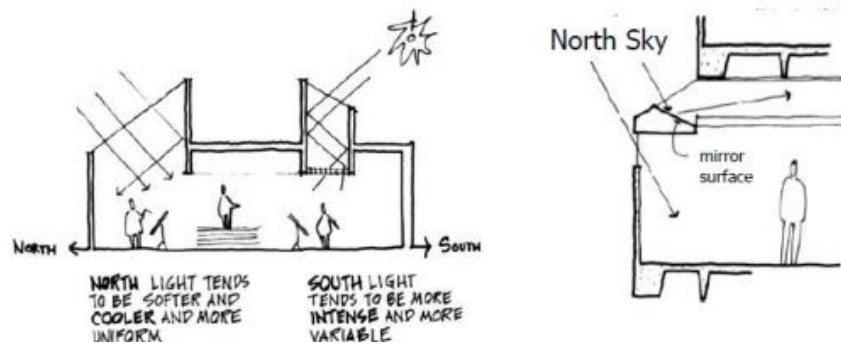


Fig 5.8: NORTH LIGHTING

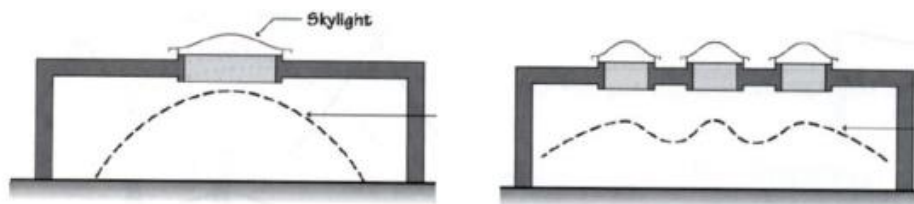


Fig 5.9: SKY LIGHTING

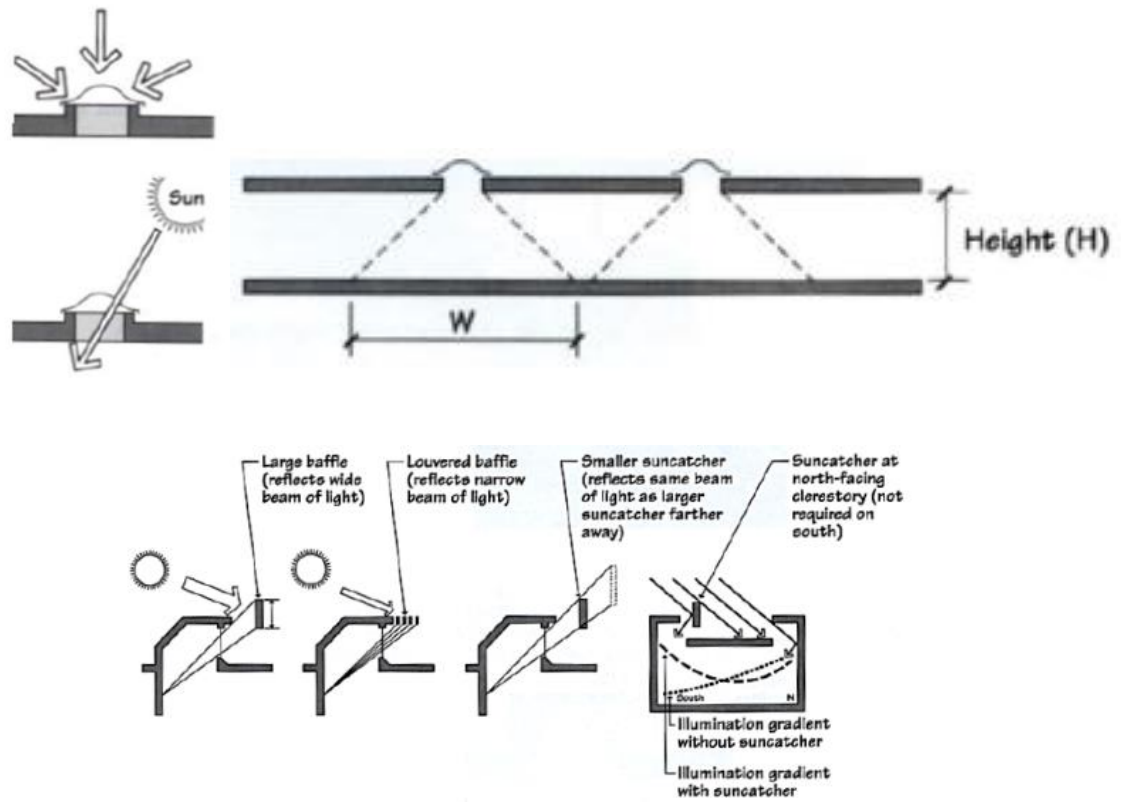


Fig 5.10: SUN CATCHER DESIGN

CHAPTER 6

IDEAL DESIGN REFERENCES

6.1 SHELVING OPTIONS

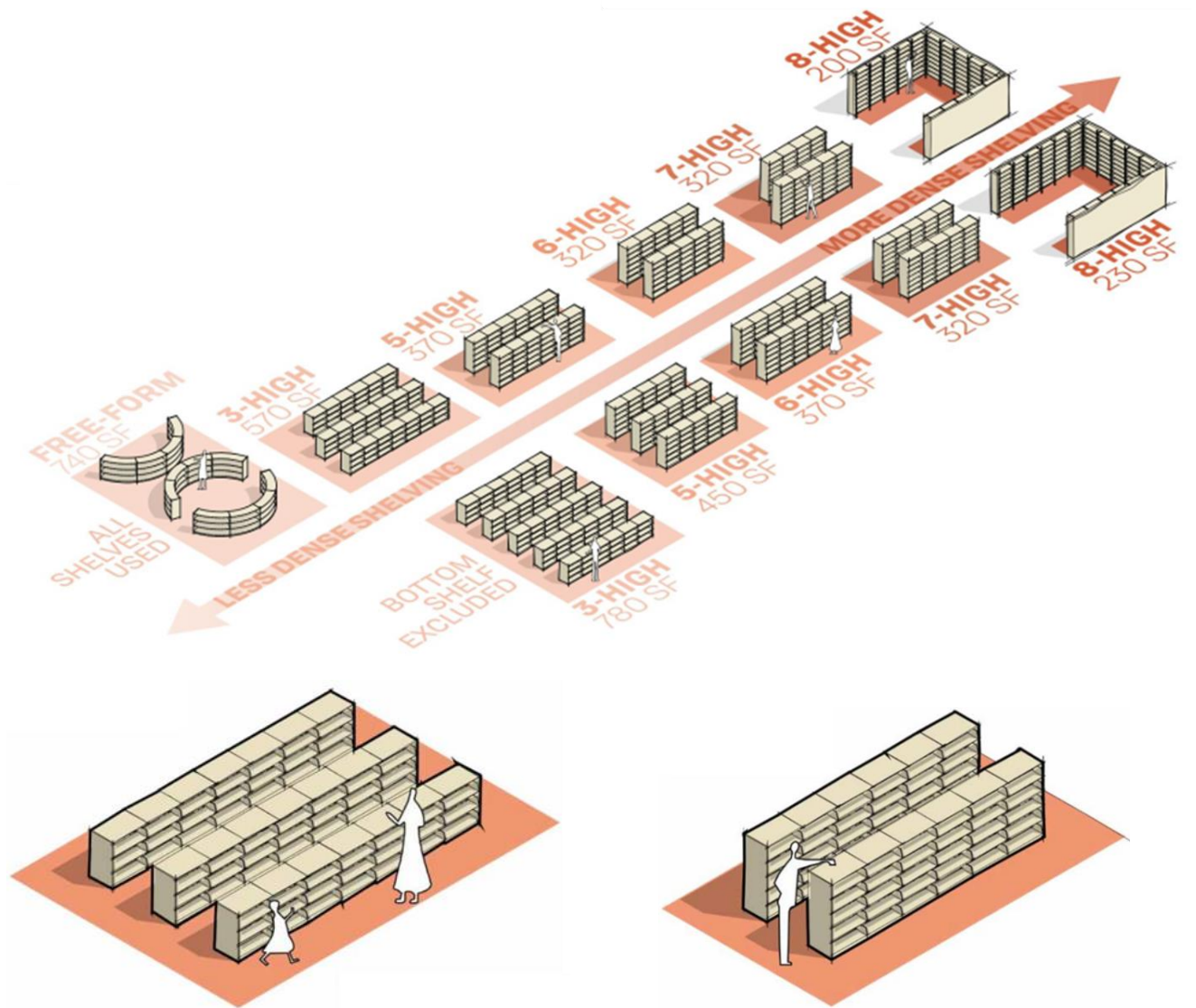


Fig 6.1: LOW HEIGHT SHELVING

Fig 6.2: MID HEIGHT SHELVING

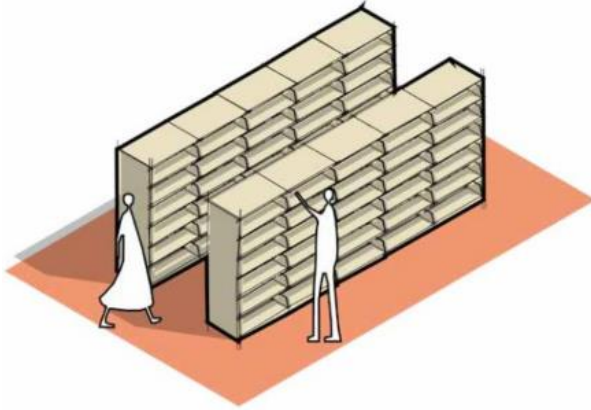


Fig 6.3: HIGH HEIGHT SHELVING

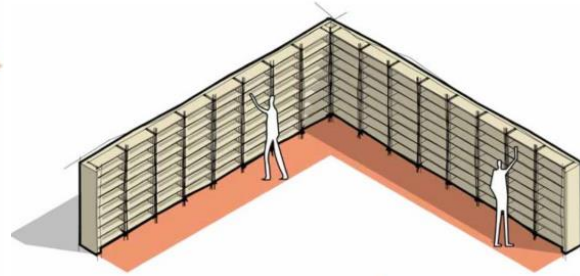


Fig 6.4: WALL SHELVING

6.2 QUIET SPACES

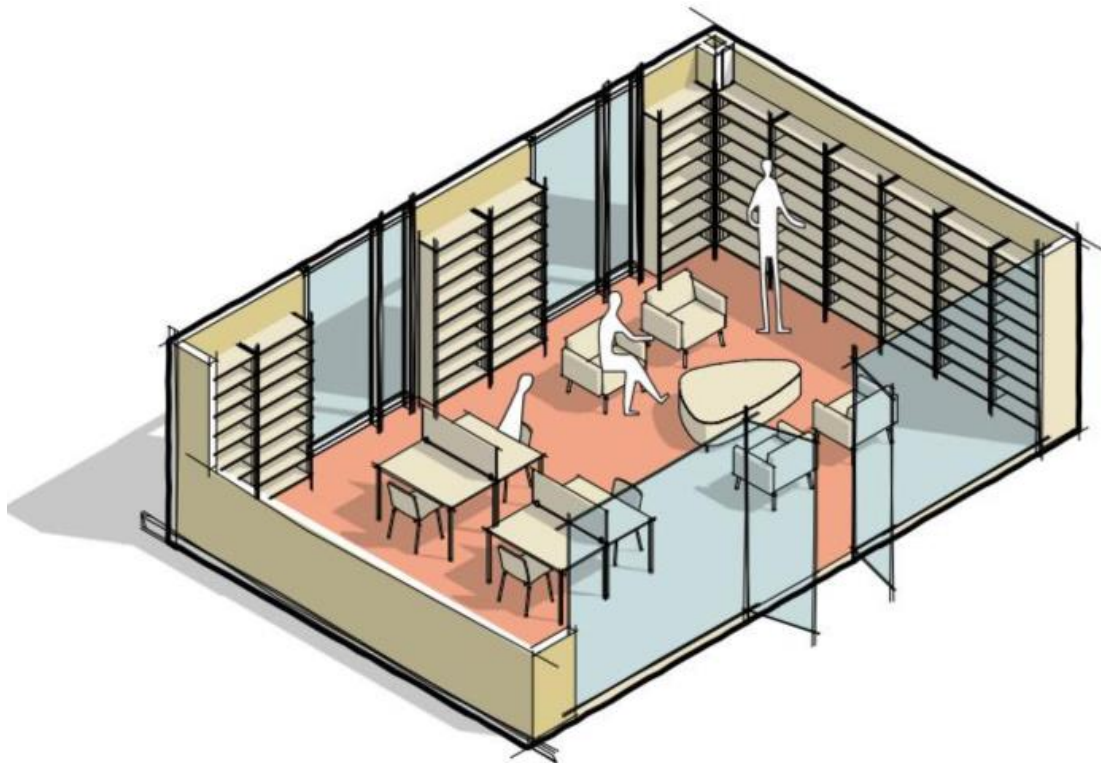


Fig 6.5: ISOLATED SPACES FOR STUDYING

6.3 SEATING OPTIONS

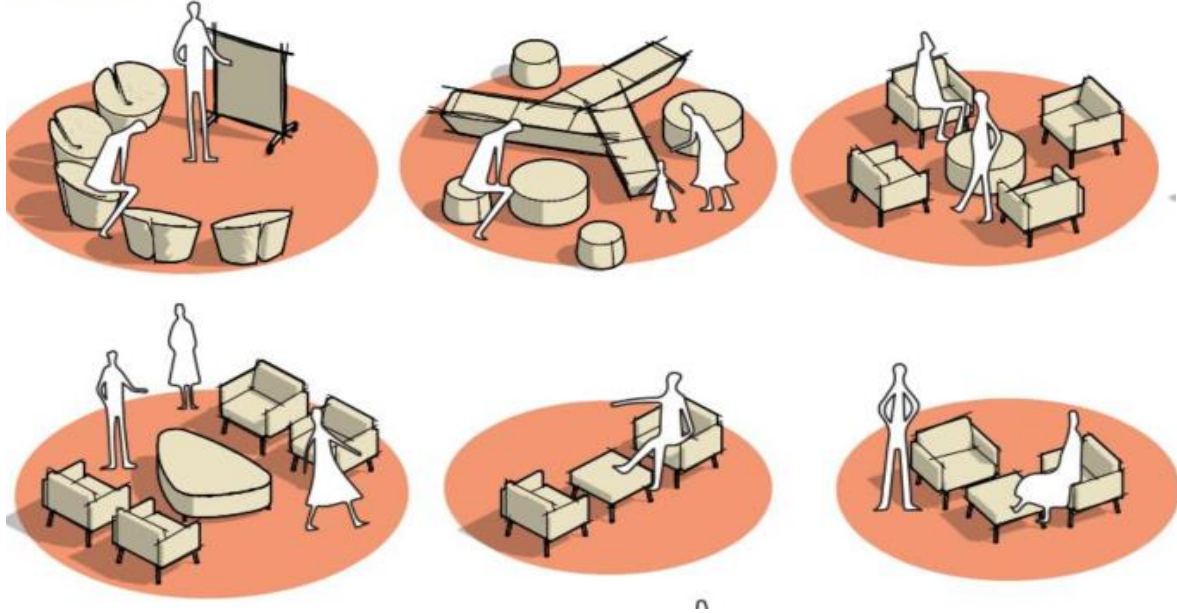


Fig 6.6: SOFT SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

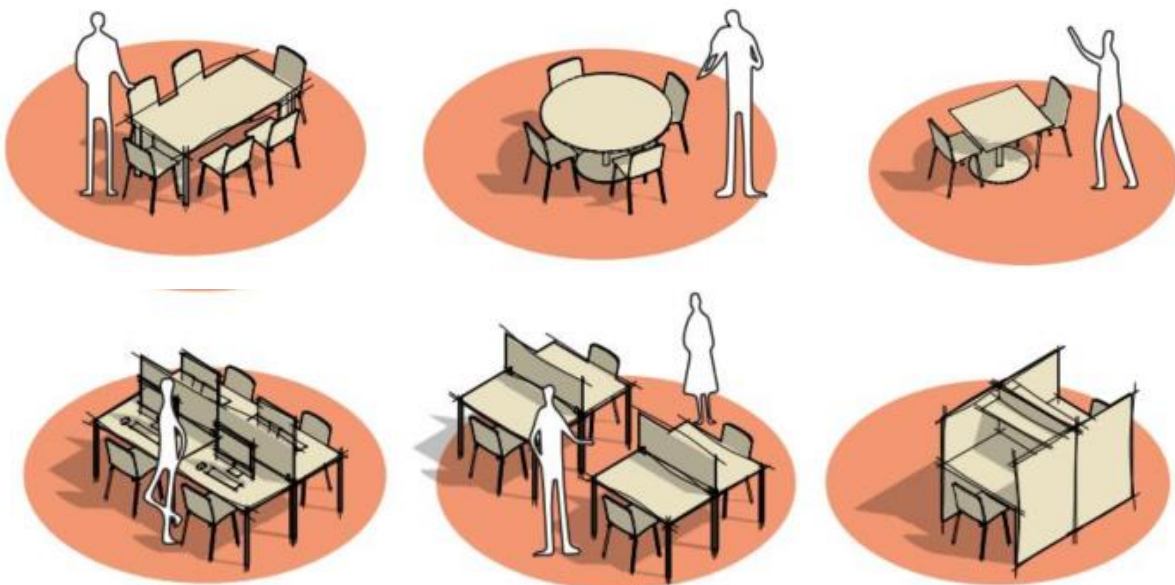


Fig 6.7: HARD SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

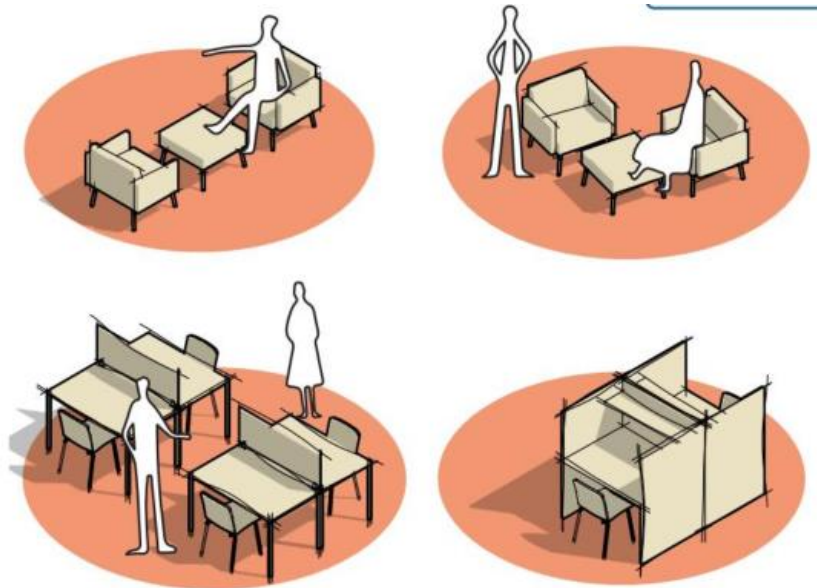


Fig 6.8: INDIVIDUAL SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

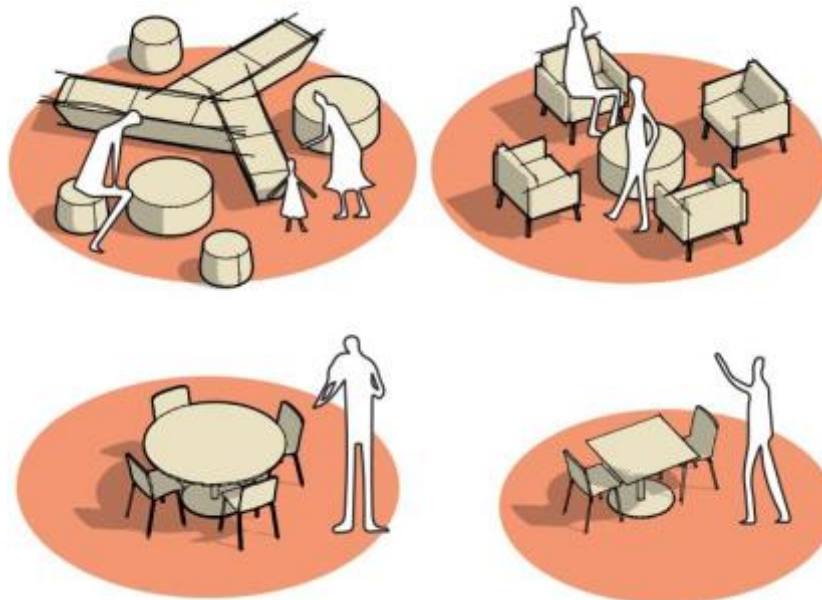


Fig 6.9: GROUP SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

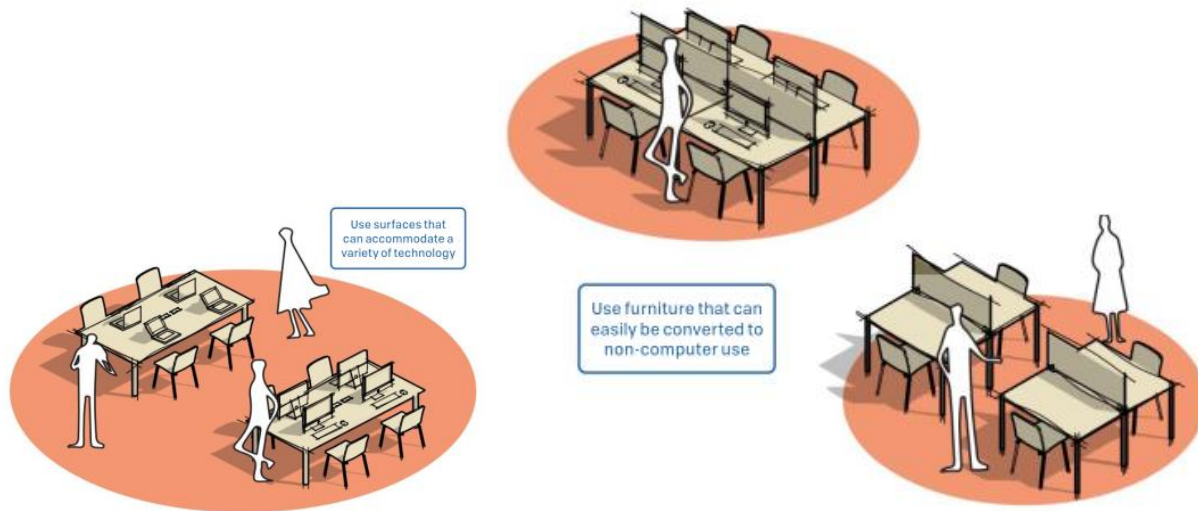


Fig 6.10: COMPUTER SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

6.4 MEETING ROOMS OPTION

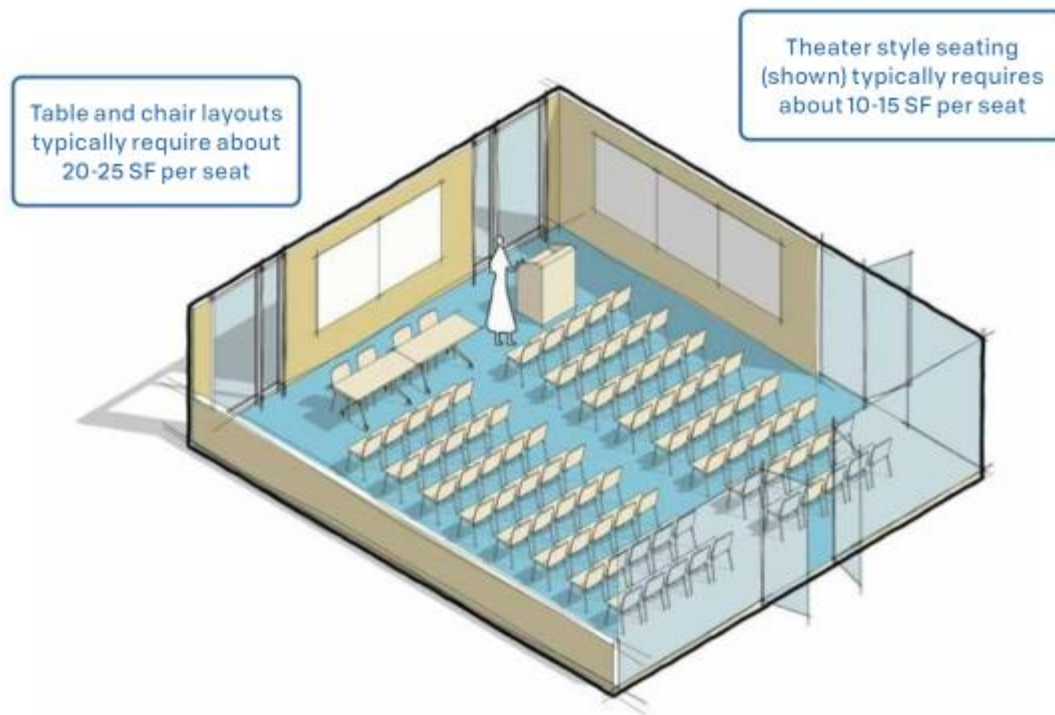


Fig 6.11: MEETING ROOM 85-100 SEATER

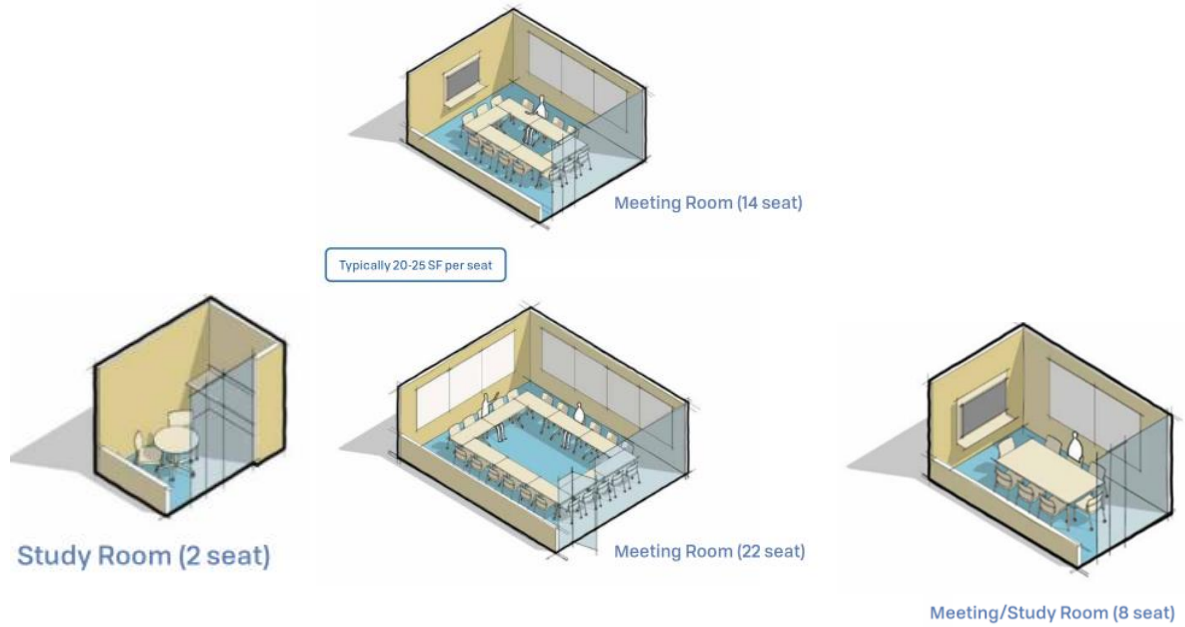


Fig 6.12: MEETING ROOM (SMALL & MEDIUM)

6.5 STAFF SERVICE STATION OPTIONS

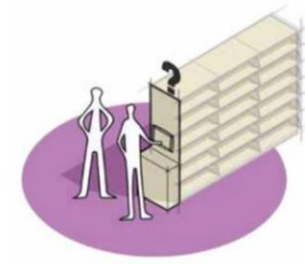


Fig 6.13: SMALL



Fig 6.14: MEDIUM



Fig 6.15: LARGE

6.6 KIDS LIBRARY SPACES

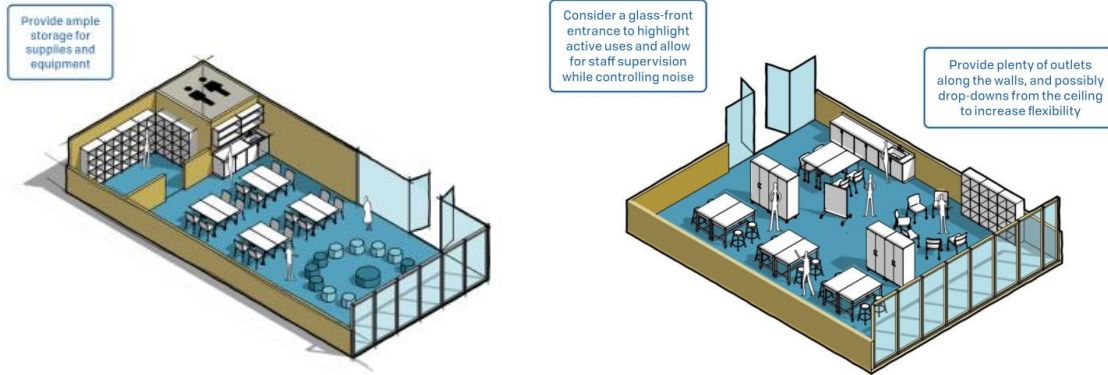


Fig 6.16: KIDS LIBRARY SPACE

6.7 ZONING OF DIFFERENT SPACES

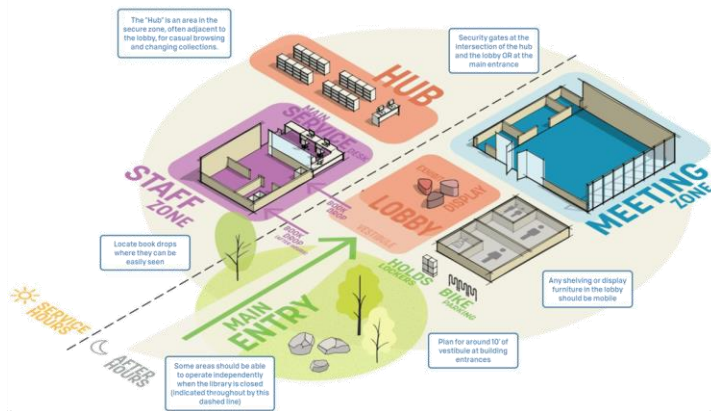


Fig 6.17: ENTRANCE

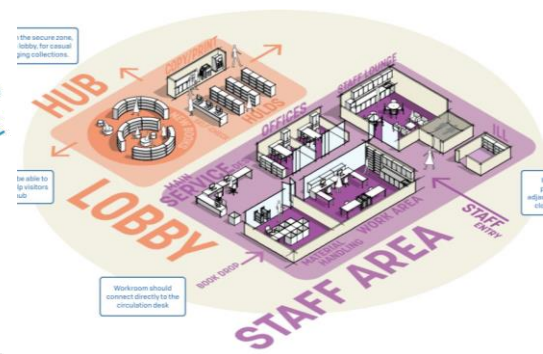


Fig 6.18: STAFF AREA

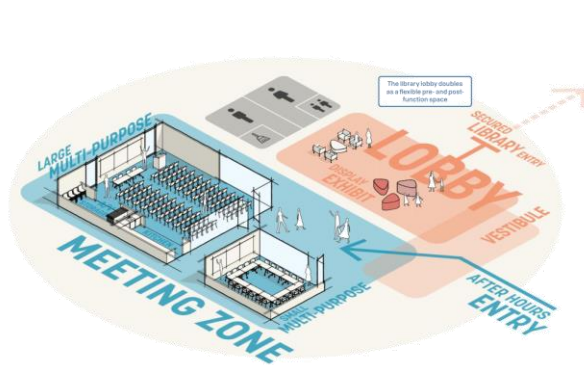


Fig 6.19: MEETINGS

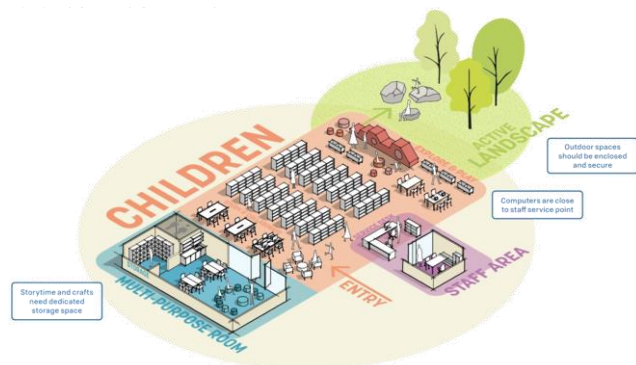


Fig 6.20: CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

CHAPTER 7

SITE STUDY AND ANALYSIS

7.1 SITE STUDY

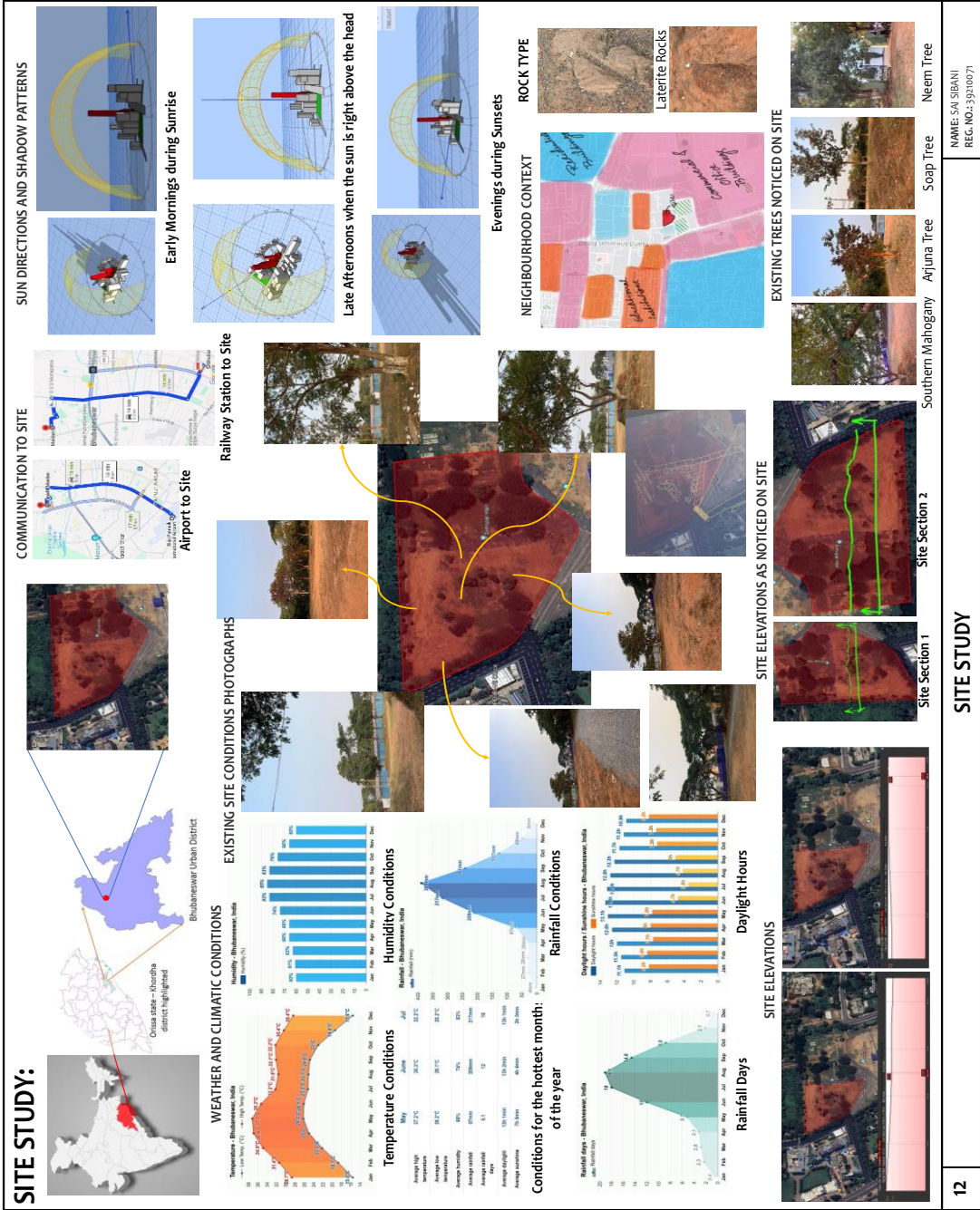


Fig 7.1: SITE STUDY SHEET

7.2 SITE ANALYSIS

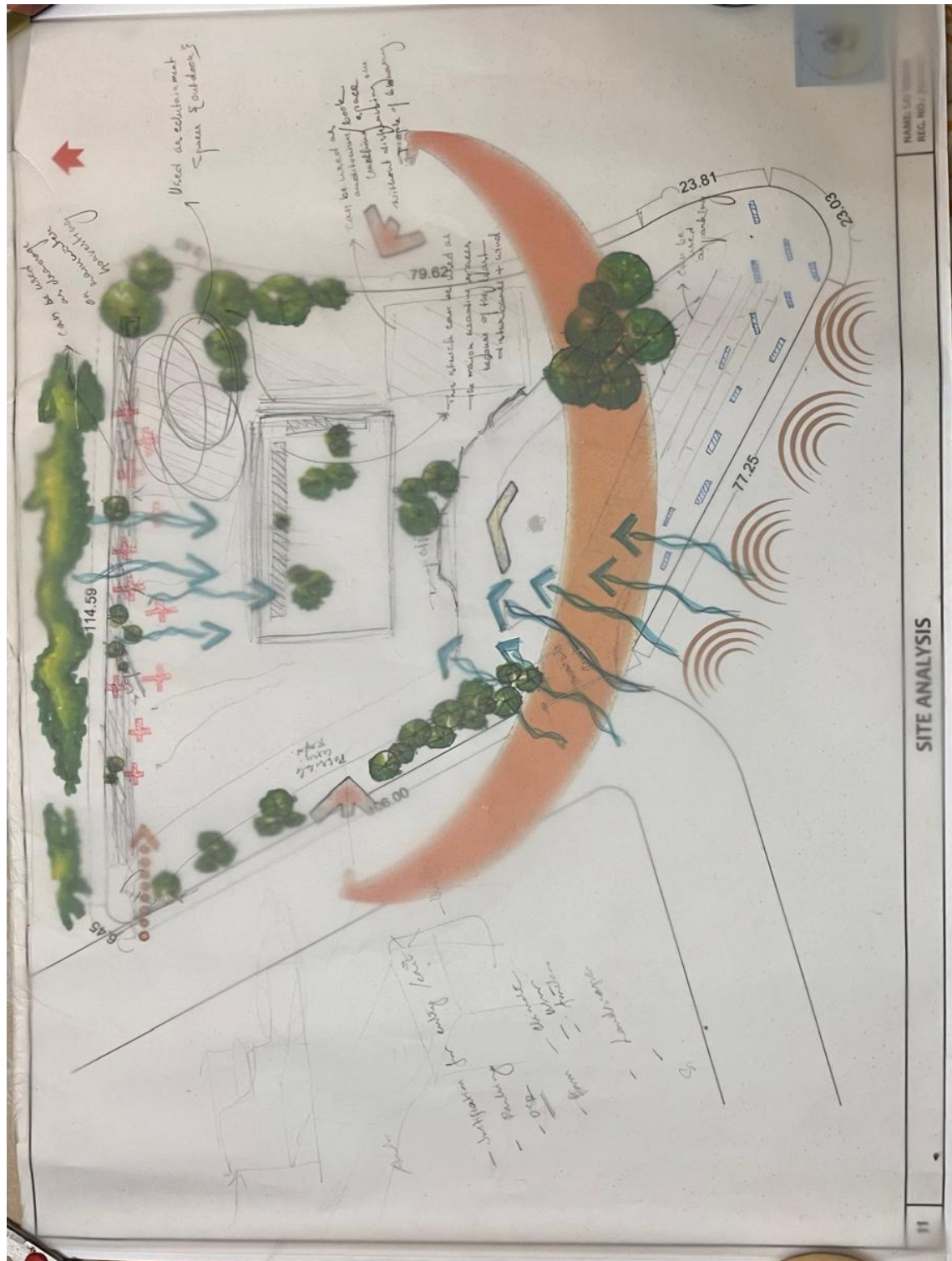


Fig 7.2: SITE ANALYSIS SHEET

7.3 INITIAL SITE ZONING



Fig 7.3: INITIAL ZONING 1 SHEET

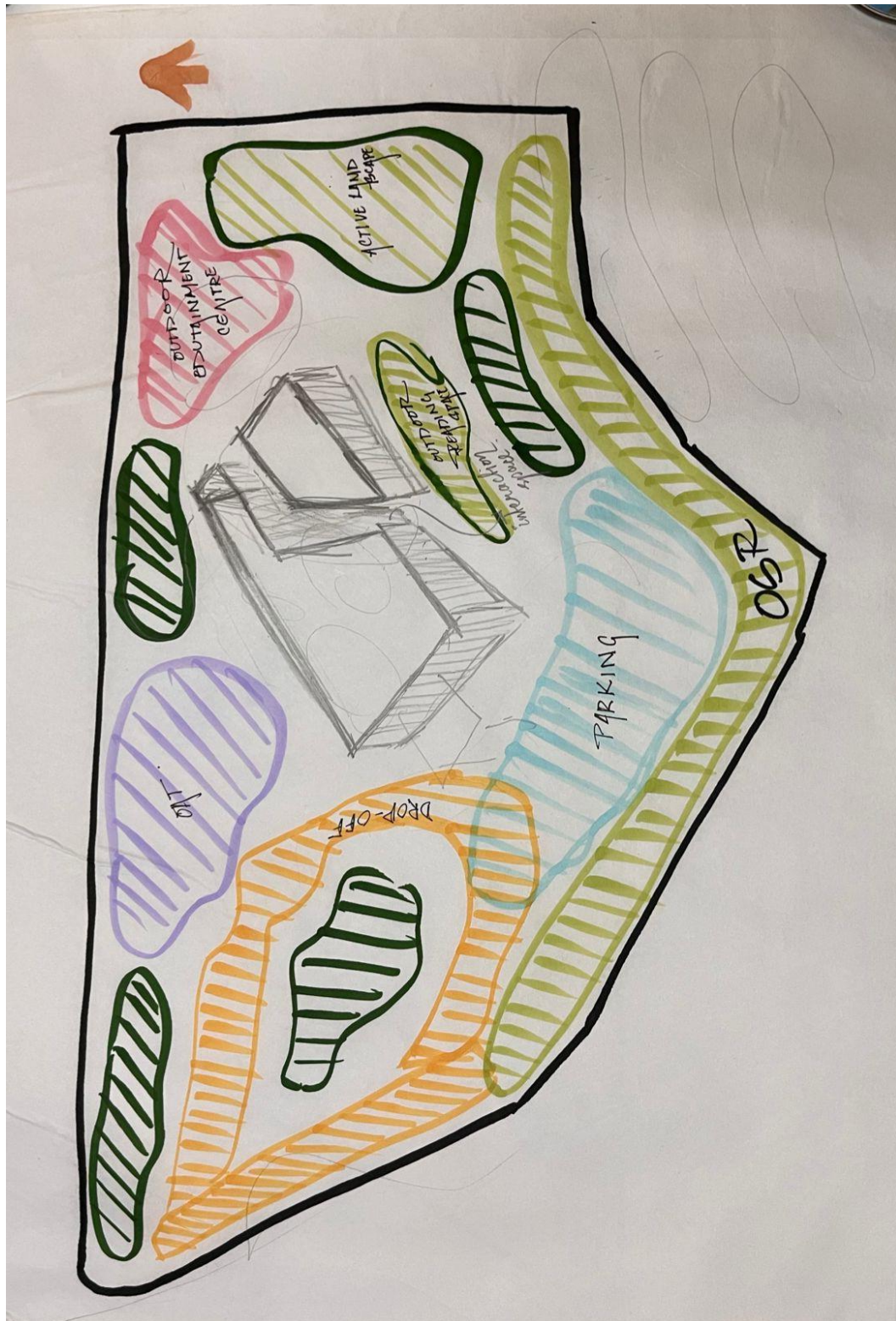


Fig 7.4: INITIAL ZONING 2 SHEET

7.4 PROCESS BUILDING ZONING:

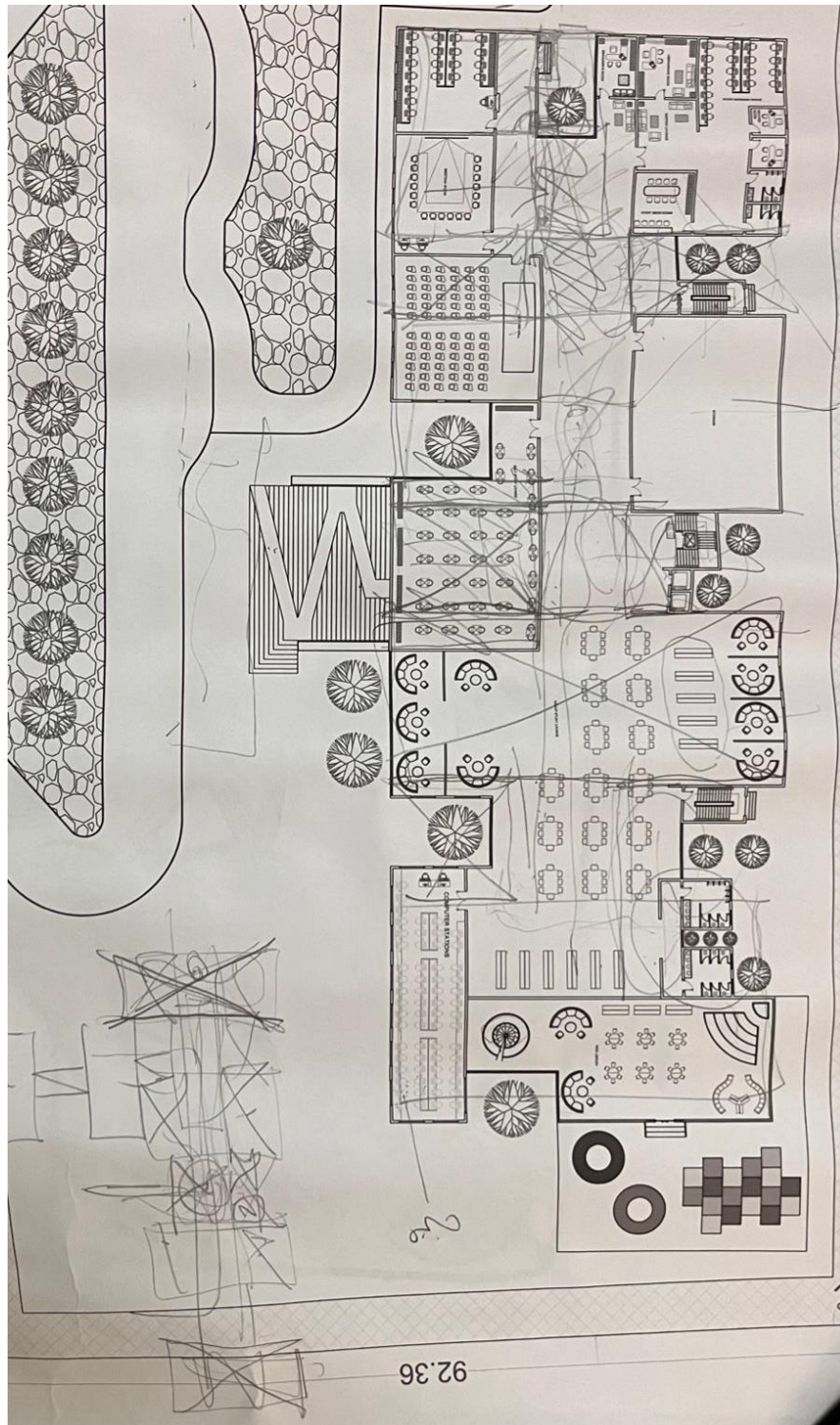


Fig 7.5: BUILDING ZONING PROCESS

7.4 AREA STATEMENT:

Sl. No.	Space	User Type	No. of Room/Space	Capacity	Area/ Person (sq m)	Total Area
1	Administration					
	Reception	Management & Visitors	1	10	2	20
	Information Centre		2	8	2	32
	Manager's Office	Management Staff	1	4	2.5	10
	Support Staff Room		1	25	2	50
	Meeting Room		1	15	2	30
	Store Room		1			15
	Circulation	30% of 157				47.1
						204.1
2	Library					
	Lobby	Management & Visitors	1			100
	Help Desk		3	8	2	48
	General Stacks	Visitors	1000 books per sq m			1500
	Closed Stacks	Visitors	1			1000
	Daily Stacks	Adults and Old Age People	1			500
	Group Study Lounge	Visitors	1	100-150	2	250
	Silent Study Lounge	Teens, Adults, Professionals	3	30	1.5	135
	Carrel Space	Young Adults & Professional	1	50-60	2	110
	Information Lounge	Visitors	1	100-150	2	250
	Teen's Library	Teens	1	80	2	160
	Kid's Library	Children	1	50	3	150
	Computer Stations	Visitors	2	60-80	1.5	210
	Toilets	Visitors	M-1 F-1	M-6 F-6	2	24
	Circulation	30% of 4437				1330
						5767
3	Edutainment Centre					
	Reception	Visitors & Management	1	8	2	16
	Audio Visual Room	Teens, Adults, Professionals	2	80	1	160
	Miscellaneous Area	Visitors	1			200
	Techonology Showcase		2	5		40
	Work Station		1			150
	Multi Purpose Studio		2	30		100
	Store Room	Management	1			10
	Toilets	Visitors	M-1 F-1	M-4 F-4	2	16
	Circulation	30% of 692				208
						900
4	Food Court					
	Seating	Visitors	1	100	2.5	250
	Kitchen	Management	1			45
	Counters		2			34
	Store Room		2			18
	Toilets	Visitors	M-1 F-1	M-6 F-6	2	24
	Circulation	30% of 371				111
						482
5	Public Plaza					
	Reception	Visitors & Management	1	8	2	16
	Open Lounge	Visitors	1	100-150	2.5	312
	Outdoor Sit and Read Area	Visitors	1			300
	Archives	Management	1			10
	Circulation	30% of 638				190
						828
6	Parking	40% of used FSI				4250

Built Up Area		8181
Circulation (30%)		2454
Total Built Up Area		10635
Site Area		24369
FSI = 2		
OSR		2436.9

CHAPTER 8

PUBLIC LIBRARY DESIGN

8.1 SITE PLAN:

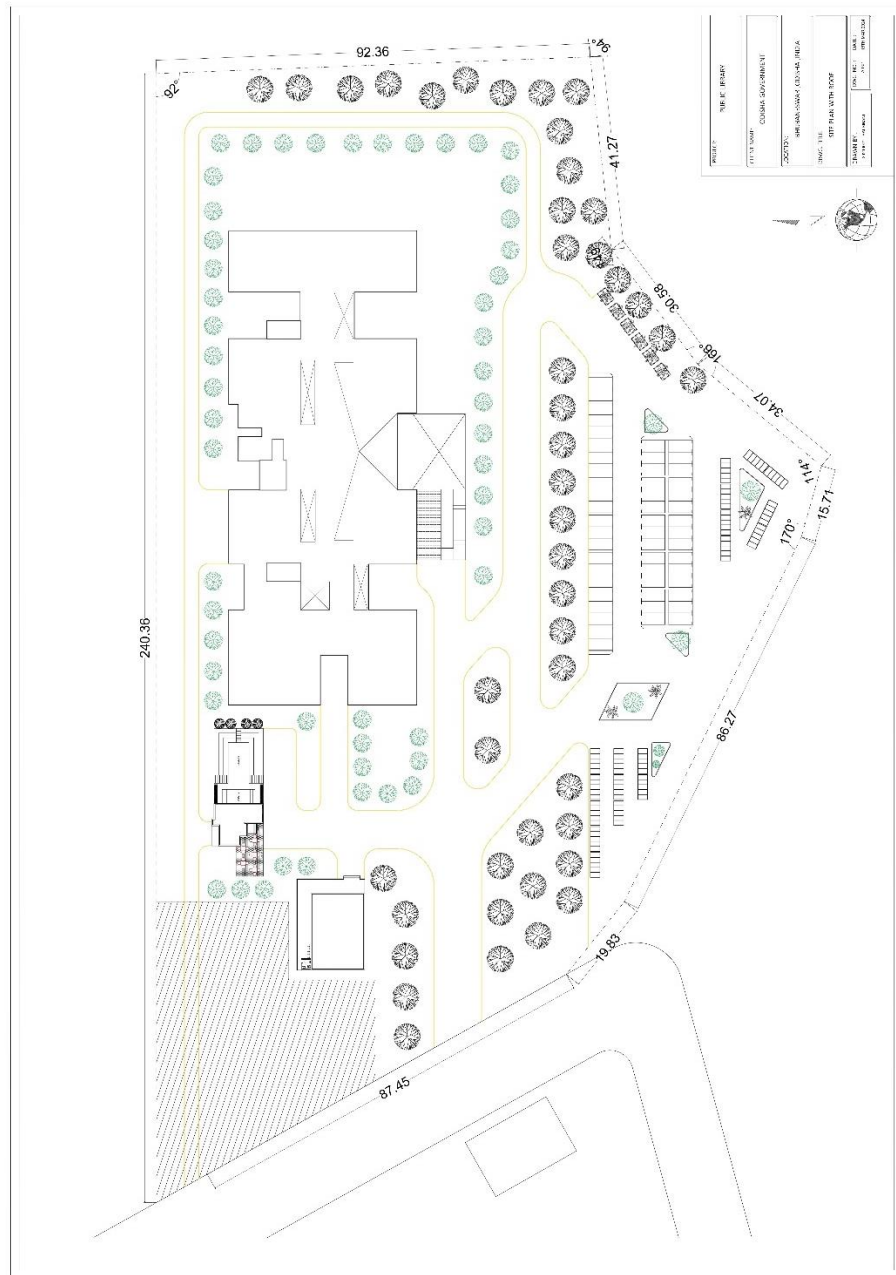


PLATE 1: SITE PLAN

8.1 FLOOR PLANS:

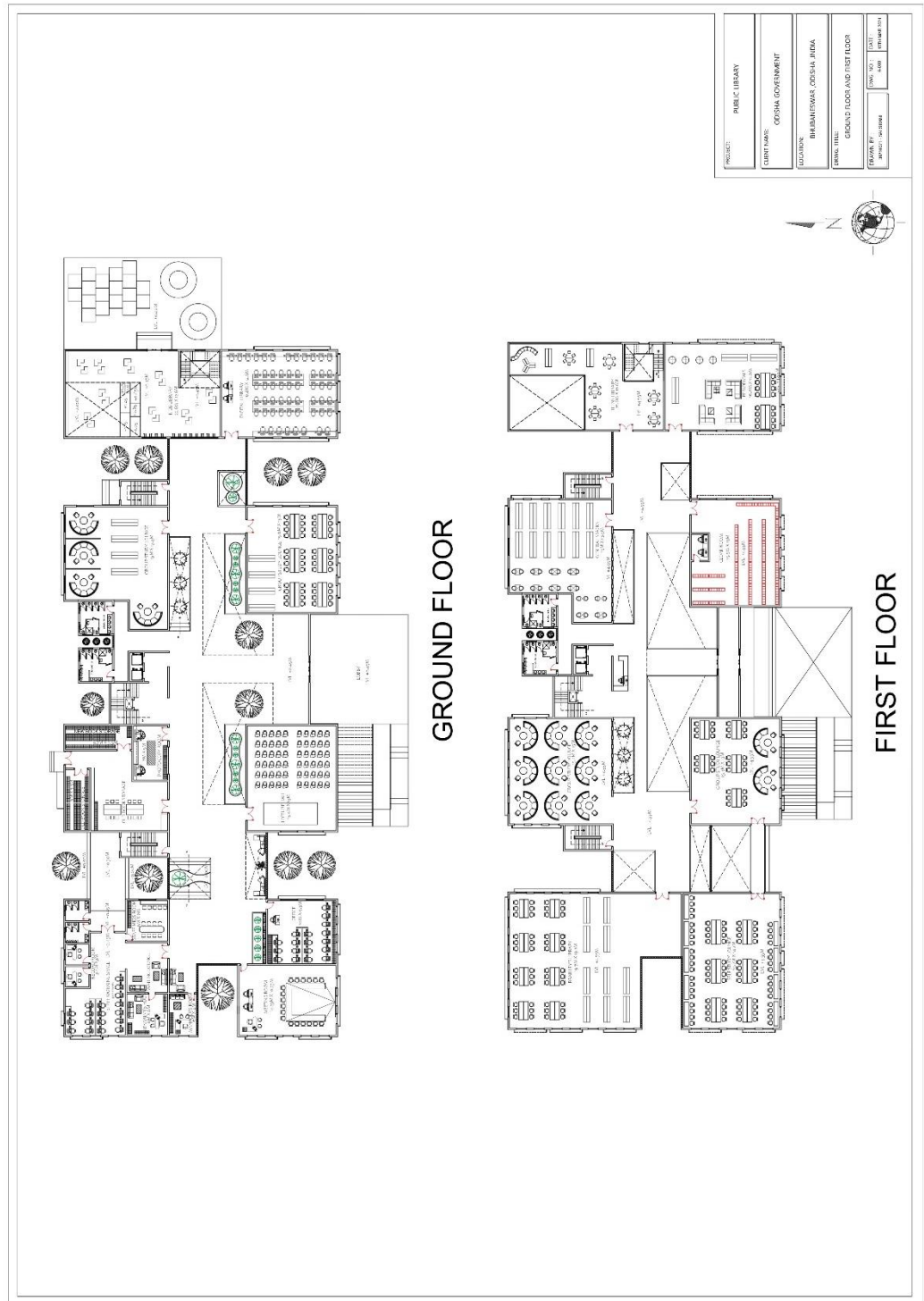


PLATE 2: GROUND FLOOR & FIRST FLOOR

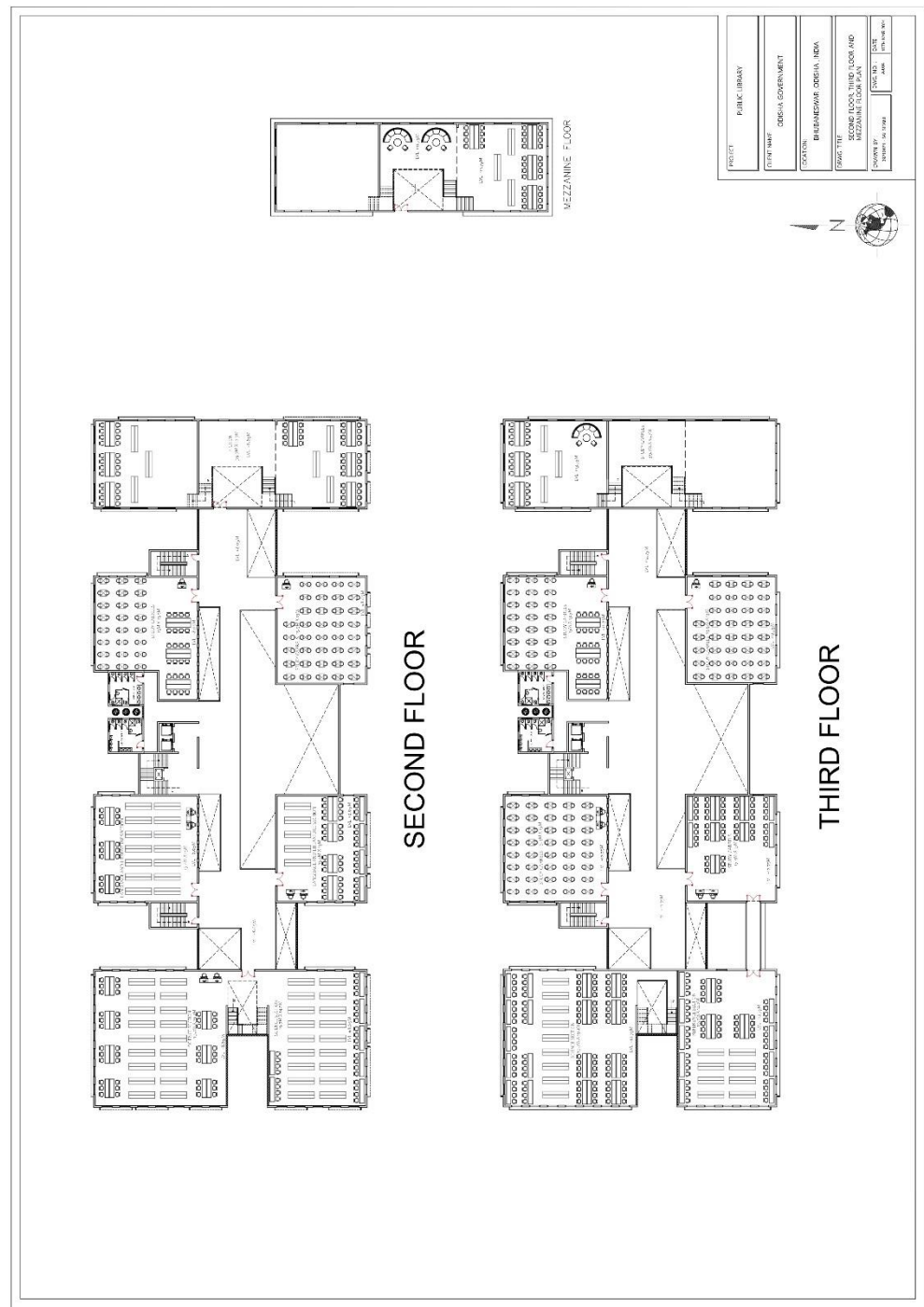


PLATE 3: SECOND FLOOR & THIRD FLOOR

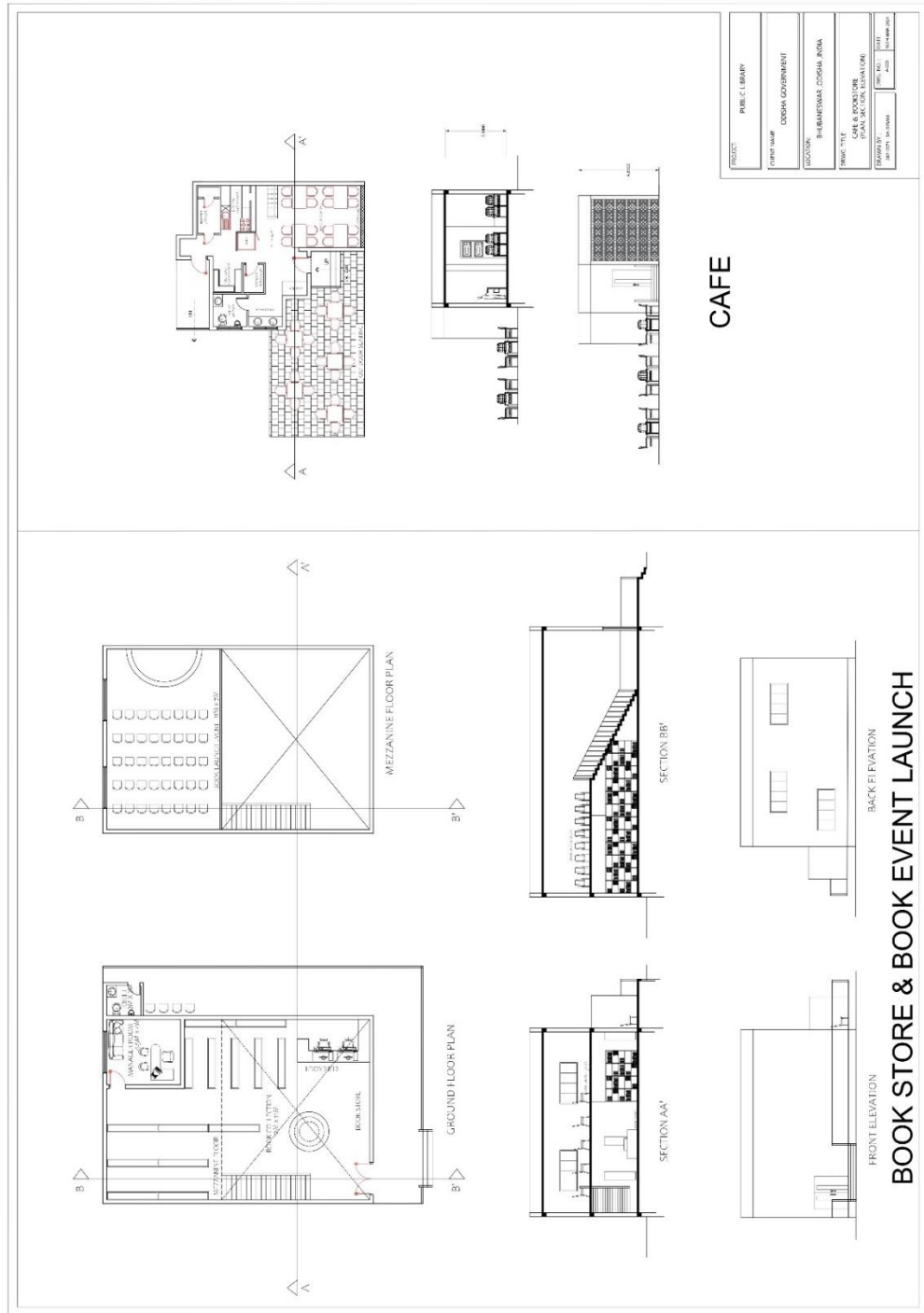


PLATE 4: CAFÉ & BOOKSTORE

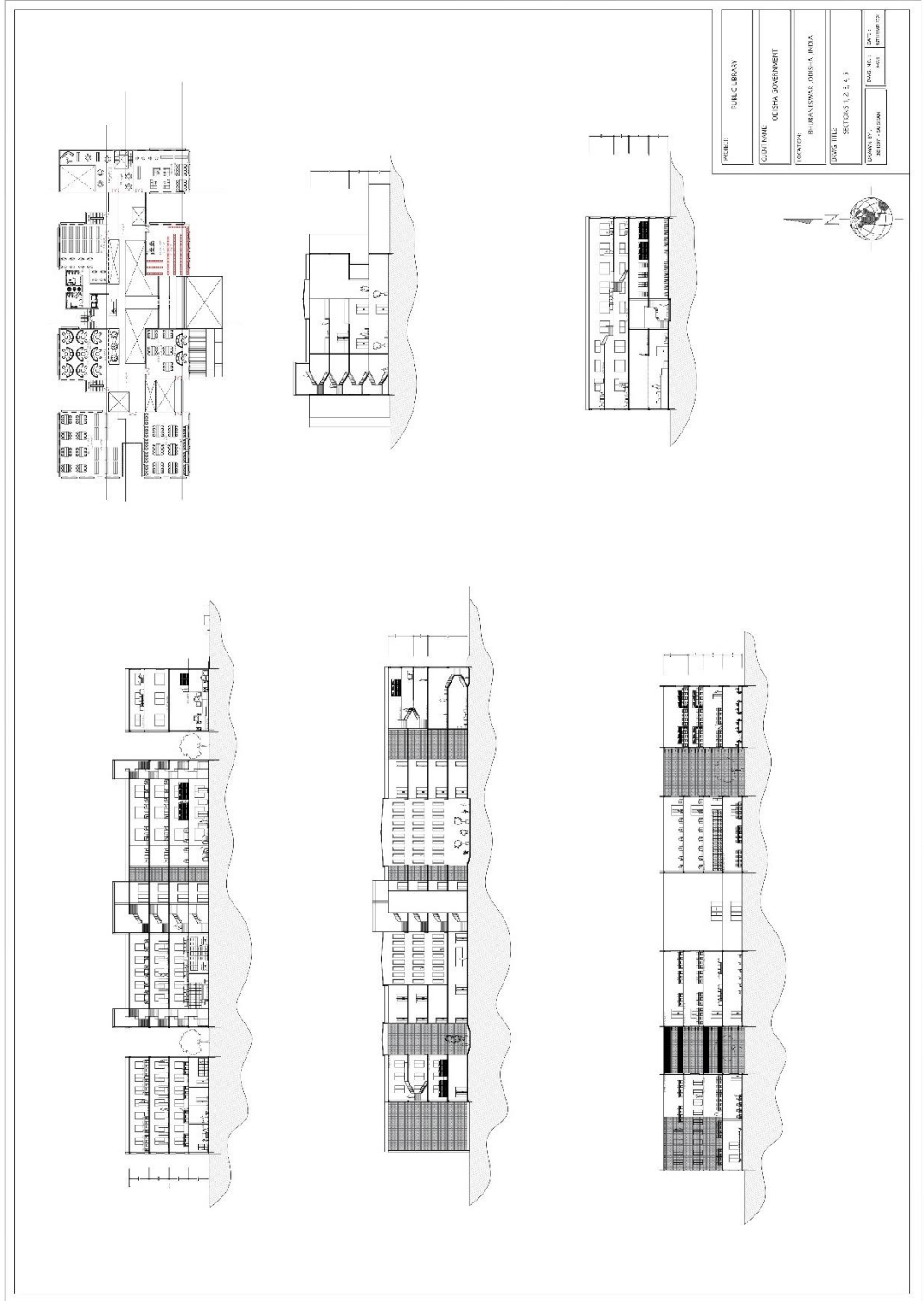


PLATE 5: SECTIONS

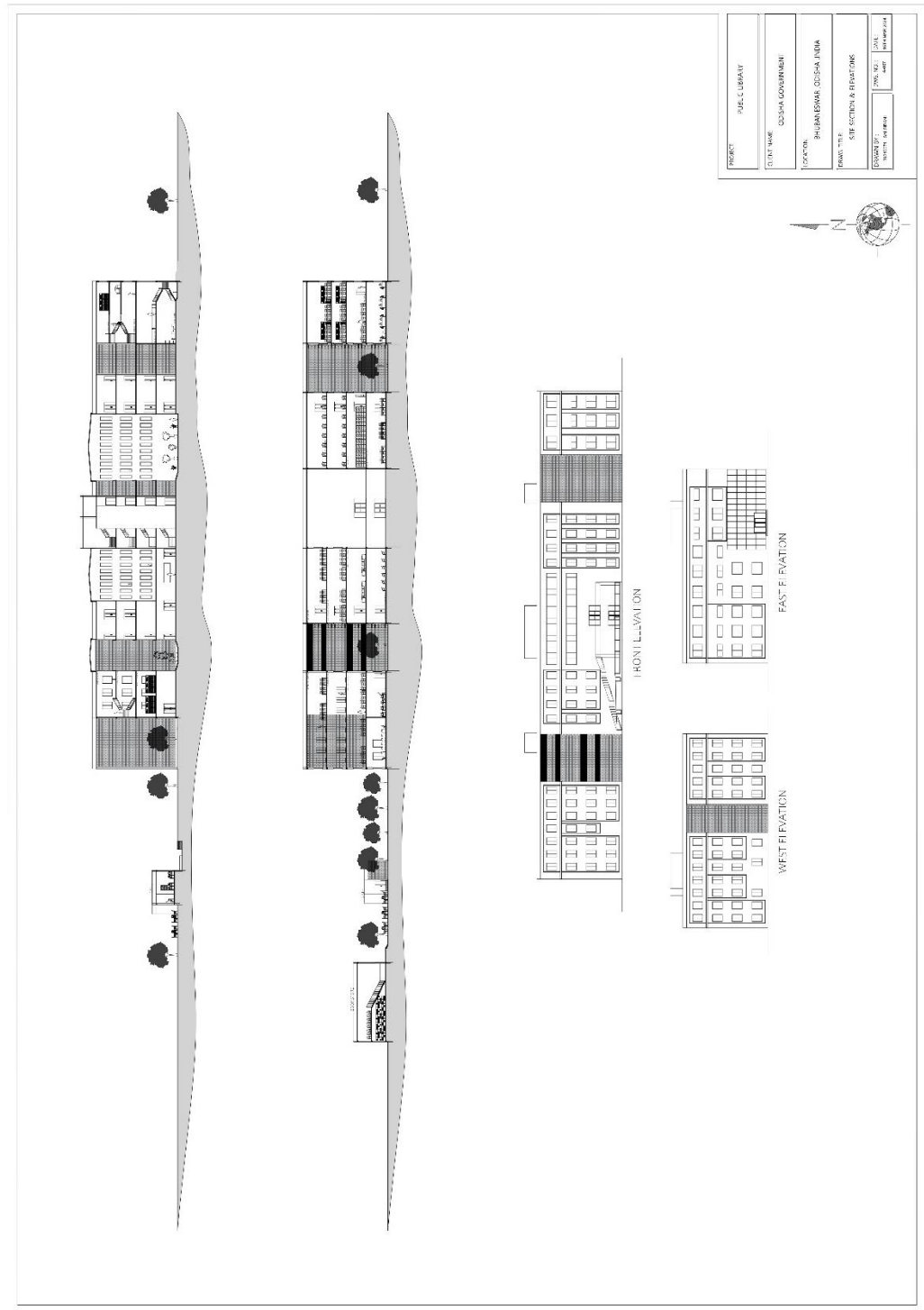


PLATE 6: SITE SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS

CHAPTER 9

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https://www.google.com/search?q=architecture+library+space+requirements&tbm=isch&rlz=1C1CHBD_enIN1026IN1026&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiP2czL-l-EAxXkiGMGHcWxBPAQRNwCKAB6BQgBEIQB&biw=1349&bih=599#imgsrc=X8EkAilolUyvM