

The proposal follows the plan from 1928 by Gunnar Asplund, a main library and 4 annexes, upgrading it with a "new network of paths", a "new annex 4", a completely rebuilt annex 1 (the "modern annex"), a "new observatory tower and the learning vaults" and a new "cloud" library.

## The "network of paths"

The "network of paths" is the heart of the proposal. It comes up of the oversized underground library and it is consisted of vertical and horizontal paths which connect the annexes and the main building. The vertical paths have "two doors, two control tables" elevators and double stairs to create double or triple leveled horizontal node on every floor between the existing annexes and the new library to enables contact with different floor heights.

The entire "media" area is situated in the underground and it is oversized with one intention, the future. The "multilevel nodes" enable quick and regardless of height connection for all stakeholders, the public, the staff and the media and most of all they enable flexibility in form. The library proposal therefore has variety of one, two or three floors halls. The second advantage of the "multilevel nodes" is the flexibility in floor heights. The heights of the floors could be raised or lowered and it will not effect the node connection, just stairs will be added and took out in the nodes. In that scenario, in the future, a certain parts of the library could be lowered or spaces could be merged without communication disturbance.

## The "invisibility" techniques

The "invisibility" refers on not disturbing the look of the area which has a global landmark value. Two techniques have been used to make the library "invisible", colors and landscaping.

## Black façades and "hanging gardens"

The black façade of wooden windows with clear glass of the "new annex 4" and the "new network of paths" combined with the "hanging gardens" emphasize the façades of the existing buildings and aims to make discrete and elegant look.

## Earth-covered architecture and "hanging gardens"

The earth-covered architecture for the "learning vaults" aims to keep the natural values of the Observatory Hill, allowing the nature to hide the library.

The "hanging gardens" give ground space for greenery. In the proposal 1959 m<sup>2</sup> of greenery has been destroyed on Observatory Hill. The "hanging gardens" supply 4212 m<sup>2</sup> of greenery with 2184 m<sup>2</sup> garden on the top floor.

## Annex 4 (the "new" annex)

The annex 4 blends with annex 1 to create the functional center of the library and the main entrance and a logistics center in the underground. It also uses the Asplund trick to make two floors with "ground" values with dominant and one direction stairs which lead to the next floor where "true" library starts leaving the ground floor as information, news and exchange (return, borrow and borrow by order media) area. Annex 4 follows small history of architecture continuity in architectural styles sheltering the "Postmodern" Fiction Hall.

The connection with the Asplund library is done in the underground of Annex 4, but secondly a connection on +18.81 and on 26.41, the staff level is possible with black façaded bridge leading to the second window in the toilets part and same window on the staff floor making one staff floor ending with mass hall in the Round Hall.

## Annex 2 (Swedish Institute of Children Books)

The Swedish Institute of Children Books doesn't change its address. It just receives direct connections on every level with the rest of the library.

## Completely rebuilt annex 1 (the "modern annex")

The reason for complete rebuilt of Annex 1 lies in the inadequate and uncomfortable spaces, the floor height is minimal, the staff complained about the working conditions and the back stairs in the building seem unbalanced from the building body. Why not adapt or renovate the space? The benefits of adaptation or renovation are lower then the costs of completely rebuilding the annex. To keep continuity in styles the annex 1 is rebuilt in modern style with one and two level halls and corridors.

## The "new observatory tower and the learning vaults"

The new observatory tower and the learning vaults are made to be open around the clock. Their entrances give 24 hours connection of the streets with the Observatory Hill. The new observatory tower tends to compromise the view of the ground observatory on the hill which is blocked by the new library and serve as city outlook.

### The different halls

Every section of the library has its own unique hall, except the foreign languages department which is situated in Annex 3 and organized in

Many rooms since there are many languages there are many rooms, each room unique to the language or the family of languages.

The Children Library is the second exception. The children library keeps the entrance and end in Asplund Children Library and expands in the underground making a two story interior design challenge of imagination world, a place which will challenge the kids to enter a new sacred world, the world of books.

The "World Hall" is a three leveled hall representing a compass, the ground and two by two axis of the world on every level and the People and Countries respectively.

The Round Hall is the central and it shelters multi functions, a bazaar on the ground, staff mass hall above, an entrance from Observatory Hill and learning hall and on the top a three floor hall of the fine arts in Aesthetics section.

The "Hologram Cube" is based on futuristic idea. The advance of the media will eventually turn from 2D to 3D and the library should be respectfully prepared for the evolution of the media in the future and have an experimental space.

## Bazaar extension

The proposal adds bazaar areas to 2275 m<sup>2</sup>. More commercial activities benefit all, bringing more people in the area.

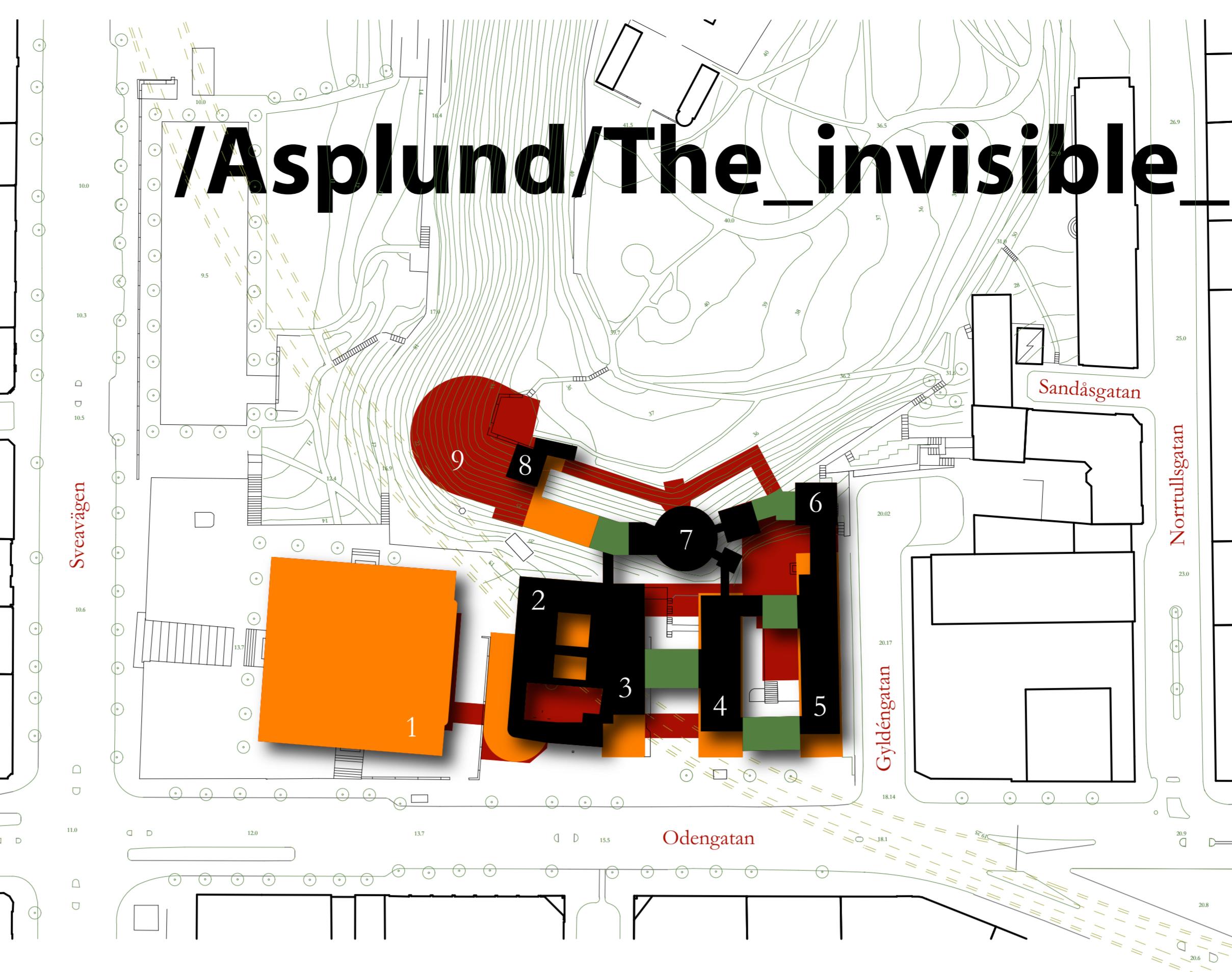
## The end note

Due to the comfortable "network of paths" the library is oversized, taking 45724.55 m<sup>2</sup> gross area and 35323.98 m<sup>2</sup>, main usable area, with 23912.96 m<sup>2</sup> public areas, 6836.95 m<sup>2</sup> staff areas and 4574.07 m<sup>2</sup> for media management. The idea was to present variety of spaces and alternatives for the library. The advantage of the "network of paths" is that these spaces could be included or excluded in the library, be built now or built after or changed, giving continuous temporal and formal flexibility.

# /Asplund/The\_invisible\_library

## Siteplan

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- The "Cloud" Library
- The Ground Library
- The Underground Library
- Multilevel Nodes

## Section C-C

1:500



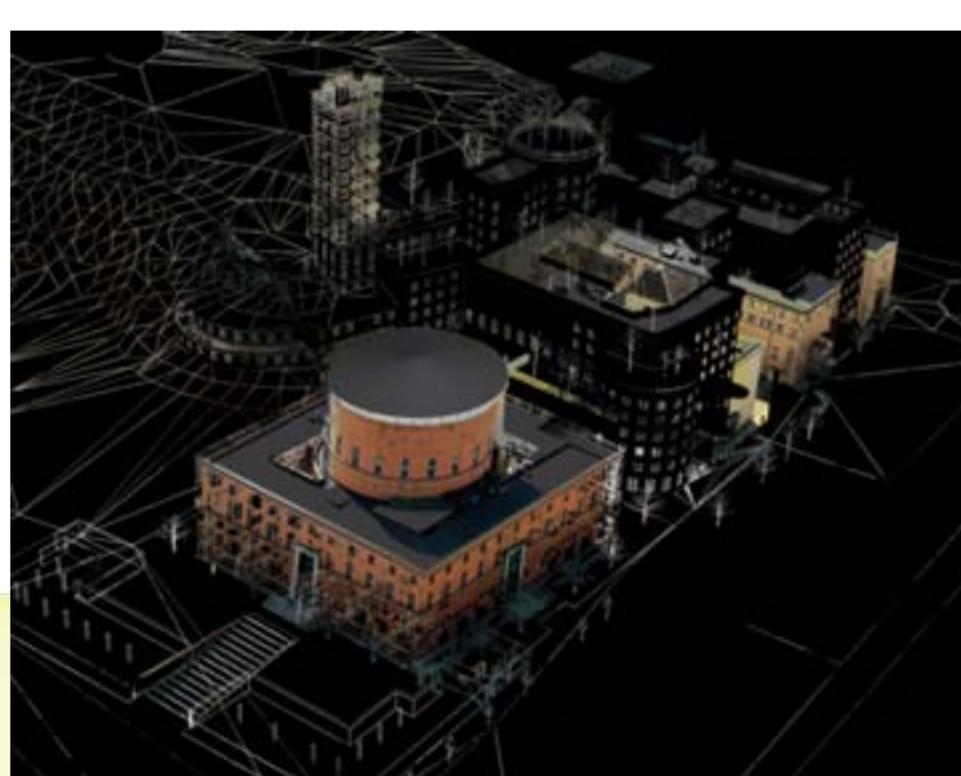
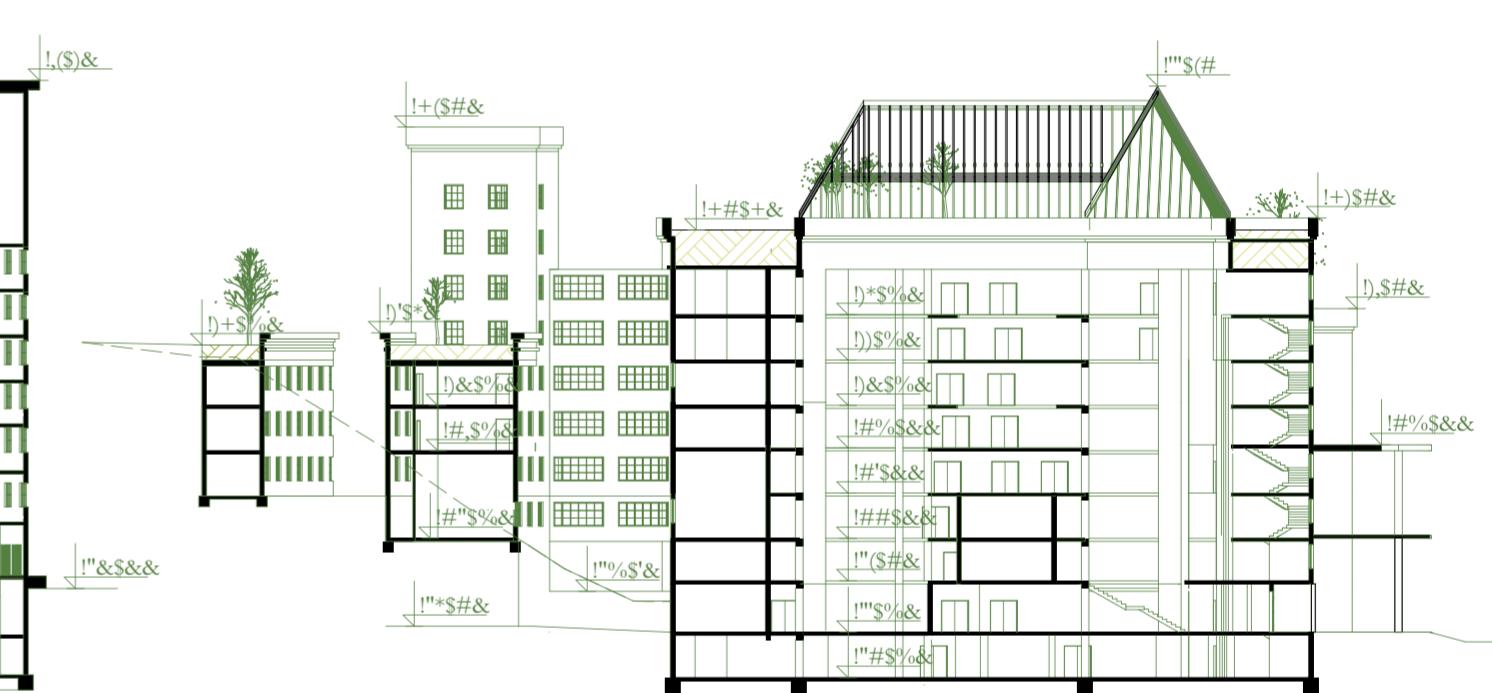
## Section B-B

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## Section A-A

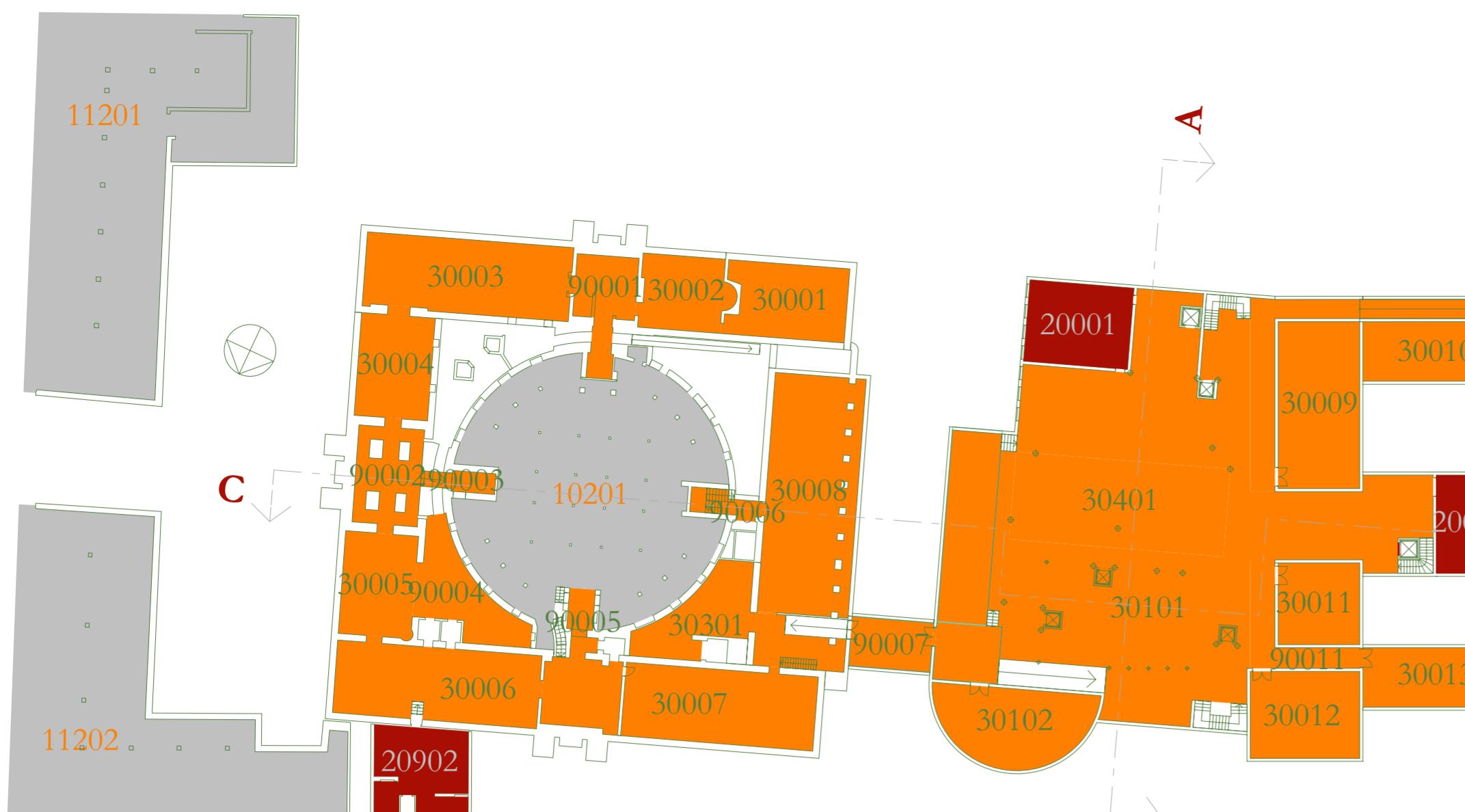
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## Elevation Odengatan

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## Floorplan 0

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Floorplan 1  
1:500

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Floorplan 1  
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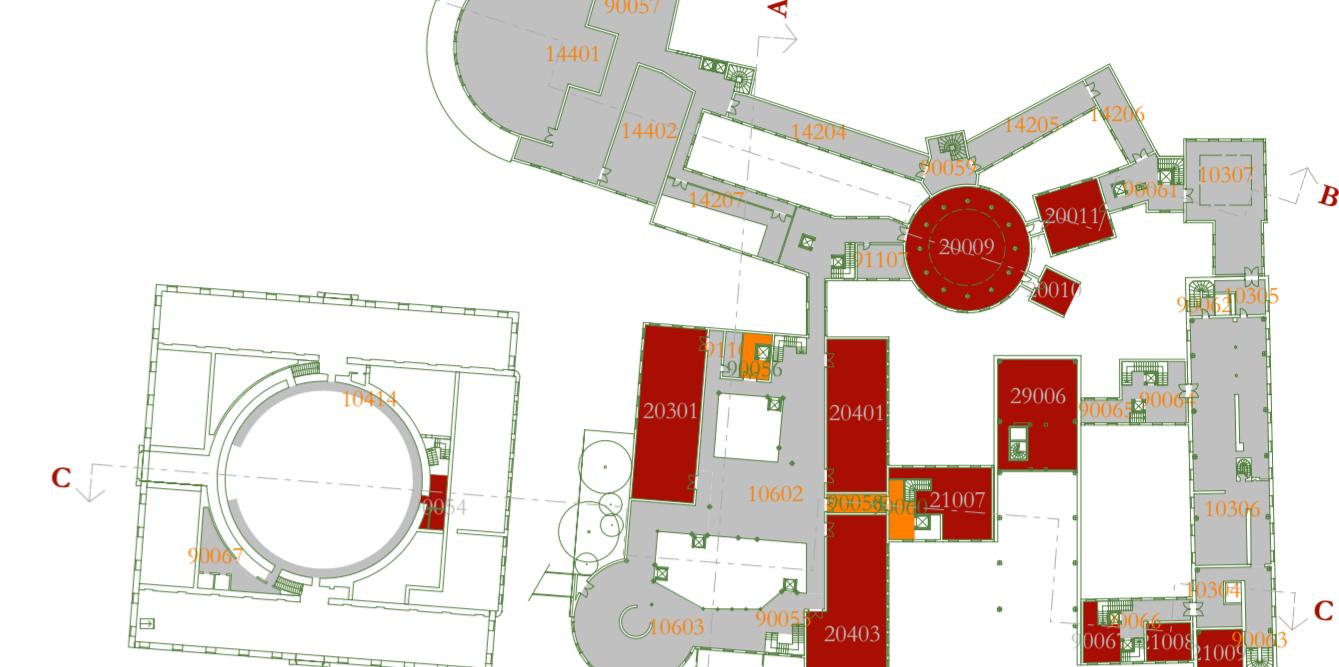
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- 10801** People & Countries "Source of Stockholm"
  - 19002** Observatory
  - 10101** Fiction "Postmodern Hall"
  - 10602** Civic studies EU
  - 10606** Civic studies "Home"
  - 97000** "Commettee Room"
  - 10803** People & Countries "The World Hall"
  - 10501** Aesthetics "The Architecture Cube"
  - 10710** High Tech "The Hologram Cube"



## Floorplan 4

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Floorplan 5

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## Floorplan 6

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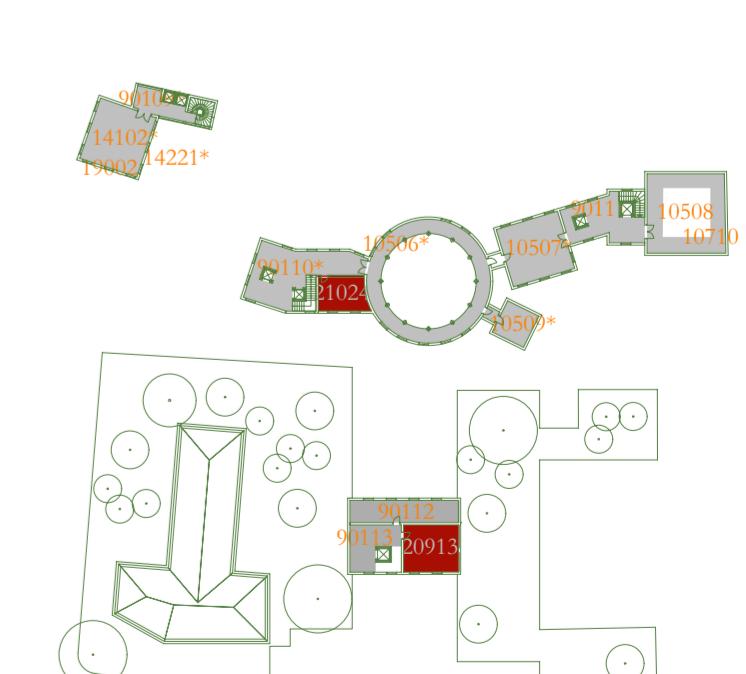
## Floorplan 7

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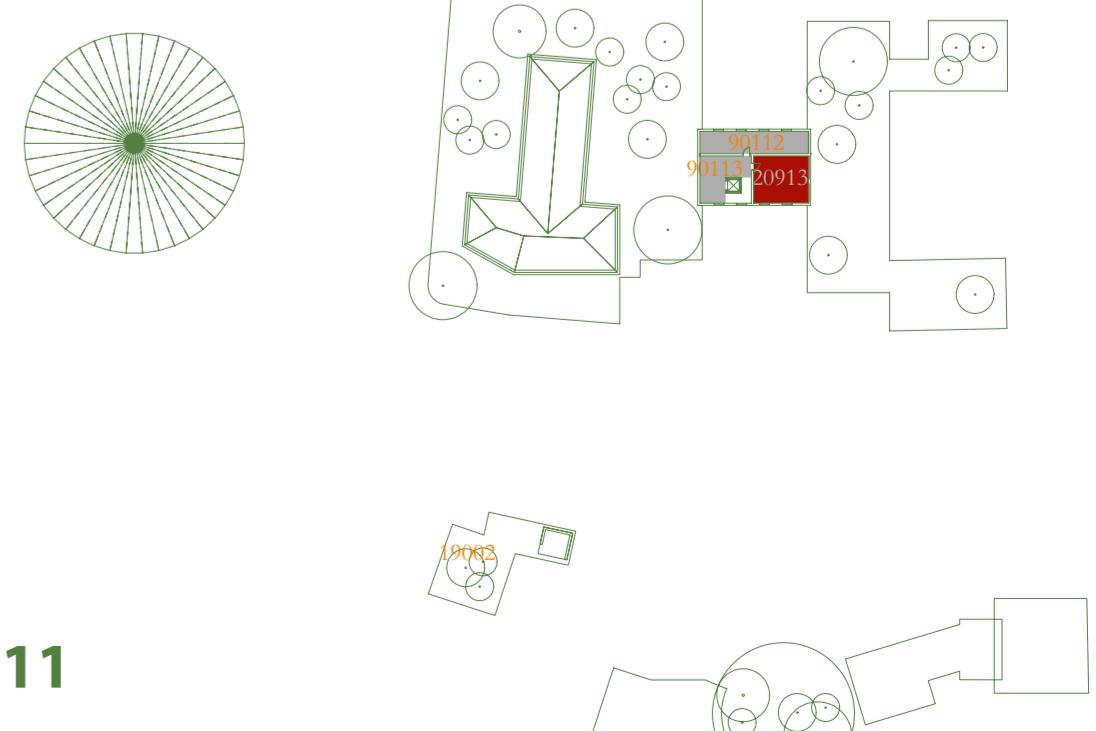
Floorplan 9

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Roofplan 10

Koop  
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Floorplan 8

Plan 3

