

DIVISIONAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, RAJSHAHI



BY

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ABSTRACT

Library is a center of city from where a community get illuminated. Down to dusk of history this is a very important and sacred place, as birthplace of ideas and innovations. At present library is going through a transition phase, from distributing knowledge to building community. The project tends to combine different functions to enlighten society by knowledge. The project aims to create a bridge between ancient times to future as the context of project site, Rajshahi is a growing developing city holding significant past. The ultimate objective of the project is to create an illuminating core into the city for learning from social interaction, cultural events and reading books and invite people here to participate .

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CHAPTER 01: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Brief

1.2 Project Rationale

1.3 Aim And Objectives

1.4 Project Introduction

1.5 Major Programs

1.1 Project Brief

Title of the project: Rajshahi divisional public library, Rajshahi

Client: Ministry Of Cultural Affairs, Bangladesh

Site location: Shonadighi, Lokkhipur, Rajshahi

Site area: 3.88 (in acres), 168805.45 (in square feet)

1.2 Project Rationale

Rajshahi divisional public library is situated in Shonadighi area in Rajshahi city. After independence, a divisional government public library was started in Rajshahi under the project "Development of Public Libraries in Bangladesh". According to government report (Cabinet Division, 2018), it was under the first five-year plan (1973-78) with 3.80 acres of land in 1972. But due to design and other delays, real progress has not been achieved. Beneath this project library building and other facilities were created for divisional government public library in 1983.

For the lack of proper planning, it does not provide proper environment for different types of user groups. Government proposed to rebuilt the library with modern technology computer lab and other specified functions to attract different types of users. The aim of the project is allocation of diverse kind of activities to create a proper learning and knowledge sharing atmosphere.

1.3 Aim And Objectives:

The aim of this library is to create a social platform for sharing knowledge. The idea of sharing knowledge has changed through time to time. Nowadays virtual world has replaced the general concept of library. Still physical form of knowledge sharing hub plays an important role to form standard community. Objectives of this library:

- gathering of cultural activities to attract all types of people in city.
- provide facilities that are included in modern libraries.
- create an image of city for people of outside city.

1.4 Project Introduction:

This is the largest public library in Rajshahi city which administrate fifteen other library throughout the district. This library and the libraries it houses are run by ministry of cultural affairs.

The existing library is about 3000 sq-ft. Books it stocks are around 82000. Many types of users come here on daily basis. People who are using it mainly college and university students. Other than students, old and unemployed people use this. It has a computer lab for fifteen people. Eight annual events it holds throughout the year. The

administration office works for this and other small libraries. It starts on 10am and continues to 6pm every day except Friday.

1.5 Major Programs

- Library
- Archives
- General library
- Library for physically challenged
- Library for children
- Library for elder people
- Library for reference books
- Library for women
- Science books library

Seminar halls

Meeting rooms

Classrooms

Book exhibition hall

Computer lab

Cyber cafe

Cafeteria

Power station

Car parking for 100

Multipurpose hall

Administration office

- Secretary 2
- Liberian 8
- Other 45

Dormitory

Stuff quarters

Auditorium

- Main hall
- Seminar hall
- Green room
- Generator room
- Storage

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Library

2.2 Evolution Of Libraries

2.3 Transforming The Space

2.4 Culture Of Rajshahi

2.5 Rajshahi Public Library

2.1 Library

A library (Merriam-webster, 2018) is a place of a collection of knowledge, available for the public. It provides corporeal or digital access to reading material in a substantial or virtual space. The acquisition is included to books, periodicals, manuscripts, publications, films, maps, documents and other material for reading, viewing, listening, study. The building present books to be read or borrowed standardized and observed by a public body, an institution or private individual. Moreover it offers a set of many materials for study and enjoyment, as films, musical recordings, or maps. A viable organization let readers borrow books for a fixed charge. According to (Allen, R. E,1984) it offers its extensive collections and services to all kind of people in society who need knowledge based help for their research. These places are often offered quiet area for studying and common area for studying in groups with other facilities. Libraries

also provide facilities for access to electronic resources. As a common gathering place, libraries are also holding significance in helping communities knowing about own rights.

The main sectors of library (Allen, R. E., 1984) are:

- Curation
- Research and learning
- Publishing and reproduction
- Arranging space for readers and collection

2.2 Evolution Of Libraries:

The libraries of prehistoric world were dissimilar from current libraries (Casson, Lionel, 11 August 2002). The first library was founded in Mesopotamia in prehistoric era. It was established about 2600 BC. There was a huge collection of clay tablets inside temples.

In ancient Egypt papyrus used for writing documents. Besides this mythology documented to teach people. Clay tablets were also found prepared by theme.

The first public library was founded in west under roman empire. Emperor Asinus Pollio took that initiative to increase the prestige of Rome in that time. After the succession Emperor Augustus established two libraries with Greek and Latin architectural design in 30 bc. The first was "the Temple of Apollo" on the Palatine or the Palatine library, and the second was the library of the Porticus of Octaviae.

One of the most well preserved library, Ulpian Library was built on the Capitoline Hill by the Emperor Trajan in 112/113. Greek and Latin design maintained with 50-70 height of

roof. Readers could access the scrolls, organized on the shelves into walls of a large room. They could read or copy and had lending facilities.



fig 2.2.1: the Great Library of Alexandria (History Magazine, retrieved from, <http://www.history-magazine.com/libraries.html>)

The ancient large roman baths (Cartwright. M, 2013) offered many recreational facilities. Cultural programs were along with libraries existed there. They arranged books of different language in different portions. Library of Pergamum had parchment scrolls and library of Alexandria had papyrus scrolls, used on business purpose. Royal or institutional libraries were open for categorized people with private collection. They had to confirm staff in a adjoining hall or covered walkway to bring books from the secret room. High ranked people could access into the libraries. Again, most of the time general people could get religious books by their catalog.



Baths of Trajan library building

The Ancient City, (The Story of Roman Bath, 2013)

Scholar Liu Xiang in Han Chinese dynasty started classification and book documentation system. Catalogue were written on file silk and stored into silk bag.

In the period of middle age, monastic library developed. Rooms with daylight were designed and candles were used in reading. Scriptorium was used to manuscript writing. Monks passed their most of the time here in studying, other than eating and praying. Medieval monasteries were included large libraries in their functional for their divine growth. Monks and students cherished this as sanctuary.

After dark ages in Europe, Constantius II established an imperial library in a porch of the his palace. He ruled for 24 years and accelerated the development of the library and the intellectual culture that came with such a vast accumulation of books.

During his ruling small private libraries existed. Most of these belong to aristocrats or church people. In 6th century, library portion of monasteries preserved religious texts for future readers. In 8th century, Arad countries imported writing materials from china.

By the 9th century, muslim countries started to built public libraries. They were known as "house of knowledge" or dar al-'ilm. They used to set a library along with surrounding garden and water bodies, described by the medieval historian, al-Muqaddasi. Domes, furnished furniture with systemic arrangements of books were seen in that time.

After 18th century public libraries began to lending books to all kind of people (Frank. C,2017). Before this time, public libraries were narrow-minded in nature and chained their books with table for security. The Capitalist economic given opportunity for free time for workers. For developing social orders, government started to upgrade cultural activity. 19th and 20th century offered limited facilities for all kind of people. 21st century become open minded and started to adding many types of facilities to make a civilized society. Now libraries are user friendly as well as free from social discrimination.

2.3 Transforming the Space

Transforming libraries from heavy spirit to creative and blissful atmosphere is an achievement of 21st century. Indoor and outdoor design tends to attract readers to welcome inside to read. Group study forms social awareness as well as learning about community value. Aesthetically pleasing and cheerful environment often works to meditate people. (Transformation of public library,2013).

2.4 Culture Of Rajshahi

Rajshahi city is an important center of north Bengal of administration, business and education (Cabinet Division, 2018). Modern Rajshahi is an ancient part of

Pundravardhana. According to epigraphic records at the mausoleum of Sufi saint Shah Makhdum the city was established in 1634. After that Dutch settlement was founded here in 18th century. British raj declared it as metropolis in 1876. The name "Rajshahi" derived from both hindu and muslim "royal of kingdom"- "raja" and "shahi". Many kaharaja, raja, zamindars dominated Rajshahi for a long period. A structure named 'Barokuthi" of Rajshahi Govt. College on bank of the river, is an historical icon. It was a indigo factory or neel kuthi, living structure of crimes on farmers of British era. Rajshahi university has the largest mass grave and martyr's memorial museum stands as memento of outrageous days of the war.

Historically it was known as silk city for silk production. Varendra Research Museum is the oldest museum and archeological center of our country, established on 1913 with the support of maharaja Dighapatia. The collections of this museum includes To Indus Valley Civilation, Buddhist and Hindu sculptures, inscriptions of Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian and Bangla with displays of tribal communities. Holding more than 763,952 residents Rajshahi Is situated on north bank of Padma river, near Bangladesh India border. Total area of the city is 96.68 square kilometers (Banglapedia).

It is also known as university town for holding many educational institutions (Cabinet Division, 2018). Bank of Padma river is the favourite place for passing time of city dwellers. The old buildings of the city has some hindu buddhist common architectural style. On the other hand many buildings from british-raj era have converted into institutions or public buldings.

2.5 Rajshahi Public Library

Rajshahi public library is one of the oldest library, literature and cultural center in our country. In 1884 raja of nature- Ananda nath roy founded this on his name as "Aananda Nath Library". After his death on 1866 it changed its name to rajshahi public library and its fame spreaded in british india. With the help of sir acharya pc ray, it stood as fourth libray among in the convention of all india library. Its management hindered in1947 partition period, as many people left. It also damaged on liberation war. Prominent Bengali writer, Rai Bahadur Jaladhar Sen, once commented on 1931 that he would like to call it the "abode of God". The library has been visited by great personalities like Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, poet Nazrul Islam and poet Jasim Uddin. After establishment of rajshahi divisional public library, it started to control this old library with fourteen other libraries under Ministry of Cultural Affairs (Banglapedia).

2.6 Paharpur



Fig: 2.6.1 Paharpur (Banglapedia, 2013)

Somapura Mahavihara in Paharpur, Badalgachhi Upazila, Naogaon

District, Bangladesh is one of the oldest viharas in south east Asia. it was situated in 6th-8th century AD by Dharma Pala in Pala dynasty. monks and pilgrims from far used to come here to learn and perform religion. they had residential facility in there. young monks used to learn knowledge from guru or monks on shrine. again buddhist pilgrims used to worship inside shrine. stone sculpture, terracotta, inscriptions describes the ancient community and their lifestyle.

2.7 Darasbari mosque



Fig: 2.7.1: Darasbari mosque, (Asiatic society, 2012)

Darasbari mosque was situated in Chapainawabganj by Shamsuddin Abul Muzaffar Yusuf Shah 1479 AD. It also had large a madrasa with water tank, forming a muslim educational complex. Many people from other cities used to come here and performed study. The mosque is consist of a large prayer hall and a verandah with chauchala vault roof. It has twenty four domes and brick piers carrying vaults and domes. The remarkable

feature of it is its royal gallery in northeast corner through a staired platform. In jummah nawab used to come and pray here with local people. (Banglapedia)

Chapter 03: Site Appraisal

3.1: Location Of The Site

3.2: Mapping

3.3: Pictures of Site

3.3: Swot Analysis

3.1 Location Of The Site:

Selected site is located in medical road in Lokkhipur. It is surrounded by institutions. On west there is Loxmiipur girl high school, east- Rajshahi teacher's training college, north- Rajshahi medical college. There is Rajshahi central jail and government degree college in south. medical road is remains busy all-time by students and medical patients. roadside food stall starts at noon and closed at 8pm. this road becomes quiet in weekends. most of the time ambulances take roadside space for parking.



Fig: 3.2.1 Location of Rajshahi city, source author via Google

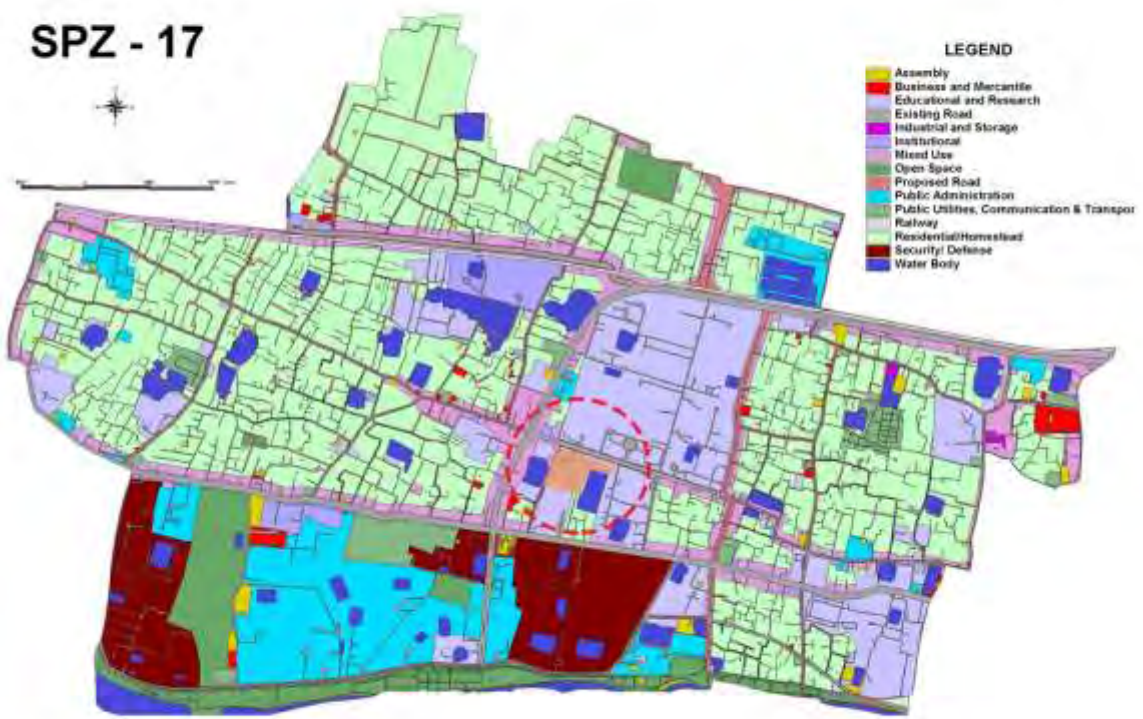


Fig 3.2.2. Mouza map of Rajshahi, source: DAP image

3.2 MAPPING



Fig: 3.2.1 Figure ground map, Source: author



Fig:3.2.2. Source: author

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION MAP
MEDICAL COLLEGE
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
MADRASA



Fig: 3.2.3 Road network map, Source: author

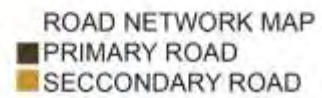
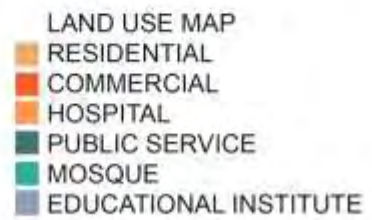


Fig: 3.2.4 Zoning of area, Source author



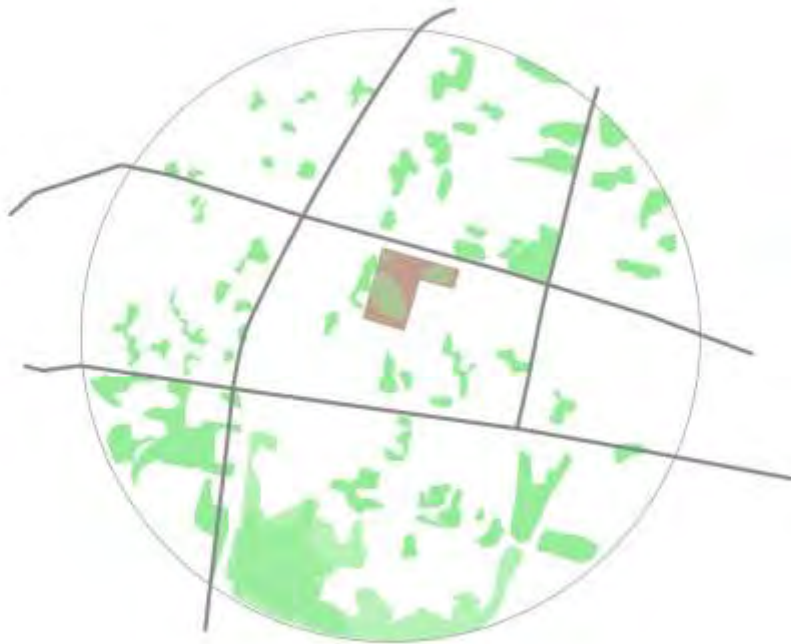


Fig: 3.2.5 Map with trees, Source: author



Fig: 3.2.6 Map of waterbodies, Source: author



Fig: 3.2.7 Landuse map, Source: author

3.3 Pictures Of Site



3.3.1 Front view of site, source: author



3.3.2 Road side view of site

source: author



3.3.3 Road side view of site, source: author



3.3.4 Site surroundings of site, source: author



3.3.5 Existing library, source: author



3.3: SWOT Analysis

Strengths:

- 1) Far from central Rajshahi, it is less noisy from central portion of city
- 2) Enriched with greenery
- 3) Pollution free environment
- 4) The road is crowd free most of the time
- 5) Surrounded by water body.

Weakness:

- 1) Road side vendors block pedestrian path to a certain time
- 2) Not adjacent to main road
- 3) Far from university area

Opportunities:

- 1) Quiet place like this can attract readers.
- 2) Waterbody can provide urban facilities.

CHAPTER 04: CASE STUDY

4.1 Phillips Exeter Academy Library

4.2 Central Public Library

4.3 Yuen Long District Library & Indoor Recreational Centre / P&T Architects and Engineers

4.1 Phillips Exeter Academy Library

Architect : Louis I Kahn

Built Time: 1965-1972

Location: New Hampshire, United States Of America

The library is located in Exeter, New Hampshire. This is built for high school community in the Phillips Exeter Academy (H. Paul).

This building is divided into three parts: the inner zone, a vast atrium with a pyramidal roof that provides diffused light inside the building. The lighting evolves downward from the pyramid to take the form of two large concrete cross blades and rotated diagonally with respect to the floor.

The intermediate zone with mezzanine floors of book stacking area, built by wood

The outer zone for reading and other activities made by brick facade. The outer facades are made of exposed brick. The corners are cut by triangle towers.

Spaces:

From the outside looks like a cube of brick, upon entering, between the plates that make up the cube was discovered recently concluded that access to almost any time of day is under the shadows, evokes a cave. Such access leads to a central area of the height of the building defined by a series of Euclidean shapes (circles, triangles and squares) and the expressivity of their material, coated by an apparent indirect light, which evokes the emotion of what elementary. The seriousness of this mystery whose interior is accentuated by the transition from darkness to light that suggests their access, gives life to the building and assumed his role, the pursuit of knowledge as a spiritual project.

In the second, third and fourth floor are cubicles for private reading, arranged around the perimeter of the building, which are located in the spaces between the pillars of brick and which are articulated in the facade as a reference line with a horizontal cubicle window. While at the plant and the section of this empty space offers cavernously one point, in fact, the complexity of this interior space, which extends from the circular openings of the four areas of wall to the ceiling, ending with large concrete cross beams arranged in diagonal, recalled previous designs for libraries with large central space, like the draft Etienne-Louis Boullée for a real library in 1785, or the public library Eric Gunnar Asplund Stockholm in 1927.

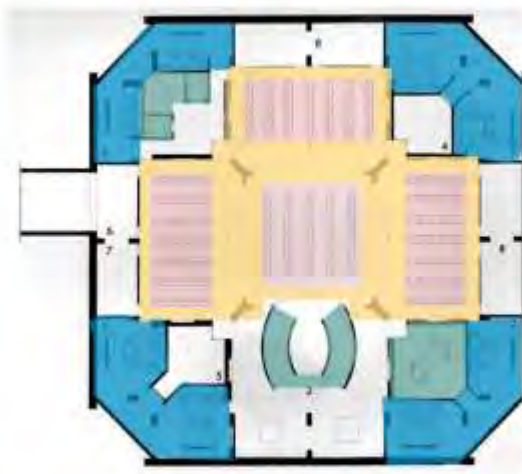
Source: H. Paul, Ideas and ideologies in the Late Twentieth Century



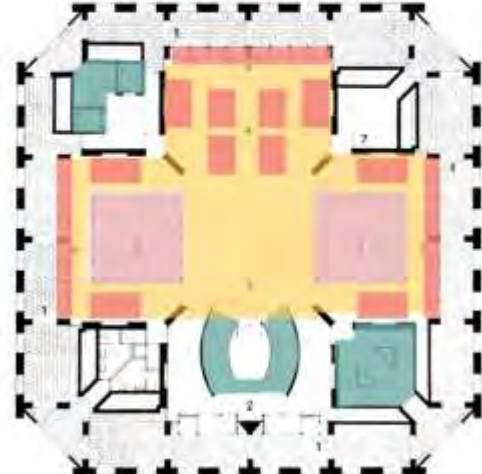
Fig: 4.1.1 Exterior of Phillips Exeter Academy Library, source: Archdaily



Fig: 4.1.2 Interior of Phillips Exeter Academy Library, source: Archdaily



Basement Floor



Ground Floor



First Floor



1M Floor

- CIRCULATION
- READING AREA
- STACK AREA
- VERICAL CIRCULATION

Fig: 4.1.3 plans, source: author via Archdaily

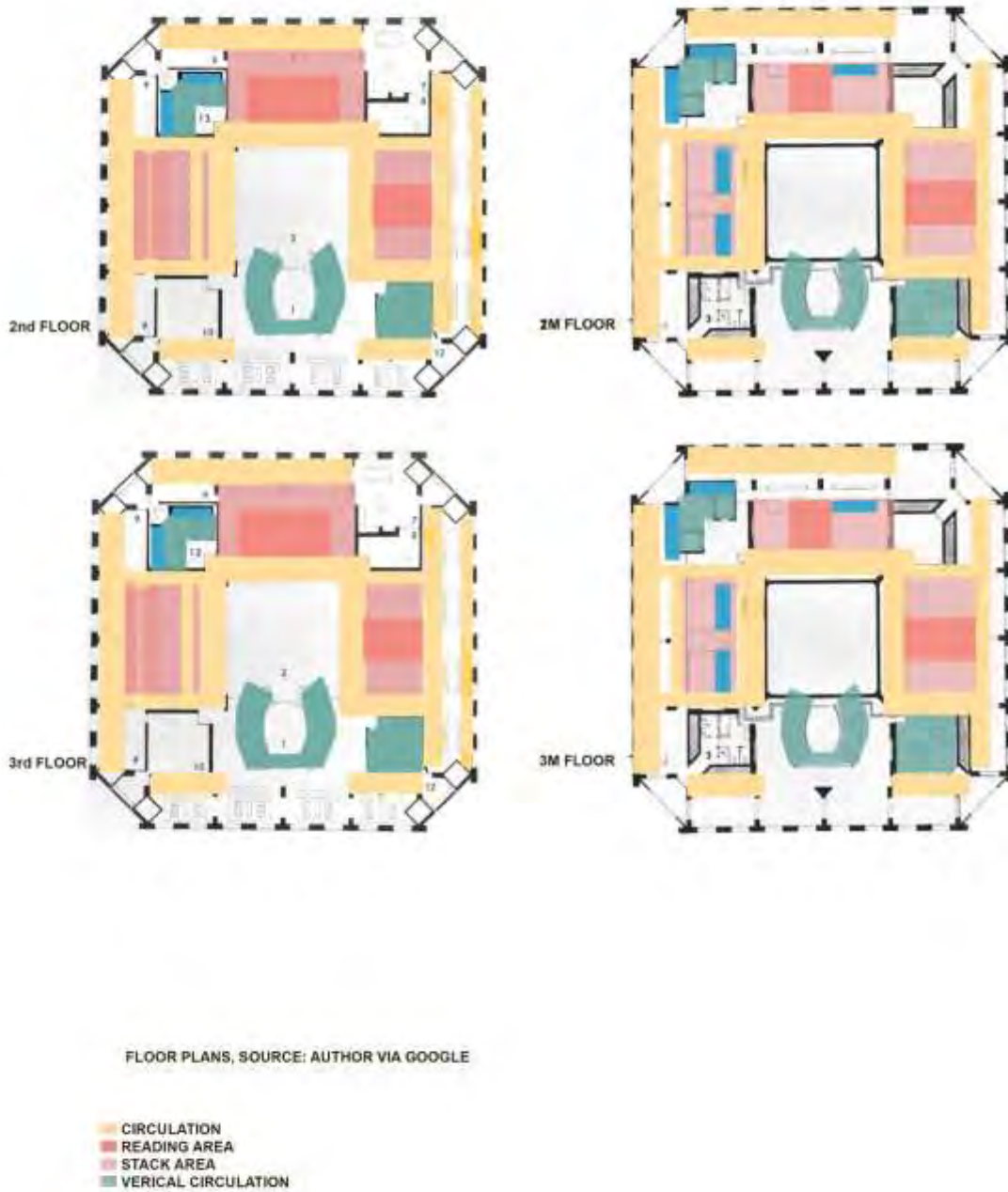


Fig: 4.1.4 plans, source: author via Archdaily

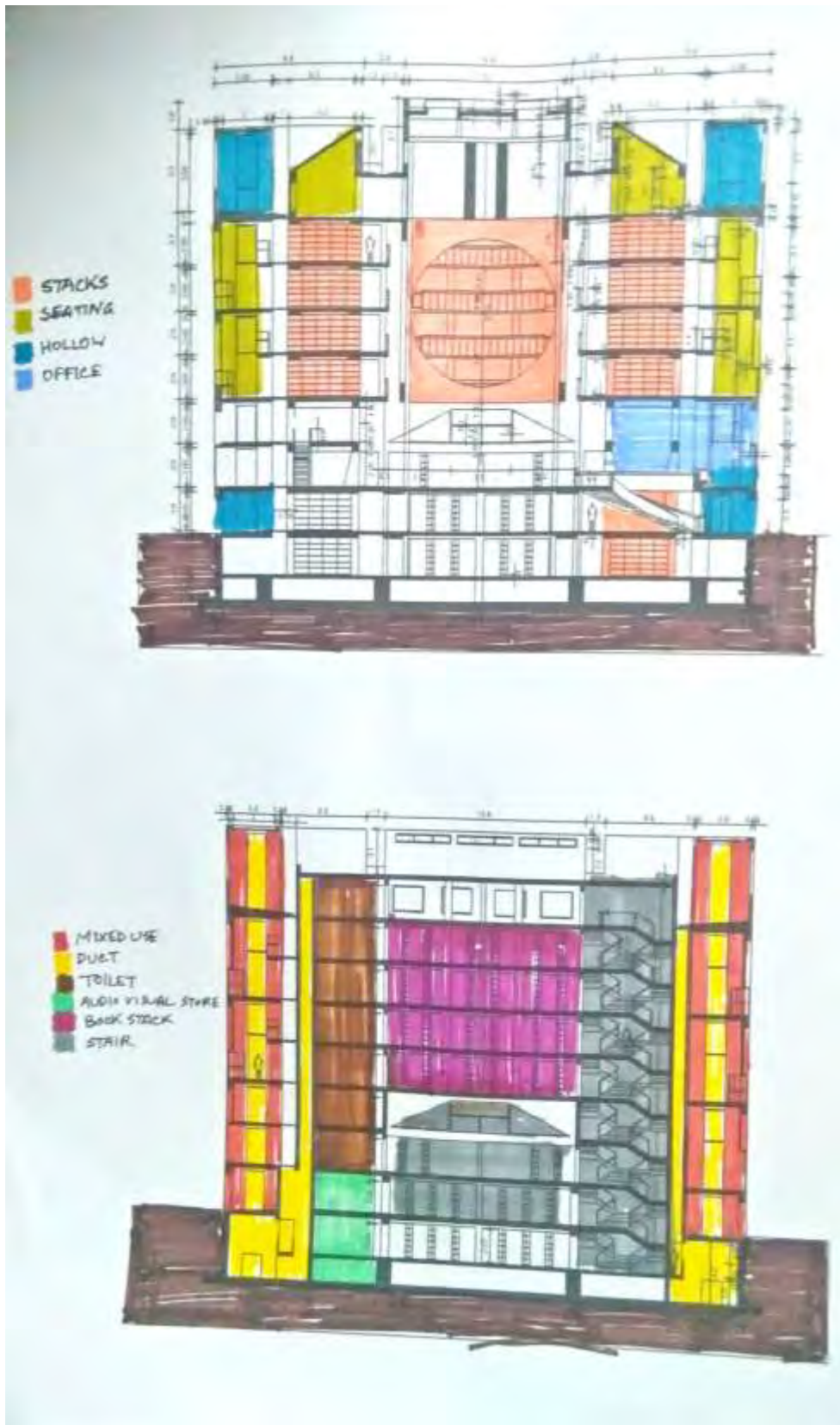


Fig: 4.1.5 functions in different floors, source: author via Archdaily

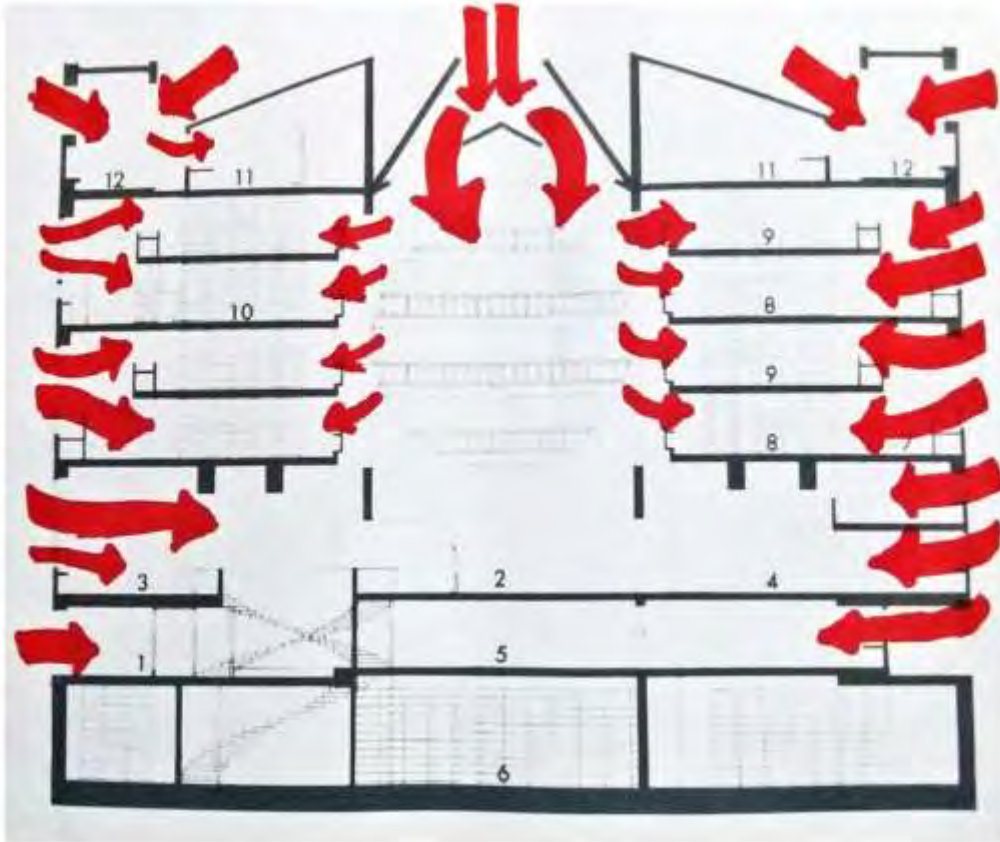


Fig: 4.1.6 Entrance of light inside building, source: author

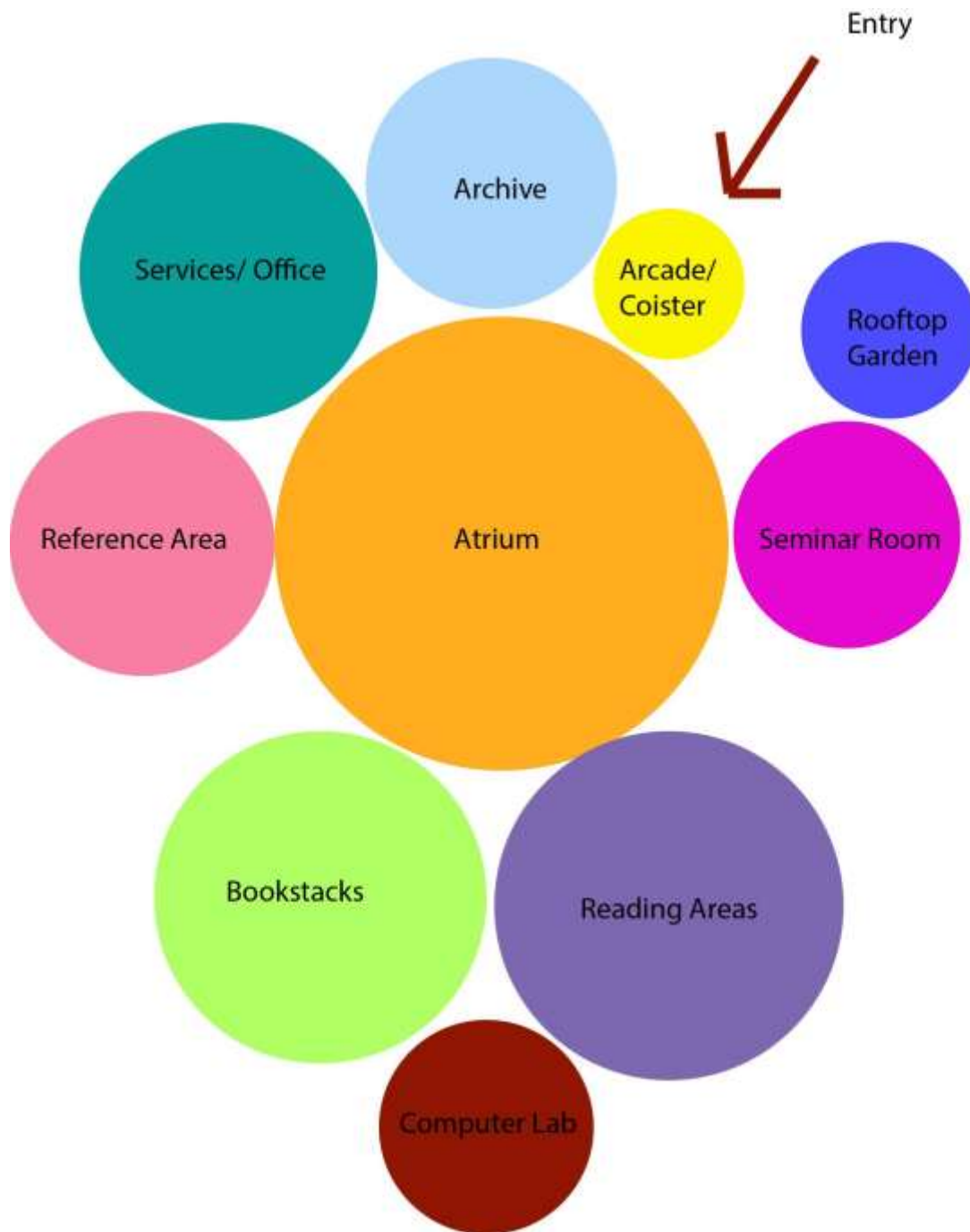


Fig: 4.1.7 program flow diagram, source: author

Analysis:

Circulation: 25%, service and administration: 25%, reading area:40%, book stack area: 20%. As reading area is placed around the book shelves, it become uninterrupted.

Service area and administration area are hidden from reading zone. Moreover basement is used for loading unloading book from truck or van, stack area and for other services, quite hidden from public zone. Seminar room and roof garden are on upper floor, far from public zone.

4.2 Central Public Library

Architect: Mazharul Islam

Built Time: 1954

Location: Shahbag, Dhaka

National Public Library is the largest public library in Bangladesh.. The auditorium of the library is a major venue for cultural events in Dhaka, including the International Short and Independent Film Festival. It also houses the Library Training Institute.

main entry is on first floor from plaza. reading area and administration areas are in first floor. book stacking zone is in ground floor which is not for readers. service area and stacking area are separated as private zone in different floor from public zone. the second floor also has reading zone and administration zone.



Fig: 4.2.1. Central Public Llibrary, source: author



Fig: 4.2.3. Plans of Central Public Library, source: author via Google



lobby after entrance



administration lobby



stack area



reading zone

corridor



children zone



browsing zone

Fig: 4.2.4. Functions of Central Public Library, source: author

4.3 Yuen Long District Library & Indoor Recreational Centre

Architects: P&T Architects and Engineers Ltd

Location: Area 3, Yuen Long, Hong Kong

Project Year: 2017

Yuen Long District Library and Indoor Recreation Center has two sections- library and sports center. library is served for young and old whereas sports center host tournaments for 1500 viewers. These contradictory functions co exists in dense urban area. It became a vibrant gathering space for city dwellers. (Yuen Long District Library & Indoor Recreational Centre / P&T Architects and Engineers, 2018)

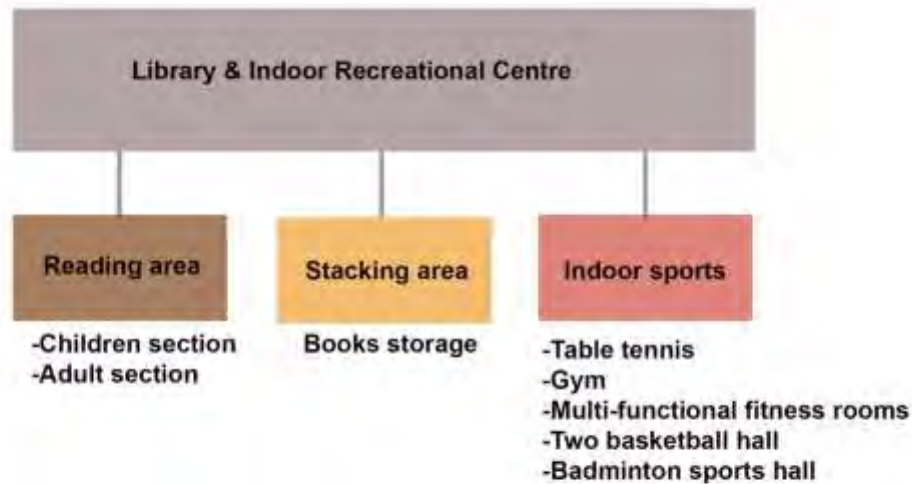


Fig: 4.3.1.Zoning of Yuen Long District Library and Indoor Recreational Centre, source: author



Fig: 4.3.2. Diagrams of building functions of Yuen Long District Library and Indoor Recreational

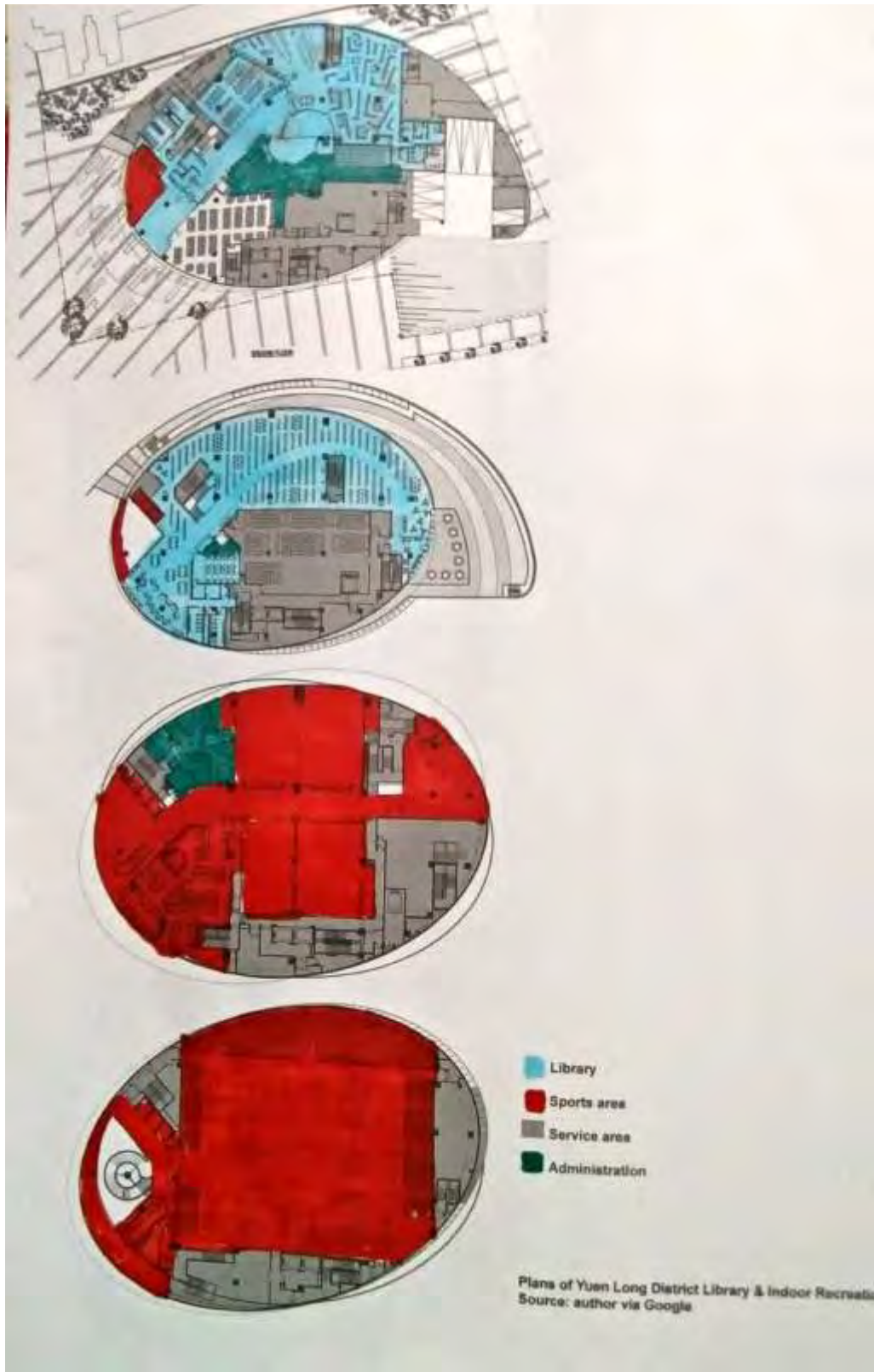


Fig: 4.3.4. Plans of Yuen Long District Library and Indoor Recreational , source: author via Archdaily



Fig: 4.3.5. Yuen Long District Library and Indoor Recreational, source: author via Archdaily

Special features:

The general functions of library are different in this library. The functions allotted are mostly silent activities. But adjoining sports halls are crowded as it holds sports competition programs.

The concept of typical library is locating it in out of noise of city. Moreover other related functions has to be free from noise. But this library is located in dense crowded area which people mention as user friendly building as this serves various purposes at a time. Different kind of functions working together on same ground is attraction of this library.

4.4 Comparison of percentage of spaces:

	Phillips Exeter Academy Library	Central Public Library	Yuen Long District Library	Standard Space
Circulation	25%	17%	22%	20%
Book Stack Area	40%	47%	45%	40%-50%
Administration	12%	15%	10%	10%
Maintenance	15%	10%	7%	12%-25%
Other				

CHAPTER 05: PROGRAM AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

5.1 Events And Activities

5.2 Main Sectors:

5.3 Standard Programs

5.4 Program Development

5.1 Events And Activities:

Regular programs:

Reading

Exhibition

Workshop

Cafeteria

Documentary and film

Occasional activities:

Book fair

Language competition

Art competition

Book reading competition

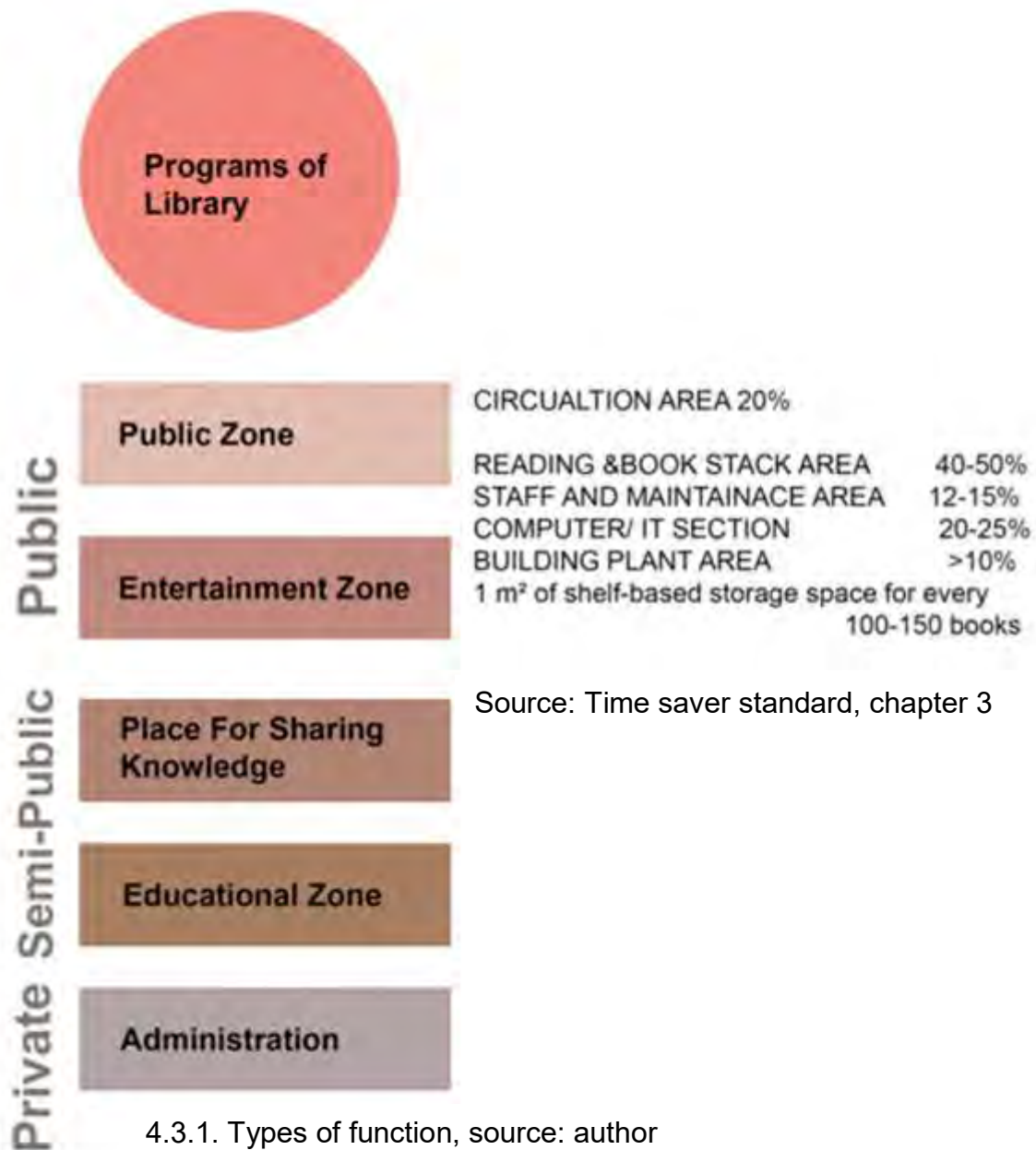
Occasion on national events

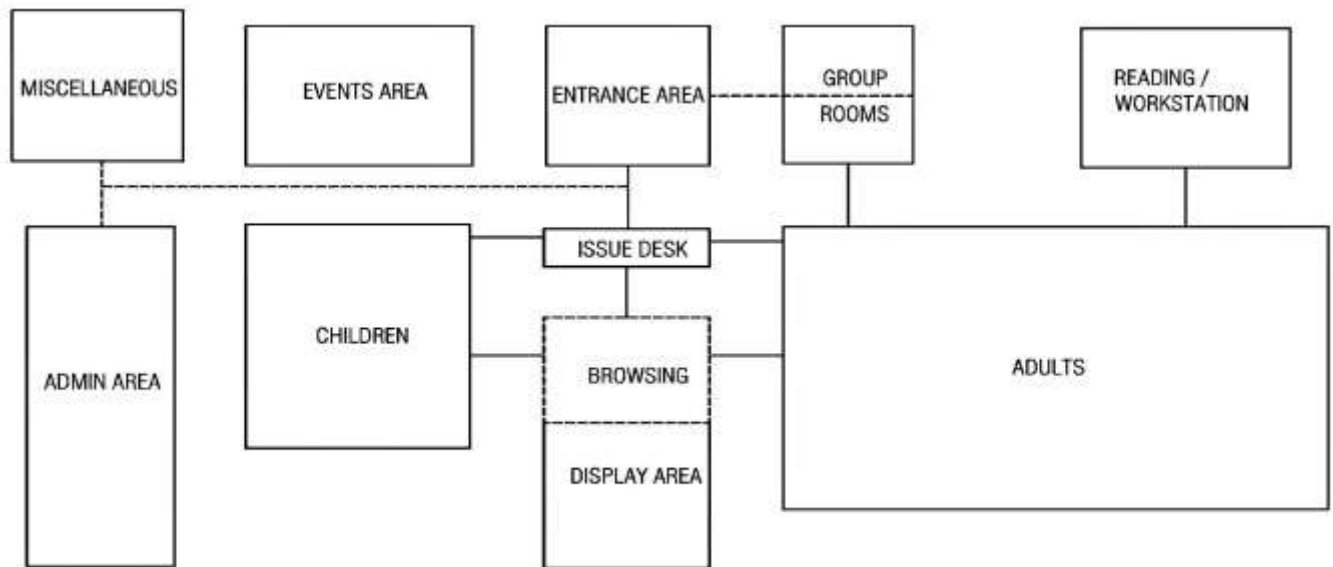
5.2 Main sectors:

- I. Place for reading
- II. Place for sharing knowledge and ideas
- III. Place for entertainment

Types of zone: civic, educational, knowledge sharing zone, administration, dormitory

4.3 Standard Programs





4.3.2 Relation of functions, source: author via time saver standard, chapter 3

Considerations according to time saver standard:

- Diffused light
- Silence
- Access for universal entry
- Security and privacy
- Location to insure maximum accessibility
- Simplicity of design concept
- Ease of supervision by library staff
- Provision for future expansion

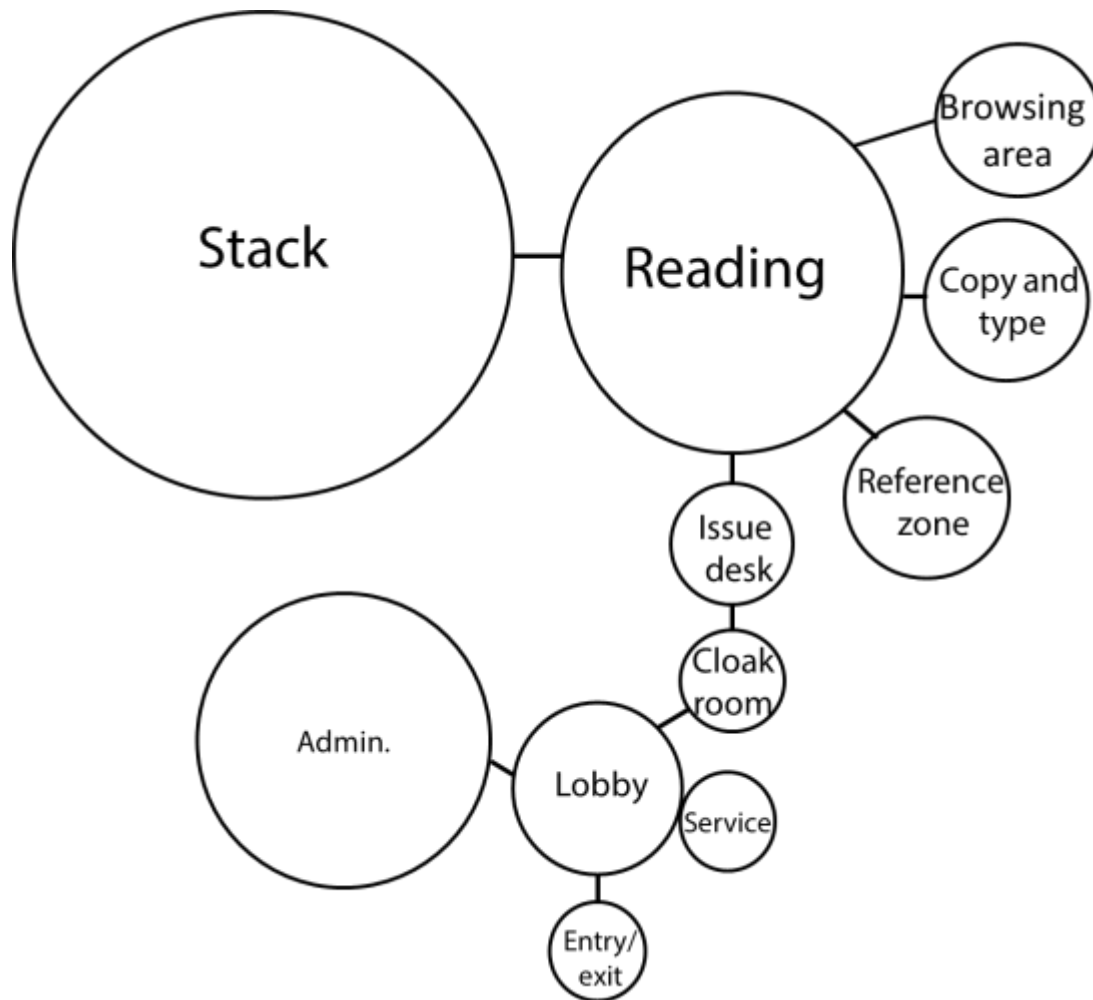


fig: 4.3.1 Basic Zoning (source: author via time saver standard)

Source: Edwards. B (2009), Libraries and learning resource centers

Space standards for public libraries:

30 sq. m for every 1,000 population

5 reader spaces per 1,000 population

Storage of 110 volumes per sq. m

Circulation areas around 20% of total floor space

1 staff member per 2,000 population

Temperature and humidity:

Temperature should be in 18-22°C

Relative humidity 50±5 %

Air filtration is needed

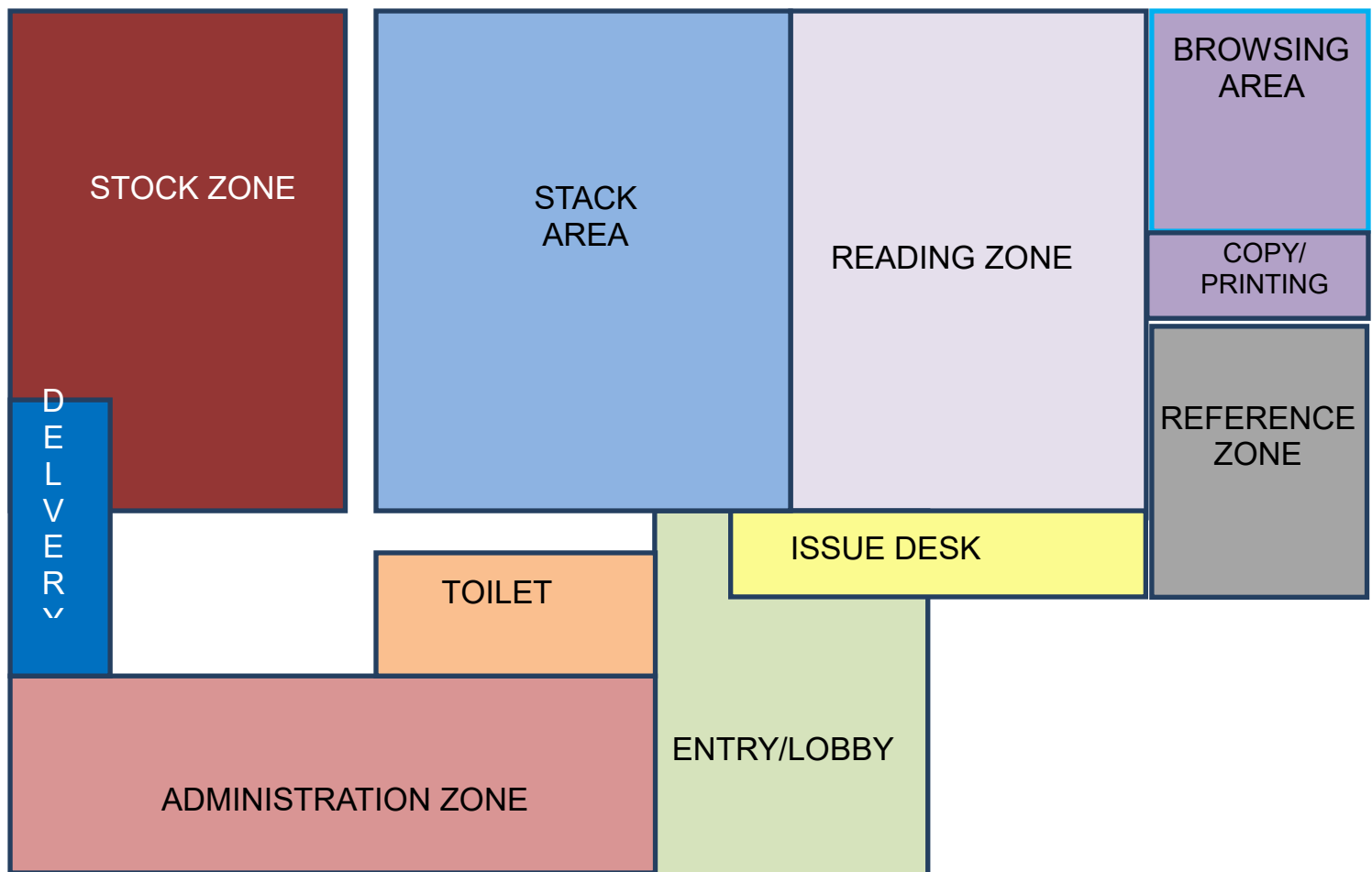
Six or seven air change per hour

TABLE 1 Experience Formulas for Library Size and Costs

Population size	Book stock – volumes per capita	No. of seats per 1,000 population	Circulation – volumes per capita	Total sq ft per capita	Desirable, first floor, sq ft per capita
Under 10,000	3½-5	10	10	0.7-0.8	0.5-0.7
10,000-35,000	2½-3	5	8.5	0.6-0.65	0.4-0.45
35,000-100,000	2¼-2½	3	9	0.5-0.6	0.25-0.3
100,000-200,000	1½-2	2	8	0.4-0.5	0.15-0.2
200,000-500,000	1¼-1½	1½	7	0.35-0.4	0.1-0.125
500,000 and up	1-1¼	1	6.5	0.3	0.08-0.08

SOURCE: Joseph L. Wheeler and Herbert Goldhor, *Practical Administration of Public Libraries* (New York: Harper and Row, 1962) p. 554.

4.3.4, Function square feet of library, source: Time saver standard



4.3.5, General layout of library, source: Time saver standard

4.4 Program development

Reading rooms:

• General library	12,000 sft
• Library for physically challenged	3100 sft
• Library for children	3000 sft
• Library for elder people	3000 sqft
• Library for women	3000 sqft
• Science books	7000sft
• Reference book	7000 sft
• Digital library (audio and visual) :	10,000 sqft
Archives	1560 sft
Service and storage:	5000 sft
Seminar halls	4000 sft
Meeting rooms	1800 sft
Classrooms	2X300(600 sft)
Book exhibition hall	5,000 sft
Computer lab	1000 sft
Cyber cafe	1000 sft
Cafeteria	5,000 sft
Car parking for 80	40,000 sft
Multipurpose hall	10,000 sft
Restaurant	3,500 sft

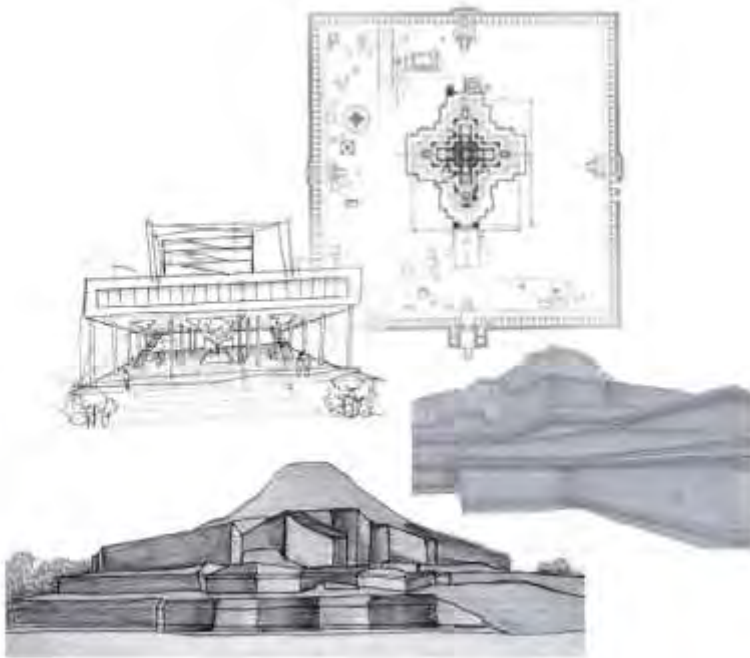
Training center	3525 sft
Exhibition space	3000 sft
Auditorium: 5000 sft	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main hall • Green room • Storage 	<p>4600 sft</p> <p>250sft</p> <p>150sft</p>
Administration office: 4440 sft	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General manager • Secretary 2 • Liberian 8 • Other 45 • Lobby and reception: 	<p>350sft</p> <p>170X2 (340) sft</p> <p>170X8 (1360) sft</p> <p>2220 sft</p> <p>170 sft</p>
Total built space approximate: 130,925 sft	

CHAPTER 06: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

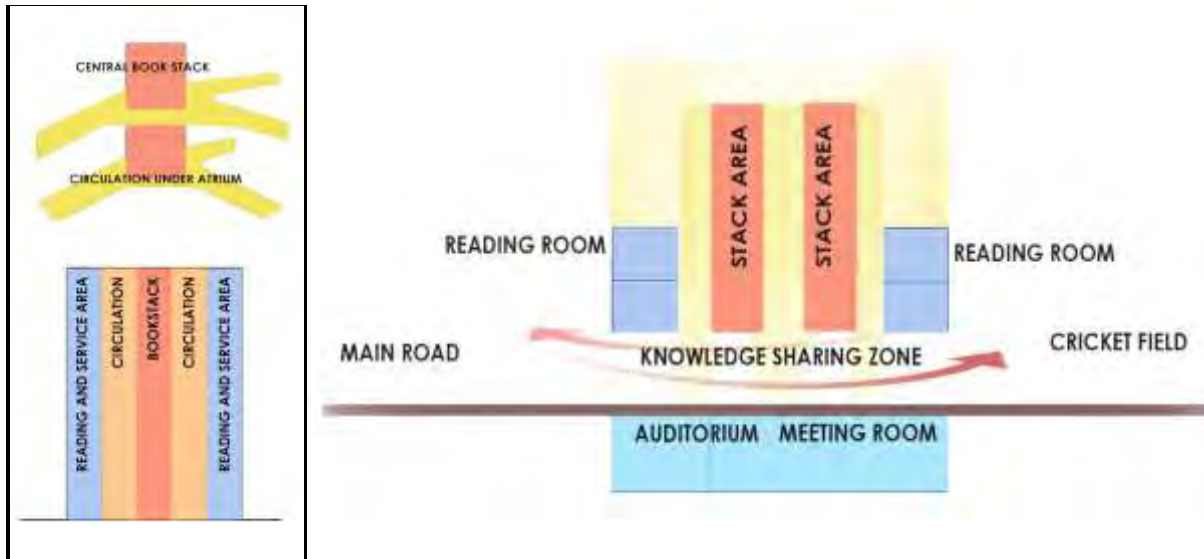
6.1 Introduction

the development process shows the transformation phase of the project from subtle idea into a coherent built form. form generation has done through initial ideas, context analysis and case study. in this chapter the overall process of design development would be presented through diagrams, model and drawings.

6.2 CONCEPT



Concept of the project has taken from earliest built form for knowledge distribution in North Bengal. Somapura Mahavihara, Paharpur in Badalgachhi Upazila, Naogaon District, was situated in 8th century AD, to practice buddhism, and learn knowledge from spiritual instructor. The central shrine was used for knowledge distribution.



Concept developed from the idea of creating a core of knowledge which will illuminate the community as well as the city. As divitional public library people from far away would come here to participate the learning process and would enlighten themselves.

The central book stack area would represent the knowledge distribution center of the city. Other activities would be placing around it by connecting bridges.

The ground floor would remain open for public activity. Restaurant, book fair area, food stall, indoor games area, exhibition space and open amphitheatre would reconnect people into informal knowledge sharing process. Again a path has placed to set the connection of main road to cricket field.

open ground floor would also act as a public plaza where people can do whatever they need. Like modern libraries provide multifunctional spaces to community, people can come for walk or participate in cultural events.

Types of spaces offered for reading:



GROUP READING



PRESENTATION ROOM



INSIDE WALL



ON SWING



SEMI OUTDOOR



INDOOR



STUDY CARROL



FORMAL SITTING

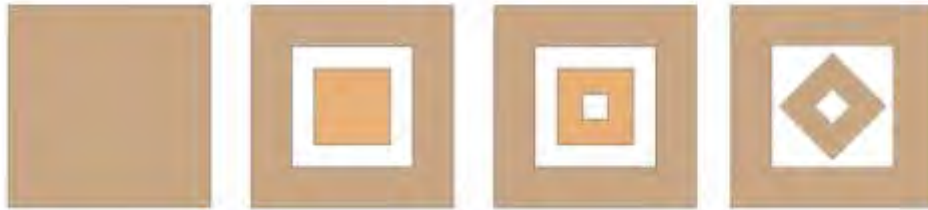


IN NATURE



SILENT ZONE

6.3 ZONING AND FORM DEVELOPMENT



Form development

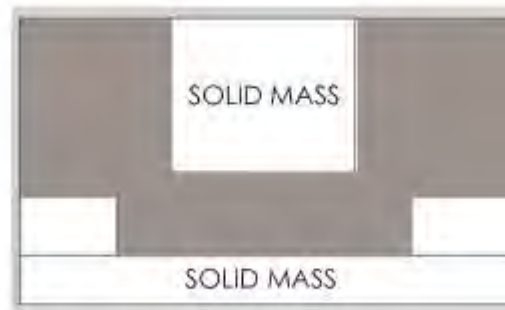
STACK AREA

READING AREA

GROUP STUDY AREA

KNOWLEDGE SHARING ZONE

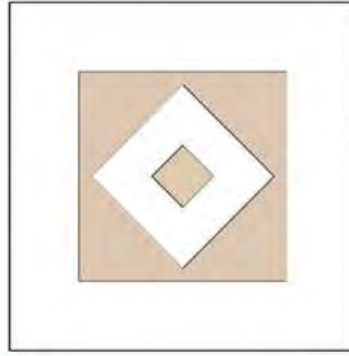
Vertical formation of functions



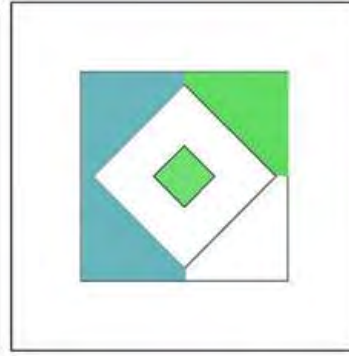
Zoning inside building



Solid space



Void space or courtyard

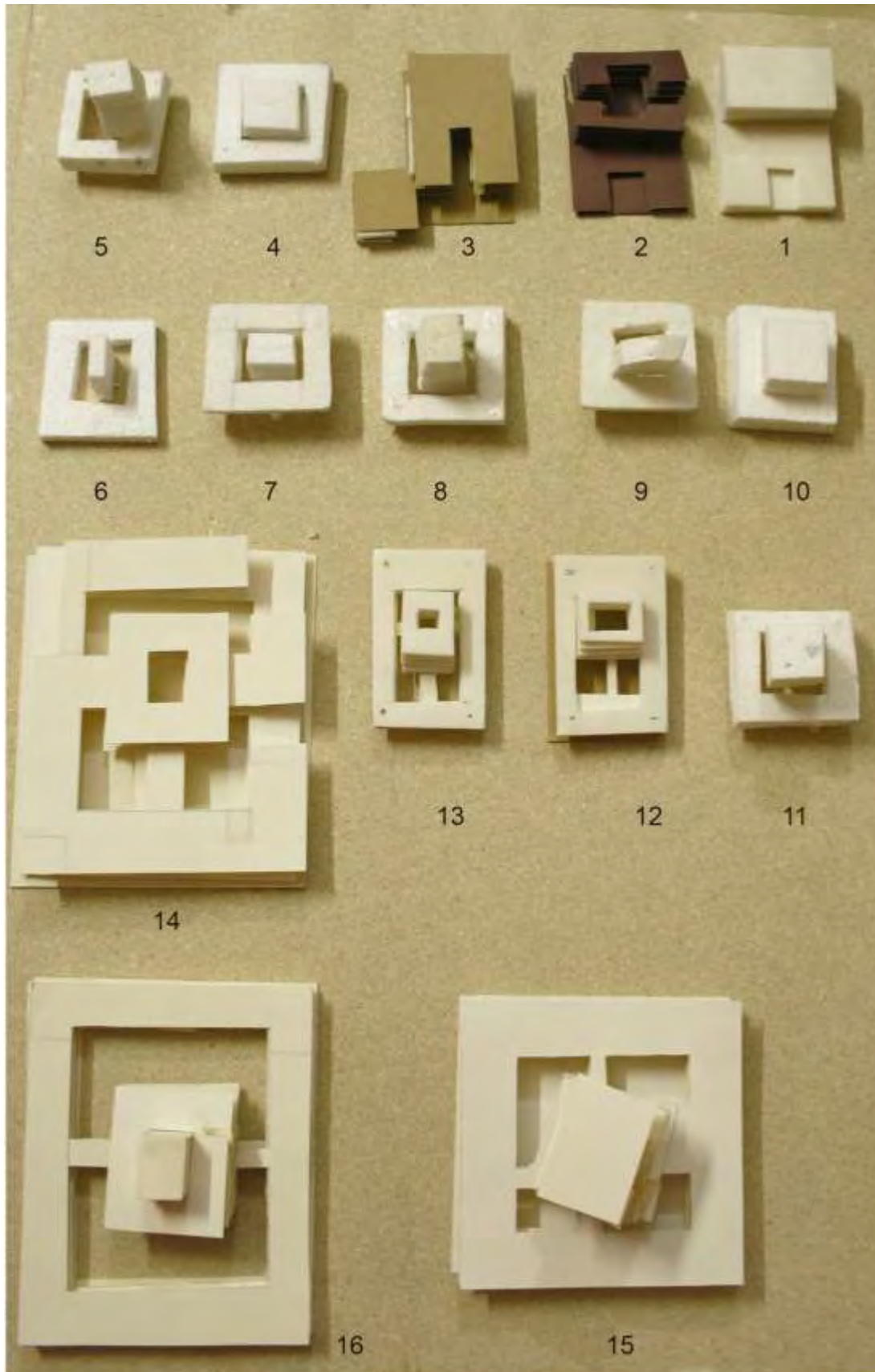


Water and trees inside courtyard



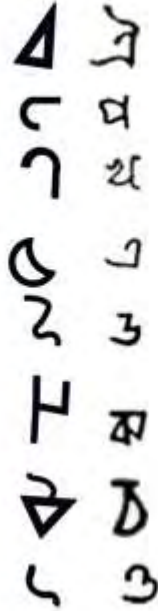
Sketch of zoning

Initial idea of zoning was to incorporate nature inside library. A courtyard would give the view of trees and sky. Again the stack area and reading area are connected by bridges. Bridges are placed on courtyard so that circulation path would be enjoyed as lightweight flowing space



Model of form development

6.5 Fenestration



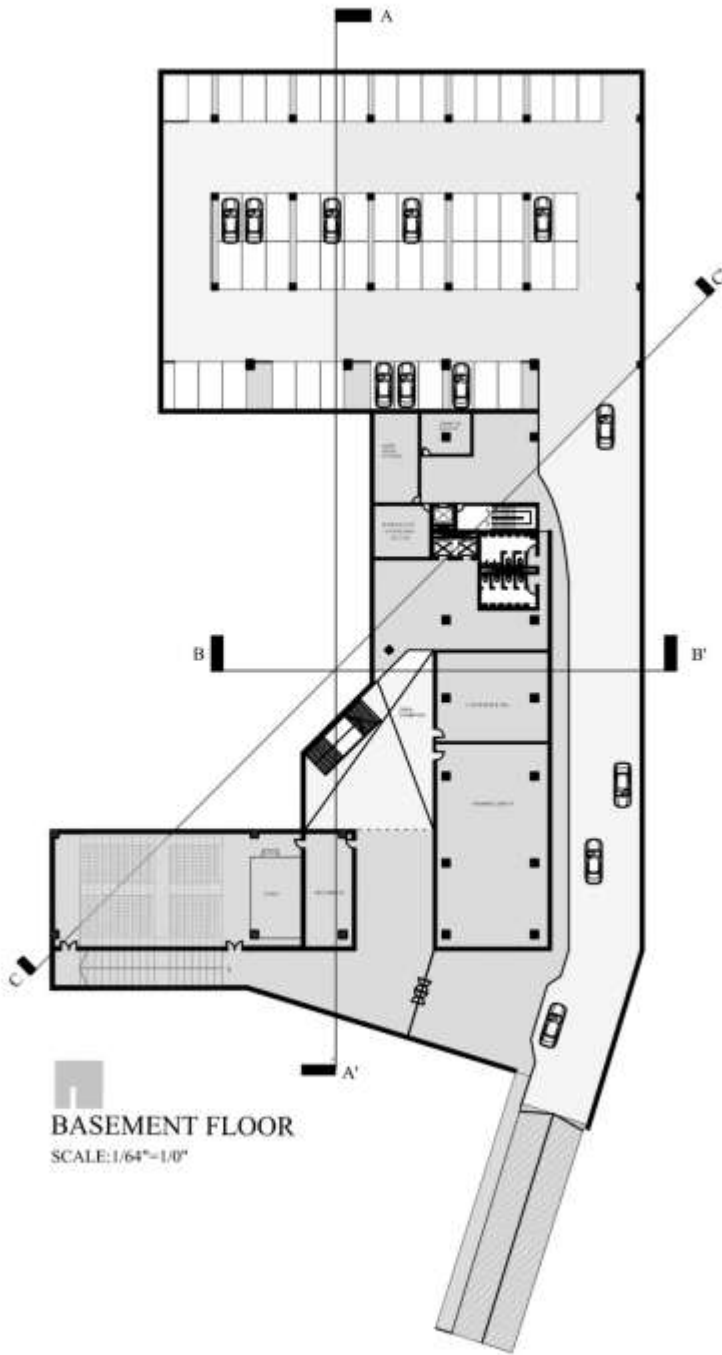
façade of the building is composed by Sanskrit letters which was practiced in Bengal in 6th century AD. again in shrine of Paharpur "Chorjapod" or Buddhist sacred book was read by monks, in Sanskrit. this holds the reminiscence of past.

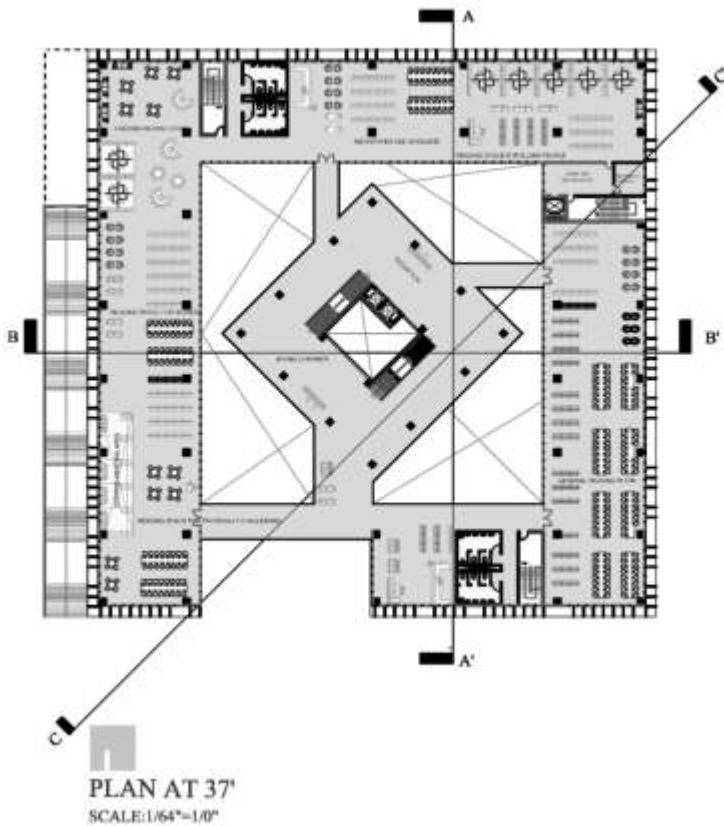
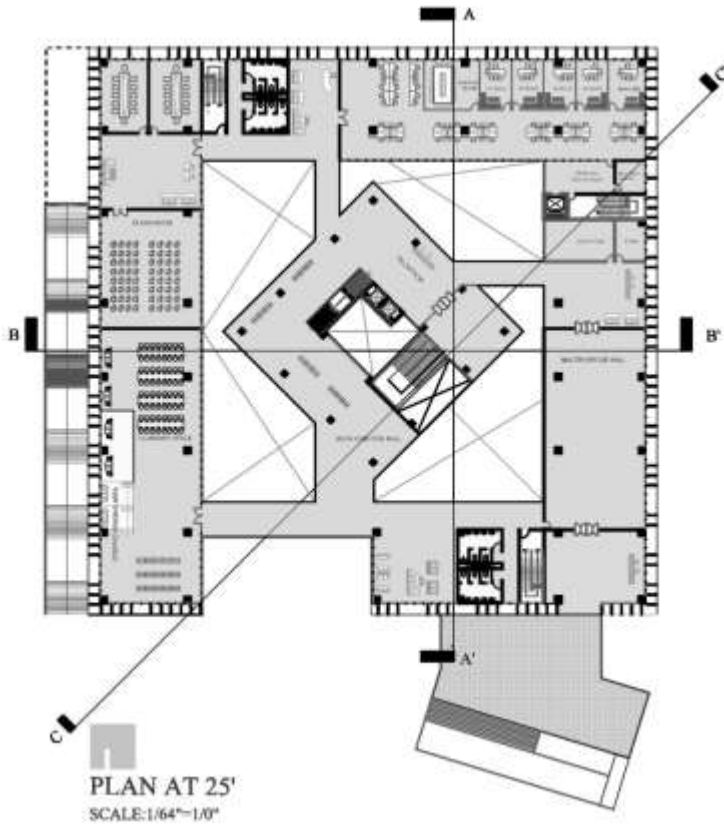
the elevation is formed of wooden operative louvers and glass. shadows can be controlled as these are operative.

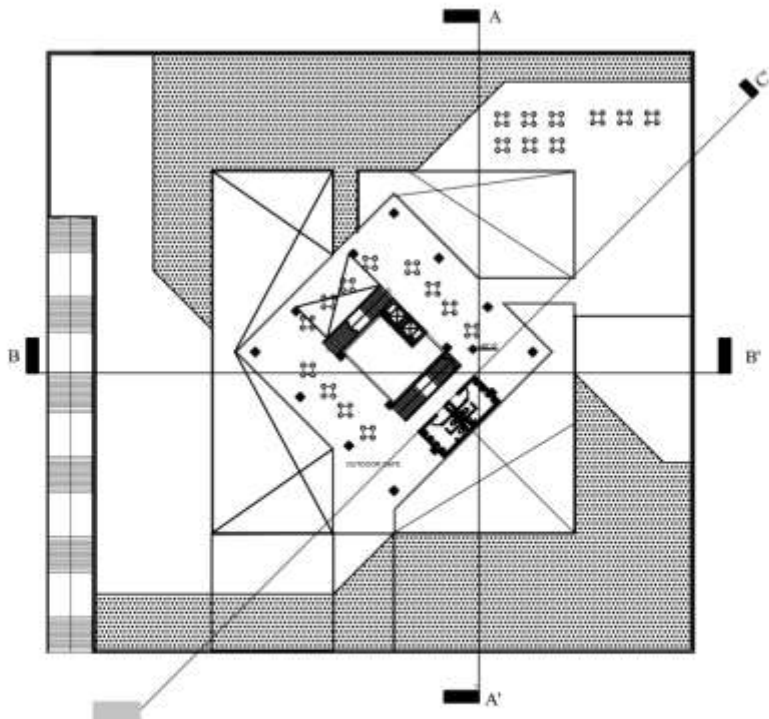


6.6 DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

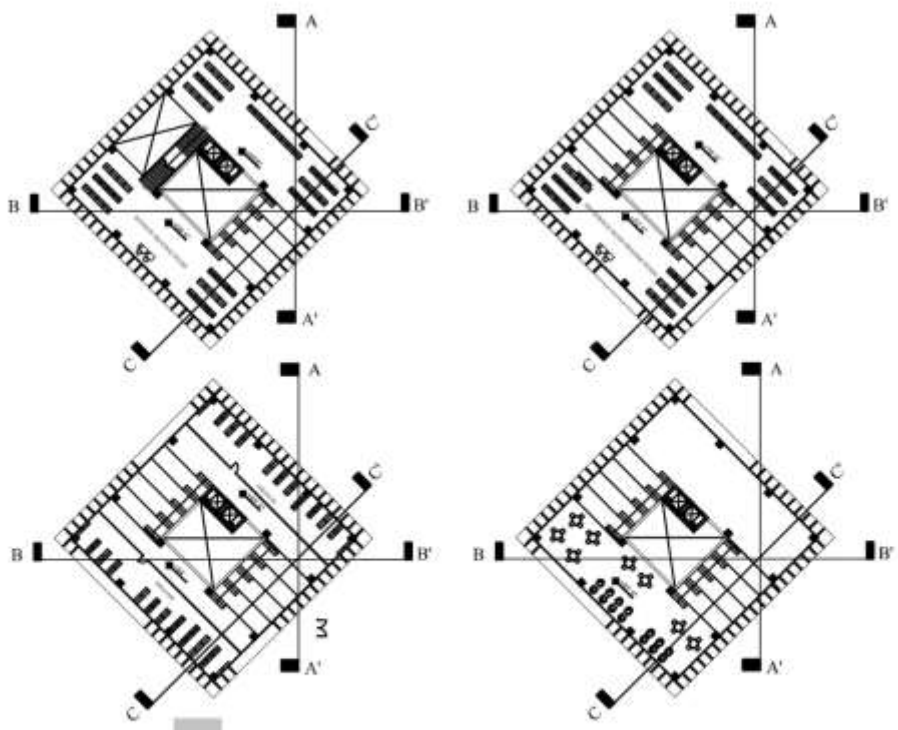








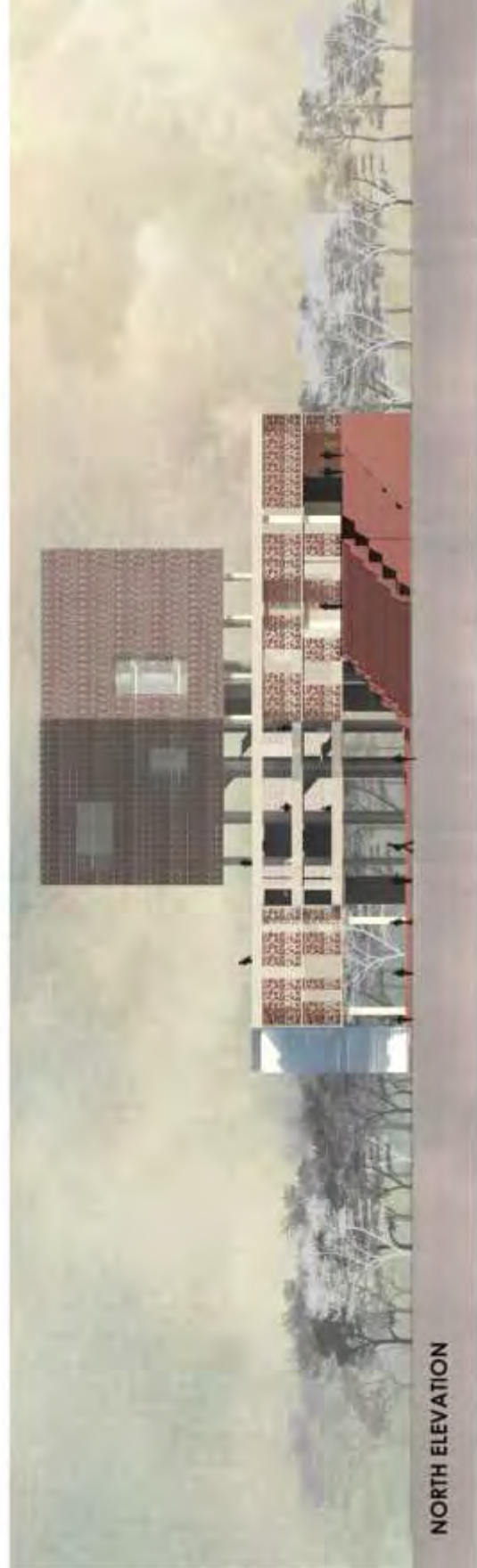
PLAN AT 50'
SCALE: 1/64"=1/0'



4TH, 5TH, 6TH, 7TH FLOOR
SCALE: 1/64"=1/0'




ROOF PLAN





SECTION AA'



SECTION BB'



SECTION CC'









6.6 Photos of model:







Chapter 7: Conclusion

The changing phase of library "collection to connection" is much appreciated in modern time. To connect our community to library is very important as our generation has to grow up with proper knowledge. The idea from the beginning was not only built a sociable building but also making space where people would attract to seat, read and imagine, like the quote of Sydney Sheldon "Libraries store the energy that fuels the imagination. They open up windows to the world and inspire us to explore and achieve and contribute to improving our quality of life".

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[117de8403039/%E0%A6%8F%E0%A6%95%20%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%9C%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%87](http://publiclibrary.rajshahidiv.gov.bd/site/page/c42f613e-4a41-4a9c-b733-117de8403039/%E0%A6%8F%E0%A6%95%20%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%9C%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%87)

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