Sollentuna Projekt

The Sollentuna Project

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Handledare/ Supervisor: Ori Merom
Examinator/ Examiner: Anders Johansson

Examensarbete inom arkitektur, avancerad nivå 30 hp
Degree Project in Architecture, Second Level 30 credits

4 June 2014
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Introduction

The municipality of Sollentuna, north of Stockholm, is in a period of rapid development; the location is ideal according to the current plans for development paths for the Stockholm region. According to the regional development, the central idea is to create more central development points around Stockholm and Sollentuna is one of these.

Sollentuna commune plans extensive development project includes improving the park called Malmparken. Housing departments will be built along the west of the park. Various constructions projects were trialed in the left side of the park as well as more row houses in the southern part of the area called traktör. Around de center have already been built more than 450 housing departments and there are more in the process of construction. Today there are ready for the details of construction about 400 more homes. This development plan extends through 2030, according to the plans of the commune.

One of the challenges facing the municipality is included in the contrasting landscape architectural elements, or at least balance, the enormity of the current surrounding architecture. The commune proposed buildings or smaller buildings, lesser or more appropriate scale that combine or contribute to a better balance in the landscape. These buildings should contribute to improving the architectural quality and increase population density in addition to raise the social and cultural quality of the sector.

Another challenge which faces the commune is to make more attractive the square of Tureberg. To accomplish this proposes a building that is in the area between the train line and the square. However, the goal, not least, is to create continuity in the axis formed by Malmparken, Turebergstorg, Sollentuna avenue and Aniaraplatser. The goal is to make this more attractive shaft while removing the effect of barrier formed by the railroad tracks. This line divided the center into two sharply differentiated sectors. The existence of these two sectors, are clearly discernible, one north of downtown and other south of downtown. The barrier effect is not only physical nature but also, and what is more delicate, is to have generated, with the housing program called million program and the beginning of the decade of the seventies, two distinctly different areas, the one with good social status marked by a solvent economy and highly educated, and the other with very limited financial resources and very low educational levels. To this, this second case resulted in a lower social level. Within this framework of circumstances, the communication between these two sectors is very limited or almost nonexistent.

Considering that since the decade of the 70s to this days has grown over a new generation, which have been gradually developing, growth that has occurred under different conditions, both economic, social as well as educational, these have affected the least favored sector, the sector north, in a positive way. The future challenge, to be more realistic and exactly the challenge today is to promote communication and social relationship between these two sectors, with the purpose of creating a single sector, a unified sector. This will possible with an architectural solution, it could be a new park and the removal of the barrier created by the railway line. However the creation of a solution to encourage people to join and will communicate better yet, a solution of architectural character, even more comprehensive solution, will be even more dynamic solution.
The Project Sollentuna

Besides, proposing a new park in the area called Malmparken. This idea has as one of its features greater use of light, preventing the shadows cast by trees, which at the same time are not attractive. One of the goals is to create a park that promotes integration, increased contact among neighbors and as result better communication between them. This is possible by creating a garden that includes different cultures settled down in the area, a multi garden. This is a proposition. However, the central proposition of this project is the media library.

Another proposal is to build an underground railway, which would allow create a free surface and, at the same time promote free contact, free communication between the two different sectors today. This would eliminate the need of tunnels.

Again, the above two ideas are part of a plan, a possible solution to the problems mentioned above.

The project Sollentuna, my project, focuses on creating a media center, a build that combines several services or functions, in contrast and replacing what is now a traditional library. This traditional library dates from the early 70s and is situated in Aniaraplaten.

The media library is designed to meet the modern needs within the area of education and communication. At present the use of various electronic devices, including the use of personal, portable computers are indispensable in every field of research and communication. The use of books as physical, tangible elements is increasingly limited, e-books being the most used. This no mean abandoning the books in their traditional form, which definitely leave aside. What you may experience is what happens in the library of Alexandria that can store 8 million books. Today the selves are not filled with books in their physical form. In this case the virtual library is full of e-books whose information covers all corner of the earth. Several factors have contributed to this result, the economic factor being one of them.”...shelves in the new building of stone and glass gapes almost empty for lack of money....but the virtual library is now filled by books...” (3) s 78. The book, the physical object, becomes a child object without losing its paradoxically its importance. What it is means is that the new dynamics of today’s society requires, demands, other resources and solutions to keep up with modern demands and use the time more effectively. The media- library is full of this dynamic.

The traditional library is a place to meditate, read, study. From traditional library says”...elicit a specific spatial experience. Approaching a room, completely dominated by books, and staying there, that means pull back, to shield themselves from the outside world. the closed book room will be a place where the visitor through texts intellectual move back to others worlds, a journey outside the self, experience and elevation of the soul” (1) s10

The new generation definitely needs another type of library which sharply away from the current, traditional, and lithe by little or in some cases very quickly is leaving his old roll and adapting to the new requirements.
It is no longer a place for intellectual journey in silence and half light, not as has been experienced in past centuries. For the new generation, the library is a place of rendezvous, research, discussion, communication, association, consultation with staff, well qualified professionals in their career. Today, “... the librarians are searching for a new role” (8  s96) A coffee or soda is available throughout this time, as also some sandwiches.

Weimar Library (4,5s415) France National Library

The new generation at the library

The dynamic society in which we live and progresses more rapidly, every day, in every field of human knowledge, requires new architectural solutions, a new concept of space, a new concept in the design of the space. In this particular case, considering the field of electronic communication, paradoxically it comes to design a space for something that, in a way, does not take a place. However, all these systems are used by people of all ages and they have a place

My project covers two important aspects of the current problematic that the commune Sollentuna faces: These two aspects are unification and communication. The various services are presented and solved in the project are under the rubric of communication and unification, that is the goal to achieve. Services will thus accessible for all the inhabitants of the commune promoted the two parameters mentioned above. Since all these are included in the same building, the building functioned as a engine for the whole community.
Historical background

Sollentuna Collectiv City

Picture 1

Sollentuna collective city, (Picture 1) about 1970 shows the program called million program – to the left in figure 1. A total of 1200 homes were built in this area, between the years 1965-1974. Thus given property over 2500 people, these people came from 90 different countries. We can clearly see the two areas divided by the train line and the commuter train.

The need to integrate these two parts stay even more defined taking into account the views and opinions expressed during the interview with Rikard Sundwall(2). During the interview Mr Sundvall expressed the desire of the community to promote unification and communication simultaneously trying to overcome he economic, cultural and social barriers that characterize this problem.

Young people will be considered especially, but seniors also receive help. Seniors have the difficulty of language but this is not a problem for young people. Youth have the advantage of being educated here without the barrier of language.
Picture 2 shows the current layout of the houses in the center of Sollentuna. Homes that are for the million program and new homes are for the plan outlined by the district and extending until 2030.

Communication between the two sectors is through two tunnels. The routes of passage right through the tunnels (Picture 3, 4) are marked with red arrows.
The Media Library Project – The Mediateqhe

The site plan shows the project I propose (Picture 5). Besides creating a surface that allows free communication and then build houses on this surface, I also designed a underground train station (10 s105). But the central focus of the project building is the mediateque. The location of the building responds to the objective sought, achieve communication and therefore the unification. For this reason it is located between the avenue that begins in the northern part of the park and continues eastward along the square Tureberg (Tureberg square) that is framed between the house of the municipality and the mall. The location of the Mediatheque disposed at an angle of 21 degrees with relation to the municipality’s house responds to the idea of creating an attractive environment in the square, so the square is not surrounded by buildings, forming a closed environment. In this way the space is left partially open to maintain communication with the park area.

Early model study of landscape
THE PROGRAM

The program contains traditional library and community services. The building has different functions for both elderly and young people. The building is organized as follows: Entrance, library, Patrons, conference rooms, and administrative offices for 10 people, and community services such as children's library, study rooms, computer rooms, as well as a restaurant and bar in the attic floor.

1. Entrance, atrium, cafeteria
2. Lift
3. Multipurpose room
4. Conference room
5. WC 18 (6 for handicapped)
6. Watchman room
7. Storage
8. Electrically, Telecom
9. Garbage room
10. Copy room
11. Elevator 3 (1 for service)
12. Children's Multimedia Library
13. Children's Library
14. Sighted Injured Library
15. Hearing Injured Library
16. Magazine & newspaper room
17. Traditional library
18. Information desk
19. PC & Computers room
20. - 26 Multimedia workshop
21. Virtual media room
22. Experimental media room
23. Multimedia office
24. Multimedia work stationner
25. PC work stationner
26. Showroom
27. Show & Library offices
28. Copyroom
29. Office storage
30. Meeting room
31. Pentry
32. Changing room
33. Kitchen
34. Restaurant & bar

Jorge Camero Examen arbete 2014
Supervisors: Orla Monor, Charlie Guttström Hughes
The goal of the project

The general plan has been to design a solution for the entire area. This would include the park, the train station and the square of Tureberg, where would be the Mediatheque. Considering the challenge that faces the municipality, my intention has been to present a plan, a comprehensive solution and at the same time a concrete solution. During the design process I concentrated more in the media library, by providing solutions to the problematic of the park and the train station. The main idea in the case of the meditheque, has been not just a library but a building which contributes to a dynamic function for the community.

The experience gained during the design process

During the process, consult with various authorities and professionals from various fields related to my design. These interview art directors, persons skilled in the management of libraries, and public knowledge on the subject. Within the technical aspect I could see and study works of equal or greater size and I could study the advantage and disadvantages in different designs also examine the use of the materials for this particular case.

Final conclusion

The ideas developed at this time, let me visualize the fundamental principles that guide me in later designs without them becoming rigid or strict rules. Another key point is to understand the design and proportions of a real or unreal that an idea or plan can be considering both the architectural factors such as social and economic surrounding and can shape a project and make it real and concrete.
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