

J.P. Library

Darcy Davies

Site

The site is located at the Navigation House in Newark, this is a 5-minute walk from Newark Train station, a 10-minute walk from Newark Castle Train station, a 10-minute walk from Newark Castle Train station and a 2-minute walk from Newark Bus station. Newark is a town located off the A1 on the east side of Nottinghamshire which is known for its prosperous markets and historical attractions.

History

Navigation House which is part of Navigation Yard has been redeveloped through the years. It was originally built in 1870 as John Clark's oil mill which produced linseed, cotton, and rape cakes. Its location alongside the waters front was ideal for waterborne trade as the Midland Railway line was still developing. Nowadays, it is a popular development which hosts different businesses, as well as leisure and residential.

Sun Path

The sun path is important to consider while designing a library as direct sunlight can speed up the deterioration of the books.

Summer Solstice 21st June 2023 Sunrise: 04:35:58 Sunset: 21:34:05 Daylights Duration: 16h58m7s	Winter Solstice 22nd December 2023 Sunrise: 08:14:43 Sunset: 15:48:41 Daylight Duration: 7h33m58s
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NAVIGATION
HOUSE
48 Mill House
Newark
Nottinghamshire
NG24 4TS

Connectivity

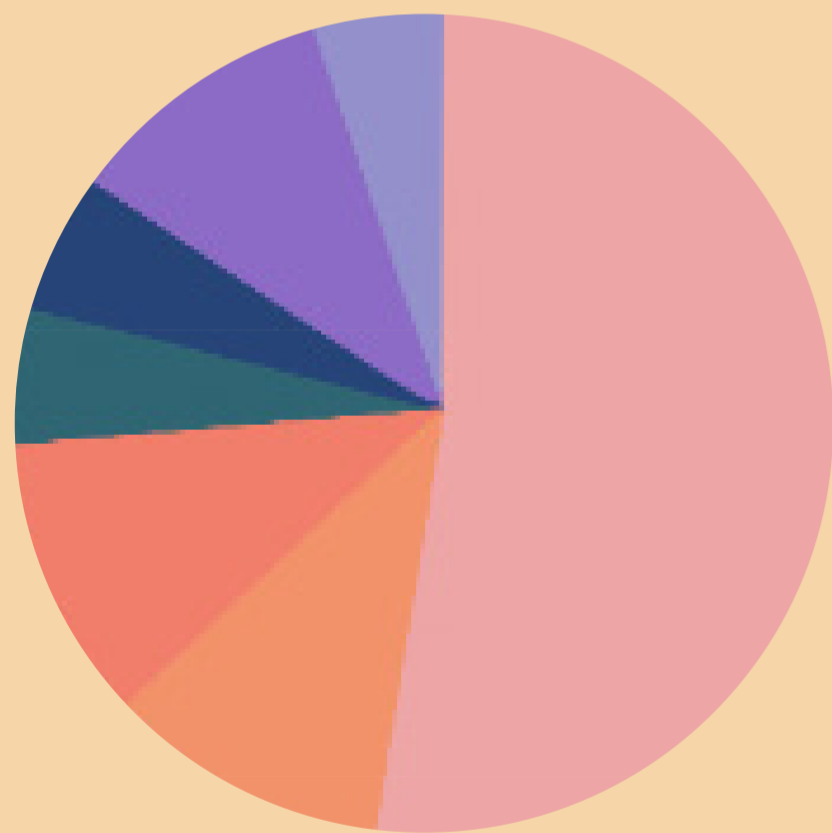
- Newark Castle Train Station: Drive - 0.6 Miles, 5 Minutes
- ... Newark Castle Train Station: Walk - 0.6 Miles, 10 Minutes
- Newark Bus Station: Drive - 0.2 Miles, 2 Minutes
- ... Newark Bus Station: Walk - 0.2 Miles, 4 Minutes
- To Lincoln: Drive - 18.9 Miles, 32 Minutes
- To Sheffield: Drive - 51.1 Miles, 1 Hour 5 Minutes
- To Nottingham: Drive - 20.7 Miles, 38 Minutes

My Concept

My design strategy is based off the cognitive development of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) – ages 3-5 (Nursery and Reception), Key Stage 1 – ages 5-7 (Years 1-2) and Key Stage 2 – ages 7-11 (Years 3-6) specifically focussing on the four main ways children learn. These four areas are tactile, kinaesthetic, auditory, and visual. For this design I wanted to create an environment where all children are free to move around and learn in a way that is catered toward them as an individual. My design has a variety of areas each with differing elements to allow the children to move around and find what works best for them without being categorised, this enhances the way children learn.

Design Process

I applied a variety of design concerns such as anthropological, contextual, special, functional, and aesthetic aspects, also several methods such as observation investigation and conceptualisation to inform my design. I developed and explored a number of different design strategies through research which I carried out through the process and exploration using models and thematic planning. This helped to create a more successful and memorable design for the audience to experience.



Key

- Primary Schools - 53%
- Secondary Schools - 10%
- Pre-Schools - 11%
- Nature - 5%
- Children Living with Autism - 5%
- Theatre Schools - 11%
- Colleges - 5%

I conducted research into existing structures in Newark that relate to libraries such as antique shops and markets, bookshops, libraries and education centres such as schools and collages. I decided I wanted to focus more on the education centres as this is the audience I wanted for my library.

To the left is a pie chart with a key showing that the largest percentage of education centres in Newark are Primary Schools. This is why for my proposal I want to create a library for ages from 4 to 11 as these are the ages who would benefit from the library the most.



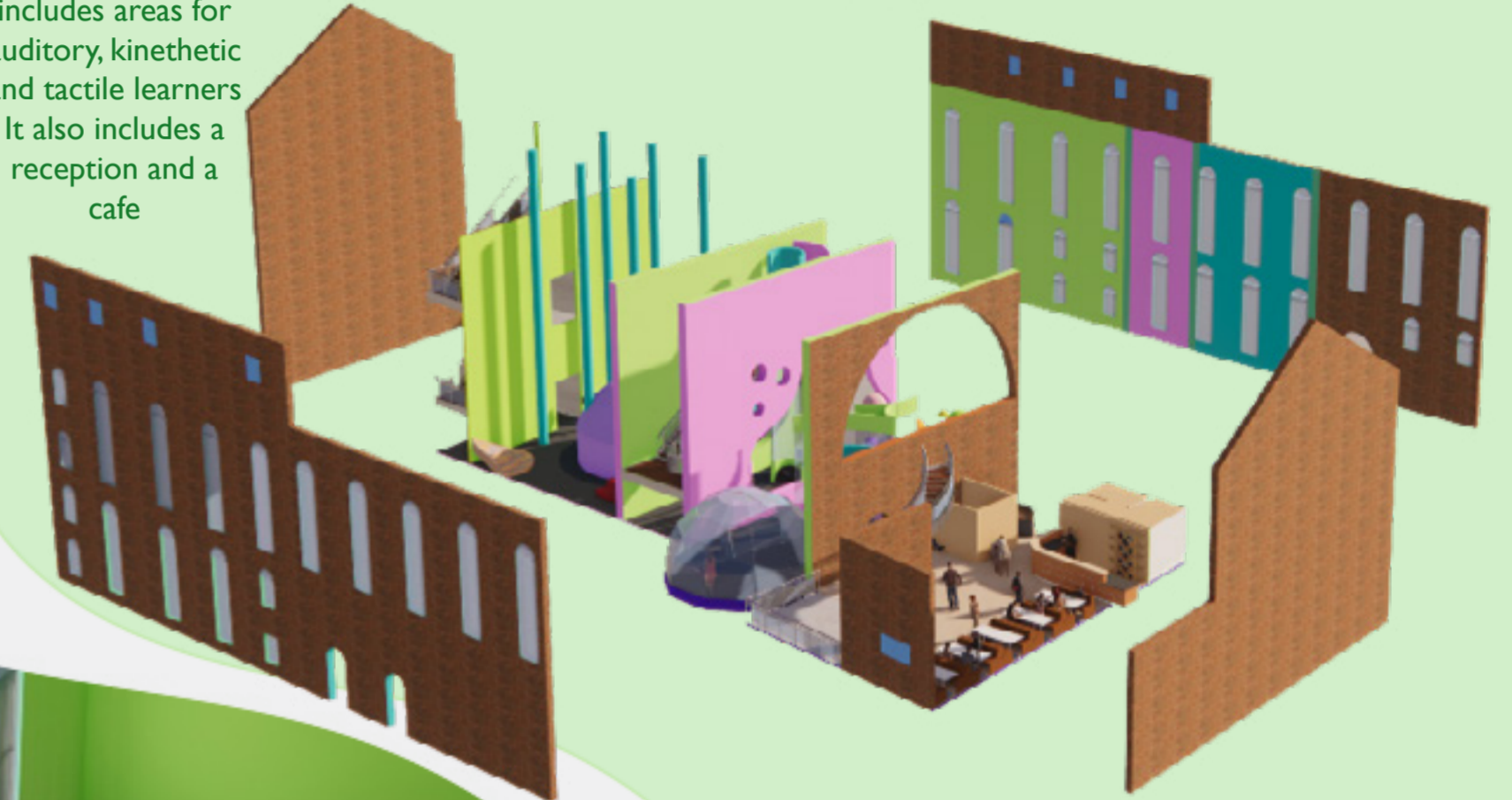


The second floor is exclusively for the staff including an area to organise, an office, toilets, kitchen and an overflow bookcase



The first floor is an area dedicated to more visual learners. It includes an area for group reading but also multiple private spaces. It also includes a second cafe

The ground floor includes areas for auditory, kinesthetic and tactile learners. It also includes a reception and a cafe



Axonometric of the building showing all three of the floors and the flow through the areas



Outside walk way with seating so the children can watch the water flow while reading or walking

Sensory wall created using different variations of foam blocks to create variety and a path for children to follow while reading

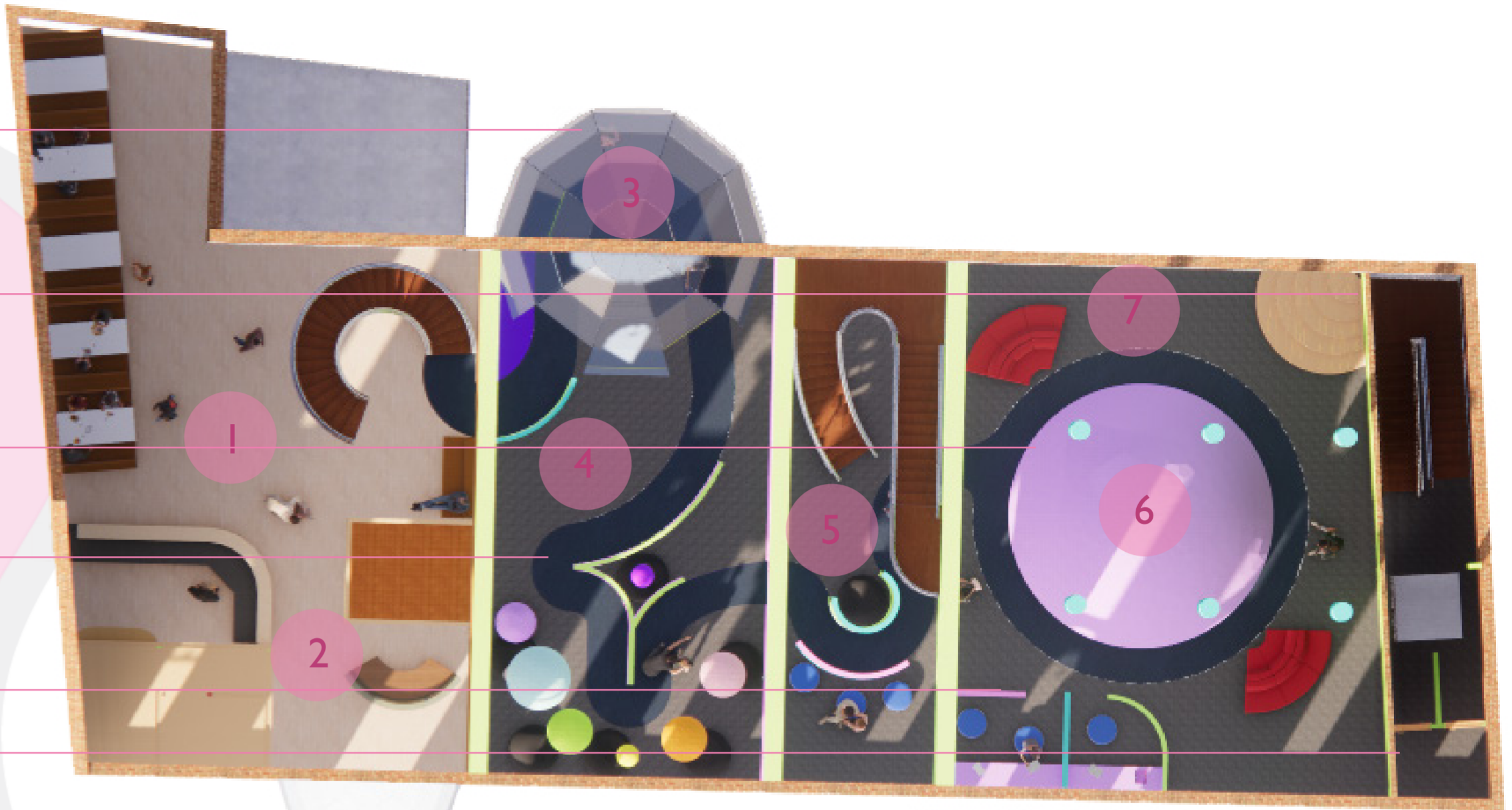
Sensory area which children can climb into and sit on a variety of seating. Children are able to control the lighting in this area as well as music. The interior has an assortment of foam blocks they can trace

A pathway through the entirety of the floor for children to follow as they read or to locate different areas

Private studying blocks for individuals or for small groups

Double door toilets for maximum privacy with changing areas for younger children

Ground Floor Plan at 1:100



Zonal Areas

- 1 - Cafe/ refreshment area including an area for parents to leave push chairs
- 2 - Reception
- 3 - Outside walk/ viewing platform
- 4 - Auditory area with domes which heights can be altered so children can listen to a book as they are reading it
- 5 - Tactile area
- 6 - Sensory area
- 7 - Kinesthetic area

- 8 - Cafe/ refreshment area
- 9 - Visual area

Mezzanine floor to ensure there is no hierarchy as it is still part of one larger area

Privacy pods for visual learners which fit either small groups or individuals. There are domes above which heights can be altered for maximum privacy. Lighting and sound can be altered in these areas

Cut outs in walls to create as much of an open floor floor plan as possible while still keeping the zones but ensuring there is no hierarchy of areas

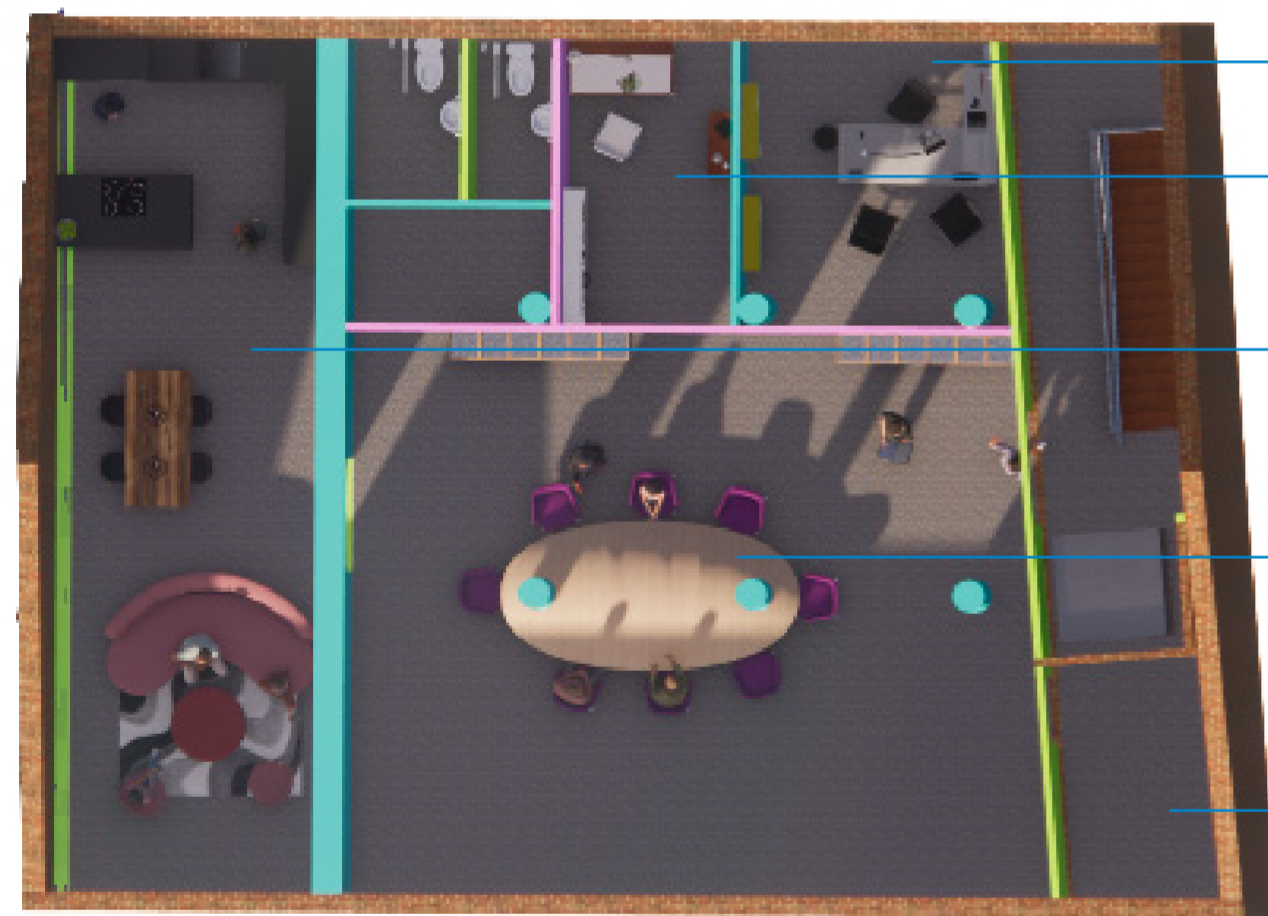
Upstairs cafe/ refreshment area with views through the entirety of the ground and first floor for parents to observe

First Floor Plan at 1:100





Section at 1:100

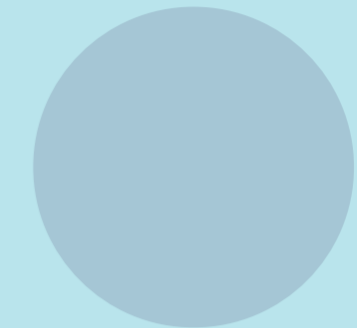


Second Floor at 1:100

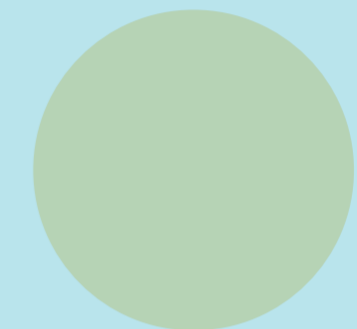
Material Palette

Colour psychology was important to study when designing this library as they play an important role in childrens' behaviour. Colours help by creating an optimum enviroment for their mental health as well as their behaviour while trying to concentrate and learn.

Reds and bold colours are often avoided when designing for children as they can be too over powering and distracting. Other colours to avoid are beiges as they are too bland and will tire the children faster.



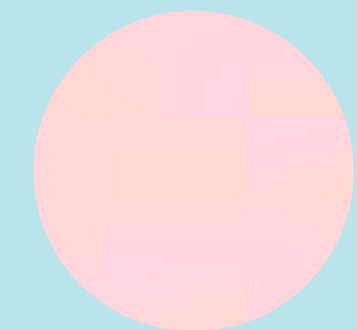
Lighter blues - slows heart rates and reduces blood pressure to create a more meditative enviroment.



Green - Promotes health as well as concentration for learning.



Yellow - A positivity booster and children respond best to brighter colours.



Pink - Encourages creativity in a calming way.

Large main office area for work and small meetings

Smaller office for individual work

Break room for staff with kitchenette, dining table and lounging area

Large area for big project that may need organising. Area includes plenty of space for moving things around and a large table for

Overflow bookcases

After discussing library designs with an assortment of librarians I asked what they would want in a library and all stated that there needs to be more space for staff, especially in a childrens' library where activities need to be sorted

Key for Material Palette

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 5. Steel | 1. Brick |
| 6. Felt | 2. Glass |
| 7. Corduroy | 3. Carpet |
| 8. Acrylic | 4. Aluminum |



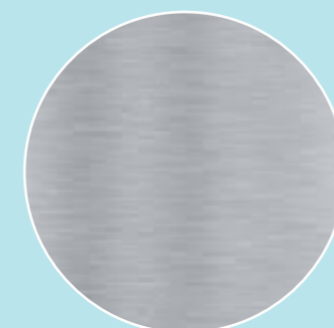
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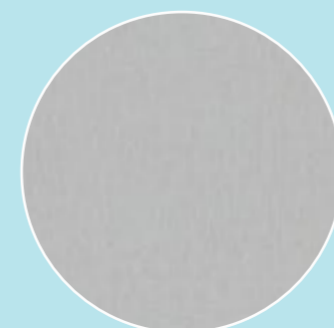
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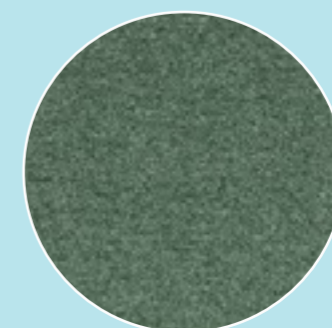
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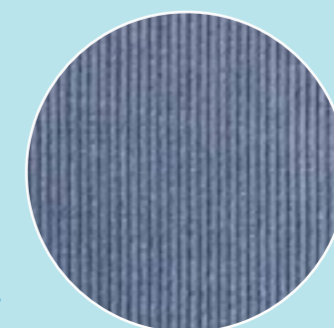
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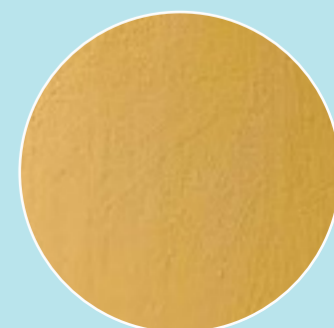
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