

OPENING AND DETERMINING THE ARCHITECTURAL SPACE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL PURPOSE

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Abstract. The study presents the importance of the researched theme, the motivation, and character of the form, the volume of opening an interior space of a socio-cultural type, and the library for generations of different ages, interests, and fields.

The basis of the study focuses on the important factors in the design of architecture and architecture of the interior space, of the concept of the library, which has an important role in the community, through interaction towards the development of society.

The architectural aesthetics and functionality of this type of edifice – the library, is in a close connection with the motivation and stages of the knowledge process.

Therefore, the architectural typology of libraries aims to provide, to create a comfortable working environment for reading, research, communication, and interaction. To provide spaces for various activities provided with natural lighting, and soft furnishings, with a sustainable finishes approach in light tones, the simpler the better. In large cities, multi-purpose spaces can serve all ages.

Keywords: interior space architecture, multifunctional library, aesthetics, community, natural materials

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1. Introduction

Architecture is one of the arts that lies on the border between science, creation, and engineering. The architecture of buildings of socio-cultural purpose - the library, is one with status in the locality, which meets the needs of the community, either urban or rural, of an emblematic architectural form, a symbol of the locality. Today in the XXI century society and the way of development proceed rapidly and variedly through diversity regardless of country and geographical area, interests, and forms of expression. In our case, with the research theme of the architectural and functional form of the socio-cultural edifices through volume and form within the libraries, it turns into a very varied one according to the promoted services, Figure 1 [1].



Figure 1. Architectural monuments from Chisinau

2. Methodology of approaching the architectural form, symbol of the community - the library

The style and form of a building are the results of the aesthetic choices of an architect, the creator of the building concept. Regionalism and time impose some strategic concepts when designing the form for a library, with reference to the culture and tradition of the built heritage in the county. The form of a building is also determined by the historical, political, and cultural context, as well as the influence of contemporary trends in the already existing architecture of the place [2].



Figure 2. The contemporary library

The expressiveness and character of the architectural forms of the architectural concept are determined both by geometry, function, color, texture, and the conveyed monumental significance of the design concept for a locality. We mention here that each architect comes with his personal stylistics and approach toward the solution of an architectural building Figure 2.

For example, in the approach to architectural design are the works of the renowned American architect Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) - Villa Kaufmann (the house on the waterfall), where the horizontal line and linear forms, conveying stability, in the interior are open space statically balanced by analogy with the body on a stretched out, at rest. Frank Lloyd Wright redefines architecture through his style of harmonious integration of structures in nature, he is the most prominent exponent of organic architecture, he agrees that buildings, the architectural form must delight people [3]. Marcus Vitruvius, architect and engineer of ancient Rome, described in his treatise on architecture "De architectura", the main characteristics of a building, "he says that a good building satisfies three principles: firmitas-unity, utilitas-solidity, venustas-beauty" [4]. And Frank Lloyd Wright was guided by fundamental concepts in his designs: simplicity; stylistic adaptation; organic architecture.

Architecture implies a special type of creativity, stylistically representing the architect, who interprets in his unique way, the meanings specific to a place or for a human group, as well as those with universal value. Architecture is a direct expression of man's presence in the world - so an image of human existence Figure 3.



Figure 3. The contemporary multifunctional library

3. The relevance of the function of contemporary libraries in the context of information progress

The library has a strategically important role in preserving and conserving databases for information, communication, or educational purposes. The library is the multi-purpose community center of the town. This monument of architecture can be called the pillar of the nation because within this institution people of different interests and ages are shaped, but later become the driving force in determining the socio-cultural progress of the community [5].



Figure 4. Contemporary multifunctional community library

Today in the 21st century, the evolution of information and communication technologies has brought with them several changes aimed at simplifying the process of finding information and making everything more accessible. Information technologies tend towards continuous progress in different spheres and fields, and the library is no exception. Library institutions are also changing their services to society. This process is happening much more slowly in municipal libraries as a cultural institution, which is why the new generation is finding it hard to relate to the old format of organization and activation Figure 4. Libraries need solutions, rethinking, and reorganization in this century of dynamic information technology processes. Such developed and modernized institutions can be found all over the world [6].

The architecture of the interior space is one with openings, but some with very varied functions: a library with comfortable soft furnishings for relaxing; a playroom for children where parents can read; both information from library books and exhibitions or documentary films shown in the library cinema. The principles of classic, traditional libraries planned in indoor spaces, in the new approach are taken out into nature, the urban reader has contact with the environment, sitting on the grass [7, 8].

Thus, today, an appropriate cultural policy, operating on the principle of free and equal access to information, aims to facilitate the adaptation of libraries to the new realities in which we live.



Figure 5. Contemporary library with comfortable furniture

The functions of libraries are constantly diversifying. The traditional model of organizing spaces is necessary to replace with spaces for socializing activities, relaxation spaces, and many others that would ease the feeling of isolation, generated by the daily aspects of life. By reforming the library, the goal is to obtain an attractive space in the community, a friendly one, so the public's perception of the new type of library can change rapidly Figure 5.

4. The new form of functionality of contemporary libraries

In the information age, we are witnessing a struggle between written word communication and rapid visual-auditory information. Both develop rapidly, the book turns into the electronic one, and the visual-auditory elements reach the most sophisticated levels. The collaboration of the two will lead to the deepening of the human intellectual aspect, to that homo-technicus characterized by the duality of its structure: rational-scientist and sensitive-aesthetic [9].

In practice, the "new era of libraries" requires the implementation of a new approach in the management of these institutions. The role of the library in everyone's life will increase because it will no longer be the sober place where only intellectuals go, but it will be a friendly place for all regardless of age and level of instruction. The promotion of the digitalization of information resources must continue to be supported, democratically and equally so we can have access to information Figure 6.



Figure 6. Zoning of the interior of the library with furniture

The sustainable attitude towards nature for the purchase of an enormous volume of books spending forest reserves. Bookcases become different, away from book warehouses, from the endless cabinets with shelves of the Middle Ages, whose structure persists in the structure of our libraries [10, 11].



Figure 7. Zoning of the interior of the library with furniture

Information storage on devices in the age of technologies, and the organization of the modern library is through the approach of space with various functions for all interests and ages. New libraries must be in collaboration with modern technology, working on the principle of cybernetic machines and memory devices Figure 7.

5. Contemporary, multifunctional library

• *Library in Iwaki, Fukushima, Japan, supported by architect Tadao Ande*



Figure 8. Library in Iwaki, Fukushima, Japan

For the construction of this library architect, Tadao Ando used only 3 materials: concrete, glass, and wood, and a lot of colors and natural lighting.

In this library, the books are placed sideways, with the cover in front. Each book is on a separate shelf to draw attention to the covers, author, and the drawing in front.

This building should present children with a world full of light and hope, where children can dream and feel special. The shelves are made of wood, which allows the books to be arranged not alphabetically, but by subject. The stairs were designed to serve as seats, and children can sit on them wherever they find a book that will catch their attention. The rest of the walls are created from glass to allow light to invade the library from all corners [12].

• ***Public library in the city of Delft, Netherlands***

The interior spaces of the library in the city of Delft are painted in bright colors and the shelves are made of recyclable materials, the seating furniture is extremely comfortable. Another approach to library activity is when users are encouraged to read outdoors on the green grass, on the territory adjacent to the library building Figure 9.



Figure 9. Public library in the city of Delft

• ***The "Bow Idea Store" library in Great Britain***

The activity concept of the "Bow Idea Store" library is guided by the "let's learn together" methodology.



Figure 10. The "Bow Idea Store" library in Great Britain

The organization of interior space of the library is organized in such a way that each user can rent a learning space, a fitness and yoga room, a well-equipped kitchen, a laboratory of textiles and articles related to fashion and design, a photo studio, a space children's play area or a room for craft activities Figure 10. Users are encouraged to interact with friends, serve coffee and practice their favorite activities within the library premises, transforming it into a multi-purpose center for the community [13].

• ***Oodi Library in Helsinki***

The library also has a symbolic purpose to highlight the relationship between the government and the population, as well as the concept of promoting lifelong learning.

The architecture of the interior space for the reading room is an open plan on the upper floor, with wall-to-wall windows, with an urban garden, which contributes to the comfort of the reader.



Figure 11. Oodi Library in Helsinki

Like the Oodi library, it includes a cafe, restaurant, public balcony, cinema, audio-visual recording studios, and a workspace. So the new approach to solving functions and planimetry in designing the space for a contemporary library, by combining educational, and recreational spaces through community interaction, transforms the library into a community center for all ages [14, 15].

• ***Library of the Faculty of Urban Planning and Architecture, Technical University of Moldova***



Figure 12. Redevelopment of the library of the Faculty of Urban Planning and Architecture

A project to modernize the library within the Faculty of Urban Planning and Architecture, Technical University of Moldova, was a challenge from the rector of UTM, Mr. Univ., Dr. Hab. Viorel Bostan, to be made by architecture students, 5th year, Architecture department. The approach started with the students' vision to create reading and working areas, spaces for holding conferences or group meetings. They included priority requirements in the specifications: natural and sustainable materials, minimalist interiors equipped with desktop computers, comfortable furniture, open

areas, and small groups. The result was as expected, there were proposals for exhibition spaces, with green areas, many natural materials, textures, and colors in soft tones, and a community space for students and faculty teachers.

Conclusion

Because of the analysis of the approach to an architectural aesthetic and the international experience, we conclude that the practice of approaching the concept of architecture changes, and complements the functions within the contemporary library, transforming it into a multifunctional center for the whole community.

The architectural aesthetics and functionality of these buildings - the local library - are in close connection with the thinking and stages of the creative process for different ages. The concept of art-residential spaces is an opportunity to reuse abandoned buildings that can easily be given a second functional chance, but also

The contemporary library in the 21st century is the institution that strengthens society through knowledge by applying the methods of digital technologies, to the redesign of more comfortable spaces with multiple functions, all contributing to the intellectual, cultural, and spiritual development of society.

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